



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 12, 1853.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.

Our thanks are due to Hon. R. A. McClintock of the Senate, and Wharton, Gwin and Schell of the House for valuable public documents

New Advertisements.

Executor's Notice of the estate of George Robertson of Springfield township.

Valuable Limestone farm for sale in Barre township.

Cornpropst & Cunningham hang out their "shingle" in Portstown. They have been doing a tremendous business, especially in the Grain Trade, and we are pleased to see it increasing.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—The January number of this valuable publication is on our table. We find in it an unusual amount of useful and interesting information.

Broad Top Rail Road.

On Saturday evening last, a meeting of the Stockholders in this Road, was called preliminary to the election on Monday; and as was anticipated, much interest and zeal were manifested.

On Monday, the day mentioned by the Commissioners, for the holding of the first annual election, our town gave evidence that there was a will awakened, which should not rest short of immediate and complete success.

The following Board of Directors, was elected, and William Ayres, Esq., of Dauphin county was unanimously elected President.

- WM. AYRES, President and Director. JAMES SAXTON, Director. A. P. WILSON, do. JAMES ESTERLINE, do. WK. P. SCHELL, do. ALEXANDER KING, do. JOHN SCOTT, do. LEWIS T. WATSON, do. JNO. H. WINSTROBE, do.

The Board of Directors immediately organized, elected Jacob Miller, Esq., Treasurer; and Samuel Milfin, Engineer, who it is understood will go to work at once, and prosecute it vigorously to completion.

But one opinion now prevails, and that is, that the Road will not only be made, but that it will be urged to an early completion, with a zeal and energy which will show, that the stockholders knew their men, when they selected the board of direction.

Rail Road Hours.

Our readers in the country are frequently in doubt until they get into town, as to what are the hours for the cars of the Pennsylvania Rail Road to be at the several stopping places in this county, on their way East-ward and West-ward.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1853.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The session has commenced, The House organized on Tuesday. The Senate failed to organize on that day, but on Wednesday, on the 5th ballot elected Mr. Carson, the Senator from Franklin, Speaker; and in a few moments after the organization, the Governor's Message was received, which took a long hour to read.

A motion to print 10,000 copies was amended to 5,000, and passed. During the discussion on this subject, the Hon. John C. Kunkel took occasion to say that the "PRESS HAD BECOME SO NOTORIOUSLY UNTRUTHFUL, that many would not subscribe for newspapers, and it was necessary to have a large number of the message in this shape to supply all who needed it."

What the press has done, to merit such a sweeping and unprovoked attack from Mr. Kunkel, I cannot divine.—Will the Harrisburg Journals tell us, of the county press, whether they assent to their Senator's opinion. Perhaps, however, it was intended as a rebuke to those editors who have been bestowing some flattering compliments upon that gentleman as a proper man for the Whig party to select as their candidate for Governor.

The next business of importance, was the election of Clerks. The chief and assistant Clerks, in the Senate and House, were elected, each body retaining their old ones. The well-merited compliment of a unanimous election, was paid to those officers in the Senate. A different fate awaited the transcribing Clerks in the Senate. They were all removed.

Why were the Transcribing Clerks thus disposed of, when every other old officer was retained, and some of whom had been in office, in that body, two, three, and four years? This question is often asked, and to those who are strangers to the facts, the only answer would seem to be, that Senators doubted the integrity and capacity of their transcribers, and that, in justice to themselves and for the greater security of the public interests, removal was the safest remedy.

Senators, however, declare that they were not thus influenced. One Senator, very ingeniously as he supposed, told the old transcribers that the principle of rotation, caused the change. One grain of common sense, would have saved the Senator from so contemptible an excuse.

If all the officers had been removed, the reason might have borne a semblance of truth. Another gravely said, that two from one district could not succeed, and the strength thus divided, both fell.—A baby in politics would have asked that Senator how it happened that three old officers were retained from one District; and why in the selection of a fourth transcriber, their choice rested upon a resident of the same District as the Chief Clerk.

As these are emphatically soft-shelled reasons, I will endeavor to seek for others more cogent. Last year all the work of the Transcribing rooms was done by three Clerks. This year it was let to a company of four, the active partner in which is one David Barnes, a brother of the Hon. H. B. Barnes, Senator from Somerset. Twelve months ago this man David visited Harrisburg on the same mission; and with better men was defeated in the nominating caucus. Prior to the election, an assessment of black mail, of fifty dollars, was levied by these brothers, (each so eminently worthy of the other) upon the successful Clerks, which was paid, to enable, as it was alleged, the said David to make good his retreat to retirement, without loss, although it is possible, a part was applied, as the oil on the troubled waters of the Senator—brother's vote. At this session he appeared again, with an appetite sharpened by the "lap of the blood," which so suited his palate last year confident, that with his experience and his appliances, he could make it pay as well as last year, if not better.

Around and upon this party Junius, grew and fastened the parasites of the present nominating power. A regular trade was opened upon exchange principles, like the New York mock auctions, they needed Peter Funk puffers, and they were soon found in the political hands of Harrisburg, who willingly took the pace to act as decoy ducks to mislead the honest and unsuspecting. The traffic triumphed; and the four men were nominated on the principle, I suppose, that four such men would be required to do that which three men had performed last session.

To secure four, it was necessary that a resolution should be passed increasing the number.—Without this, the extra nominee would get no ride in the "wagon." Mr. Kunkel, who it seems was to be the accoucheur for this fourth Clerk, made a motion that the Senate proceed to the nomination and election of four transcribing Clerks. Mr. Forsythe, a Democratic Senator from Philadelphia, objected, for the reason, as he said, that during eight years experience, in the Senate Chamber, he had never known the labor in the transcribing rooms so well and so promptly done, as it had been by the three Clerks of last session. Mr. Kunkel, whose sensitive conscience had been so grieved on the day before, about the "notoriously untruthful press," in reply said, "that at the end of the last session the Senate had voted to the Transcribing Clerks more extra pay than it would require to pay the fourth Clerk." On page 996 of the 1st Volume of the Journal, it will be seen that the Senate voted \$25 to each transcriber, making a total of \$75. By a reference to the State Treasurer's Report, it will be seen that the Transcribers received, on an average, about \$600; and this furnishes your readers with a true value of that Senator's moral sense; and the "untruthful press" will understand that it receives its judgment from one whose knowledge upon the subject of untruthfulness, is of that practical character, which gives great weight to the opinion. Mr. Kunkel withdrew his motion, and three were elected. The question of the fourth transcriber was reserved to come upon its merits.

A few Bills were read in place, among which I observed a Bank and Savings Institution or two which I doubt not, will be knocked in the head by the Governor's veto, if they pass the House at all. A. W. B.

The Governor's Message.

We have received from several of our friends at Harrisburg, copies of the Governor's Message, for which they will please accept our thanks. Our readers will have to excuse us for its non-publication. Its great length would entirely exclude from our paper, all miscellaneous matter; and we feel assured that most of our readers will be better pleased with our usual variety, than they would with a long State document, which, after all, is only a political essay.

That our subscribers may understand its general character, and know what are its recommendations, we shall endeavor to make a comprehensive abstract of the whole Message, trusting that they will see that we have put ourselves to much labor, and inconvenience even, to do, which could all have been saved, had we handed the whole copy to our foreman.

The first three paragraphs are devoted to a congratulation of the people, for the blessing vouchsafed to them. To the cheerful submission of the minority to the result of the late election; and the assurance of the ultimate triumph of the principle; of a Representative Democracy—and a word or two about the Union saving adjustment measures.

Clay and Webster are noticed with much respect; and these men, so long abused by that party, as they are lowered into their graves, are called "patriots."

The receipts into the Treasury are \$4,561,885.50, which added to the balance in the Treasury, makes a total of \$5,104,424.71. The payments are \$4,129,262.49, being \$975,602.12, less than the receipts.

The estimated receipts of next year, are \$4,626,500, and after showing from what sources this revenue is to be obtained, and how expended, an estimated balance is imagined to be in the Treasury of \$898,630, "applicable to the payment of debts and the completion of the North Branch Canal and Portage Rail Road."

The Loan of \$800,000 to complete the N. B. Canal, was obtained at an interest of 4 1/2 and 5 per cent.

The five million loan, authorized by the law of last winter, was only in part taken. An effort was made, by sending Col. John J. McCahan to Europe, to convert 5 per cent. stock into 4 per cent. coupon bonds, under the promises of the same law. The Governor "delains for his labors, the credit of no definite result,"—and recommends the passage of a similar law this session.

The exhibit of our State finances is altogether gratifying; and there is a gleam of hope that better days may dawn upon our tax payers. The receipts on our public works amounted to \$1,896,811.42—and the expenditures \$1,029,341.23, leaving a net revenue of \$867,470.10. The Governor recommends rigid economy in the conducting of the public works. He also recommends the completion of the North Branch Canal, and the avoidance of the planes, and the relaying part of the Columbia Rail Road. The Governor discommends the making of any more permanent loans, and says "the Sinking Fund should not be diverted from its legitimate ends."

When our present works are completed, the government, in his opinion, should "abandon entirely the policy of constructing improvements of this character." A reference is made to the difficulty existing between the Canal Board and the Pa. Rail Road Co. The Governor says but little, but evidently sees that much injury may result from this matter, unless wisdom and forbearance direct our counsels.

A speedy cancellation of the Relief Notes is recommended. Our currency is in a sound condition. An increase of paper circulation would, in the opinion of the Governor, be an "unwise policy." The importance of excluding small notes from our circulation is warmly urged, and the hope entertained that other States will ultimately adopt the measure.

Special legislation receives the Governor's special notice. Artificial bodies, he divides into two classes—such as "promote the comfort and prosperity of the people generally"—and "all kinds of corporations to promote individual gain." The first "may be wisely encouraged," imposing only a "limited liability on the corporators." The latter, as a general rule, "are not essential to the public weal"—and an argument is made to show that they should be guarded by an individual liability clause in its fullest and broadest force.

The Commissioners appointed last year, to prepare general laws on various subjects, have concluded their labors,—and recommend that the general manufacturing law be extended "to the mining of coal, and mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, and other ores," making the stockholders liable—that our Courts have more power on the subject of selling real estate by parties in a representative capacity,—and referring all claims against the State to the Courts. They have also prepared a general tax law.

The agricultural interest of the State received a special notice, and the appointment of an agricultural chemist is recommended; and the following extract from the Message will furnish some very interesting statistics to our farmers.

It appears by the census of 1850, that Pennsylvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio, with a much less territory has 3,967,000—that New York has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs., our production was only 4,481,570.—France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country, raises forty-six millions!!

This subject is one deserving the attention of the people and the government. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidence of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania, to be found in the census report of 1850. Her relative position to her sister States is truly a proud one. Of the four large States, her percentage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest, and she has, besides, excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, rye, iron, and coal.

Her population numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost thirty-five per cent. since 1840. According to this ratio of growth, her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will be little exceeded ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate is \$47,039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent. since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of \$67,573,922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of eight per cent. and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at \$722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over five and a half per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debt?

Her productions of wheat in 1840 were 13,213,077 bushels. In 1850, 15,482,191, being an increase of seventeen per cent. at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed twenty millions of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and live stock. The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of \$8,595,708 of pig metal—that of 1850, is 285,702, or an increase of one hundred and ninety per cent. At this rate the yield of 1870 would be 1,371,370 tons. Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons—in 1850 it is 182,506 tons. On this datum the production of 1870 would be 580,369 tons. Our woollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at \$2,319,161, and for 1850 at \$3,291,231, being an increase of ten years of one hundred and twenty-nine per cent. and the enormous yield by 1870 of \$13,738,404. In cotton goods the increase has been about six per cent. which ratio of growth up to 1870, would show a production of about six millions of dollars.

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840, was 867,000 tons. In 1852 the product will reach five millions of tons, being an increase in twelve years of six hundred per cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of forty-five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices, the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, being more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States!

The Governor then suggests the importance to the State of several internal improvements connections, and especially adverts to the necessity of reaching Erie by rail-way. "The road parallel with the Lake from Erie to the Ohio State line," is also especially mentioned, and reference had to the rights claimed by the Franklin Canal Company—and the Legislature is earnestly requested to take care of Pennsylvania's interests, in this important link between the sea-board and the West.

The Reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Adjutant General, are commended to the notice of the Legislature.

The Governor recommends that our State unite with the others of the old thirteen, in the erection of a national monument, in Independence Square, commemorative of the events of the Declaration of Independence.

A recommendation is then made that "provision be made for the transit of domestic slaves through the limits of this State."

It is recommended that the Appropriation Bill, providing for the ordinary purposes of government, be passed "early in the session."

With an assurance to the Assembly, of his hearty co-operation, the Governor closes his Message.

No. 7. The total failure of almost every medicine in curing rheumatism is a conclusive evidence that the Pathology or theory of the disease is not perfectly understood. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Rheumatic Drops operate upon a principle entirely different from that of all other Rheumatic Medicines; they were invented by Dr. Cooper to suit his theory of Rheumatism, which theory is at variance with all other theories of that kind of any writer or any other Physician, and the universal success of this medicine is a conclusive evidence that Dr. Cooper has at last discovered the true theory of Rheumatism, or at least the only certain known remedy. Dr. Cooper's Rheumatic Drops are prepared only by C. P. Hewes, he having purchased the receipt and sole right of sale of the Medicine.

T. Reed & Son, Huntingdon; G. W. Brehman, McVeytown; and J. M. Belford, Millintown; have been appointed agents for the sale of this Medicine, and of whom the genuine may be had, if any of our readers are troubled with Rheumatism, we would advise them to get some of the medicine, and if it is used according to the directions, our word for it, it will never fail to effect a complete and permanent cure.

Mount Union, Shade Gap & Burnt Cabins Plank Road.

In pursuance of public notice a large number of citizens of Huntingdon County, &c., favorable to the improvement of the road from Mount Union to Burnt Cabins on the three Mountain road at a proper point of intersection by plank or turnpike, convened at the public House of Mrs. McClay in Orbisonia, on the 9th Dec. 1852. The meeting was organized by the appointment of John Lutz, Esq., as Chairman, James Neely and Brice Blair, Esqrs., vice Presidents, and B. X. Blair and Thos. E. Orbison Secretaries.

Whereupon the Chairman in a neat address stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of establishing measures to secure the construction of a Plank or Turnpike road, as might prove advisable, from Mount Union to Shade Gap, from there to be interested to the great Pittsburg & Chabersburg three Mountain road. On motion the meeting was addressed and the great advantages of such an improvement urged by Henry Brewster, Esq., Gen. A. P. Willson, J. Neely Esq., T. T. Cromwell, Esq., and others. The propriety of Subscription by the Township &c., was discussed. On motion, resolved that a Committee to draft a memorial by the Legislature and an address to the public, be appointed by the Chair.

Whereupon the Chair appointed: W. B. Leas, John Lutz, John Morrison, D. Burket of Shirley; Thos. T. Cromwell, Thos. E. Orbison, of Cromwell; Dr. J. A. Shade, Brice X. Blair, J. Neely, of Dublin; A. P. Willson, D. Blair, of Huntingdon.

Resolved, that said Committee be requested to meet in Huntingdon at the January Court, and to call another meeting when expedient. Adjourned.

JOHN LUTZ, Prest.

[From the Presbyterian Banner] A Card.

The undersigned desires to express his unfeigned gratitude to the congregation of Huntingdon, for their pleasant and concerted surprise of himself and family on Christmas, with their numerous and valuable presents; and while he would hold up their example for the imitation of other churches toward their pastors, he is deeply conscious of a personal unworthiness of the Christian kindness thus showered upon him.

LOWMAN HAWES.

MODERN VANDALISM.—Mr. Macaulay has a striking way of illustrating facts; and, in his late oration at Edinburgh, gives us the following impressive sentences on the Vandalism which is prevalent in parts of Europe:

"I remember," says he, "that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never again be a destruction of civilization by barbarians. The flood, they said, would no more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason justly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the world with the weakness of that part which remained savage, and asked from whence were to come those Huns, and from whence were to come those Vandals, who were again to destroy civilization. Alas! it did not occur to them that civilization itself might engender the barbarians who should destroy it. It did not occur to them that, in the very heart of great palaces, and churches, and theatres, and libraries and museums, vice and ignorance and misery might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed Genzeric."

DIFFERENT CLASS OF READERS.—Coleridge has said there are four classes of readers. The first he compares to an hour glass: their reading being as the sand—it runs in and runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only dirtier. A third class he likens to a jelly bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains all the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserve only the pure gem.

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—In Pekin, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—somewhat earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Good Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that, in 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

Church Statistics.

From the Report of the Superintendent of the Census, we learn the following interesting facts, relative to the various religious denominations in this country:

Table with 5 columns: Denominations, No. of Churches, Aggregate, A. P. Accounts, Total value of Church property. Rows include Baptist, Christian, Congrega., Dutch Ref., Episcopal, Free, Friends, Germ'n Ref., Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methoist, Moravian, Presby'tn, R. Cath., Swedenb'g., Univer., Unitarian, Universaf., and Minor Sects.

Railroads in the U. States.

The Superintendent of the Census has published an elaborate report on the subject of the railroad system in this country. It shows that in 1820, there were 10,000 miles of railroad in use in the country, and 10,898 in progress of construction. It is estimated that in 1860, there will be at least 85,000 miles of railroad in the U. S. Should a railroad be built from the Western States to the Pacific ocean, the circuit of the Globe could be made in 93 days.

The subjoined table, prepared for the most part from actual returns, exhibits the amount expended upon roads in operation on the 31st December, 1851:

Table with 4 columns: State, Miles, Cost, Net. Rows include N. E. States, New York, New Jersey, Penn., Del., Md., and Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Total.

Total amount of capital invested in Railroads, Dec. 31, 1851, \$592,770,000.

Including the bonds issued the total amount of investment in railroads in this country is estimated at \$672,775,000.—The average cost of European railroads is \$130,300 per mile. The average cost of American railroads completed previous to the commencement of the present year was \$34,307 per mile. The United States possess an extent of railroad nearly equal to that of the rest of the world combined. The following is given as a fair exemplification of the profits of railroads:

Table with 5 columns: States, Miles, Cost, Net. Inc., Div. ac. pr. Rows include Mass., N. Y., and Geor.

The figures under the head of "estimated actual profits" present the assumed net income after the addition, to the amount of the dividends, of the surplus earnings, reserved profits, and all receipts in excess of expenditure not included in the calculation of which the dividend is a result.

John Adams's Diary.

There are many, as well as interesting facts to be gathered from Mr. Adams's Diary, lately published by his son. We will notice one having relation to the then Colony of South Carolina.

As one means of carrying their noble and patriotic views, the representatives of the several States which met in Congress at Philadelphia passed a resolution that they would cease from all trade and commerce with Great Britain—that they would neither import goods from nor export goods to her. This was a great sacrifice of convenience and profit to the middle and northern States, but it was well known that the American market was of immense importance to the manufacturing interests of England, and that American products was the life and stay of the British Navy, and that such a resolution carried out, would, at that time, strike a blow that she would reel under. At least that was the view of American statesmen at the time. When it was proposed, every Colony, after a consideration of the subject, agreed to adopt it—excepting South Carolina, whose staple product at that time was Rice. She agreed to come into the measure, says Mr. Adams, provided Rice was excepted. It was in vain that every other Colony argued that they each had staples equally and alike important and alike affected—but South Carolina was dogged and determined and selfish—threatening to withdraw—she could do it then without nullification—unless there was an exception made in favor of Rice. The other Colonies, after a discussion among themselves—and rather than exhibit any want of unanimity, agreed to give to their want of patriotism and brotherhood, what no justice could have awarded them, and Rice will be found the only exception in that celebrated resolve against imports and exports to and from Great Britain. As this State began her career in selfishness and unbrotherhood, so has she continued to this day—devoted to her own exclusive interest and institutions, without one liberal, noble or patriotic show of impulse.—The Pittsburg American.

The Paris papers are filled with the details of the Emperor's movements. He is reviewing the troops, attending divine services, taking exercise &c.

Splinters and Shavings.

SEARCH—Splinters and Shavings. LOVELY—the weather last week. UNIMPORTANT—the foreign news. IN SESSION—the Huntingdon Court. EVERY true man is a useful man. SETTLED—the "table-moving" question. AN idle head is the devil's workshop. OUT OF THE BUSINES—the Broad Top Railroad. EXQUISITE—Edm. Snare's establishment in the 'Squire's new house.

There is at Louisville, Ky., an ox that weighs 4700 pounds. MAINE LIQUOR LAW—the Queen Ann's died of drunkenness; George the III, of gluttony.

HELPING SHAMER—our Senators and Representatives in Congress. INCREASING—the Mercantile and Warehouse business in Portstown.

SLANDER is a coward's revenge, and dissimulation his defence. THE MAINE LAW—will be agitated in our State Legislature this winter.

ENTHUSIASTIC—the Railroad meeting in the Court House, on Saturday evening. Little minds exult over the errors of the great as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

FLUTES of the most exquisite tone and finish are now made of India rubber. THE butter trade of Somerset county, Pa. amounts to over \$300,000 a year.

ANSWERED—the question, "Where is Portstown,"—Vide the last Huntingdon Globe. TASTY—the address of the Carriers of the Juniata Sentinel and the Tuscarora Register.

CURE FOR LOCOFACISM—sell or lease the public works and pass the Maine Liquor Law. THE British Ministry have been defeated in the House of Commons, and have resigned.

PEDANTRY crams the mind with learned lumber, and takes the brains out to make room for it. THE Canal Commissioners have reduced the fare on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad to 25 cents a mile.

RELIGIOUS—the Rev. Mr. Byllesby, will preach in the Episcopal Church on Thursday evening, Jan. 13th, at half past six o'clock. DR. somebody says—tale bearers and tale hearers should be hung up back to back, the one by the tongue, and the other by the ears.

THE Theology that attempts to elevate the word of God by depreciating his works, only discredits one of the Divine witnesses without exalting the other. CAN IT BE?—an exchange states that 660,563 slaves are owned by Ministers of the Gospel and members of the different Protestant Churches in the free United States!

THE final opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling, took place on last Friday week. The first trip was run from B. to W. in 15 hours and 15 minutes. CROWDED—our sanctum, with generous friends and whole souled Whigs, who greet us with encouraging words, new subscriptions, and—the tin. May their number and happiness increase daily.

THE Huntingdon Mills will pass into the hands of Henry Cornpropst after the 1st of April. All the work will be warranted, both as to quality and quantity, and that done for the town, delivered to customers without extra charge.

THEY SHOULD TAKE THE PAPERS—the Telegraph says the reason the teachers of Harrisburg did not attend the Education Convention held in that place last week, was a "want of knowledge of the time of the convention!"

SATANIC—DEVIL JR., of the Journal presents compliments to IMP JR., of the Globe, and begs leave to assure him that the cause of his protracted dreaming, was his neglecting to take the "Scissors" to his dormitory.

OUR government lands cost on an average one dollar an acre, and Champagne two dollars a bottle. How many demagogues are crying out lustily, "Land for the landless," while they are swallowing at the rate of a good farm every month!

DOCTRINE without exhortation makes men all brain, no heart; and exhortation without doctrine makes the heart full, but leaves the head empty. It requires both to make a true man; the one to teach him his duty, the other to urge him to perform it.

THE END OF THE WORLD—a Rev. Mr. Cummings of Concord, N. H. has announced, in printed handbills, that the "final consummation of all things sublimary, will take place in the present year. As a matter of course, he boasts quite a number of deluded followers.

THE friends of Education in all parts of the State appear to be actively engaged in devising the means for improving the character and efficiency of the Common Schools. Will not the teachers and school directors of our county imitate the praiseworthy example of other portions of the State, and do something for the good cause here? Or are we so far in advance of others, that exertion is unnecessary!

ACCIDENT—on the 6th inst., the son of Gen. Pierce, a lad ten years of age, was instantly killed near Anby on the Boston and Maine Railroad, Mrs Pierce was much bruised, the General had his back sprained, and a number of other passengers were severely injured. The calamity occurred by the breaking of an axle which precipitated the car over the embankment some twenty feet, and crushed it to pieces on the rocks below.

"Write" we know is written right When we see it written "write," But when we see it written rite, We know it is not written right; For "write," in order to be right, Should not be written rite nor rite; Nor yet should it be written wright; But write, for so we know 'tis right.

VALUABLE Receipt for making Homopathic Soup—Confine two pigeons in a cage and feed them on barley and wheat, reducing the quantity one grain and one drop daily till the birds die of starvation—Pick and clean carefully and hang them in the sun so that the shadows may fall into a brass boiler containing five gallons of pure, soft water, boil forty minutes over a slow fire, and you will have the genuine article, which after cooling, may be freely taken without injury by the weakest constitution.