



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Thursday Morning, March 4, 1852.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

This "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz:

If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.50
If paid during the year, 1.75
If paid after the expiration of the year, 2.50
To Clubs of five or more, in advance, 1.25

Non-subscribers will be adhered to in all cases. No advertisement will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,

JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Pres.
CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Shireysburg Seminary, now in successful operation.

Also Milwood Academy, the flourishing institution at Shade Gap in this county.

Also the advertisement of King and Moorhead, Pittsburg.

Also the advertisement of Bricker & Lenney.

Also a Notice to the creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike road company.

We have received the London Quarterly Review, January 1852, of the republication by Lenord Scott & Co., N. Y., containing 152 pages. The contents are Memoirs on Russian and German Campaigns, Kew Gardens, Physiognomy, Junius, Highland Destitution and Irish Emigration, Heron's Notes, Farini's History of the Roman States, and the French Autocrat. It is very instructive and entertaining.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The legislature of Pennsylvania having passed an act chartering a company to make this road and authorizing towns and counties through which it may pass to subscribe stock, we observe that the people of Northern Pennsylvania appreciate the importance of it by active efforts to secure the making of the road. The town of Lock Haven proposes to subscribe \$20,000 and are willing that Clinton county shall subscribe 100,000 to the road. Should it be made it will greatly add to the wealth of that section of the State, & form a continuous railroad route from Erie to Philadelphia.

Indiana Whig State convention nominated Nicholas McCarty for Governor, and passed resolutions instructing their delegates in the national convention to vote for Gen. Scott for President and J. J. Crittendon for Vice President.

The Kentucky State convention passed resolutions approving the course of President Fillmore and declaring in his favor for President. The Louisville Courier is out strong for Gen. Scott.

The Free Soilers of Ohio, have held a convention in Columbus and recommended John P. Hale of New Hampshire as their candidate for President. They passed resolutions in favor of Kossuth's doctrine of intervention to enforce non-intervention.

CLOSING CANAL ON SUNDAY.—The Canal Board of Pennsylvania have passed a resolution, closing the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and to remain closed until 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

The Public Lands.

The great question before the present Congress appears to be the disposal of the lands belonging to the United States.—Bills have been introduced granting lands for the purpose of constructing railroads in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Alabama and probably some others of the western states. These have been strongly urged and may succeed. Mr. Whitney's plan, to build a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, on condition that the United States shall grant him a tract of land between those points sixty miles wide, and without costing the government a dollar of money, has not been much talked about. We look upon this as the best mode of ridding ourselves of a strip of land that wide, and getting in return an improvement of unequalled importance, commercially, morally and politically. We can see no reason why the proposition should not be promptly acceded to. Neither can we see any reason why land should not be granted in the States above mentioned for the purpose of building railroads therein, as also other modes of communication.—No country can be wealthy and prosperous without them.

There is another project—to grant large bodies of lands to the old States and Tennessee and Kentucky for purposes of internal improvement and education, in proportion to their size and population. The amount proposed to be granted to Pennsylvania for the above purposes, are two millions three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty acres to be disposed of as the legislature of the State shall direct, but, at not less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

The above proposed grants have all laudable objects, but there is another mode for the disposal of the public lands, more accordant with the real purpose for which all lands were made. We have long looked upon land, as having been made by the Creator for the sustenance of all his creatures that live and breathe and have a being, from the wisest philosopher and most puffy lordling down to the dirtiest worm and most poisonous viper that crawl upon the earth. As the great owner of the world and the beasts which are in it, man takes the privilege and has the right, to destroy noxious animals, and to use the rest in such way as shall most conduce to his comfort and happiness. But we deny the right of a few, or any great body of men to hold the ownership of the earth while a portion of their fellow beings can get no place to plant a potato or build a cabin. The history of the land titles of the world, is the history of its despotism. No monarch ever reigned from the time that Nimrod first brandished his sabre on the plains of Babylonia until the mature autocracy of Russia, who did not in a greater or less degree control the real estate of his Kingdom. The feudal monarchs of Europe at this day are, in contemplation of law the ultimate owners of the land in their respective Kingdoms. Millions of their subjects do not own a foot of ground and cannot buy the privilege. The monarchs and nobility have enslaved the people by holding the keys of their stomachs. Give men land upon which to raise their bread, and homes and titles to their homes, and they never can be enslaved.

In view of these things, what should be done with the government lands? We say, let every man or family, who may desire a permanent home, settle on a tract of land containing about one hundred and sixty acres, by paying to the government only the fees of location, survey and procuring the title—a perfect transferable title only to be had by residence and cultivation for a limited number of years—the privilege to be open to every citizen of the United States, and every one who may have declared his intention to become such. This will keep the public lands out of the hands of speculators and furnish homes to such as may desire them—while it will vastly enhance the general wealth of the country.

GENERAL SCOTT—AN OFFER DECLINED.—The New Orleans Delta, a Democratic paper, refers to a fact of which it says it has been some time cognizant, that Gen. SCOTT, when in the city of Mexico, after its capture, was offered by several of the wealthiest citizens of the Mexican republic to be made President of that country; and, as an inducement to the offer, they bound themselves to settle upon him the sum of one million of dollars. "The splendid offer," says the Delta, "was declined by the General, with scarcely a moment's consideration. The brave old soldier could not be tempted by such inducements to abandon the flag under which he had achieved so much renown and honor."

The Whig members of the Legislature of Delaware have passed resolutions recommending Gen. Scott for President.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, held, on public notice, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday evening last, WM. ORBISON, Esq., having been appointed President, JACOB FOCKLER and GEO. GLAZIER, Vice Presidents and James T. Scott, Secretary, the following Preamble and Resolutions, reported at a former meeting, being discussed and amended, were with great unanimity, enthusiastically adopted, viz:

The alarming increase of Intemperance under existing partial prohibitory laws, has induced the friends of humanity throughout our land to investigate the subject with a view to devise ways and means not only to arrest its progress, but if possible, to suppress it entirely. Taught by experience, the community has at length discovered that nothing short of total legal prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, will answer the purpose.—The inconsistency of past legislation on the subject, and the anomaly in our laws authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and at the same time imposing fines and inflicting punishments on those who use them to excess, have become apparent to the most casual observer. The abuse of an ingredient which in its natural effects deprives the recipient of his reason, and robs him of moral power to refrain—is the legitimate fruit of the daily or even repeated occasional use of such ingredient. That it is evident, that under the existing laws of the Commonwealth, drunkenness, and necessarily all its consequent evils are legalized—and why? For the ostensible purpose of raising a small pittance of revenue at the expense of the loss of the estates, lives and souls of thousands of the community, and while tax payers are compelled to pay annually more than ten times the amount thus raised, in consequence of the pauperism and crime superinduced by this destructive vice. For these and many other reasons which might be adduced, and in view of the auspicious signs of the times—

Resolved, That it is now the imperative duty of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in compliance with the petitions and known wishes of a large majority of the people to prohibit by legal enactments under severe penalties, the manufacture, importation, sale or donation of all intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature of the State of Maine, who were the first to interpose their legislative power to banish from their Commonwealth the degrading vice of Intemperance, with the prospect of entire success, deserve the lasting thanks of their country, and that their names should be handed down to posterity as the benefactors of mankind, inasmuch as the faithful execution of the laws which they have enacted, and the enactment and execution of similar laws by the other States of the Union, will effect a deliverance from the most abject, debasing moral slavery ever inflicted on the human race.

Resolved, That it is not a valid objection to the enactment of a law, that it may be evaded and will not prevent the commission of the crime against which it denounces punishment. It might as well be said that it is useless to pass laws for the punishment of murder, arson, theft, or any other crime. A breach of all these is of daily occurrence. Why not strike at the root of the evil? It is admitted that nine tenths of all the crimes committed against the persons of individuals and many of those against property are committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That while the sincere friends of Temperance may conscientiously differ as to the best means to be used for the permanent accomplishment of the end at which they all aim, there is no difference of opinion about what that end shall be, viz:—The total prohibition of the manufacture, use or sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, within this Commonwealth, and that all agree that now is the time for action, while the whole community is favorably excited on the subject. That delay will afford liquor sellers and drunkards time to devise and mature plans to defeat the object desired—and moreover a postponement even for one year will enable these heartless traffickers in human woes, to consign their thousands of victims to a drunkard's grave, and inflict irreparable ruin on broken hearted wives, sisters and destitute orphans.

Resolved, That in a representative government it is the privilege of constituents not only to instruct their representatives on legitimate subjects, but also to censure them for any glaring disregard of their known wishes. That in the present crisis, when an opportunity is afforded of conferring untold blessings on millions of the present and future generations, he, who, regardless of the opinion of the wise and good of his race, and the tears and supplications of the suffering victims of intemperance, and reckless of the retributions of eternity, can hear with scorn or neglect the praying petitions for relief, will justly deserve, and should receive the contempt and abhorrence of every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That, so far as this meeting is concerned, the Senator from this Senatorial District, and our Members in the House of Representatives, are hereby instructed to advocate and vote for the passage of an act similar in its features to "the Maine Liquor Law."

Resolved, That we deprecate the necessity of resorting to the ballot-box at a future election in order to obtain the relief demanded at the hands of the Legislature

now in session, and would blush for our State to see the question "Drunkenness or Temperance" submitted to the vote of a people professing christianity. Should such be the case, the disgrace and consequent political evils resulting from such a course must rest on the heads of those who have the preventive power and refuse to exercise it.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting, signed by the President and Secretary, be handed to the editors of the Huntingdon Journal and Globe for publication, and that copies of the Preamble and Resolutions adopted, be transmitted to the Governor and to the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature, with a request that they be presented to their respective Houses. WM. ORBISON, Pres.
J. T. SCOTT, Sec'y.

"THE WOMAN." Her Influence.

The class, in community, that is kept in ignorance, will be the serf and slave. The mind is the measure of power and influence, and any rise to either must be through and in proportion to its improvement.—Both reason and experience teach us that first principles are all important—that the "small beginning" has very much to do with the "great end." For illustration, preparing the soil and sowing it with well selected seed is at least one of the great secrets of successful husbandry.

Now we leave for the reader, to joint these two thoughts and apply them, for we do not wish to irk him with a repetition of what truths have a thousand times been told as to the capabilities of the female mind, her province and her responsibilities. Whoever doubts, at the present day, that woman is the great foundation builder both in morals and religion, could hardly be persuaded either by figures or philosophy to accredit the important truth. Yet why not? We own a great first cause that moves and manages the universe yet attach importance to the secondary. We own that every chord which vibrates in Nature's grand melodeon is touched and tuned by the finger of Omnipotence, yet believe that each must sound its proper part to render all a grand and touching melody. We own that every event which falls out is traceable to God; yet in the chain—for example—that connects a nation's destiny with its rise, we discover a link of most delicate, yet most durable make, and find by a little further inspection that ten thousand convergent trains of causes are centered in it—yes, find that female influence, like the hidden main-spring, is moving the moral world—giving important shapes to the course of things and leaving its impress on every character. Look here, the brother says, "sister I'll be noble hearted if thou art worthy." The parent—"daughter, I am happy if thou art esteemed." The husband—"wife, I'll be devoted and industrious if thou dost charm and enchain me." And the cradled infant, smiling what as yet it is unable to articulate, says "mother, if I am to be good and great, a giant man to go abroad and bless the human race thy hand must fashion all my character."

Then, does the female know it? She lays the first foundation of every moral structure. Does the female know it? her station and influence is the measure of light enjoyed or darkness endured by mankind. Does the female know it? it is hers to give the color of things and fashion all the scenery in the play of life. Yes, a Washington and a Lafayette or even an Alexander and a Napoleon may look down from the lofty height to which they may seem, by their own energy to have scrambled, and credit a mother with all their glory. And the busy world may look back to the cradle and the nursery, if the dimmed eye can now penetrate so far, and there behold itself a busy world in miniature, taking all its features under the pencil of the artist mother. BIRMINGHAM.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT RAIN.—There is one remarkable fact connected with the fall of rain, which has never yet received satisfactory explanation. Over any given spot, more rain falls at the surface of the earth than above it. Herbedon made some experiments to ascertain this fact, in the following manner: he fixed a rain gauge on the square part of the roof of Westminster Abbey, away from the western towers, which might obstruct the clouds, another on the roof of a neighboring house, a third on the ground. The number of inches of rain caught on the Abbey roof was fourteen, on the house-top, eighteen, and in the garden twenty-two. The illustrious French Astronomer, Arago, has for many years noticed the fall of rain at different heights at the Observatory at Paris, and his results, with which hundreds of others agree, are like those of Herbedon. It is well known that the quantity of rain which falls at the foot of a mountain is considerably larger than that deposited on its summit. Many explanations have been offered of this curious fact, but none to which the scientific have given sanction.

SMALL POX.—Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day, to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a cure for the small pox. This disease is very prevalent at the present time. The remedy above stated may be of use to persons affected with it who have not yet consulted a physician.

Apportionment Bill.

Mr. SCHELL chairman of the Committee on apportionment in the House of Representatives reported a bill to district the State for members of Congress, yesterday. The following are the provisions of the bill as reported:

- 1st. District, Southward, Moyamensing, Passunk, Kingsessing, and West Philadelphia in the county of Philadelphia, and New Market, Square and Lombard wards in the city to form the first district and elect one.
2. The city of Philadelphia, except the above wards, to form the second district and elect one.
3. The Northern Liberties and Kensington—one.
4. Spring Garden, North Penn, Richmond, Frankford, Lower Dublin, Oxford, White Hall, Bridesburg, Aramingo, and unincorporated Northern Liberties in the county—to elect one.
5. Blockly, Manayunk, Roxborough, Germantown township, Germantown borough, Bristol, Byberry, and Moreland in the county of Philadelphia and the county of Montgomery—one.
6. The counties of Bucks and Lehigh—one.
7. The counties of Chester and Delaware—one.
8. The county of Lancaster—one.
9. The counties of Bucks and Lebanon—one.
10. The counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—one.
11. The counties of Luzern, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming—one.
12. The counties of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna—one.
13. The counties of Lycoming, Montour, Union, and Northumberland—one.
14. The counties of Dauphin and Schuylkill—one.
15. The counties of York and Adams—one.
16. The counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Perry, and Fulton—one.
17. The counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre—one.
18. The counties of Somerset, Fayette, and Green—one.
19. The counties of Bedford, Cambria, and Westmoreland—one.
20. The counties of Washington, and Beaver—one.
21. The county of Allegheny, except Findly, Moone, Ohio, Franklin, Pine, West Deer, and East Deer townships—one.
22. The above townships and the counties of Butler, and Lawrence—one.
23. The counties of Venango, Mercer, and Crawford—one.
24. The counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Elk, Clearfield, and Clinton—one.
25. The counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson, and Forrest—one.

The bill is a gerrymander, and does not give the Whigs a show. It is not to be presumed that such a bill can pass.—Har. Tel. 21st inst.

A VILLIAN.—A fellow named Thomas Maitland, residing in Reading, basely deserted his wife and two children a few days ago, and eloped with, it is said married, a highly respectable girl in the vicinity of Norristown. Before leaving Reading, Maitland bought a carriage on credit from a coach maker of this city, under pretence that he had a job to sell patents in the South, at \$500 per annum. He also borrowed \$58 in cash from his brother, and to complete his rascality, took \$20 from the wife he deserted, and nearly pocketed her gold watch and chain, leaving a penny on the table; with a small note telling her to live upon that until his return. He also bought various articles of clothing, &c., on credit, before leaving home. A brother of the unfortunate girl was in Reading a few days ago, in search of Maitland. It is said he left Norristown in fine style, with wife (if such can be called who is no wife) horses, carriage, &c., to seek his fortune. When last heard of he was in Lancaster city, travelling westward.—It is to be hoped that the arm of Justice will be long enough to reach and bring back the scoundrel.—Reading Journal.

THE WHEELBARROW EMIGRANT RETURNED.—Many of our readers will remember the account published in all the newspapers, nearly two years ago, of a California emigrant, who crossed the plains "on foot and alone," with a wheelbarrow, conveying all his earthly goods, that is, his provisions, clothes, tools, &c., in that humble vehicle, and outstripping in his march numbers who started for the land of gold, with more showy and expensive appointments. His name was Brookmire, and he is an Irishman by birth. His residence is at Warren, in Pennsylvania, where he left a wife and a family of children in very indigent circumstances, when he went over the Rocky Mountains to "try his fortune." Brookmire has lately returned from California, with about \$15,000 of the "dust," all of which he dug and washed out with his own hands. And as it is very apt to pour when it rains, his wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of \$10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland.—Syracuse Journal.

Elopement and Marriage.

About two weeks ago Miss Sarah Jane Hughes and Jerry Van Ripper eloped from Newark, N. J., and came to this city, where the lady was placed by her lover in a boarding house up town, and he took rooms in the immediate vicinity. Matters between them passed very pleasantly until yesterday morning, while walking down Broadway arm in arm, the loving couple encountered the amazed father of the girl, who had come to the city to look after his truant daughter. The old man seized hold of Jerry in his excitement intending, as is supposed, to carry him off; but he refused to go along, and the old man had to give up in despair. He then entreated his daughter to go home with him, but she refused. By this time, a large crowd had collected, and among them officer Patterson, of the lower Police Court, who, being one of the inquisitive kind, felt anxious to see what was going on; so having pulled out his star, he made a rush in order to gain an insight into the matter, and soon found himself vis-a-vis with the old gentleman and lovers. On hearing the old man's story, he decided to arrest the lovers, and did so, taking them to the Third ward station house. Here the old gentleman again urged his daughter to go home with him, but she would not consent. He then told them that he would not leave them until he saw them married. They readily consented, and a message was sent to Alderman Sturtevant, who soon arrived and tied the gordian knot. The parties then left, apparently satisfied with themselves and everybody else.—[New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.—A letter in the Richmond (Va.) Times states a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone, near Buchanan Botetourt county, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthen-ware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving, but it was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was hardly discernable. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest they found it to contain gold coin, perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on it, on the other. The gold in the chest, by weight, is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Washington Telegraph states that Mr. De Biberly has invented one of the most important life-saving and swimming apparatuses we have ever seen. Application has been made by Mr. De B. for a patent. It is a kind of frock, or doublet, of ordinary dress material made double, interlaid with small metallic boxes, inflated. This doublet may be worn as an overall on shipboard, and it is impossible for the wearer to sink below the shoulders, and Mr. De B. asserts that a person may remain in the water any length of time, and the water has no effect whatever on the buoyancy of the dress.

"NOT TO BE GROANED DOWN."—At the late Locooco Convention in Maine, after the nominations had been made, Mr. Dunn, of Portland, who assumed to be a leader upon the occasion, called for "three cheers for Gov. Hubbard;" they were accordingly given, "Now, gentlemen," said he, "three groans for Gen. Scott." This was attempted also; one dismally faint groan was heard, when a member of the Convention exclaimed, "Ah, gentlemen, you are much mistaken if you imagine that Scott is a man who can be groaned down. It can't be done." It is needless to say the other two groans were omitted.—Boston Atlas.

CAPTURE OF THE SEA SERPENT.—Captain Seabury, of the whale ship Monogahela, of New Bedford, writes at sea to the New York Tribune a long account of the capture of the celebrated sea serpent by himself and crew. The monster he says is 103 feet 7 inches long, 19 feet 1 inch around the neck, and 49 feet 11 inches around the largest part of the body. The whole account reads like a pretty considerable fish story.

SHIP FEVER.—The ship fever is said to be prevalent in some parts of New York city. Mr. Samuel Reynolds, an assistant captain of the Fifth Ward police, died of this disease. The doorman of the station house in the same ward, also died of the same disease a few days ago, and a number of the policemen are said to be suffering from it.

COFFINS, which are made to contain the body, have been used by the lovers of brandy in Maine for the conveyance of the spirit into that State. A coffin of brandy bottles is noticed among the late seizures under the new liquor law. A large quantity of gin, in quart bottles labelled 'Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,' has also become the prey of the alert officials.

Those who speak without reflection often remember their own words afterwards with sorrow.