

Huntingdon county, originates in that portion from which the new county, is proposed to be made, being the legitimate results of the enterprise, business transactions, and locality in reference to the public works of Pa., and the business relations of the people of the upper end of the county, lead them more directly to Huntingdon, than to either Huntingdon or Bedford.

Then I contend Mr. Speaker, that the present condition of the business of Huntingdon county, the great distance, parties and witnesses have to attend thereon, and the fact that much the largest portion of the business of Huntingdon county, is originated within the limits of the proposed new county, and that the business relations of the inhabitants are as stated: all point most unerringly to the course, which the House should adopt in relation to this bill. Sir, the bill must pass. The whole people of the county of Huntingdon, demand it as an act of impartial justice to them and their posterity.

Since the commencement of the public works, Huntingdon, which is contemplated as the county seat of the new county, has rapidly increased in wealth, population and enterprise: until it has more than doubled in size and number the town of Huntingdon. It is located at the terminus of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the commencement of the Allegheny Portage railroad. Here, at this point is the natural outlet of the most fertile and productive portions of Huntingdon and Bedford counties—here is the point upon which the heavy business of both concentrates. Since the completion of the public improvements, its growth has been very rapid. It now numbers three thousand of a population, including Gaysport, a small town of 5 or 600 inhabitants, separated from Huntingdon, only by a branch of the Juniata river. Sir, the resources around the borough of Huntingdon—the natural and peculiar advantages of its location—the fact that it is a central point at which business of all kinds center—and at which the agricultural deposits of the country are made, all are of themselves weighty considerations for the passage of this bill. Sir, it is a fact, that a large portion of the agricultural productions of Bedford county, especially that portion of it included in the county of Blair, as well as nearly the whole productions of the upper portion of Huntingdon county, now seek an outlet and a market through the facilities offered them at Huntingdon, and nearly all the business relations of the people within the proposed new county, have a strong and pointed tendency to Huntingdon, instead of either Huntingdon or Bedford. Why then should those whose business relations of every kind lead them to Huntingdon, as a common center be compelled by the continuance of the present county organization to do violence to their true interests, by being compelled against both their will and interest to attend to it at either Huntingdon or Bedford? Why, when the trade and commerce of the proposed new county, so mutually and inevitably tend, to center at Huntingdon, should it be driven away, to its partial destruction, to either Huntingdon or Bedford? Why I ask, again when the business relations, the agriculture, commerce and manufacturing of the territory embraced within the new county, so strangely and naturally tend, to concentrate upon the town of Huntingdon as to a common center, should it be driven away, to the injury of those who are most interested in it? Does common justice—does even landed justice or does "equal and exact justice" require it? No sir. But on the contrary every consideration of justice arising out of the facts as stated; speak a language on this subject too plain to be misunderstood. There are within the limits of the proposed new county twelve blast furnaces, producing annually, thirteen thousand tons of pig metal—employing 820 hands and supporting 320 families. There are also 24 forges, producing yearly 12,900 of blooms, employing 840 hands and maintaining 420 families, one rolling mill and nail factory producing annually 1500 tons of iron and nails and all the productions of these iron establishments, are brought to Huntingdon for transportation, in consequence of this accession to the business to this point and the constantly increasing business and population of this place it has been recently found necessary to erect six or eight large and commodious ware houses along the basin for the reception and storage of the merchandise offered at this point.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these evidences of the wealth and growing prosperity of the upper part of the county of Huntingdon, staring him in the face, and undeniable, my worthy colleague, for some reasons not easily understood, persists in stating to the House, that Huntingdon and its neighborhood, are all one congregated mass of speculators and Bankrupts. Sir, I claim some knowledge of the people and business of that section of the county, and from that knowledge, I pronounce the statement untrue and unjust towards them. I impute no improper motive to my colleague for this statement. His information must have been derived from improper sources.—Perhaps the "wish was father to the thought." Also, I advise him to retain the sympathies he has so freely and eloquently expressed towards the citizens of Huntingdon, for the benefit of the citizens of Huntingdon and its vicinity, near which the gentleman resides. Sir, the charge which is made with equal gravity, the whole movement is for the especial benefit of certain speculators is equally without foundation. It is only a chimera which has been carefully yet industriously insinuated into the brain of my worthy colleague. It has no real existence. But sir, the contrary is true—if there be any speculation in the matter it is confined to the borough of Huntingdon. Individuals may there be found, who having in days gone by, speculated large properties out of the necessities of the people from the present onerous and burdensome organization of our county are afraid, that their craft is in danger; are afraid, that they will be speculated out of their present cozy positions by Legislative aid, and be compelled to cry out "O'Connell's occupation is gone." Why, sir, I am acquainted with one individual in that borough who whenever mention is made of division of the county, puts on all the indications of Epilepsy; why, because he is one of the speculators, who is afraid and unwilling to let go his grasp upon the profits he is daily reaping from the county business of old Huntingdon county. There are many others like him—"Birds of a feather," &c. Sir, the opposition, or the principle part of it, to the erection of this new county come either directly or indirectly from the borough of Huntingdon.—There the schemes for its defeat are concocted, and there the bug bears, which have been used to frighten this Legislature from a discharge of their duty, have their origin—I have submitted through you, sir, to this House a very imperfect view of the evils, inconveniences and unnecessary expenses under which the people of the proposed new county now labor, and have endeavored to furnish some evidence of the prospects of that section, coupled with such reasons as suggested themselves to my mind for the passage of the bill under consideration.

Sir, I profess to know the feelings and sentiments of my constituents on this subject, and I do most seriously aver, that a large portion of the tax-paying citizens of Huntingdon county are anxious for the passage of this bill. It is no party measure. It is one in which all are deeply and seriously interested, and in asking Legislative interposition they seek at your hands only for that justice to which they are entitled as Pennsylvanians and American citizens. I will not stop, sir, to reply to the statements which have been made in relation to the boundary lines of the new county, as infringing upon the lines of the remaining part of Huntingdon county

too nearly for the purposes of justice; but will merely remark, that the proposed line of the new county crosses the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Huntingdon about 14 miles above the latter, which is the nearest point of its approach to the borough of Huntingdon, that includes any population or any territory susceptible of cultivation.—Sir, there is no indifference upon this subject as stated by my worthy colleague. The people awake upon this subject and demand the measure with open voice. I say to gentlemen upon this floor, upon my responsibility as a member from that county, that unless the prayer of these petitioners is granted, and the bill passed in accordance with their wishes, your halls will be flooded hereafter, with the petitions of the people, until they receive at your hands the boon upon which they now so strenuously insist. Grant them without further delay, the request of a large portion of hard working, patient, peace-loving and tax-paying constituency; and put this important question at rest. In so doing you will perform the proper duties of Legislation, and grant relief to thousands who seek it at your hands.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
It is located at the terminus of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the commencement of the Allegheny Portage railroad. Here, at this point is the natural outlet of the most fertile and productive portions of Huntingdon and Bedford counties—here is the point upon which the heavy business of both concentrates. Since the completion of the public improvements, its growth has been very rapid. It now numbers three thousand of a population, including Gaysport, a small town of 5 or 600 inhabitants, separated from Huntingdon, only by a branch of the Juniata river. Sir, the resources around the borough of Huntingdon—the natural and peculiar advantages of its location—the fact that it is a central point at which business of all kinds center—and at which the agricultural deposits of the country are made, all are of themselves weighty considerations for the passage of this bill. Sir, it is a fact, that a large portion of the agricultural productions of Bedford county, especially that portion of it included in the county of Blair, as well as nearly the whole productions of the upper portion of Huntingdon county, now seek an outlet and a market through the facilities offered them at Huntingdon, and nearly all the business relations of the people within the proposed new county, have a strong and pointed tendency to Huntingdon, instead of either Huntingdon or Bedford. Why then should those whose business relations of every kind lead them to Huntingdon, as a common center be compelled by the continuance of the present county organization to do violence to their true interests, by being compelled against both their will and interest to attend to it at either Huntingdon or Bedford? Why, when the trade and commerce of the proposed new county, so mutually and inevitably tend, to center at Huntingdon, should it be driven away, to its partial destruction, to either Huntingdon or Bedford? Why I ask, again when the business relations, the agriculture, commerce and manufacturing of the territory embraced within the new county, so strangely and naturally tend, to concentrate upon the town of Huntingdon as to a common center, should it be driven away, to the injury of those who are most interested in it? Does common justice—does even landed justice or does "equal and exact justice" require it? No sir. But on the contrary every consideration of justice arising out of the facts as stated; speak a language on this subject too plain to be misunderstood. There are within the limits of the proposed new county twelve blast furnaces, producing annually, thirteen thousand tons of pig metal—employing 820 hands and supporting 320 families. There are also 24 forges, producing yearly 12,900 of blooms, employing 840 hands and maintaining 420 families, one rolling mill and nail factory producing annually 1500 tons of iron and nails and all the productions of these iron establishments, are brought to Huntingdon for transportation, in consequence of this accession to the business to this point and the constantly increasing business and population of this place it has been recently found necessary to erect six or eight large and commodious ware houses along the basin for the reception and storage of the merchandise offered at this point.

Our thanks are again due JAMES IRVIN, M. C., and Messrs. BREWSTER and M'MURTRIE, of the House of Representatives.
LOST.—On the evening of the 22nd instant, in this borough, a large Breast Pin, set around with six brilliants, and one of a large size in the centre. Any person finding the same will be amply rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Through the politeness of a lady of this town, we have received a pattern of the "latest style" of bustles;—we will have one made in a few days.—Ladies who desire to keep up "fashion" will do well by giving the "craft" a call.
We are glad to learn that Messrs. Greely and McElrath have recovered their safe from the ruins, of the late fire in New York, and that its contents are almost entirely uninjured. The Tribune will sustain but slight embarrassment from the disaster, and its publication was not suspended for a day.

Documents, &c.
If any of our readers do not receive as many documents, papers, &c., as they expected from our worthy Senator and Representatives, Messrs. MORRISON, BREWSTER and M'MURTRIE, they should bear in mind that this is an age of reform—that the printing of documents, &c., for the use of members is greatly curtailed. Of the comparatively few documents furnished to the members, editors receive a large proportion, with the understanding that important information may thus be furnished to the people, through the newspapers.
22nd February.
It is with regret we notice that the people of our town have become so degenerated in proper feeling, that they scarcely notice the birth-day of the "Father of their country." This day, came, passed, and not even the sound of martial music was heard in our streets. "Old Huntingdon," ought certainly afford some kind of a demonstration commemorative of the natal day of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." When shall we see it?

MEMORIAL OF MISS, D. L. DIX.
Last week we received this interesting Memorial, giving a full and minute account of all the Prisons, Poor-Houses, Alms-Houses, &c., in this State.—This lady visited our county in the month of September last; the following is the account she gives of our prison—it is highly complementary.—
HUNTINGDON COUNTY JAIL, at Huntingdon, needed white-washing, scrubbing, and above all, ventilation. There were two prisoners who occupied the same room, without employment and without moral influences. One was said to be insane; I had reason to doubt this; there might have been a degree of eccentricity, united with moral perversion, but the case was by no means clear.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY has no poor-house; but the poor are boarded with those who name the lowest receivable price. From the best information received, the idiots, epileptics, and insane, in this county, may be estimated at about sixty. The desire for a State Hospital was strongly expressed by intelligent citizens.

WHO ARE THE SABBATH BREAKERS?
—During the late Presidential contest, the Locofocos were violent in their denunciations of Mr. Clay, because he arrived at New Orleans, about a year since, on Sunday. Mr. Polk not only arrived at Wheeling on the Sabbath, but was received amidst the FIRING OF CANNON AND GREAT CHEERING, and MADE A SPEECH to "his political friends." During the rejoicing and tumult, a young man named Hildebrand was dangerously and in all probability mortally wounded by the premature discharge of the cannon. What a warning to Sabbath breakers and libellers!
HOLDING ON TO OFFICE.—The tenacity with which Locofocos hold on to office is finally illustrated by the conduct of the Keeper of the Penitentiary of New Jersey, Mr. Joseph A. Yard, who not only refused to deliver the keys of the prison over to the newly appointed Keeper, Mr. Gaddin, a Whig, but he provided men and ammunition, and resolved to repel all attempts to enter it under authority of the present Legislature of the State. Mr. Gaddin went to the prison in company with several of the Inspectors, and was refused admission, although he exhibited his commission. It is stated also, that Yard had taken the precaution to secure the money appropriated to the prison before he turned it into a castle of defence.

Some Farmers have been already ploughing.

For the "Journal."
HARRISBURG, 22d Feb. 1845.
Mr. CREMER—You are, no doubt, aware that the consideration of the bill for the creation of Blair county when called up in the Senate, was, at the instance of Mr. Morrison, postponed till the 28th inst. My opinion is the bill will not pass the Senate. If it should pass that body it will be with such an amendment as will require it to be returned to the House, where it will be defeated. If the bill does not get through this session, and I feel pretty certain it will not, you nor I may not live to see it passed. For the opponents of the contemplated division have it easily in their power to defeat the measure hereafter. But that opposition, like charity, must begin at home.

The Native Americans hold a State Convention here to-day. They have quite a large and respectable body. Daniel Kendig, of Middleton, is President, with a number of Vice Presidents, of whom Robert Carmon, of Alexandria is one. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention this morning. He is an eloquent Speaker, but lacks two essential qualities for a powerful speaker—his voice is rather weak and husky, and he is devoid of the inspiration of the orator. Mr. Levin will repeat this evening a lecture he delivered last October a year against foreign influence as systematized in the Repeal Association of this country. There was nothing done in either House to-day except the reading of the Farewell Address of George Washington, by the Clerk of the House. Yesterday afternoon the House abolished the Mayor's Court of Lancaster city. You may recollect that a bill abolishing this Court was passed in 1841 but vetoed by Governor Porter.

Spring Elections.
On the third Friday of March, being the 21st of next month, the People of the several boroughs and townships, in this county, are to elect their local officers. The attention of our friends throughout the county should be drawn to these elections. They are now close at hand. They may seem unimportant to some at the present time. Not so however. They are always important to a party that desire to keep up its organization, and hopes eventually to stamp its policy upon the government of this "area of Freedom." The great leading measures of the Whig party must and will eventually triumph. They are the only measures which can ever insure the permanent prosperity of the country, and their success, is certain, sooner or later.—The way to consummate these measures at an early day, is to attend to the minutiae necessary in carrying them out. The election of every Justice, Judge, Inspector, Assessor and Constable, has a bearing in a greater or less degree upon this great question, and the attention of the party to these small elections is therefore important. Until we do attend to these small matters, and cease to throw into the hands of our opponents the party advantages which they afford, and which they know well how to use against us, the final success of our party must be retarded. We say to the Whigs then, keep up your organization—attend to all small matters faithfully—prevent the Locofocos from getting advantages wherever you can—and when the time again comes, when the important measures of the "universal Whig party," are pending, we will find ourselves in a condition to battle more vigorously and more effectually for their success. Do this, and all will be well!

Biennial Sessions.
Mr. COOPER, of Adams, submitted a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., for an alteration of the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The resolution provides that members of the House shall be elected to serve two years; Senators four years; and that they shall meet on the first Tuesday in January every second year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.
An amendment of the Constitution such as this would prove a vast saving to the State, and would be a great benefit to the people in many other respects. The great evil of legislation now is, that there is too much of it.

A Disappointment.
The Pittsburg papers are making merry over a sore disappointment of the Locos of that city, who went to Wheeling to meet the President on his way to Washington, but when they got there found that he had already passed through. Poor fellows! this disappointment may have "nipped in the bud" some of their fondly cherished hopes of preferment. No doubt, "their sufferings is intolerable."
The "Age" refers to the matter as follows:
MOREHEAD, GRIER & CO'S TRIP TO WHEELING.
"The King of France, with twenty thousand men, marched up a hill and then marched down again." On Monday last, [the 10th inst.], J. K. Morehead, at the head of the elite of the Locofoco, Democratic Aristocracy of this city, having chartered and insured the steambark M'Lain, set out for Wheeling to escort the President elect hither. He had, however, proceeded by the way of Washington, Penn., and so the Judges, "over-grown manufacturing capitalists," whom Mr. Polk so eloquently denounced, the lawyers, and the untitled gentry and aristocracy of the self-appointed committee of one hundred, have, minus "freight and charges"—steamed it back again!

MORERETRACTIONS.—The Rev. Mr. Scott, of N. Orleans, and Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Columbus, Mississippi, have publicly retracted the charges they made against the Hon. Henry Clay, during the late canvass, of having seen him play cards on the Sabbath. Better late than never.—*Balt. Clipper.*
We would only add, that such *reverend* scoundrels should not be permitted to preach a sermon outside the walls of a Penitentiary.
The Court House at Norristown, Montgomery county, came near being destroyed by fire recently, in consequence of a quantity of ashes having been placed in a wooden box in the garret for safe keeping, by the Commissioners of that county.

The Anti-Texas Report in the United States Senate, was the joint production of Mr. Archer and Mr. Berrien, two Southern Whigs and slave holders.

Militia Trainings.
No greater nuisance ever existed in time of peace, than the bombastic drills, which from time immemorial, have existed for making soldiers of the entire able bodied population of the country—dubbed the citizen soldiery! Besides the loss of time which under the present military system of Pennsylvania, would amount to a loss of nearly half a million annually, these puppet trainings lead to dissipation and profligacy. We doubt whether a militia training was ever held in Pennsylvania which did not end in drinking, gambling, and the profuse squandering of money by men whose families were destitute of the common necessities of life—while their eyes and bloody noses attested how far the citizen soldiery had progressed in the science of war! Whoever has witnessed a militia training must agree in this view of the case. And yet Governor Porter, by way of recommending its continuance, says the present militia system has worked well. In the Record two weeks ago will be found the substance of a lecture delivered by Enoch Lewis, at Kennett Square, which reasons the subject ably, and even those who do not agree in the resistant principles of the lecturer, must have their minds substantially moved by the military authorities he has quoted. The militia law has been abandoned by law in some of the States, with the happiest effects. We had a conversation with a respectable member of the Massachusetts Legislature, last summer, who was himself a military man.—He stated in substance, that the militia law was retained in Massachusetts by a few war spirits, until nearly all men of sense became weary and ashamed of it; and then the Legislature in 1839 released from militia drills all who had been liable to that service, and provide a fund of \$50,000 a year to be distributed, at the rate of five dollars each among any number of the old militia not exceeding ten thousand, who voluntarily trained a certain number of times every year. Still, even this offer has not rallied in any year, more than seven thousand volunteers; and the number, we believe is constantly diminishing.—*Village Record.*

Furniture of Mr. Polk.
Is there a man or woman in the country who does not remember the abuse heaped upon General Harrison, because Congress appropriated six thousand dollars towards new furniture for the President's House! but which the venerated patriot promptly refused to have expended, declaring that the White House was then too extravagantly furnished for the home of a Republican President. Recollecting this, what the people say when they learn that the present Locofoco Congress have appropriated TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to furnish the President's House for Mr. Polk, the Grandson of a Revolutionary Tory!! and EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS to improve the ground around the White House—making in all TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS! Let the People, who pry taxes and make Presidents, look at that fact! Gen. Harrison, who fought for his country, repelled British and Indian foes, and was elected President by the Whigs, refused even the \$3,000 voted for furnishing the President's House. Mr. Polk, who is the descendant of a Revolutionary Tory, that wore a British red coat, and took protection under Lord Cornwallis, was elected President by the Locofocos, and is to have \$28,000 expended towards furnishing his residence, and ornamenting the grounds about it! Which of the two men is a Republican, Democrat, or Patriot, the friend of the People!—*Har. Telegraph.*

BREAKING THE SEALS.
The duty of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, given by the Electoral Colleges of the several States, was performed by the two Houses of Congress, on the 12th inst. The following is the result as announced by the President of the Senate:
Whole number of votes given, 275
Necessary to a choice, 128
Of which for President,
James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, received, 170
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, received, 105
275
For Vice President.
George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, received, 170
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y., received, 105
275

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill providing that any person who shall be guilty of enticing or assisting to entice or carry off any slave from the lawful owner; and any person who shall harbor or conceal any such runaway or stolen slave for the purpose of his or her concealment and escape, on conviction, shall be confined in the Penitentiary of the State for a term not less than two nor more than twenty years.
The Madisonian contains a list of confirmed nominations. Among the recipients of office, are: Samuel Nelson, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Smith Thompson, deceased.
Thomas W. Henderson, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Galveston, Texas, vice Duff Green, resigned.
Washington Reed, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Sagua Grande, in Cuba, vice P. J. Devine, rejected by the Senate.
William P. Chandler of Delaware, to be Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, vice F. Litchfield, deceased.
So much, and a little more, for the appointments. But what paper would be able to publish the disappointments.

THE MILITIA LAW.—The Delaware County Republican says:—"A friend who has been sojourning for a short time, informs us that there is good reason to believe that the most objectionable features of the Militia law will be removed by the present Legislature, and that it will be considerably modified in many respects. We would much rather see it repealed, but if the alterations are of the right sort, we will be satisfied, for the present."
"HOME THE JOYS ARE PASSING LOVELY," as the fellow said who was blessed with an indolent, vinegar-visaged, slop-shod, scolding-wife, and nine ragged squalling children.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Micheal Metzger, residing about a mile from York, Pa., hung himself in his barn on Thursday the 11th instant.
POETICAL.—Falling in love with a pretty girl, whose moral character is worth \$50,000!

STATE TAXES.
We have received from Mr. Brewster of the House of Representatives, copies of a tabular statement by the Auditor General, exhibiting the amount of taxes assessed for the use of the Commonwealth in the several counties, the amount received from that source, and the appropriations to common schools in the same counties for the same time, viz: from 1841 to 1844, both years inclusive. The following summary will exhibit the aggregate amount received and paid by each county for the four years mentioned:

Counties.	Tax Assessed.	Received.	School Appropria'tions.
Adams,	\$30,205	\$16,603	\$20,856
Allegheny,	101,924	83,380	67,422
American,	12,353	8,303	17,748
Beaver,	20,221	22,807	25,292
Bedford,	21,409	10,557	25,714
Berks,	134,677	90,473	53,874
Bradford,	20,869	15,731	24,632
Bucks,	118,512	63,956	43,800
Butler,	15,763	5,639	21,154
Cambria,	5,333	1,996	9,974
Carlisle,	5,844		1,947
Centre,	32,570	12,961	18,438
Chester,	137,151	80,483	50,912
Clarion,	8,223	4,774	9,432
Cleaveland,	5,537	1,565	7,810
Clinton,	9,854	4,548	7,172
Columbia,	29,497	12,613	20,406
Crawford,	17,445	8,367	26,264
Cumberland,	62,625	33,776	27,604
Dauphin,	52,493	38,092	25,014
Delaware,	48,719	45,059	16,773
Erie,	25,486	8,309	27,340
Fayette,	30,602	19,050	26,636
Franklin,	74,143	36,891	32,414
Greene,	13,791	8,797	15,918
Huntingdon,	55,165	20,989	31,624
Indiana,	14,858	7,861	17,578
Jefferson,	5,510	2,073	6,038
Juniata,	15,865	5,870	10,422
Lancaster,	191,271	149,348	74,666
Lebanon,	53,107	20,993	19,608
Lehigh,	61,745	42,945	25,356
Luzerne,	31,703	9,734	29,982
Lycoming,	28,645	6,602	19,244
M'Kean,	3,204	1,500	2,854
Mercer,	24,992	14,255	27,298
Mifflin,	25,370	4,752	12,502
Monroe,	10,125	3,919	8,610
Montgomery,	123,084	70,017	45,472
Northampton,	89,985	42,301	32,242
Northumberland,	34,535	10,661	16,844
Perry,	21,394	9,104	15,216
Philadelphia,	993,665	729,071	214,094
Pike,	4,553	976	3,496
Potter,	2,766	1,477	2,918
Schuykill,	42,349	24,473	26,456
Somerset,	15,752	7,867	16,088
Susquehanna,	13,270	5,344	17,804
Tioga,	6,521	5,295	13,690
Union,	39,796	6,182	19,054
Venango,	7,397	3,308	12,754
Warren,	6,030	3,267	8,168
Washington,	50,705	35,358	36,068
Wayne,	7,589	2,741	9,790
Westmoreland,	36,871	17,105	35,832
Wyoming,	3,955	1,631	3,482
York,	65,481	47,045	47,402
Total,	3,124,537	1,943,935	1,456,981

It appears from this table that in the last four years forty-two counties have each drawn more money from the State Treasury for School appropriations than they have paid in taxes. No wonder will be felt, after this, that the interest of the State debt has not been paid for two or three years past.
The tax law of last session will put an end to these gross frauds upon the honest tax-payers;—that law providing that hereafter no county shall draw more money out of the Treasury for school appropriations than it pays in State taxes, and also appropriating the funds raised under its provisions exclusively to the payment of interest. It seems probable, therefore, that each county in the Commonwealth will hereafter school its own children, as it ought to, instead of sponging on its neighbors.

SANTA ANNA CAUGHT AT LAST.—Arrivals at New Orleans from Tampico to the 22nd ult., brings news that Santa Anna had been captured, and was in the power of the Government. He had attacked the city of Puebla with his army of 12,900; but his conduct was so outrageous that a large number deserted him in disgust, and joined the government troops. He was repulsed after a long siege, and the slaughter of several hundred on both sides. He subsequently deserted his army and sought concealment in a ravine, where he was captured. Government had ordered his property to be seized and confiscated, and it was thought he would be condemned and executed. His downfall was celebrated throughout the country by festivals and public rejoicings.
Later accounts say that Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, and that he had asked for a passport, promising to banish himself forever from the country.

FOUR HUNDRED MILES OF GRASSHOPPERS.—The Journal of Commerce says that Capt. Heger, of the bark Marcella, has brought home a preserved grasshopper, of the size of a man's thumb, as a sample of an immense field through which he sailed for five days. He fell in with the field of the Western Islands, and the presumption was, that they were blown off from Africa. The water was heavily crusted with them; the grasshoppers filling the surface to the depth of some inches, and extending in the course of the bark for four hundred miles. Of course the account is true; and yet a field of grasshoppers four hundred miles long and some inches thick, is—considerable of a field of grasshoppers.—That's all. Well 'tis!

A SERIOUS JOKE.—A bill has passed the Senate of Missouri, declaring the marriage of Congrave Warner and Elizabeth Crockett null and void. The parties were at a wedding, and upon a banter being given, probably by the gentleman, they mounted their horses and rode to a justice's, where the ceremony was performed. Upon their return, and every afterwards, the lady insisted that it was all a joke, and refused to consider it otherwise.—The gentleman desired to stand up to the joke, but the lady would not.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS
of
Merchandise!

List of Retailers of Merchandise, as defined in the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed at the Session of the Associate Judges and Commissioners at January Term 1845:—

CLASS.	Royal & Hoover	CLASS.		
Allegheny township,	13	Eliza Baker	13	
D. H. Royer & Co.	13	D. H. Royer & Co.	13	
William Walker,	14	Matthew Orady	14	
Joseph Patton	14	Philip Metz	14	
Samuel Conforte	14	West	14	
Anita,	John Watt	14	Miles Lewis	14
Benjamin F. Bell	13	Walker,	14	
Graham M'Camant	13	James Campbell	13	
Robert Campbell & Co	14	Simon Ake	14	
Barre,	John W. Myton	13	Warriorsmark,	14
John A. Bell & Bro.	13	Benjamin F. Patton	14	
John R. Hunter	13	Abednego Stephens	14	
James M'Guire	13	Samuel Miller	14	
Blair,	Alexandria borough,	13	John Porter	13
A. Knox & Son	13	W. Anderson & Co	13	
W. Anderson & Co	13	Dani'l M'Connell	13	
Peter O'Hagan	14	Michael Sider	14	
Cromwell,	Birmingham borough,	13	Andrew E. Orison	13
Thos. E. Orison	13	Stewart & Owens	13	
John W. Wighton	Gaysport borough,	13	Robert Speer	13
Case,	Robert Lytle, Sen.	14	James M. Cover	14
Robert Speer	14	Lloyd & Graff	12	
Jacob M. Cover	14	James Flowers	14	
James Henderson	14	Samuel Smith,	14	
Dublin,	(grocery) 14	Redman and Hartsock	14	
Alex. C. Blair	13	Huntingdon borough,	13	
Frankston,	13	Jarrison & Ouperly	14	
James Candron	13	Stevens, Snyder & Co.	13	
Samuel Wolf	13	C. & H. Newingham	14	
John Sweney	(grocery) 14	James Saxton, Jr.	12	
Franklin,	13	George M. Steel	12	
Martin Gees	13	Thomas Read & Son	13	
Geo. K. Shoenberger	13	Jones & Rothrock	13	
S. & R. B. Wighton	13	William Dorris	13	
Shorb, Stewart & Co.	12	Peter Swopce	14	
John S. Lett	13	B. E. & W. E. M'	12	
Hopewell,	12	Murtrie	12	
Jan. Entekin, Jr.	12	Fisher & M'Murtrie	12	
John B. Given	13	William Couch	14	
Huston,	13	Wm. Stewart	13	
D. P. Shoenberger	(R. Furnace)	Hollidaysburg borough,	13	
John Kratzer	13			