



TERMS:

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We are again at our post improved in health and spirits, and ready to devote all our energies during the coming winter to making our paper useful and interesting.

ERRATA.—In the card of Mr. J. A. HALL, published last week, two typographical errors occurred, viz: "Mass" for "Moses" and "padding" for "padding". These were errors of the printer and not of the author.

New Advertisements.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisements in this paper. Remember that those who advertise sell cheaper than those who do not.

THOMAS ADAMS has opened new Chair and Furniture Ware-rooms a few doors from this office.

NEFF & MILLER, (new firm) have just received a splendid assortment of watches and Jewelry at the old stand of Neff & Bro.

J. & W. SAKTON, have just received a superior stock of Fall and Winter goods, the arrival of which has caused much excitement up town.

The Winter Session of MILWOOD ACADEMY will commence on the first Wednesday of November.

The Hollidaysburg Register has been putting on a new rig during our absence from home. We sincerely hope friend Jones may receive a support that will enable him in a few years to boast a larger "pile" than his "down east" friend whose example in business he so kindly advises us to imitate.

City Hotel.

By a card in another column, it will be seen that the City Hotel, located in third street, Philadelphia, has been leased by Col. A. H. HARRIS, well and favorably known in Huntingdon and the neighboring counties. We recently stopped a few days at this house and can assure the travelling public that it is kept in a most superior style. As a landlord Col. H. cannot be surpassed. In his manners he is a perfect gentleman, and meets his friends with a cordiality that at once makes them feel perfectly at home. His rooms are pleasant, servants attentive and obliging, and on his table is found every thing in the way of substantial and delicacies that the market can afford or the appetite crave. In short, we felt more at home and better satisfied with the accommodations at the City Hotel during our brief stay there, than at any house we ever stopped at in Philadelphia, and we have therefore no hesitation in commending it to public favor.

Coverly's Hotel.

During our absence from home we made a brief stay in Harrisburg, and was pleased to observe that Col. COVERLY was repairing, enlarging and entirely renovating his well known and popular Hotel. His repairs are very extensive, and his house will now be one of the most pleasant in Harrisburg. We commend it to the patronage of all visiting the Seat of Government. See Card.

Blair County.

Our friends of the Hollidaysburg "Whig" and "Register" are down on our humble self in their last papers, because we took occasion to publicly express our private opinion in relation to the result in Blair county. We confess ourselves somewhat surprised at this. In the article to which exception is taken, we made no complaint of inefficiency or want of proper effort on the part of the Whig press of that county. On the other hand we admired the zeal and ability with which the editors of the "Whig" and "Register" advocated the usages of the party in regard to their local nominations as well as the State Whig nominee. What we did say by way of reflection was intended for others, and if our friends of the "Whig" and "Register" deemed our remarks worthy of notice, it would in our humble opinion, have been more becoming in them to have first shown that we were wrong, before they commenced harpooning us. When we commit an error, and a friend frankly points it out to us, we feel more like thanking than abusing that friend.

As a Whig that has as yet never flinched from duty, we regret the late disaster in Blair county. We regret to see disorganization triumph; but we blame the first cause of this disorganization more than we do those who made it successful at the polls. The one who was mainly instrumental in dividing the Whig forces in Blair had been honored by one of the best and most honorable offices in the county. Gratitude, therefore, if nothing else, should have caused his selfishness to yield to the interests of his party. And it was because we regretted the success of disorganization that we denounced the chief cause of it.

Our friend of the "Register" is informed that we are endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of that worthy individual "down east" who made himself comfortable in a particular way. We have still many subscribers in Blair, and hence feel at liberty to occasionally comment on the local transactions in that county. And our friends of the "Whig" are informed that although we make no pretensions to be "far-seeing" or singularly "sagacious," yet we are sure we have attributed the result in Blair to the proper source, and hence have nothing to retract.

The Complete Result.

We are enabled this week, in the language of the Pa. Intelligencer, to give the complete result of the late election in Pennsylvania, for Canal Commissioner, a table of which will be found in another column. The majority for Mr. Gamble is 11,729.

The whole vote polled is 277,951, being 58,793 less than the vote for Governor last fall, and 90,501 less than the vote for President.

Of this enormous decrease in the vote, Fuller received less than Johnston 35,412, and less than Taylor 55,402! Gamble received less than Longstreth 23,381, and less than Cass 27,136.

Now what have the Democracy to boast of or to cheer them in such a result, or what is there in it to discourage or frighten the Whigs. Nothing. It is a mere temporary triumph of our opponents, gained solely through the apathy and censurable indifference of our friends. A full Whig vote in the city of Philadelphia, and the three Whig counties of Lancaster, Allegheny and Adams, would alone have made a difference of upwards of 12,000 votes in our favor, and elected Mr. Fuller, or if but one-third of the indolent Whigs who voted for Johnston last fall, or but one-fourth of those who voted for Gen. Taylor had turned out, the result would have been changed.

So also a proper understanding between the friends of Johnston and Taylor in the county of Philadelphia, would have secured the election of the Whig Senator & members of the House of Representatives, and a very little more effort would have elected another member in Allegheny, and one in Bucks and Bedford, which would have given us a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It is to be regretted to be sure, that a little more effort was not made by our friends as we never had in our hands an easier victory, yet there is nothing in the result to discourage us, but rather to encourage and cheer us on to more vigorous and determined efforts hereafter. We repeat what we have often uttered before, that Pennsylvania is decidedly Whig, and all that is required at any election is a full Whig vote to demonstrate it.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the extensive building occupied by the Democratic Union, in Harrisburg, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The office of the Magnetic Telegraph was in the same building.

The important civil suit tried in Blair county last week—The heirs of Sumnerville vs. Thomas Jackson—involving property to the amount of \$20,000, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The case we understand was ably argued on both sides. JOHN G. MILES, Esq. of this place, and J. F. COX, Esq. of Somerset, argued the case for the defendant, and HON. T. STREVEN, of Lancaster, and S. S. BLAIR, Esq. of Hollidaysburg, for the plaintiffs. A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel.

The notorious J. G. Mills, who seduced three sisters, was tried at Harrisburg last week. For black-hearted villainy this case stands without a parallel. The trial last week was for the seduction of the youngest sister, who is under age, under the act of '43. We heard the speeches of the counsel on both sides. JOHN C. KUNKLE, Esq., concluded for the prosecution, in a speech which for eloquence and merited severity, we never heard equalled in any Court. It was an effort of which Mr. K. and his friends may justly feel proud, and which ranks him among the most eloquent speakers in the State. Mills was convicted, but as there are three other indictments hanging over him, he will not receive his sentence until they are disposed of.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The whale ship McClellan, of New London, just arrived from the ice, announces that about the 1st of August last, while in Baffin Bay, lat. 75 lon. 72, the natives of the coast implied by signs that two large ships were lying at Prince Regent's inlet, where they had been for four seasons past. On being interrogated whether the crews of the vessels were "asleep," that is, dead, they replied that the men of the ships were alive and well. There being no probability of any other ships being ice-bound for so long a time in these seas, the information of the natives was regarded by the officers of the McClellan, and of a ship called the Englishman as indicating that Sir John and his gallant company had survived the horrors of four polar winters. On receiving this information, the Captain of the Englishman proceeded to Cape Hay, near Pond's Bay, where the voyagers must pass should they ever return, and landed a supply of coals and provisions, with which he had been furnished by the British Government for the use of the missing ships. After all, there is a probability, for it scarcely amounts to hope, that Sir John and his gallant adventurers may be safe.

Minnesota.

The St. Paul's (Minnesota) Chronicle furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the climate production, &c., of that territory. Esculents of every description and of superior quality are produced in abundance, and the crops of oats and Indian corn are spoken of as being much heavier than those of Ohio and Indiana. Mechanics and particularly house builders are in great demand, and it is believed that artisans of small means could there acquire property and grow up with the country.—The lumber business is spoken of as attracting much attention and increasing in importance with the return of every spring and the rapid augmentation of the population. Mercantile and professional pursuits are in small demand, although St. Paul's it is believed, would compare favorably in this respect with any other town of the same size. The oldest inhabitants of the territory declare that at no place where they had formerly resided, have they or their families enjoyed a greater share of health than in Minnesota.

The Difficulty with France.

In addition to the intelligence already laid before our readers in regard to the difficulty with France, the New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday furnishes the following important telegraphic despatch from London, dated on the day of the sailing of the Steamer:

"The Paris Moniteur of last night states that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Pousin. It also announces the appointment of M. Bois Le Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Murat."

If the statements contained in this dispatch are correct—and we see no good reasons to doubt them—the conduct and the policy of the Administration at Washington are vindicated in a manner which, while it redounds in the highest degree to its honor, at the same time reflects the utmost disgrace upon the unprincipled opposition which was raised by the Locofoco press. It does not become us to inquire how the French Government came to disavow the action of M. Pousin; especially in the face of M. de Tocqueville's letter to Mr. Rush, in which he imputed faults on both sides; it is enough for us to know the fact, and to feel that the character of our Government has been nobly sustained by the decisive and high toned course of the Administration. If Louis Napoleon, encouraged by the extremes of gasconade and submission which were exhibited by the late dynasty in the Oregon negotiation, hoped to strengthen his power at home by an experiment upon the courage and integrity of those now charged with the responsibility of government, he has awakened to a sense of his mistake, and by a prudent concession endeavored to repair the error which he committed, by sacrificing the instrument through which it was attempted.

How the foreign organ at Washington and its locofoco allies, who espoused the quarrel of the French Minister, denounced the Secretary of State, assailed the Administration, and reflected upon the gallant conduct of Commander Carpenter, are to bear themselves after this news, is more than we can conjecture. Their zeal seems to have transcended their supposed authority, and like Pousin, they are now abandoned—with the added shame that they are abandoned—by the very men whose interests they were engaged in defending, against the rights of their own government. A spectacle more humiliating and contemptible than that which the Union exhibits at this time, has never before been presented to the American public; and much as we have been compelled to denounce its vindictive course, for the credit of the press we feel pity for its present degradation. There is a brand upon its brow which time cannot remove, and a sentiment of well deserved scorn in the American heart which no mere profession of repentance can ever extinguish.—North American.

Letter From Gov. Ramsey.

In a letter from Gov. Ramsey to a friend in this State, we find information which will be of advantage, perhaps, to some of our readers, and which gives an idea of the resources and prospects of the new territory that can be relied on. If any of our young men think of "seeking their fortunes" in the great West, we would advise them, by all means, to give consideration to Minnesota:

St. Paul, Minnesota, Sep. 19, 1849.

In almost every industrial pursuit, as Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, &c., Pennsylvanians would be at home here, and from their high character for integrity, would, I am sure, soon place themselves in comfortable positions. The great characteristic of this country, and one that I am satisfied will insure its rapid settlement, is this: that while the soil is as fertile as any in the Valley of the Mississippi, it is happily as healthy as the mountain regions of Pennsylvania. We have no fever and ague here. In emigrating from Pennsylvania to Illinois, you would have to anticipate suffering for two or three years, from fever and ague, until you become acclimated; here there is nothing of that kind to be feared. Here all kinds of farm produce command higher prices than in Pennsylvania, and this will long continue to be the case, as the military posts and Indian agencies, and the fur trade will ever continue to give a good home market, and the Mississippi opens a highway for the outlet of our surplus produce.

Of all other people I shall be most happy to see Pennsylvanians among us. There are now a large number here. I shall myself feel more at home when they settle amongst us, and I know that in them the Territory will have its best and most reliable population. By all means advise your friends and mine to pay us a visit, and see for themselves; if they do so I have no doubt they will remain.

Remember me to my Lebanon county friends for whom I shall ever cherish the warmest feelings.

Very truly yours, &c.,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

VERMONT.—It is one of the peculiar features of the Government of Vermont that, at stated periods a "Council of revision" assembles to overhaul the Constitution and Laws of the State for the purpose of making such alterations as the times may suggest, subject to the ratification of the people. This council is now in session, and among other things, has called a convention of delegates from the people to amend the Constitution, by altering the present mode of electing Assemblymen. As the Constitution stands, each town sends one representative and no more, whether great or small; and thus small towns have as large an influence as the great.

The amendment proposed provides that in addition to one Representative from every town, each town which has twenty-five hundred inhabitants shall have a second Representative, and one additional for every fifteen hundred inhabitants in addition to the number first named.

By an amendment adopted a few years ago, the Senate of the State is apportioned among the counties, according to the population.—N. American.

KENTUCKY.—In the constitutional convention of Kentucky, a proposition has been submitted by Mr. E. A. Wickliffe, for the substitution, in lieu of the punishment now imposed on free persons of color, for crimes other than murder, the penalty of exportation or of being sold again into bondage.

Shameful.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, some time since disclosed a circumstance which we consider more disgraceful to our country than anything that has ever occurred in it. He says:

"The same selfish and corrupt spirit has marked every means used by the enemies of the Administration in their opposition to it. Disregarding everything like principle, they have descended to the petty guerrilla system of personal abuse. One falsehood has scarcely been nailed to the counter before another of the same spurious coin is uttered from this rich mint of mendacity. No act of the President or of a member of his cabinet, whether public or private, has any merit in their estimation. Even the former kindness of the Secretary of State to a worthy and talented editor—his old personal friend—has been perverted by the Union and its allies into an act of gross corruption. They stop at no falsehood however mean—no calumny however malignant—no language however vile and vituperative. Contemptible scribblers such as 'Heroic Age,' not content with abusing the President in the public prints have even invaded the sanctuaries of his family, and EVERY DAY THURST UPON HIM LETTERS WITH PICTORIAL SIGNATURES, FILLED WITH THE MOST BILLINGS-GATE COMPOUND OF PERSONAL ABUSE AND INSULT. Nor do they stop even here. The LADIES of the Presidential mansion have had addressed to them almost daily, letters containing the most offensive and obscene language which a fend can indite, until they can scarcely dare to open any letter which is not from a well known and familiar hand. Such a mode of warfare may possibly seem justifiable to those whose moral sense is blunted by the determination to oppose the administration, whether right or wrong, till the bitter end; but honest and well-meaning men of all parties cannot but condemn a course of conduct so shocking to decency and morality."

The Richmond Whig comments on this in the following just and appropriate terms:—"The profound respect, with which the female sex is treated in this country, has been the subject of remark by all the intelligent foreigners who have visited it. There is nothing like it in any other quarter of the globe. Even Fanny Kemble, the bitter satyr of American manners, draws a favorable contrast between the countries of Europe, in this respect, and ours, where she says, a lady may travel from Boston to New Orleans, without an escort, and never meet with the slightest rudeness. We are convinced, however, from this paragraph, that there are wretches amongst us as base as can be found any where else. Anonymous letters of every kind, we hold to be among the most infamous devices. But when they are used for the purpose of insulting female delicacy, the language supplies no term sufficiently expressive of the infamy of the act. The Penitentiary is far too good for the wretch who would condescend to such baseness."

A COSTLY DINNER.—Mr. S. S. Osgood, the painter, in the course of a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, gives the following account of a fourth of July dinner at the mines in California. He says:

"It was given by Ramsey to his customers, and fifty sat down on rather lay down, for our dinner was spread on a level, which was made by felling a tree, trimming it, and filling in above it with earth and stones. We had a cloth along the centre, and scraps of mats and blankets along the sides of this, on which we reclined in Oriental style, each man had a tin plate and a tin pot for his liquor, water not being allowed on the table; champagne and other liquors were too plenty to make it desirable to but few. There was some lack of dishes to serve up in; but with wash-basins, the pans of the gold wash and a cast iron bake kettle, and with the assistance of two large soup tureens, the numerous dishes were all displayed. We had, among other luxuries, fresh blackberries and bon-bons; the latter were rather dry, and had no doubt travelled far. Each man had a three pronged fork and a regular case knife. I was told that the cost of the dinner, exclusive of wines and meats, was \$1100."

THE TRANSCENDENT CHILD AT BANGOR.—Readers probably remember the story of the little girl at Bangor, who apparently died of cholera, and said she had been to Heaven, whereshe saw her mother, and where she was to go again on the following Sunday. The Bangor Whig of the 12th gives the sequel, as follows:

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Daniel Warren, a very worthy, religious man, who has been much among the cholera patients, feeling perhaps a little moved by curiosity, called to see the little girl, and addressing her cheerfully, told her that she appeared better and would soon be well, and get out in a day or two. "But I'm going to mother again at 4 o'clock," she quietly and softly said. "When, to-morrow?" "No, to-day." Mr. Warren endeavored to turn her attention to her mother's recovery, and the little sufferer was fast sinking away—the death rattle was heard, and she soon ceased to breathe, her pulse stopped, and the fixedness of death was impressed upon her beautiful countenance. She was dead. Mr. Warren looked at the town clock, in the distance, from the window, for there was no clock in the house, and it was four o'clock.

While pondering upon him, the singular coincidences in this case, and about half an hour had passed, new signs of life appeared, and again the spirit of the sweet girl returned. She asked for water and said she was tired, and sunk away into a quiet sleep. Since then she has been gradually recovering, but the elder sister, who watched her so tenderly, and who would have so willingly accompanied her to live with her mother in heaven, was the next day taken with the cholera and died, and was buried.

BENTON.—It is said by a paper published in Missouri that Mr. Benton will retire to private life for several potent reasons, which are compressed into brevity as follows:

Ninety prominent members of the Legislature, from different sections of the State, have avowed themselves openly against him. Of the judges, numbering twenty in all, sixteen have committed themselves against Benton, and not one has pronounced for him. Of the Congressional delegation three are deadly against him—his colleague and two Representatives. One representative has espoused his cause, and two are as yet on the non-committal platform. Of the democratic press, ten papers are against him, and two neutral. A great majority of the county meetings which have been held have gone against him decisively. Mr. Benton is not likely, moralizes the Metropolitan, to get a majority in any one county in the State.

Canal Commissioner.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Total. Lists names like Allegheny, Adams, Armstrong, Berks, Beaver, Bucks, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Cumberland, Columbia, Crayford, Clarion, Clearfield, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lycoming, Luzerne, Monroe, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, McKean, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia city, Philadelphia county, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Toga, Union, Venango, Westmoreland, Washington, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming, York.

Gamble's majority, 11729

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American Candidate, received the following vote:—Phila. city, 2, 513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin, 15; Allegheny, 623; Northumberland, 62.

Things in California.

The latest news from California shows that the Gold Fever is not abating in that region as some have asserted. On the contrary, the crowd of adventures is still increasing, and the love of that 'root of all evil' is attracting its votaries to the mines of California from all quarters of the Globe.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the Pittsburg Mercury, which will give some idea of the state of things in the gold region:

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7, 1849. As to your coming here, I dare say you could do a good business. The market is filled with every variety and species of goods, selling at a sacrifice; about three hundred vessels in port and few men to take charge of them for \$300 per month. Seamen cannot be got at these prices. Captains turned cooks, or gone to the mines. Some give good reports, and some evil of the amount of gold, just as they have been successful. I came to see the Elephant, and am bound to see him before I can rest satisfied. D. and L. that came with me are going to do the same; if not successful, will return to the States.

Rents here are out of all character: rent of lot alone, without any improvement, from \$200 to \$500 per month, payable in advance, 16 by 100 feet; to put a frame on it and cover it with muslin sides and roof, would cost from \$1000 to \$1500. Lumber from \$300 to \$500 per month. They asked me in a Drug Store, an hour ago, \$10 for a pound of saleratus. Haverdine, in the stores it sells for \$2 per pound. Some time since the general price was \$5.

Wages in stores from \$150 to \$300 per month. Dry goods are very cheap. Liquor cheap if you wish to sell an invoice; if to buy, very high; up to Sacramento city it sells for \$3 per quart, and at the mines for \$6. Land carriage to the mines from Stockton and Sacramento from \$20 to \$40 per hundred pounds.

This is the greatest gambling place in the world. Men risk from \$1,000 to \$50,000, on a single turn of the cards. Drink, 25 cents per glass; boarding from \$2 to \$7 per day and no lodging. You have to pitch your tent outside the city for this purpose. Some have places for sleeping, but not generally. One of our shipmates went into a restaurant and got dinner according to order, and had to pay \$4.25. Potatoes 25 cents per lb.; dried apples the same; peaches not so much; butter about 15 cents, and 50 cents, and to buy again, \$1.50 and that which crosses the line, termed Oregon butter, brings \$1.50 by the keg. Flour \$8 by wholesale sale, \$12 retail. No vegetables, in short no market place, all sand and no rain here; high winds and cool afternoons and nights. I could sit by the fire very comfortably but I have not seen any since I left the States, except at our gay and happy valley where we have pitched our tent; very warm throughout the day.

I am of opinion that rents, as well as business generally must change soon, it seems impossible for such a state of affairs to continue very long—no good title can be had to any property, every man purchasing or renting must pay down. One man six months ago leased a piece of ground for \$120,000, out of which he makes annually \$35,000 profits. Gamblers pay enormous rents to him. One room will contain 4 tables; a game called Monte is very common here. But I must close as the steamer is making up her mails.

SAD AFFAIR.—On Thursday last, a deranged person, named Jacob Louck, living near York, went to that town, and passing along the street on horseback, fired a rifle at Captain George Hay, who was in his ware room. The horse wheeled when he was in the act of firing, and Capt. Hay was missed. He immediately rode off, and several persons followed him. Henry Ilginfritz, a young man overtook him, when Louck fired and killed him. He was afterwards captured by a David Ehrhart and Alburton Welsh; and is now in the York Jail.

For the Journal.

BIBLE PRESENTATION.

Mr. Editor.—Having had the pleasure of being present at the presentation of a Bible, by the ladies of Williamsburg, to "Orphans' Home Lodge," No. 315 of the F. O. of F., and at the same time and place, a procession of that order, I have thought a notice of the occasion, might be worthy of your columns, and acceptable to your readers.

The day, (Oct. 12th), opened out beautiful and continued fair until night. In the morning delegations began to arrive from other Lodges located at Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, Birmingham, Alexandria and Sausburg. The "Independent Brass Band" of Hollidaysburg was also present, and announced their arrival by a very well executed piece of music.

No pains seemed to have been spared by the committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. And, Patterson, Lieut. J. L. Madison and C. Wark, to have every thing in the best order possible, and the successful manner in which the plans were conducted, was as creditable to themselves, and it must have been comfortable and satisfactory to others.

About 11 o'clock the procession was formed, the band in front—the members of the subordinate Lodges in the centre and those of the Encampment in the rear. All were appropriately and neatly regaled, but the latter division were peculiarly imposing in appearance.

Mr. Samuel Wampler acted as chief-marshal. After promading the principal streets the procession moved to the M. E. Church, when after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. P. Rightmyer, and an ode by a choir of little girls, the Ladies entered preceded by Mr. Saml. Ross whom they had selected as their medium of presentation, and surrounded the altar. After an address by that gentleman, the bible was received by Mr. S. C. Wingard, with an address on the part of the Lodge. The floor Judge McFarlane then spoke to the audience on the subject of Old Fellowship, in general.

The exercises were followed with an ode by the order, another by the choir and a benediction, when the ladies were conducted to the midst of the procession, and escorted to their place of assemblage with music by the band. Every thing passed off agreeably, decently and in order.

From all external evidences "Orphans' Home Lodge," is in a prosperous, flourishing and harmonious condition. Located as it is, in the wealthy and delightful region of Morrison's Cove, it bids fair to become an extensive and useful organization for the diffusion of the principles of benevolence and charity.

A SPECTATOR.

For the Journal.

To Mr. J. A. Hall: Sir.—You cast the first arrow into the field, and it fell harmless at our feet. Now, when you have added scorn to intrusion, I take the liberty to bestow a few words upon you. I will not contend with you in point of ability. I am entirely willing to admit your superior talents; even willing to indulge you in your own high conceptions of yourself. Mr. Hall. Your acedemical preceptorship has given you an unlimited command over the most beautiful figures of speech, "Fools," "toddling infants," and "charlatans" flow from your pen in all the mad metaphors of a disturbed imagination. These are the gloomy companions of a disturbed imagination; the melancholly madness of poetry without inspiration. You are certainly a very considerable man, and I hope to give you a lesson of wisdom; by which you may profit through your future life. "History" tells the story of the beautiful Narcissus, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a daffodil. You have plumbed and seen yourself in the public prints, and the overbearing aspect is the deadly disease which has prompted you to intrude on those whose so far inferior as not to be able to appreciate your abilities.

When you surrender that certain rule of living which becomes "sex" of our profession, you alienate that inward peace of soul without which life is a dreary waste, and your boasted abilities but a shadow.

Your "benevolence" will allow me to pass over the many cant phrases which dance through your "supremely intelligent communication," and seem to characterize your ability as beneath my notice, and worthy of a place only in the most vacant apartment of an empty undulating. Groveling minds seek their visible incarnation amid the groveling objects of earth, and if yours becomes wedded to them, your intellectual acumen will betray its "mercenary, meddling charity," in spite of your self-trumpeted abilities. Your friends, whom I regard and highly esteem, will forget your virtues.

The learned and able, that home of a "sound education," thought I might in the public prints, will become what I might be, once more a peaceful scene of thoughtless meditation. If "licking the hand of piddling power" refers to my liability to candid men, who appear to regard, not the aspersions of disappointed expectants, I cheerfully acknowledge the liability; for such an executive is ever confident that he is avoiding the error of those, who are but despoils to their own prejudice and passion. If you continue to offer censure to those who regard you as a negative example, the intelligent readers of the Journal, and your intrusions upon the public schools will be likened unto a viper biting against a file.

In your closing remark you augur, a retreat which I hope may be deferred until your manners shall happily be ripened to maturity where intrusion ceases to be a qualification. It gives me pleasure to learn that you have discovered that fountain of true wisdom, where we read, "Search not a man wise in his own conceit, there is more to be learned of him."—"Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth." If thou hast done foolishly in lifting up thyself, or if thou hast thought evil; lay thy hand upon thy mouth.

Oct. 26, 1849. J. A. OWEN.

The Cuba Expedition.

Interesting Developments.—It has been a matter of speculation, for some time, what country the Round Islanders were to conquer. Mr. Griffith H. Williams, Sergeant-major of the late regiment on Round Island, informs the editor of the St. Louis Union that their ultimate destination was the island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the island of Lopez, to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a republican government in Cuba. For the present the expedition has been abandoned; but Colonel White and Biscoe, the leaders, entertain no doubt as to its ultimate success.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company have concluded an arrangement with the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, by which the cars of the Pennsylvania road will run through from Lewistown to Lancaster. The Eagle line of cars is drawn off entirely.—Harrisburg.