HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

BY JAMES CLARK: [CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XIII, NO. 5. HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1848. WHOLE NO. 627.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

From the 8th day of January A. D. 1847, up to and including the 7th day of January, A. D. 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	Am'nt Paid.
1840	George Kelly,	Dublin,	$ 17 60
1841	James Leonard,	Barree,	157 97
1842	Josiah Clossin,	Antes,	75 00
1843	Michael Bassler,	Woodberry,	250 93
1845	John R. Hunter,	Barree,	93 10
	Robert Peterson,	Dublin,	23 46
	John Brumbaugh,	Hopewell,	54 87
	Benjamin Bowers,	Woodberry,	89 11
1846	Charles Cowden,	Barree,	85 76
	Jacob Crotsley,	Cass,	78 64
	Michael Barndollar,	Clay,	54 65
	John H. Blair,	Dublin,	246 29
	John Zentmyre,	Franklin,	359 99
	Samuel R. Boggs,	Henderson,	293 39
	John Russell,	Hopewell,	376 04
	Robert McBurney,	Jackson,	463 80
	William Hileman,	Morris,	426 75
	Jacob Kough,	Porter,	440 00
	George Bowman,	Shirley,	294 10
	George Taylor,	Springfield,	93 70
	Jacob Hegie,	Tell,	161 85
	Henry Houpt,	Tod,	175 02
	James Hampson,	Union,	74 30
	William Hutchison,	Warriorsmark,	48 30
	Samuel Ewing,	West,	596 17
	John Osburn,	Walker,	367 97
1847	Robert Massey,	Barree,	255 00
	Joseph Z. King,	Brady,	260 66
	Daniel I. Logan,	Cromwell,	116 00
	Lemuel Green,	Cass,	82 87
	Moses Greenland,	Clay,	46 50
	Thomas W. Neely,	Dublin,	75 00
	John H. Stonebraker,	Franklin,	401 00
	John Flenner,	Henderson,	857 97
	Jacob Russell,	Hopewell,	59 00
	William B. Smith,	Jackson,	225 00
	John M. Tussey,	Morris,	304 00
	Andrew McClure,	Porter,	630 00
	John Anderson,	Penn,	157 41
	John Shaver,	Shirley,	502 19
	William Ramsey,	Springfield,	33 75
	Adams Houck,	Tod,	161 00
	John Bumgarner, Sr.	Union,	73 00
	James Ganoe,	Warriorsmark,	603 73
	Samuel Ewing,	West,	285 42
	John Heffner,	Walker,	222 00

Jacob Vantries, Esq., proceeds of sale of estrays,	25 00
John Oswalt, on account of Note,	17 00
Samuel Caldwell, for grass on Court House lots,	4 00
Joseph Law, for Coal,	67
County Tax on Unseated Lands,	56 22
School " "	14 72
Road " "	60 32
Redemption money of Unseated Lands paid in since last settlement,	32 88
Amos Clark and J. P. Snare, on account of forfeited recognizances,	54 00
John Armitage, (late Sherift) fines and jury fees,	173 00
Balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	852 50
	$12,040 57

Note.—The interest on State Tax of 1846, amounting to $31.45 is included in the above amounts received from Collectors in 1846.

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General and others, on criminal prosecutions,	$ 261 77
Grand and Traverse Jurors, cryer, &c.	2887 25
Constables, making returns,	152 30
Do. advdertising spring election, and serving notices,	109 60
Assessors,	724 37
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of elections,	460 06
Road and Bridge viewers,	120,00
Inquisitions on dead bodies,	3 50
Sundry persons, premiums on wild cats, foxes, and wolves,	230 62
COMMISSIONERS—	
John F. Miller,	71 50
Daniel Teague,	110 00
Robert Cummins,	61 00
AUDITORS—	
William Hutchison,	9 00
George Wilson,	9 00
L. G. Kessler,	7 50
W. S. Africa, Clerk to Comm's and Auditors, 1846,	300 00
do. " " on acc't, 1847,	200 00
A. K. Cornyn, Esq., Counsel to Comm's, "	40 00
County Printing—James Clark,	248 25
Whittaker & Raymond,	27 00
William Lewis,	45 00
John Dougherty	3 00
Saxton & Fockler, for 15 tons of Coal,	80 62
W. B. White, delivering fire wood to county jail, 1846,	36 96
John Kerr, on acc't, " " 1847,	40 00
Mary Gibson, sweeping and scrubbing the Court House,	20 00
Jane Keim, washing for prisoners,	15 00
BRIDGES—	
Robert Madden, (of Hugh) in full of Bridge across the Little Juniata river at Graysport near the mouth of Spruce Creek,	441 75
Aaron Stains, on account, of Bridge across Sideling Hill Creek, in Springfield township,	450 00
Aaron Stains, on account, of Bridge across Aughwick Creek in Cromwell township,	700 00
William Taylor, on account, of Bridge across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River near Conrad Snare's, in Hopewell township,	1200 00
William Walker and John Huyett, on account, of Bridge at the borough of Alexandria,	950 00
Alexander Carmon, on account, of Bridge across Crooked Creek in Walker township,	200 00
Thomas Irvin and Wm. Chilcote, repairing Bridge at Vandevander's,	50,00
Jacob Miller, Dockets and Index Books for Register and Recorder's office,	40 42
John Cresswell, Esq., auditing the accounts of the Prothonotary and Register & Recorder for 1846,	30 00
Wm. Drennin, planting trees on the Court House lots,	37 50
Sundry persons, redemption money of lands sold at Treasurer's sale,	51 86
Sundry Supervisors road tax on unseated lands,	49 17
Sundry School Treasurer's School tax on unseated lands,	53 78
Sundry persons refunded taxes and costs of lands sold at Treasurer's sale,	69 05
Sundry persons, Stationary and Candles, blank books for assessments and Duplicates, &c., &c.,	59 16
F. B. Wallace, postage,	7 22
Jackson Enyeart, for election boxes,	4 00
Henry Myers, for cutting fire wood, hauling, &c.,	19 46
Sundry persons, for repairs to jail & Court House,	31 86
James Steel, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of Sessions fees, and for furnishing stationary for the Court,	108 66
State Treasurer, interest on balance of State tax for 1846 due and unpaid on the 2d Tuesday of January last,	16 61
John Armitage, (late Sh'ff) summoning jurors, commission on fines collected, carrying assessments and Duplicates, &c.,	235 91
Joseph Law, Esq., Treasurer, for advertising and selling lands which afterwards appeared to be seated	30 50
Joseph Law, Esq., Treasurer, notes of the Lewistown Bank, Susquehanna county Bank and Delaware Bridge company received in payment of taxes,	125 00
Jacob Africa, (Jailor) boarding prisoners,	35 30
Treasurer's commission on $23,311 08 a 1½ per ct.	349 66
Balance in the Treasury,	420 40
	12,040 57

In testimony of the correctness of the above account we have hereunto set our hands this 7th day of January A. D. 1848.

DANIEL TEAGUE,
ROBERT CUMMINS,
JOSHUA GREENLAND,
Commissioners.

Attest—W. S. AFRICA, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, do hereby certify that we have examined the drafts of the Commissioners of said county, and the receipts for the same, for the past year, and find a balance in the Treasury of four hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents.

Given under our hands this 7th day of January A. D. 1848.

L. G. KESSLER,
GEO. WILSON,
JAMES GILLAM,
Auditors.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1848—feb1-4w.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Ordinance to promote and preserve Good Order.

Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons wantonly or without good cause, to annoy or disturb the peace or repose of any citizen or stranger in said borough, either at night or by day, by false alarms of fire, loud noise, shouting, shooting off crackers, guns or fire arms of any kind, by blowing horns, ringing bells, drunkenness, or riotous conduct: and it shall be the duty of the High Constable of the Borough either upon his own knowledge, or upon information received from any person else, to pursue and arrest each and every person offending against this ordinance, and such offender or offenders to take before one of the Burgesses of said Borough, who, upon having satisfactory evidence of the guilt of the accused, shall either fine him, her or them in a sum not exceeding ten dollars each, and not less than one dollar, or commit him, her or them to the county gaol for a time not exceeding ten days, and not less than one day; and in case the fine imposed shall not be paid promptly, then in lieu thereof imprisonment as aforosaid shall be the punishment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Burgesses and High Constable respectively, to disperse all assemblies or collections of boys or men on the streets or side walks, calculated to obstruct the same, or to hinder the free, easy and safe passing of persons along the same. And any person or persons refusing to obey such officer or officers, or resisting him or them in executing the laws, shall be subject to the same penalty and punishment as is provided in the first section of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the High Constable and Burgesses respectively to arrest any and every person and persons found or known to have violated any of the Laws of this Commonwealth "for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," and upon a hearing had before one of the Burgesses, such person or persons found guilty shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as are imposed upon such offenders by said Laws of this Commonwealth, unless otherwise provided in this ordinance. And the Burgess before whom such person or persons may be tried shall have full power to do any thing in procuring evidence and enforcing his decisions that a Justice of the Peace under said laws can do.

SEC. 4. The High Constable shall be and is hereby authorized to act as a police officer, to preserve good order, arrest offenders against this and other ordinances, and do such other things as may be necessary to suppress vice and immorality. He shall take such offenders before one of the Burgesses to be dealt with according to law, and he shall exercise these powers by virtue of his office, and without a warrant or other process, unless such should be issued by one of the Burgesses on complaint made. For his services under this ordinance he shall receive the same fees as are allowed in the fee bill to a township Constable for like services, to be paid by offenders, when ordered by a Burgess, and if not so paid, the said Constable shall receive the amount thereof out of the borough Treasury on the order of the Burgesses. He shall also receive such other compensation for services he may render in the exercise of the duties of his office as he may deserve, to be determined and ascertained by the Burgesses and Town Council. Passed 24th January, 1848.

JOHN BUMBAUGH, *Chief Burgess.*

ATTEST—JOHN ALLEBRIGHT, *Clerk.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portrait of Old Roguh and Ready by a Clergyman.

The following graphic sketch of Gen. Taylor, written by the Rev. Dr. Wightman, of the Southern Christian Advocate, is the best desciption of the "old man" that we have seen; indeed, all the written accounts of him have been as vague and unlike as the caricatures of him which we see in all the shop-windows. Nearly all who have written anything about him, have been content to say that he looks like a plain American farmer, as though all American farmers looked exactly alike. But we fear there are not many American farmers, who could be mistaken for Gen. Taylor.

"At Baton Rouge, where we touch a few minutes to take in passengers, there stands in company with two or three other gentlemen, an elderly, plain looking man, who, after a brief leave-taking, comes on board.—We shove off, the breakfast bell rings, and we find our way to the table. I observed that the entrance of our new fellow-voyager occasioned a subdued remark, and brought upon him the curious glances of several spectators, and whispering to the clerk, who was about to take the head of the table, I asked who he was. "Gen. Taylor," was the reply. "Indeed!" Lucky chance, thought I, that threw me on board this craft. There was the veritable "Rough and Ready" stting opposite me, sipping his coffee; the most remarkable man, in many respects, on the western hemisphere.

I had missed the gorgeous spectacle of his New Orleans reception—the most magnificent affair which had ever shaken that city with excitement; but vastly better, I had him now where I could see and study the *man*—a man, whose name belongs to history and whose achievements place him side by side with the great Captains of the world.

The first thing that struck me, was the simplicity, and unfailing attribute of true greatness. He ate, and talked, and carried himself, with the unstudied ease of a little child. You would have supposed him some plain country gentleman, who dreamed not of attracting a look or calling out a remark—All right in that line, thought I, but how different looking and better looking than the million of lithograph likenesses which stare you in the face at the shop windows and every were else. There is in the living original none of that extreme breadth between the chin and the back of the head, very little of the protrusion of the lower lip, to be found in the lithographs. In a word, they are a bundle of caricatures, one and all. He is precisely the height of your present correspondent; has a considerable sprinkle of gray hairs, is sixty-two years of age, and erect and firm when on his feet, with one of the kindliest expressions of face you ever saw.

He had on a common blue frock coat with flat buttons, the covering of which was worn off showing that it belonged to an order of things which passed away some two or three years ago. Still his dress as a whole was sufficiently becoming, though exhibiting no trace whatever of the military. As we rose from the breakfast table I was introduced to the old hero. I told him I was from South Carolina, and rejoiced in the good fortune which had allowed me to see him and tell him how much the people of my native state honored and loved him. His eyes filled with tears as he shook my hand warmly; and I saw that the simple assurance of love could affect profoundly a man who faced the storm of battle with a nerve that never moved.

His conversation exhibited fine, clear, common sense, without the slightest tinge of any sort of affectation or personal vanity. In the course of the day he gave me the details of the great battle of Buena Vista, the key to all the successes of the American arms in Mexico. Had that field been lost, the fate of the war would have been entirely different, even though indomitable courage might in its long run cut its way to the Mexican capital.

But I must put a curb upon my galloping pen or you will never see the end of this epistle. The General remained with us until after breakfast the next morning, and was landed at his residence on the river, some distance above Natchez. I smiled to see the republican simplicity with which a couple of his negroes, field hands, who happened to be at the landing, walked up as he got on shore, and shook hands with him without doffing hat or cap, and the expression of delight with which they looked into his face as he spoke kindly and familiarly to them. Our engine bell rang as soon as he touched the shore and we were off.

RUM ROWDIES AND SCOTCH SNUFF.

A CAPITAL JOKE.

A correspondent of the Worcester Cataract, a most excellent paper, by the way, writing from Walpole, N. H., describes the following circumstance, which was somewhat ludicrous and amusing:

Much effort had been expended in Walpole to stop the license and sale of rum in the several places in town, which was finally crowned with complete success. One man in particular, who had taken a very active part in the said suppression business, was a merchant, near the square. He had a sign, which hung over the side-walk some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. The sign was suspended from the brick wall, in order to display both sides of it. The offended rummies went one night armed with tools requisite for removing the merchant's sign, & adjusting another which they had taken from a rum tavern, after being taken down because he could not get license.

Well, while they were busy at work the merchant was listening inside, and succeeded in finding out the whole clan, among whom were some of the high bloods of the village. He went to a box of the real yellow Scotch Snuff,—took about a quart, and ascended his stairs to a window directly over the evil doers below. The window was pushed up noiselessly, and when they were all boasting and pulling up the sign, with nostrils distended,—eyes and mouths wide open,—down came the powdered weed—completely filling all of the before mentioned places! They all instantly let go their hold, when they had got the old rum sign almost up. Down it came, and about a dozen "*ho-ash-hoes*" all at once told the tea-totaler, that his shot had taken universal effect! They ran,—but those awful "*ho-ash-hoes*" detected them. They went to another place, but the "*ho-ash-ho*" was there too. They separated, and then it was "*ho-ash-ho*" in all parts of the village, and it is thought that they were disturbed all night by the universal affliction of a continual "*ho-ash-ho!*" —About a dozen pair of eyes the next morning appeared to be lined with red baize, and during the whole day an occasional "*ho-ash-ho*" would die away upon the ear!

SENSIBLE GIRL.—Some years since, a young lady, remarkable for her maturity and good sense, daughter of a distingushed lawyer, and member of Congress from Worcester county, was placed at a young ladies' boarding school in the vicinity of Boston. Her unaffected manners and sprightliness of character, soon attracted the attention, and won the affections of many of the young ladies, who were full of their kind offices, until one day they inquired of each other the occupations of their fathers. Our fair friend, perceiving the drift of their enquiries, gave them to understand that her father was a shoemaker; when many of them were struck with horror at her low and vulgar origin, and a change was at once perceptible in their conduct towards her. She, however, though fully understanding them, remained quiet.

After a while, the father of the young lady visited the school. As he was a good looking man, and as they observed that the principal and others treated him with great deference and respect, the scholars were led to inquire of their instructress, who he was, and what was his business; and on being told that he was the father of Miss H. and that he was a member of Congress, they were filled with amazement, and immediately made the attempt to renew their attentions as formerly, but it was too late; she looked on their conduct with such perfect contempt, that they were obliged to keep at a respectful distance, while those who had treated her with kindness, without regard to her father's supposed occupation, were ever her favorites.

May the time soon come, when modest worth shall be the standard of respect, whether the individual be rich or poor, learned or unlearned, a member of Congress, or an humble shoemaker.

GETTING HIS NAME UP.—"I say, Mister High flyer, won't you let a feller go up with you in that 'ere balloon?"

"I could not accommodate you my dear friend."

"Well, then, be kind enough to take my card along; for I am determined to get my *name up* somehow or other."

☞ We scarcely know of a more touching instance of "the ruling passion strong in death" than is afforded in the last words of a schoolmaster, who had gone in and out before successive little flocks in the same place for upwards of thirty years. When the film of death was gathering over his eyes, which were soon to open in presence of Him who took little children into his arms and blessed them, he said:

"It is getting dark—the boys may go out—school's dismissed!"

Judge Hall on Marriage.

Marriage always effects a decided change upon the sentiments of those who come within its sacred pale, under a proper sense of the responsibility of the married state. However delightful the intercourse of wedded hearts, there is, to a well regulated mind, something extremely solemn in the duties imposed by this interesting relation. The reflection that an existence which was separate and independent, is ended, and that all its hopes and interests are blended with those of another soul, is deeply affecting, as it imposes the conviction that every act which shall influence the happiness of the one will color the destiny of the other. But when the union is that of love, this feeling of dependence is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. It annihilates the habits of selfish enjoyment, and teaches the heart to delight in that which gives pleasure to another. The affections become gradually enlarged expanding, as the ties of relationship and the duties of life accumulate around, until the individual ceases to know an isolated existence—lives entirely for others and for society. But it is the generous and the virtuous who thus enjoy this agreeable relation. Some hearts there are too callous to give nurture to a delicate sentiment. There are minds too narrow to give play to an expansive benevolence. A certain degree of magnanimity is necessary to the existence of disinterested love or friendship.

WHAT IS LOVE?—Love is a complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinate longing for something difficult to obtain. It mostly attacks persons of both sexes between the ages of fifteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty. *Symptoms.*—Absence of mind, giving things wrong names, calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs. A great fondness for poetry and music, gazing on the moon and stars, toothache, loss of appetite, neglect of business, loathing for all things, save one; blood-shot eyes, and constant desire to sigh. *Effects.*—A strong heartburn, pulse high, stupidity, eloquent eyes, sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing. At times imagination bright, bowers of roses, winged cupids, and buttered peas; then again oceans of despair, racks, tortures, and hair-triggered-pistols. *Cure.*—Get married.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.—A British writer in an able essay entitled "What can be done for English Agricultue?" thus breifly and beautifully describes the progres and final triumph of Agriculture in Scotland:—"There was a time when the agriculture of Scotland crept timidly along the banks of rivers and lochs, or sunned herself in the bottom of valleys and in sheltered glades and nooks, and reaped her scant and sickly crops beneath the protection of armed men: a more peaceful time came, and she still, for many generations, lingered out unfruitful years by the sides of many streams, or wandered idly around the skirt of wild morrasses; now we see her, "with ample harvests crowned," planting her firm footsteps on the quaking bog—boldly climbing the steep mountain sides—and exhibiting, on the tops of the highest hills, her countless flocks of sheep and her sheaves of golden corn, rejoicing in her industry."

MEMORY.

The great point in cultivating the memory is to gain command of the attention. A habit of continued, unrelaxed attention especially if acquired in early years, is the foundation of a good memory. A habit of very attentive thought is better than all the artificial memories ever contrived. To the formation of such a habit sufficient efforts have not often been directed. Therefore it is that we hear many persons complaining of the want of a good memory. They cannot remember the lectures, sermons, and addresses which they hear, nor the books which they read. All of it seems to run through their mind like water through a seive. They were entertained and even edified, they would say, but ask them to state what it was that entertained and instructed them, they cannot tell. Close attention, or rather persevering effort to give close attention, will help such a memory. The too common practice is to attempt to fill the store-house of the memory before the fonudation is laid, or a habit of attention or thought is formed.

☞ The following "burst of eloquence' was delivered before a court of Justice in Pennsylvania:—

"Your honor sits high upon the adorable seat of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibralter; while the eternal streams of justice, like the cadeverous clods of the valley, flow meandering at your feet."