



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1849.

Hoover's Ink. HOOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

TERMS: The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

New Post Office. The Postmaster General has granted a new Post-office in Springfield township, this county, at Madden's Mills, to be called "Madden's Post Office," and appointed ROBERT MADDEN, Esq., Postmaster.

ISAAC SMITH has been appointed Postmaster at Cassville, in this county, in the place of Robert Speer.

Correction. It seems we did injustice to the Postmaster at Waynesburg, (McVeytown) Millin county, in our last paper. The paper returned to us, sent to a subscriber at that office, it appears had been forwarded at the request of our subscriber, to Atkinson's Mills, in the same county; and that it had been returned by the Postmaster at that place, scribbled over in the manner we stated. We therefore, withdraw our charges against the Postmaster at McVeytown, with the remark, that if he had informed us of the change made by our subscriber, the injustice done him by us would have been avoided.

We make the above explanation, first, for the reason, that we do not desire to do injustice to any one; and second, because we received a very polite and gentlemanly note from Mr. Lusk, Postmaster at McVeytown, fully exculpating himself from the blame we attached to him.

Temperance Discussion.

According to promise, another number of a "Temperance Discussion" by Rev. James Nourse, will be found on fourth page. As we stated in our last, we do not concur in all the positions assumed by the author. But we will allow our readers to be their own judges, without pointing out the positions to which we object. The fearful ravages now making by intemperance, makes it the duty of the press to lend its aid, to stay, if possible, its destructive career. Almost daily are strong men falling beneath the fatal stroke of this relentless destroyer! Two have fallen in this community within the past two weeks! And if we should record the names of all who have died from the effects of strong drink, since our connection with this press, within the bounds of Huntingdon county, the list would be a most appalling one. And doubtless all the cases of this kind have not come under our notice. With a view, therefore, to check this evil, and without being by any means ultra in our Temperance notions, we shall from time to time devote a portion of our space to the Discussion of Temperance.

Huntingdon "Euterpean Band."

"Music hath charms"—there's no mistake about it; and Huntingdon possesses the talent to give those "charms" the best effect upon the human senses. At least so thought we the other night, when awakened from our slumbers by the Huntingdon "EUTERPEAN BAND," discoursing sweet strains of music under our chamber window. This band has been organized under the direction of Dr. JOSEF RIGGER, and is composed of young gentlemen of this place, who have been practising but for a short time. On Thursday evening last they honored us by playing several pieces at the place above mentioned. The performance was excellent, and both surprised and delighted us at the proficiency exhibited. From the specimen given us, we venture to predict that this band is destined to take a very respectable rank in the musical world.

From a card published in another column, it will be seen that the "Euterpean Band" purpose giving a public concert in the Court House, on the evening of the 17th inst. We hope and expect to see every citizen of our borough in attendance. A good Band will be a credit to Huntingdon, and every citizen should feel it to be his duty to contribute his mite to aid those who have incurred the expense, and are devoting a portion of their time in getting up and sustaining one. In addition to this, all who attend will receive an ample return, in sweet music, for the small admission fee charged.

From the last number of the "Blair County Whig," we observe that J. L. SLENTZ, Esq., has disposed of that establishment to GEO. RAYMOND and WM. T. WILSON, Esq's, until recently of this place. Messrs. RAYMOND and WILSON are both practical printers, and active, intelligent young men. During the last campaign, they both rendered efficient aid in swelling the majority in this county for Johnston and Taylor. We have full confidence that under their direction the "Whig" will be an able and efficient auxiliary in the Whig cause, and we therefore commend them to the generous support of the gallant Whigs of Blair county.

After a considerable drought, which was beginning to tell seriously on vegetation, we have been visited by a most refreshing rain.—It commenced raining on Saturday afternoon last, and continued, with but little intermission up to Sunday evening. The prospect of another fine grain crop is flattering; although the damage done by the severe winter will, we think, prevent the crop from being as large as last year. Let the season prove as favorable as it may.

The Effect. The most natural result of a factious opposition in the present state of things will be seen, says the Baltimore American, in the reaction which it must provoke in its own ranks. It cannot be that gratuitous invectives and unjust accusations against a President who stands before his countrymen with integrity and honor and patriotism unquestioned, and whose brilliant deeds have illustrated by their own glory the bright records of our country's renown—it cannot be that virulent assaults against such a man, so honored, so respected, so beloved, can find a response in American hearts where party rancor has left any elements of soundness.

The people will judge the Administration fairly. If it should eject every political brawler now in office the country would simply demand that better men be put in their places.—This the country has a right to demand and to expect. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the solemn indignation which certain journals affect when, having never breathed any other atmosphere than that of party, they would now set themselves up as preachers of patriotism and as critics of an Administration that seeks truly to serve the country.

Virginia Election.

The Virginia election has resulted in a loss of several Congressmen to the Whigs. Among others JOHN M. BORRS has been defeated by a volunteer Whig running in his district, and indeed the Whigs were quarrelling in almost every district in the State. The defeat of Borrs causes us no pain. He is one of those peculiar kind of Whigs who could not make up his mind to support Gen. Taylor last fall. He is now disposed of politically, and we are glad of it.—But we regret the disaster which has met us in several of the other districts. And we incline to the belief that Virginia—one of the most ultra slavery states in the Union—distrusts Gen. Taylor on that question. We believe this to be the true secret of our reverses there.—For, while the Locos are getting nearly all the members of Congress, the Whigs have gained as far as heard from EIGHT members of the Legislature.

The Richmond Republican ascribes the reverses of the Whigs, as regards their Congressmen, to divisions and dissensions in their own ranks, and adds:—"It is to be hoped, now that this election has closed, that these divisions may cease, and that the Whig family may once more be re-united. We see the results of division in the wreck of our common cause. We see ourselves the only losers, while the common adversary thrives and rejoices at our expense."

A Man of True Spirit.

The editor of the "Clinton County Democrat," (loco) can't stomach the piteous whinings which his locofoco cotemporaries are making over a score or so of removals. He thus expresses his contempt for "the martyred Stubbs":—"One Edward Stubbs, recently removed from a clerkship in the State department at Washington, is out in a long address to the people setting forth his grievances and pitifully begging the sympathy of the public for having suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Zacharyites. He says he has held the office 20 years! We doubt whether the reasons which effected his removal were such as should govern a "no-party" President, but Gen. Taylor will do the nation a service if he removes every man from office who has held his place for 20 years, or even half of that time. It is certainly bad policy to create a host of government paupers at Washington, and the sooner General Taylor rides the public offices of the leeches who have been begging pay for 20 years the better will it be for the people.

Reader, is there any thing so sickening as the case of a political martyr, who has lost a good office? How utterly absurd for a man, a free born American citizen, who should glory in being the son of liberty, dependent upon no other mortal—rather how contemptible is it for a creature who should be a man to complain to the public that he is not continued in office! Such a man is worthy only of a political guillotine."

There is truth and force in this extract.—It speaks what must be the feeling of almost every man—an irrepressible feeling of contempt for men, who, deprived of office, seek to make their imagined grievances a public matter. If the great body of the locofoco press is the advocate of any one thing it lays claim to be, it scorns, as does the Clinton Democrat, and as do the people, the whinings of these pensioners of 20 and 30 years upon the public. Their impudence is only equalled by their cowardice.—They dare not work, and they are afraid to starve.

The "Daily News" has been received very irregularly at this office for the past week. We have not received a copy when due during the week, and for one or two days we did not receive any. This irregularity should be corrected, otherwise it will injure this deservedly popular paper.

At a meeting of the Whigs of York Co. held on the 24th ult., Messrs. J. J. Cochran, Samuel B. Prowell, Wm. M. Conkey and S. H. Menough were appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut has elected the Whig candidates for Governor and all the other State officers with the exception of Treasurer. Eleven of the Free Soil members voted for the locofoco candidate for Governor and one for the Whig.

A great meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, at which measures were adopted to raise funds to complete the Pa. Railroad to Hollidaysburg. Philadelphia deserves great credit for the energy with which she is pushing this great enterprise.

CANADA.—We have seen a letter from Montreal, says the N. Y. Tribune, dated Thursday, after the burning of the Parliament House, which states that it is almost impossible to describe the depth of feeling which pervades the people of that place in relation to political matters, and that the general cry is for annexation to the United States. The writer is an American merchant, and has resided in Montreal several years.

"Turn them out." Under this caption the Danville Intelligencer, a Democratic paper, published by Senator Best, raps the Pennsylvanian and the Keystone over the knuckles in the following style:

"The Pennsylvanian, and a few other democratic papers in this State, not yet satisfied with their success in breaking down the Democratic party by their arbitrary, dictatorial and insolent deportment towards members of the party, whose Jessie bids them to bark at, to gratify his personal spleen, are still at their destructive work with as much zeal as ever. Do they expect to restore the democratic party to power by turning more out? One of the late pretexts for this continued piratical crusade against Democrats, is founded on the passage of the new Judicial District Bill, during the recent session of the Legislature. That bill was voted for by a number of Democrats of both branches of the Legislature,—by Mr. Potteiger, of Berks, and Mr. Overfield, of Monroe, Senators representing two of the strongest democratic counties in the State—older, better, and purer democrats than ever Hamilton and Finney, have been, or ever will be,—by Col. John C. Myers, and David Zerkby, of Berks, John M. George, of Pike, and other long tried, good and true members of the democratic party. And these political guillotine executioners of democrats, such as the editors of the Pennsylvanian, say "there is very little difference between a wilful shrinking of responsibility and the open advocacy of shame, a Democratic member, voting for, or dodging a vote, on such a bill, occupies the position, neither more nor less, of a trustee who dishonors the confidence and the trust reposed in his hands." Now this insolent slave of the Pennsylvanian, applies to a large number of excellent democrats, but one of whom we will now name, and that is Mr. Fegely, the oldest democratic member of the House, from good and mighty old Berks! He was present in the House, when the Judicial District bill passed, and acquiesced in the passage of the bill by omitting to vote. None but the most abandoned political prostitutes of a party, such as Jessie's lackeys of the Pennsylvanian, would make such an attack upon an old and faithful representative of Berks county, and others who have grown gray in the constant service of the democratic party. But it seems the work of turning men out of the democratic ranks is to go on to gratify the vengeance of men who have ousted themselves and the whole party in the State and Union, by the turning out process.

"Amongst those now to be turned out, we must suppose the Hon. N. B. Eldred is to be included, as he has accepted the appointment of President Judge under the new judicial arrangement. Well we have no doubt the Judge will bear his excommunication with great fortitude, as he will be ready and willing, and can safely trust his case to the people of his strong democratic district, at the ballot box at any time when that arrangement for his re-appointment may be constitutionally made.

"But what does the Pennsylvanian, and Jessie, expect to make out of this crusade against democrats? Is all this flow of wrath occasioned merely by the fact that a Whig Governor had the power to appoint some of the new Judges? If so, who is to blame for this state of things, but themselves? And do they expect to punish their avarice, and insatiable desire for office and dominion, by vindictive denunciation and blind insolence?"

In Dark county, Ky., a number of individuals have been indicted and found guilty of riot, in serenading a wedding party with tin-pan music. The judge (Holt) in his charge thus comments upon the custom:

"Some of the witnesses have spoken of a custom in that neighborhood to honor weddings with music of this kind. Such a custom is illegal; it belongs not to civilization, and should not receive the sanction of a court and jury sitting in a civilized community. It has been said that 'Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.' It must indeed be a savage breast that can be soothed by the hideous sounds of cow-bells, horse-fiddles, rams'-horns, and like instruments rattling, ringing, and commingling together, and interspersed with the occasional explosion of gun-powder."

The Lancasterian, a locofoco paper in Pennsylvania, has the following frank confession:

"The democratic party requires purgation.—There is too much rottenness and corruption in it. It has blinked at deviations from political rectitude so long that it may seem to think these deviations essentialities."

If all that is corrupt is to be purged from the locofoco party, the result will not be unlike that of the fellow who took too powerful an emetic: he threw up everything but the soles of his boots.—N. Y. Courier.

A GREEN PICTURE.—The editor of the City Item very ungalantly says that the Philadelphia ladies, in their Spring attire, are the greenest set he ever saw! Just hear the slanderer:—"Green—dark, medium and light green—plain, changeable and figured green—pea, olive and invisible green—apple, golden and grass green—indeed every hue of green has been drummed into the service of the fair—and such a green—such a thoroughly green set as they are!—The world has never seen the like since that silly old woman Eve devoured the green apple."

REJOICING AT A REMOVAL.—A hundred guns are to be fired on Boston Common, on the occasion of Mr. Morton's retirement from the Custom House of that city on the 1st of May next. The powder is paid for by Cass Democrats, who subscribed a dollar a piece for the interesting object. Morton was a great free soiler, and voted for Van Buren.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Boston Post is one of those locofoco papers that do not cry over every removal from office. It rather makes merry over the matter, as thus:

"How do you like General Taylor?" an old Whig was asked a few days since. "First rate" said the old coon. "He turns out a great deal better than we expected."

Communication.

MR. EDITOR.—The following passages may be found in the "Penny Cyclopaedia," of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge," vol. 17, page 422. This is a late English work, and is I believe not yet completed. In describing Pennsylvania, after giving considerable statistical information, it says:

"The seat of government is at Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, not far from the place where the river issues from the mountains." "None of the towns in the mountain region have risen into importance. Sunbury and Northumberland, as well as Wilkesbarre, are advantageously situated on the Susquehanna canal; and Lewistown and Huntingdon on the Delaware and Erie canal! Bedford, on the Juniata, which begins to be navigable at this place, has some commerce and manufactures here." D.

Remarkable Temperance Law.

A stringent bill relating to intoxicating drinks has been passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, consisting of ten sections. It requires all persons who vend or retail "spirituous liquors," to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties, in \$1000, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by said traffic." We quote the remaining provisions entire:

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

Sec. 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the courts of this State, and whenever it shall be made to appear to any court before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the costs of the plaintiff.

Sec. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary, in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person so intoxicated or in liquor whose acts are complained of, on the day previous to the commission of the offence.

Sec. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city or a village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities, on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

Sec. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffic in such county, city, town or village who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offence, or becoming a public charge.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away spirituous liquors without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, and shall be liable in all respects to the public, and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinion in Wisconsin, on the subject of "spirituous liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 19 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in the country.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Mobile Herald of April 22, announces the arrival of the British mail steamship Thames, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 17th. She had on board \$150,000 in specie, \$35,000 of which were for New Orleans.

Great numbers of travellers were passing Vera Cruz on their way to California.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 14, announces intelligence from San Francisco to the 22d of February. Some fifty vessels had arrived at that port the preceding week, from various points of South America, the cargoes of which had completely overstocked the market; prices of all kinds of Merchandise were consequently very low.

The letter says that the crew of the steamship California deserted immediately on her arrival at San Francisco—as was expected.—The steamship Oregon arrived at Mazatlan on the 22d of March.

The accounts from San Francisco represent the abundance of gold as still on the increase, new and rich placers being discovered. A schooner had arrived at Mazatlan with 15,000 ounces on board which had been bought at San Francisco.

Foreign News.

We take from the from the North American of Saturday the following:

The steamship America, at Halifax, yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., brings one week's late news from Europe. She had sixty six through passengers.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 19th in 14 1/2 days.

The French Government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope. A force adequate to the emergency has already started for Civita Vecchia.

The warlike contest between the States of the continent continues with unabated fury, and with most disastrous results to all the parties engaged.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports. It is stated that emigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unimpeded.

Telegraphic despatches had been received at Frankfurt, stating that the Prussian Ministry had sent in their resignation.

Arrangements have been made for returning the visit of the French National Guards to London.

The Bank of France will shortly resume specie payments.

The Porte has signified his non-compliance to pass a part of the Egyptian fleet. It is said that this application was investigated by Russia. Prince Cigno has ordered a levy en masse on all the inhabitants of the Lombardy-Venetia provinces, of from 18 to 40 years. Those who do not appear within five days will be considered refractory.

The article in Prohon's journal which led to its seizure, implied directly that Louis Napoleon was under pecuniary obligations for pursuing his present course of politics.

The Commissioners appointed to report upon the expenses of the Foreign Office at Paris, have proposed to abolish the title of Ambassador and substituting, as in the United States, that of Minister Plenipotentiary, with reduced salaries. Their number is likewise to be reduced, and the following places are proposed as requiring a regular Minister: at St. Petersburg, London, Constantinople, Bern, the Hague, and Canton. By a later resolution, a Consul-General only is appointed at the latter place.

Germany is occupied with a gigantic project, being no less than the junction of the Baltic with the North Sea. The medium proposed is a canal without locks.

FLOUR MARKET.—Philadelphia and Western Canal Flour 24s. 6d. The article became dull again, and declined to 23s. 6d. What is dull. Indian Corn is in steady demand at better prices: White 31s. to 31s. 6d., Yellow 32s. to 33s.—Corn Meal 14s. to 14s. 6d.

The Riots at Montreal.

Several telegraphic despatches announce that on Wednesday last, in consequence of the Royal Assent having been given to a bill passed by a very large majority in the House of Assembly of Canada, and agreed to in the Legislative Council, appropriating \$400,000 toward the payment of losses and injuries sustained by individuals during the trouble in 1837 and 1838, a body of the Tory or Orange party, under their chiefs, some of whom are said to have been since arrested for High Treason, appeared in front of the Parliament Buildings, which they injured with stones and set fire to, destroying the whole of the Journals and Records of the Legislature since 1791, and one of the most valuable Libraries in America (a loss which is, in many respects, irreparable,) also, the splendid pictures, furniture, &c.

Many years since, one Ogle R. Gowan, who had been connected with what is called in Ireland the Orange Society, came to Canada and organized hundreds of Lodges, with oaths, signs, pass-words, degrees, party meetings, songs, banners, music, &c. The Legislature tried to put down by law an association calculated to perpetuate religious strife, many of whose proceedings were wantonly insulting to the Roman Catholics, and which was likely to be entered by the factious and unprincipled in politics, and bent to serve their selfish purposes; but the Governor and his advisers encouraged Orangism, and the Colonial Minister approved of his conduct in so doing.

The Orangemen, or Tories, did much to provoke revolt, and much to put it down. The Irish protestants are loyal to the crown of England, but those of them who are associated as Orangemen, though individually well meaning, are, by the very nature of their organization, the blind instruments of a few artful politicians, some of whom may prefer British supremacy, while others are ready to use them as machinery for the annoyance of political adversaries, utterly regardless of public interests. It is by no means improbable that men of the most opposite views as to politics, including perhaps traitors and others of desperate fortunes, may have been secret movers in the Montreal outrages of last Wednesday night. How far Messrs. Stevenson, McNabb, Gagy, Prince, Sherwood, Badgley, and others of the minority who proposed when in power the measure which they have since, as a minority, excited their reckless and deluded followers violently to oppose, are morally responsible for the swift destruction this day recorded, we cannot say; but if it be true, (as we are told it is) by those long and intimately acquainted with Canadian affairs,) that civil officers, guilty of the most violent and outrageous conduct, have been upheld in office, continued in it, and promoted; and that many such are still so continued, what other results than such scenes as recently occurred at Toronto, and as now disgrace and disturb Montreal, can be reasonably looked for?

After the occurrences last month at Toronto, which were so much calculated to retard Canadian prosperity, by frightening away sober and steady emigrants, it might have been expected that some signal examples would have been made after prompt inquiry, and this as a means of shaking the mad career of faction for the future, and quickening the officials to a sense of their duty. Nothing has been done, however; the dignity of the law is altogether lost sight of, and a band of 1,500 drunken ruffians, under very appropriate ringleaders, have insulted and injured a peaceful community, seemingly with entire impunity.

The unprincipled Tories saw all this; and their unprincipled leaders saw, too, that by obstructing and defying the civil authorities, they would be bringing the country nearer toward the anarchy which they covet, on the "rule or ruin" principle whenever they are ousted from important offices which Tories have seldom filled, but to the injury of their country and the degradation of the community, whether in the old Colonies or in the new.

A majority of the citizens of Montreal are of French Canadian origin. We do not perceive any of this class, or of the British, Irish or Anglo-Canadian reformers, took any part in the riots, so insulting to the Governor, Legislature and people, and injurious to society. To the best of our recollection, all the tumults, outrages and riots connected with politics in Canada, from 1819 to 1849, have been the work of one small faction, or instigated by its worthless chiefs, who were pampering when they ought to have been punished.

When will it be otherwise?—N. Y. Tribune.

Progress of the Canadian Rebellion.

Our city continues to be the theatre of excitement and lawless violence. In consequence of the announcement that the government had armed five hundred French special constables, a fresh impulse was given to the already inflamed spirit of the rebels.

A party of about 20 English gentlemen encountered a body of these armed constables in the street, when a row ensued in which several shots were fired by both sides, and two persons wounded, but not mortally. After this occurrence it was thought best by the government, for the sake of peace, to disarm the constables, which was immediately done.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, on the Champ de Mars, at which the Honorable George Moffat presided. Petitions were got up to the Queen, to recall Lord Elgin, and to dissolve the rebellion Indemnity Bill.

The Hotels and Garrisons are all under arms, and cannon have been planted in the streets, to overawe and suppress any further attempts at rebellion. At 6 o'clock P. M. the streets are all quiet, and the row for the present is apparently at an end.

Lumors from Upper Canada state that the infection has extended to Kingston, Toronto and other places, and that riots have occurred there but we have nothing authentic.

MONTEAL, April 30.

The mob assembled late on Saturday night, by the strenuous exertions of Col. Gagy, they were prevented from doing any mischief. The city continued quiet last night.

At Quebec, on Saturday night, Lord Elgin was burned in effigy, amid the howlings of the excited populace.

In Upper Canada the same riotous feeling has been exhibited. The Governor's effigy has been burnt in various places.

In this city to-day, the populace have been kept quiet by the assurance that the French should be disarmed. The Governor is to attend the session of Parliament at 7 o'clock this evening, and trouble is anticipated.

A Singular Case.

We find in the New York Sunday Dispatch an account of a very singular affair. It is full of interest. The Dispatch says:—A newly married couple arrived in this city from Baltimore, three or four weeks ago, and took apartments at the Hotel, in B—street. The bride was a mere child, certainly not more than sixteen years of age. Her husband was older, and exhibited to the knowing ones certain characteristics of the sporting gentleman. He cultivated a moustache, and his rig-out was after the most approved flash-dandy model.

After running up a bill of some seventy-five dollars, the husband left the house after break-fast and did not return to dinner. In the afternoon a coach drew up to the door, and the coachman called for and delivered a letter to the young wife. It was from her husband and directed her to take with her her finest dresses, and leave the hotel, the coachman knowing where to drive her.

One of the proprietors of the hotel was observant of the movement, and just as the lady was entering the coach, he stepped out, accompanied by a friend and asked her if she was going to ride out alone? She replied that she had received a note from her husband, requesting her to join him. The hotel keeper asked the coachman where he was directed to take the lady.—The coachman replied that he had been forbidden to answer any questions. The lady then refused to enter the coach, unless the hotel keeper and the other gentleman present would accompany her. The coachman said that he had been ordered to bring only the lady. After a moments private conversation with the lady, the hotel keeper induced her to get into the coach, which speedily drove off. The two gentlemen called to another carriage, and followed in pursuit. At the corner of Chambers St. the first coach drew up, and presently the gentleman of the moustache walked out of the Park gate, and jumped into the coach to the side of his wife. The horses then set off at a dashing speed, but our friends of the hotel were in pursuit. Taking a circuitous route, the first coach after half an hour's drive drew up in front of one of the most notorious houses of ill fame. The gentleman of the moustache jumped from the carriage, handed out his young and helpless wife, and rang the bell. Before the door was opened, however, the hotel keeper and his friend arrived, and springing from the carriage arrested the lady's steps, just as she was entering the hall. Her husband was ahead of her and not observing the rescue called out to his wife to hurry in. Turning as he spoke, he saw the two gentlemen standing on the steps, and his face suddenly changed to the ashy hue of death.

"Do you know the character of the house?" the hotel keeper inquired of the poor girl.

"No, sir, I am entirely ignorant of it—my husband told me he had engaged board here."

Without another word being said, the gentlemen passed the lady into the carriage, and all three returned to the hotel. The ladies residing in the house soon drew from the poor girl the history of her connection with the rascal who had so nearly effected her ruin. She had known him but a very few weeks. He represented himself as a merchant doing a good business in this city, and gaining her confidence and love, she married him against the wish of her parents, and came immediately to New York.

The gentlemen boarding in the hotel, after talking the matter over, concluded that they would like to "look upon the face of that man once more." They accordingly proceeded to the house, entered it *à arms*, discovered the rascal concealed in a closet, and brought him down to the hotel, where for three mortal hours he was tortured in the most refined manner. The design of the villain was apparent; he intended to have abandoned his young wife, and leave her in that den of shame. The wretch did not deny that such was his purpose. He was finally allowed to depart.

A subscription was taken up in the hotel, and the next morning the young lady's passage was paid to Baltimore. Her kind rescuers have since received a letter from her friends announcing her safe return home.

PREVENTATIVE OF THE CHOLERA.—The physicians at Constantinople have recommended the use of figs, with great success, as a preventative of cholera. The fruit is said to exercise a salutary influence upon the stomach and bowels, and is highly useful in diseases which manifest themselves in a derangement of the digestive function, and commonly precede an attack of the cholera.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Subscriptions.

PITTSBURG, April 30.

The individual subscriptions to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, amount here to four thousand two hundred and eighty-eight shares—equal to \$214,400—and the committee expect to be able to increase the amount to six thousand shares—equal to \$300,000.

This, in addition to subscription heretofore received, amounts to considerably over one million—the amount required to secure the charter.

NEVER DESPAIR.

The daughter of Enoch was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married. What maid will lose hope after that?