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J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

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FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852.

JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

See new advertisements.

We are under the necessity this week of issuing but a half sheet, as a supply of paper, which was ordered in due time was detained on the way by deep snow of last week. We shall guard against such a contingency in the future.

DEDICATION.

The new German Reformed Church of Alexandria will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Monday, the 22nd inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of Dec. 28, says it will be understood in political circles that President Fillmore will take some early and proper occasion to withdraw his name peremptorily as a candidate for the Presidency and that ever since he succeeded Gen. Taylor, this purpose has been honestly entertained.

GEN. SCOTT AT CHICAGO.—That able paper, the Chicago Journal, declares itself for Scott for President. The people of Chicago, and of Illinois generally, will not soon forget the melancholy cholera scenes through which Scott had to pass in that region in 1831, during the Black Hawk war, in which a majority of his regiment fell victims to the disease. Nor will the people of the Northwest forget the prominent part Scott afterwards took in effecting a pacification of the warring tribes of that country, for which he received the official commendation of Gen. Cass, Secretary of War.—*Iowa State Journal.*

A traveller records certain peculiarities of the citizens of Vienna, as follows:

"If they meet you after dinner, instead of 'good afternoon,' they say, 'I hope you have had a good dinner;' if before dinner, they hope you will dine to your satisfaction." These are common salutations even among business men. In polite circles, when a repast is concluded, the company rise, shake hands, and express to each other the wish that no ill effects may be experienced from what has been eaten. The parting salutation at night is not simply and vaguely "good night," but, "may you sleep well, my dear," or "may your dreams be pleasant." Their "good bye" is a strong expression, and means, "may you live well while we are separated." The gentlemen, all bearded and mustached as they are, kiss one another even in the street with all the fervency and abandon of lovers when they meet by moonlight alone." The Viennese are indeed a gay and very amiable people. Vienna is, in fact, the Paris of Eastern Europe.

Of the gradual abatement of kindness between friends, the beginning is often scarcely discernible by themselves; and the process is continued by petty provocations and incivilities, sometimes peevishly returned, and sometimes contemptuously neglected, which would escape all attention but that of pride, and drop from any memory but that of resentment.

SMOKES.—During the past year there were \$2,521,000 worth of cigars imported into the U. States.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the abundance of our harvests, the universal health of our people, and the maintenance of peace, and individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. The grateful homage, the acknowledgement of our dependence on his Almighty Will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.

Never, in the history of the commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt. On the 1st of December, 1848, the amount of the public debt was, \$40,842,379 31 " " " 1851, " 40,114,236 39

Thus, within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works, or retarding any plans of practical beneficence, such as the Legislature, according to a policy of wise economy, have thought proper to authorize.

I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system, established by an act of the 10th April, A. D., 1848. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report, to be submitted to the Legislature.

This system, copied in its leading features from that which was established in the early years of our history, for the extinguishment of the national debt, has worked admirably. While there can be no precipitated cancellation of public securities, such would derange and disturb our monetary relations, neither can their be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the Commissioners as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must be sacredly regarded. The creation of this fund, and the adoption of the system of making no loans, unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them; have already exercised a moral influence on public policy. Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the Representatives of the people from heedlessly incurring new debt; they make the payment of the public debt a part of the fixed policy of the State, which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvements or expenditures for beneficent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a portion of the State debt, the next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will, when completed, increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, is as well the only as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the general assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth, if properly guarded, are adequately sufficient for both subjects—the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements; I again earnestly press on the attention of the Legislature the claims of that great section of the State lying on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The north branch Canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of the public lands in aid of the several great lines of railway communication within our borders, is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.

To the existing and completed Internal Improvements of the State, or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. There is in it some radical defects, which needs reformation. It is wanting in proper checks and the enforcement of proper responsibility, to secure which it is respectfully urged upon the Legislature to make such change as will authorize the election of one Canal the whole supervision of the system, and the selection by the Legislature of an Engineer, to serve for a similar term, to whom shall be committed the duty of making the necessary examinations and estimates of the propriety and cost of construction and repair of the public works. That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursement of the public funds annually appropriated to these purposes. Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government, would from that fact and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department of the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenues derived from the Public Works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue source of such revenue within twenty

years from the period of their construction, while with us, from causes heretofore suggested for Legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of Public Education is far from the perfection which is desirable.—The defect appears to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had, unless some practical plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds, is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the facilities which science and learning can afford. The future greatness and happiness of the country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesman and patriot cannot devote his time energies and talents, to a more worthy object than its attainment.

The recent agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended, and so creditable to our people, in the display of works of skill and home industry, as well as of agricultural implements and stock, that I am convinced great public good must result from it. The urgent requests of a former message, believed to be of value and importance to this great interest, it is hoped will meet favorable action at your hands. These exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of diffusing practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture. The establishment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania would be highly advantageous to the people of that portion, deprived as they are, by the difficulty of transportation, of a full participation in the benefits of the present Society.

Contracts have been made for the publication of the colonial Records, and of maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentleman charged with the arrangement for publication of the Pennsylvania Archives accompanies this message. I invite to it and to these important and interesting papers your favorable action. The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.

The Insane Asylum as well as the other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for these institutions. It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a grateful reminiscence hereafter, that to the promotion of all these interests, the administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully, and to some extent officially directed its labors. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished, but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of the State. Their alteration in such manner as will protect those interests, all must earnestly desire. I have on former occasions most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress. The great manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill success attending former efforts, furnishes no excuse for an omission again to call attention to the subject. In the confederacy of States, we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and their acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high-minded people to make bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecomingly tamely to submit to oppression and wrong. A firm and manly demand for the change of policy which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing the development of its mineral resources, would have the effect of securing from our National Government such modification of its laws as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it meets, in our markets, from the labor of foreign countries. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine, in its action on this subject, to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statements show that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the accommodation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. Whilst concurring fully in the recommendation of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call your early attention to their letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities

where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it is proposed to banish, should not be permitted to exist among us, in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money, would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceeding on the public works during the past year; and to the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

Estimate Receipts	
From Lands,	\$20,000
Auction commissions,	22,000
Auction duties,	50,000
Tax on dividends,	220,000
" corporation stock	160,000
" real and personal estate,	1,350,000
Licenses, Tavern,	100,000
" Retailers'	170,000
" Peddlers'	2,000
" Brokers'	8,000
" Theatre, circus and menagerie,	4,000
" Distillery and Brewery,	3,000
" Billiard rooms, &c.,	3,000
" Eating house, &c.,	8,000
" Patent medicine,	3,000
Pamphlet laws,	500
Militia fines,	9,000
Foreign insurance companies,	3,000
Tax on writs, &c.,	45,000
" on offices,	18,000
Collateral inheritance,	175,000
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,700,000
Canal fines,	1,000
Tax on enrollment of law,	5,000
Premium on charters,	20,000
Tax on loans,	140,000
Interest on loans,	20,000
Sales of public property,	10,000
Tax on tonnage, &c.,	25,000
Dividends from bridge tolls,	500
Accrued interest,	2,000
Refunded cash,	10,000
Escheats,	1,500
Fees of public offices,	4,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000
	4,317,500

Estimated Expenditures.	
Public works—supervision and repair,	\$900,000
Expenses of government,	240,000
Militia expenses,	5,000
Pensions and gratuities,	15,000
Charitable institutions,	100,000
Common schools,	200,000
Commissioners of sinking fund,	233,000
Interest on public debt,	2,020,000
Guaranteed interest,	30,000
Domestic creditors,	5,000
Damage on public works,	20,000
Special commissions,	5,000
State Library,	5,000
Public grounds and buildings,	10,000
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological survey,	8,000
Colonial Records,	5,000
Abatement of State tax,	45,000
Relief notes,	2,500
Counsel fees, &c.,	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000
	\$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D., 1835, expired, by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of the law, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an appropriation of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, ad-

dress you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurance of my highest esteem and regard.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg January 5, 1852.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship Cherokee, with the mails from California to the 5th of December, arrived at New York on new-year's day bringing over two millions of dollars in gold dust. She brings news five days later than the Prometheus. The passage from San Francisco occupied but 26½ days, being the shortest ever yet made.

The principal subject of interest in the California news is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians on the Colorado and in the vicinity of San Diego, Las Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c. The outbreak had commenced among the Indians in these districts, and was daily assuming a more threatening character.—The enforcement of the tax laws among the Indians is said to be the ostensible cause of the rebellion, to which they have been incited by the lower class of native Californians, who cherish the most bitter feeling against the Americans. Volunteer companies were being organized to march against them. The news from the mines is without special interest.

WOMAN! HER RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

BY ANNA OF NEW YORK.

On every side we hear the subject of "Woman's Rights" discussed, by some in the spirit of ridicule, but by others and among them some of the most intellectual and refined, of both sexes, in the spirit of truth. So that we may hope the mists of ignorance and prejudice which have so long obscured woman's true sphere will soon pass away, and the atmosphere become clear and beautiful.

There are two errors into which many fall, in discussing this question. First, they ascribe the guilt of woman's slavery to man—that he is her sole oppressor, and but for him she would long ere this have moved in a higher sphere.—And in the second place, they assert that woman is now fitted to fill this high sphere, and with dignity and grace sustain the responsibilities devolving upon her. But, had woman been true to her own noble nature, and not allowed vanity to quench the "light within," and indolence to corrode her mind, she might have long since, educated and emancipated herself, and been strong enough to have taken her "rights," not asked for them. And, although man has tried to make her weak and dependent, she might have resisted, and, therefore, on her own head must the blame rest.

It is also evident that the greater number of women, even in this country, christianized and refined though it be, are utterly unfit for their real duties in life. So her redemption must be gradual—she must work her own way up, and overcome all obstacles in her path.

Let us, for a moment, glance at woman, in the higher ranks of society. Those to whom God has given wealth, by means of which they can acquire education, and become the benefactors of others, and whose especial mission ought to be, to instruct and elevate their more ignorant sisters, and exalt the character of woman.

Are they thus true to their mission? Do they unselfishly devote themselves to this noble work?

Instead of this, angels might weep o'er the misspent lives and wasted time of the "ladies" of our day. For the external is cultivated at the expense of the internal the casket is adorned, but the jewel, oh! the immortal jewel within, untouched, unappreciated. A false fastidiousness instead of true refinement, and labor, heaven-ordained labor, looked upon as degrading—fit only for the low and vulgar.—Their education is not such as fits them to instruct others; they have not an aim high and holy in life.

Young ladies of this class go to school, and go through a high sounding list of studies—graduate about sixteen or seventeen, their education is "finished," of course. But, in reality, as ignorant as they entered; for what they seem to know has been put on them. Their funds have not been roused and strengthened by grappling with the difficulties of science, and by a course of vigorous, independent reflection. They have strayed into the fields of literature, and gathered a few showy flowers, but not explored its wide domain, or secured its valuable fruits. They sing, dance, and play; but to nurse the sick, to instruct the ignorant, to work with both head and hand, are not recognized as duties by them.

Going to balls and parties, thinking of

dress and beaux (as silly as themselves), fill up the next few years. They grow in nothing, save vanity and horror of doing anything useful.—They evince a thorough contempt of those who do not belong to the same "set" as themselves, and shrink with disgust from "those woman" who work for a livelihood. To them the most important event in life is to get married, and if their husbands be rich enough to indulge their taste in blonde veils, white satins, ribbons and laces, and live in "style," they are satisfied.—No thoughts enter their minds of the sacredness of the marriage vows which may not be spoken, save from the depths of a loving heart.—No anxious scrutiny of the character of him to whom those vows are spoken. No fears lest they may not be able to train for a high destiny the immortal beings committed to their charge. No shrinking from the holy but deeply responsible name of mother.

This is but a feebly drawn sketch of many of the wives and daughters of the day—woman who, originally gifted with minds capable of doing much to advance the best interests of their sex, are narrowing their sphere, and making them still more helpless.

Their influence is injurious to both men and women, for how can men with such wives, become strong to battle with the difficulties of life? Can such mothers bring up sons, fully developed in mind and body? Such women cannot inspire in the minds of their working sisters a true self-respect, which will buoy them up above temptation, for they despise labor, and would not only be ashamed to work, but look down upon and despise those who are compelled to do it, instead of encouraging their self-respect and raising them in the scale of being. They do not exert a refining influence upon those who are obliged to serve them. They would laugh at the very idea of instructing their servants, and trying to take away the middle wall of partition, which a wrong state of society has placed between them. They treat them as if inferior in soul as well as in rank, which is not so, for oftentimes holier thoughts higher aspirations, and sweeter affections, fill the heart of the lowly servant-girl, than that of her haughty mistress. They do not go to the erring of their own sex, and with words of truth and tenderness, try to restore the dimmed luster of the jewel of purity which God has set in every human heart. But passing by their actions proclaim, "we are holier than thou," while they shrink not from contact with men equally degraded.

Now, is it unjust to blame men for the enslaved condition of woman, while so many of themselves live in "vain show," leaving thousands of their sisters to perish for "lack of knowledge."

Yet we often hear these fashionable ladies, in a fit of ennui, say, "they do wish they had something to do," and sometimes they get so high up as to exclaim against the customs of society, which makes it unladylike to work. But will these insincere words plead with God, and atone for lost time? Oh! no: for he has placed them in a world full of work, and the customs of society, they themselves make, will not excuse their pride and indolence.

The world needs women—true, noble, thinking, working-women! fully developed, physically and mentally, before its redemption can be accomplished. Women who will not be bound by chains ever so flowery, and whom no words of flattery sweetly whispered, can lure from an independent purpose in life,—women who will not, to gratify a false taste in men, destroy both health and life in conforming to his standard of physical beauty, and who will not allow dress to engross so much of time and thought,—woman who will not become dependent and helpless, in order that degenerate men may call them, "perfectly feminine," and will not be deterred from the right for fear of being thought unwomanly.

And the day is coming—its light has already dawned—in which woman will wake from her lethargy, and take a noble part in the "battle of life."

DENMARK.—A Proposition has been introduced into the Danish Diet for the sale of the possessions of the government in the West Indies. A lively discussion ensued, but the measure had not been disposed of.

FASHION.—"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Sir," said the man, I have bought a new bonnet for my wife, and fear the fashion may change before I get home.

A young poet out West, in describing Heaven, says it is a "world of bliss fenced in with girls."