Huntingdon Journal

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for

SECRET DISEASES.—Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pain in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, and all those Peculiar Affections arrising from a SECRET HABIT, particularly the youth of both sexes, which if not cured, produces *Constitutional Debility*, rendering *Marriage impossible*, and in the end destroys both *Mind and Body*.

YOUNG MEN Especially, who have become the victims of *Solitary Vice*, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intelect, who might otherwise have entranced listning Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediatelly consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

DR. JOHNSTON, Office No. 7 *SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, SEVEN DOORS FROM BALTIMORE STEET*, East side UP THE STEPS. ☞ BE PARTICULAR in observing the NAME and NUMBER. or you will mistake the place.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE, IN FROM ONE TWO DAYS.

Take Notice—Dr. Johnston's Office is in his dwelling, UP THE STEPS. His very extensive practice is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to apply to.

DR. JOHNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.—It is a melancholy fach that thousands fall Victims to this horrid disease owing to the Unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who by the use of that deadly poison Mercury, ruin the Constitution, causing the most serious symptoms of this dreadful disease to make their appearance, such as affections of the head, throat, nose, skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to their dreadful suffering, by sending them to that *Bourne whence no traveler returns*.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit.—Such persons before contemplating.

MARRIAGE, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisitsts to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage. the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with dispair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happi-ness of another becomes blighted with our own.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.—Dr. J. addresses young men, and all who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence.

IMPUHSSANE.—These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the head. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Digestive Functions, General Debility Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; Loss of Memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirit, Evil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude. &c. are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, l ive a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Merried persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weekness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to perfect health.

OFFICE, NO. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, *Baltimore, Md.*

ALSO RGICAL OPPERATIONS PERFORMED.—N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

TO STRANGERS.—*The many thousands* cured at this Institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., witness by the Reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skillful and honorable physician.

As there are so many *ignorant and worthless quacks advertising themselves as Phisicians*, ruining the health of the afflicted Dr. Johnston would say to those *unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office*.

WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

☞ALL LETTERS POST PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL.

Jan. 8, 1852.—1y.

Watch Repairing.

Persons desirous to have their watches repaired in a neat and substantial manner, will do well by leaving them at Ed. Snare's Watch Store, as he has secured the services of a workman, who, having worked in all the principal cities of Europe and America, is perfectly acquainted with every branch of the business, and he *challenges* this section of country to produce a superior.

All work warranted. Jan. 29, '52.

Are you Insured?

IF not, insure your property at once in the Cumberland Valley Mutual Insurance Company.

Apply to GEO. W. SPEER, *Agent*, Bridgeport, Pa.

OILS, GLUE, TURPENTINE, Sand, Paints, Paint Brushes, Sand paper &c. & &c., at the cheap store of BRICKER & LENNEY.

SIX DOLLARS and Fifty cents for the largest Gold Pencils, at

$5,000 REWARD

For the Man what struck Billy Patterson.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The attention of the public generally is invited to the fact that

J. & W. SAXTON

have just received one of the largest assortments of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this place; all of which they offer at prices so greatly reduced as to make their store

HEAD QUARTERS FOR BARGAINS!

Their supply embraces all the usual variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Vesting; Muslins, Prints, Flannels, &c. &c., together with the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Silks, Merinos, Parmetto Cloths, de Lanes, Ginghams, Hosiery, &c.; and a very large assortment of

Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes;

and also of MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES of every description. They also invite particular attention to their stock of

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

And the best stock of HARDWARE in town. They have also

FRESH GROCERIES,

of the very best quality, which they will sell at a very small advance on cost. Call and examine for yourselves. They have also a beautiful article of

Hats & Caps,

Carpeting, and every other article usually kept in country stores. ☞We will receive and store grain, and also pay the highest market prices for it and it is admitted by all that we have the most convenient place to unload grain in or about town. Oct. 6, '51.

J. D. WILLIAMS. JOHN HAFT, JR.

J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants an Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 116, *Wood Street, Pittsburg.*

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and to arrive this week, the following goods, of the most recent importations, which are offered on the most reasonable terms:

115 catty boxes prime Green Tea.
45 half chests do do
46 " Oolong and Chulan.
100 bags Rio Coffee.
15 " Laguyra and Java.
60 boxes 8's, 5's, ½ and 1 lb lump tobacco.
35 bbls. Nos. 1 and 3 Mackerel.
20 ½ and ¼ do No. 1 do
2 ½ and ¼ do Salmon.
50 boxes scaled Herring.
1300 lbs extra Madder.
3 bales Cassia, 1 bale Cloves,
6 bags Pepper & Alspice, 1 bbl Nutmegs,
2 bbls Ground Ginger, 1 bbl ground pepper,
1 bbl Ground Pimento, 10 kegs ground Mustard
10 kegs grouttd Cassia, 10 do do Cloves,
2 bbls Garret's Snuff, 45 bxs Stearin Candles,
20 bxs Star Candles, 10 do Sperm do
100 doz Masons Black'g 100 lbs sup. Rice Flour,
100 lbs S. F. Indigo, 20 doz Ink,
150 doz Corn Brooms, 125 doz Patent Zinc
50 bxs extra pure Starch, Wash Boards,
25 do Saleratus, 75 bbls N. O. Molasses,
15 bbls S. H. Molasses, 10 do Golden Syrup,
25 do Loaf, Crushed, 550 lbs seedless Raisins,
& Powdered Sugar, 50 drums Smyrna Figs,
20 jars Bordeaux Prunes, 50 lbs Sicily Prunes,
5 boxes Rock Candy, 2 boxes Genoa Citrons,
10 do Cocoa & Chocolate, 5 do Castile & Almond Soap,
12 doz Military Soap,
1 bbl sup. Carb. Soda, 1 bbl Cream Tartar,
1 case Pearl Sago, 2 cases Isinglass,
2 cases Sicily & Refined Liquorice, 1 case Arrow Root,
150 Bath Brick,
1 bbl Flour Sulphur, 100 gross Matches,
100 doz Extract of Lemon, Rose & Venilla, 5 doz Lemon Sugar,
1 cask Sal Soda,
Glass, Nails, White Lead, Lard oil, &c.

Refer to Merchants Thomas Read & Son,
" " Fisher & M'Murtrie,
" " Charles Miller,
" Honorable John Ker,

Huntingdon.

May 15, 1851.-1y.

BELL, JOHNSTON, JACK, &CO.

(LATE BELL, JOHNSTON, & CO.)

OFFICE OF

Deposit, Discount & Exchange,

At Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

James M. Bell, Robert B. Johnston, and William Jack are the ACTIVE PARTNERS, who *alone* transact the business of the firm.

THE OTHER PARTNERS ARE

A. P. Wilson, Wm. Dorris, Jr., Wm. P. Orbison, of Huntingdon; T. C. M'Dowell, Wm. M. Lloyd, James Dunniston, R. M. Lemon, Geo. R. M'Farlane, Samuel W. Rhodes, Samuel Calvin, Thadeus Banks, John Cresswell, Jr., David Watson, Joseph Smith of Hollidaysburg, Alex M. Lloyd, Baker & Watson, of Gaysport; John Miller, of Temperanceville, Blair county; E. Shoemaker, of Ebensburg; Thomas White, of Indiana; S. H. Smith, Jno. Crouse, of Johnstown; John K. Neff, Samuel Dean, Jas. M. Johnston, of Williamsburg, Pa.

☞OTHERS MAY AND WILL BE ADDED.☜

Collections made in all parts of the United States. Drafts furnished on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c. &c.

The usual rate of Interest, in such cases, paid on Deposits for 3, 6 and 12 months, Other Deposits received payable on demand.

Hollidaysburg, March 11, 1852.—4t.

SCOTT TRIUMPHANT!

SPLENDID stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, at Philadelphia prices.

Just received at *Scott's Cheap Jewelry Store*, three doors west of T. Read & Son's Store. The public are respectfully solicited to call and see.

LAST NOTICE!

All persons indebted to Neff & Miller by note or book account, are requested to call on the undersigned and make payment before the April Court. By so doing you will save cost.

R. A. MILLER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I had intended, immediately after my induction into office, to communicate with you on the subject of the public debt, and to exhibit the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth at that period. After the necessary examination, however, I discovered that I could not do so with that precise accuracy which should characterize the statements of an official communication. There are outstanding debts on the public works, unpaid claims, and balances of appropriations for last year, the amount of which could not be ascertained in time for this purpose. I am therefore, I regret to say, compelled to forego the performance of this duty, until the meeting of the next Legislature. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the views I entertain, and the anxiety I feel on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest of six per cent., and a balance of near one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like rate of interest, besides one million three hundred and ninety thousand dollars, at five per cent.; over two millions will fall due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854.

I respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of making provisions for the cancellation of these matured bonds, and such as may fall due during the coming year, by authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate loans for that purpose, and issue the bonds of the Commonwealth, reimbursable at the expiration of ten or fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., with interest certificates attached, of in the usual form as may be deemed proper. The present reduced rates of interest in Europe, and the abundance of money in the principal cities of this country, afford ample assurance that such loans can be negotiated at a rate of interest much below that which the State is now bound to pay on these bonds. I am fully satisfied by information which has reached me through private, as well as public sources, that the bonds of the State exempted from taxation, could be negotiated at such rate of interest, as to make a very desirable saving to the Treasury. It is not so much the present rate of tax on the bonds that would injure the value of new ones, as the sensitive apprehension entertained by capitalists, that such rate of taxation might, at some future time, be increased. Besides these inducements to cancel the matured bonds, we should not forget that it is not befitting a great and prosperous State like Pennsylvania, to have a matured and unpaid debt resting upon her. Such a state of affairs is not consistent with her dignity and her pride, and is well calculated to have an injurious effect upon her credit. Her ability to pay cannot be doubted, and the fidelity with which her people have ever responded to every reasonable demand to sustain her credit, has excited unlimited confidence in her integrity amongst the capitalists of this country and Europe. I therefore, most respectfully, submit this subject to your consideration.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1851, deducting the temporary loan of $98,200, amounted to $4,472,393,93, and the expenditures for the same year to $4,780,667 53, or $508,363 40 more than the whole receipts. In this expenditure is included $185,138 91 which was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as an expenditure, as it was used to cancel a like amount of the founded debt, leaving an actual balance against the Treasury of $123,225 49.

After full consultation with the financial officer of the State, and a careful examination of the data which he has kindly placed within my reach, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the receipts and expenditures for the current year may be estimated as follows, to wit:—Receipts $4,325,000, expenditures $4,027,000, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures $298,000, including in this expenditure an estimated payment to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of $220,000. But it should be observed, that in the expenditures for last year, there is included the sum of $442,196 applied to the North Branch canal, and $30,000 for the inclined planes on the Portage road and the Western reservoir, making in all $472,196 expended on new work during the last season. It will be seen, however, by reference to the State Treasurer's report, that the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1850, was $754,252 81, whilst at the same period of the year 1851, the balance was but $543,979 21, being a difference against the Treasury for this year, of $210,252 60, which sum, together with the $300,000 of temporary loan, to be paid out of the receipts of the present year, amount to $510,252 60, being $38,155 69 more than all the payments for new work, and on this data the balance in the Treasury at the end of this year, is reduced to $259,844 40.—Thus it will appear, that should no accident occur to the public works during the present season, we may reasonably anticipate a surplus revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Should the improvements, however, be visited by any thing like the extent of damage which befell them during the last year, this balance would be reduced to a sum too meagre to deserve notice. It is, therefore, apparent that we cannot rely upon the surplus revenue of the Treasury during the current year, for the means to prosecute the work on the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad with that vigor which the interest of the State seems to demand.

I remarked at the time of my induction into office that I regarded the speedy completion of the North Branch canal as consistent with the truest principles of economy. The examination which I have given the subject since that time, has tended greatly to increase my confidence in the truthfulness of that declaration. In this view, I seem to concur in opinion with my able and experienced predecessor, who took occasion to recommend this subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature in his last annual message. The policy of resuming the prosecution of this work is no longer an open issue, and need not now be discussed. This question was settled by the Legislature of 1849; since which time about $650,000 have been expended on the work; all of which, together with two and a half millions originally expended, and the amount of retained per centage, and the usual damages to the contractors on the abandonment of the work, must be entirely lost, unless the canal be completed.

The whole length of this improvement is ninety-four miles; fifty miles of which are fully completed and the remaining forty-four are under contract, or ready to be put under contract so soon as the Legislature may make provision for the payment of the same. According to the estimate of William B. Foster, the experienced engineer on that line, $772,000 will be sufficient to complete it; and that should the means be promptly furnished, the whole line may be brought into use in the early part of the next season. Can it be doubted, for a moment, that the next annual receipts on this work will largely exceed the interest on this meagre sum? I am confident that those who have given the subject the least attention will not hesitate on this point.—I confidently believe that they will be sufficient not only to do this, but also to pay the interest on the $650,000 expended since 1849, and on the two and a-half millions expended prior to 1841, and leave a balance to go into the Treasury besides.—I need not give you my reasons in detail, for this opinion. The data on which it rests has been presented to you in more forcible terms than I could employ. It requires but a glance at the operations on the completed part of that improvement—at the vast district of country which would be supplied with anthracite coal through the medium of this canal—the rapidly increasing consumption of this article wherever it has been brought into use—to satisfy the most incredulous mind that the tonnage on this improvement must, in a few years, be almost equal to its capacity. Some twenty-five counties of the State of New York, rich, populous and growing, embracing a number of incorporated cities, now paying high prices for fuel, would be supplied with this article for domestic, mechanical and manufacturing purposes; in return for which the canal would, to some extent, be freighted with salt, plaster, &c., &c. The growth of the anthracite coal business in the State is almost incredible. If we may be allowed to take this increase as a data on which to base an estimate of the future business of this canal, it will more than equal the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We can scarcely realize the fact that the operations in this article have grown from 80,000 tons in 1840, to near 4,500,000 tons in 1851, and in all probability the amount will exceed 5,000,000 for the current year!

If, then, it be so apparent that the income from this work will pay the interest on its cost and leave a surplus for the use of the Treasury besides, wise policy would seem to dictate its speedy completion. I most respectfully urge upon you the favorable consideration of this subject at the earliest day possible. The time for doubt and delay, it seems to me has gone by.—This work must either be finished or over three millions of the people's money, already expended on it, must be thrown away. To depend upon the present means of the Treasury, would I am confident, lead to vexatious and injurious delay. The sum necessary to complete it should, and I am assured, can be obtained on a loan at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., reimbursible at such period as the revenue therefrom shall have reached the amount of the interest and principal. I am aware that there is a proper sensitiveness in the minds of the people on this subject of borrowing money; and I am sure that I should not recommend any measure that would have the effect of increasing their burthens. But I sincerely believe that the tendency of this measure will be to lessen rather than increase them—that it is the best financial measure the Legislature can adopt—that its ultimate tendency will be to aid the Treasury in the liquidation of the present debt; certainly much more so than the alternative of allowing the sum already expended to be lost. The completion of this work will also give an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the northern portion of the State; would invite men and money into that rich section of the Commonwealth; and would be an act of justice to the people of that region who have ever, with a true spirit of loyalty and generosity, contributed their proper share towards sustaining the honor and dignity of the State.

The importance of prompt and efficient action on this subject cannot be overrated. The citizens of the State of New York, who intend to construct the connecting link between our improvements and the Chemung canal, in that State, should have early assurance that our improvement will be completed. Business men, who desire to operate on this line, will not make the proper arrangements to do so until ample provision is made for its completion. Every consideration of interest and economy, it seems to me, dictates prompt and efficient action on this question.

The avoidance of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad was also commenced under the late administration, and in my opinion, is a necessary work, and should be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as the means of the treasury will permit. It is an important link in our main line of improvements, and has ever been (and unless the planes are avoided, will continue to be) a source of heavy expenditure, great delay, and danger in the transportation of tonnage. The annual expenditure to keep these planes in order has been extremely heavy. It is estimated that near a hundred thousand dollars would be saved yearly in the expenses of this railroad were the use of the planes dispensed with. One hundred and seventy five thousand dollars were appropriated for this purpose by the last Legislature. The old material on the road is counted at a value of $248,650. This, with the additional sum of $591,350, it is estimated by Mr. Faries, the engineer on that line, will accomplish this desirable end. I am also assured by the same officer, that with the necessary appropriation, four or ten planes may be avoided during the coming season.

In connection with this subject, I need scarcely remark that our main line of improvements is about to encounter a most powerful rival for the tonnage of the West in the Pennsylvania railroad, which work will probably be completed during the year 1853. The avoidance of the planes will do more I am confident, to strenghten the main line against this competition than any other improvement that can be made. I respectfully recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

The absolute necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money to complete the improvements to which I have referred, will, I am confident, admonish you of the propriety of confining the appropriations to the lowest possible point that the public service and the interests of the State will permit, including nothing for which she is not legally and morally bound to provide. Rigid economy in the expenditures is indispensably necessary to sustain the credit of the State, fulfil the engagements she has already made, and meet the reasonable expectations of the people. The public improvements of the State are one of our principal sources of revenue, and should, at all times, receive the special care of the Legislature. Every proper effort should be made to increase the receipts and lessen the expenditures on these works. I have not had the opportunity of giving the subject of their management that thorough examination which is indspensably necessary to the formation of a correct opinion in reference to the details of their operation, but I have long entertained the opinion that no action of the Legislature could have a more salutary effect upon their management than the adoption of the cash system in paying for the labors and materials necessary to keep them in successful operation. It is, in my opinion, to the system of contracting debts now in practice, as much if not more, than to any other defect in the present policy, may be attributed their failure to meet the expectations of the people as a source of revenue. The most vigilant efforts of the officers could not prevent the payment of exorbitant prices for labor and materials, if obtained on credit. The State always pays dearly for such accommodation. Besides, this custom affords the opportunity of most palpable imposition, if not actual frauds upon the State. The very idea of a set of officers being allowed to throw the credit of the Commonwealth broadcast, to be taken up at some future period by somebody else, is almost startling. I regard it as a most dangerous policy, calculated to beget a spirit of careless prodigality in the management of public affairs, and to invite imposition upon the treasury. It should, in my opinion, be abandoned at the earliest day possible. I, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of fixing a period by law, after which the officers on the public works shall not be allowed to contract debts for any purpose whatever, directing the disbursing officers to make monthly statements of their accounts to the Canal Commissioners showing the amount of money disbursed and the materials purchased, and requiring all outstanding accounts to be presented to the Canal Commissioners or Auditor General for settlement. Under a cash system the actual indebtedness of the State could at all times be readily ascertained, which would be a great convenience for the Legislature, as well as a satisfaction to the people. In the introduction of a new system of this kind, care should be taken to place at the command of the proper officer the necessary means to carry it into operation.

It might be well, also, to take some action on the subject of claims for damages incurred in the construction of our public improvements. This subject should be finally disposed of. Although many years have passed by since the construction of these works, every year brings out some new item of this kind. Much of the time of the Legislature, and the Canal Commissioners, is occupied in the examination of these claims, and for the last ten or twelve years they have absorbed the means of the Treasury to the extent of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars annually. I am informed that claims are now being pressed for damages, which, it is alleged, the Commonwealth incurred more than twenty years since. It must be a most difficult task for the Canal Commissioners to ascertain all the facts in cases so long deferred. I suggest the propriety of disposing this subject by some summary mode of proceeding.

In conclusion, I beg to be indulged in a suggestion on the subject of special legislation. I am confident that the General Assembly will agree with me, that some reform on this subject is much needed. The volumes of our laws for the sessions of 1850 and 1851, compared with those of previous years, show that our legislation is increasing to an alarming degree. By reference to these volumes for the years I have named, it will be seen that but a comparatively small portion of the laws they contain are of a general character, being mainly for local or private purposes. These volumes when compared with the statutes enacted eight or ten years since, or with those annually enacted by Congress, or any of our sister States, swell into an astonishing magnitude. This evil is on the increase, and it seems to me that a remedy is imperiously called for. Much may be done to arrest this evil by the adoption of a few well digested general laws.

For the purpose of attaining this desirable end, I respectfully suggest for your consideration, the propriety of constituting a commission of two or three experienced legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to prepare general laws to meet this object, to be submitted to the consideration of the next Legislature. I know from experience how difficult it is for the representatives of the people, after their arrival at the seat of government, to find the necessary leisure and privacy to enable them to prepare and digest intricate general laws. Each day seems to bring its labors upon them, and a session runs by before a subject of this kind can conceive the necessary consideration.

The subject of regulating election districts, naming election houses, which annually occupies much of the time of the Legislature, and many pages of the Journal and Statute Books, might be safely confided to the commissioners of the respective counties.

The subject of divorces should, it seems to me, be felt entirely with the courts; as well, also, as the whole subject of selling real estate by trustees, guardians, and those acting in a representative capacity. These measures, together with a few more general statutes, on the subject of corporations, would I think, have a most salutary effect on legislation. As far as possible, our laws should be general; and those that are so, should be sternly maintained against special innovations.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March, 25, 1852.

CONVIETION OF A COUNTERFEITER.—John Williams, alias Shaeffer, was found guilty in Philadelphia of passing counterfeit $20 notes on the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio. About a year ago, when arrested at Carlisle, (when he subsequently escaped from jail) he had $5000 in counterfeit notes in his possession. At another time he was arrested at Leesburg, Pa., with $2,600 in counterfeits on his person, but was suffered to compromise the matter.