



HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday Morning, March 9, 1853.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.
V. B. PALMER

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

New Advertisements.

Examination of Birmingham Female Seminary—An address by Jno. Scott, Esq.,—a rich treat.

House and Lot for sale or rent, on Hill Street.

Fruit Trees at the celebrated Lewistown Nursery.

Choice Timber Lands, on the side of Tussey's mountain.

Straw Goods, consisting of Bonnets &c., of every variety, by Wm. G. Calver.

Wood and Willow Ware, by M. & J. M. Rowe.

Spring Millinery Goods, by John Stone, & Sons.

Two Tide Water Boats, by E. Shoemaker.

Admr's. Notice; Tavern Licenses, &c.

We call the attention of our readers to the Communication, in another column, giving a brief notice of the late Examination and Exhibition of The Juniata Academy, at Shireleysburg. The eloquent Address of Major Campbell will be laid before our readers.

Thanks to several kind friends and honorable patrons for favors during the week.

We intended to publish in our Report of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute this week; but failing to furnish the Globe with a copy until it was too late, we have concluded to delay its publication till next week, that it may appear simultaneously in both papers.

Col. Wharton's Speech.

Our readers will find in another column, a sketch of the remarks of Col. Wharton, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad bill. The Harrisburg State Journal says, in noticing the speech, that "the Col. is an active and efficient working member, and whilst carefully guarding the interests of his immediate constituency, takes a prominent part in the consideration and discussion of every measure which has a tendency to advance the great interests of the Commonwealth. He is always at his post, and never fails to discharge his duty faithfully, and in such a way as to win the respect and confidence of his fellow-members of all parties." His friends will be gratified to see that he is thus making himself heard, as well as felt, among his fellow-members.

The Campaign Opened.

Our opponents met in State Convention, on the first instant, and nominated their State ticket.—The opening of their Convention was a little stormy. Two temporary Chairmen were apparently chosen, Hon. Arnold Zimmerman, and Hon. Jno. Cessna, and their friends intent on making each take the chair, when Cessna called for a division, and was thus defeated, by a vote of 66 to 64, and Mr. Zimmerman took his seat, as temporary Chairman. It was no time to quarrel. The eyes of the National Administration were on them. All hands desired to get and keep power there; and the brewing storm blew over.

The Convention subsequently organized, permanently, by electing Wm. M. Hirst, of Philadelphia, President, and they went to work in earnest. In the evening, on the sixth ballot, the Hon. Thomas Forsyth, the present Senator, from the County of Philadelphia, was nominated for Canal Commissioner; and we must say, next to our friend John S. Isett, there is no man in their party that we should rather see their candidate. We have known him for many years, and we are free to say, that he is a man of sound, and rugged common sense, with an active and practical working mind, and of the strictest integrity. A zealous partizan, it is true; and like all warm partizans, may err; but we believe he desires to do his duty at all times.

The present incumbents, Hon. Ephraim Banks, Auditor General, and Hon. J. P. Brawley, Surveyor General, were both re-nominated, the first by acclamation, and the latter on the second ballot. They have both been faithful party officers, and deserved to be selected for a second time.—We have had much intercourse with both of them; and next to Whigs, would rather do business with them than with many others of their party.

On the whole, they have made a ticket that will take our best men to beat, unless the elements of their party are sadly severed by the quarrels about the spoils.

We must not neglect, however, to mention that Valentine Best, Esq., of Montour County, who, with the Whigs, elected himself Speaker three years ago, appeared as a delegate from Montour and Columbia Counties, and some other gentleman, as a contestant for the seat. The Convention threw them both out, and told those two wool-dyed Loco Foco counties, that they were not deserving of a voice in their party council; of course, they will consider themselves honored by the distinction of having their representative kicked out of Convention.

By Dr. Miller's Card, found in another column, it will be seen that he has received the "parcements" from the Dental Faculty of Phil'a. What is quite as important, the Doctor possesses the talents, skill, and industry which would ensure success even without the prestige conferred by glowing honors.

Religious Liberty.

Early in the session of the present Congress a memorial was presented, praying that freedom of religious worship be secured to Americans in other countries; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Underwood, from that Committee, made a report, (which we have not seen,) accompanied by the following resolutions. They speak a proper spirit, and the fact that such a state of facts exists in some countries, as make it necessary to recommend, as "wise and just," to protect our citizens abroad in the enjoyment of their religious privileges, by treaty, seems to admit that which is now strongly denied in some quarters, that is—that our citizens are sometimes persecuted for their religious opinions. It is time, we say, that our government take the matter in their own hands.

Resolved, That it would be just and wise, on the part of the government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations, to secure, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad, the right of worshipping God freely and openly, according to the dictates of their own consciences, by providing that they shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their own private houses, in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship in convenient situations, interfering in no wise with, but respecting the religion and customs of the country in which they reside.

Resolved, further, That it would be just and wise, in our future treaties with foreign nations, to secure to our citizens residing abroad, the rights to purchase and own burial places; and to bury any of our citizens dying abroad in such places with those religious ceremonies and observances deemed appropriate by the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased.

The Change.

It is accomplished. The administration of our government has, since our last publication, changed hands. The Whig party, who for the last four years, under Taylor and Fillmore, have directed the destinies of our country, have retired from their distinguished position, and the reins of government are now held by the chieftain and leader of the other great party.

When in other lands, a change so universal, so sudden, and important is produced, the signs of gathering storms, and the smoking of hidden fires for months, and some times, for years, the precursors of the fearful outbreak. The midnight meetings of rebel ruffians, or the bold and stern bearing of the oppressed, speak a language well understood by the tyrants of the old world. An occasional riot, or uprising of the crushed and down-trodden, tells of the volcano which will at last belch forth its burning torrent, and blast them in its wrath. The time comes, and the "banded bow" starts the reaper from the field, the hunter from the mountain, the chieftain from the hall, and the spirit of freedom "calls the strong of heart," and then in the carnage of civil strife, mid the thunders of the cannon, the roar of the musketry, in the wild warfare, when kindred, and classes meet, and strive for a mad mastery, a change is made. The history of the world is full of such changes. They are the convulsions of a diseased world.

Our National being was the dawning of that Sun, whose beams shall ultimately warm into luxuriant growth, the "peace branch from above," under whose shade shall the lion and the lamb lay down. The rulers, the policy, and the power of our nation have all been changed; and the only evidence of such a change, is on the tell-tale-tongue which says, the change is accomplished. Nearly thirty millions of people smile and rejoice, even in such a change, for with it comes the assurance, that the elements of our strength and beauty, as a great nation, are neither narrowed or wounded. In truth, the fact that such changes do transpire, and that such changes are thus produced, is certain evidence that that strength, and that beauty shall continue.

Ours is a blessed land; and are we not a peculiarly favored people? How much have we all to account for, finally, as to how we have used or abused our privileges. If we would deserve and perpetuate them, let every one cultivate the love of truth and honor, and a delicate sense of right and wrong; and then, though party prejudice may sometimes blind, it cannot lead entirely astray.—truth will at last triumph, and victory rest on the banner of Virtue.

Legislative News.

This week we have nothing of importance to notice, except the fact that the Legislature has passed a law legalizing the contract that the Canal Board made with Bingham & Dock. Thus admitting that it was made in violation of law. This surely ought to satisfy the most scrupulous, that no injustice has been done the Board, when they were charged with usurping authority. The Supreme Court let them out with a very small *dodge*; and then they and their partisans pretended that they were sustained. Now we have this act of the Legislature declaring the contract void—by making it binding after the passage of this law.

The two houses adjourned last Tuesday week, until Monday of this week—therefore the lack of Legislative news.

Rail Road Accident.

On Thursday night the freight train, to which are attached the Emigrant cars, and which passes through town about two hours before the passenger train, ran down to the deep-cut this side of Newton Hamilton, and then the engine gave out, from some cause. The Watchman we understand was sent down the track to stop the train coming up, which would be up in about two hours; and two persons started up the track to stop the train coming down, and which ought to have been there in an hour and a half. The last two went up the road a short distance, and as they had so long a time to wait, stepped in to a house to spend the hour comfortably, without even the precaution to set their red lamps on the track. Once beside a warm stove, and they were soon asleep; and only awakened, when, too late, they heard the passenger train thundered by. They could do nothing. The passenger train consequently, under full head-way, ran into the freight train, and a frightful collision was thus produced by the most culpable negligence, on the part of Railroad agents. Five or six were killed, and others sadly bruised and maimed;—there ought to be some hanging done, according to law.

Another!—On Saturday, in broad daylight, two freight trains met about two and a half miles below town; and we are told that another train behind ran into them. At any rate, there was a general smash-up of cars and engines; which was all the damage done—no body hurt.

The Inauguration.

Congress adjourned on the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock. The flag of the Senate was run down precisely at noon, and immediately re-hoisted on the assembling of the new Senate.

The procession formed at 12 o'clock and moved off in the following order:

The Chief Marshalls and aids, Supreme Court, Clergy and Military.

The President of the U. S., with President-elect and suite, accompanied by Chief Marshal on his left, and the U. S. Marshal for the D. of C. and deputies on the right.

The Committee of Arrangements, Senate of the United States.

Foreign Ministers.

Corps Diplomatique.

Members elect; Members and ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of Cabinet, Governors and ex-Governors of the States and Territories; and Members of the State Legislature.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and War of 1812, '15, and all other Wars.

The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Jackson Democratic Association of Georgetown.

Democratic Association and Manhattan Fire Co., of New-York.

The Baltimore Democratic Association.

New-York Empire Club.

Baltimore Empire Club, in immense omnibuses, drawn by ten horses, decorated with flags.

Democratic Pioneers of Baltimore, with Marshalls and Band.

Democratic Association of Alexandria, Va.

Columbia Hose Company of Baltimore.

Washington firemen did not parade.

The President-elect stood erect in the carriage, with President Fillmore by his side, surrounded by Marshalls. He bowed gracefully to the constant cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the windows.

The Foreign Ministers made a fine appearance, riding in their splendid carriages, arrayed in full Court dress.

The procession commenced passing the National Hotel at twenty minutes before 1, at a brisk pace, and the end passed at 1 o'clock. It was about one mile long.

It commenced snowing again about 10 o'clock, which curtailed the civic portion of the procession somewhat.

A company of Fantastics, dressed in rags and tatters, marched along the avenue, whilst the procession was passing, who received some rough usage.

Arrival at the Capital.

The procession reached the Capitol at 1 o'clock, and the Presidents, with the officials, passed into the Senate Chamber.

The President and President elect took seats in front of the Secretary's table, with the Committee of Arrangements on the right and left.

The Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were seated in front.

In the eastern Lobby, Diplomatic Corps; and outside the bar, on the right of the principal entrance, Heads of Departments; and the Governors on the left.

At half-past 1 o'clock, all being properly arranged; the oath of office was administered to Gen. Pierce by the Chief Justice of the U. S., on the close of which the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted by enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to read the inaugural Address.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The man who tried to produce lard oil from pigs of lead has commenced sunning himself for relief, on the roof of a mouth.

The heart of a flirt settles more tenaciously on a gentleman's affections than a button does on one of his shirts, for, in fact, it is no sooner on than it's off again.

Remarks of Mr. Wharton, On the Bill to Incorporate the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to this discussion for some time, and see no good reason for its further continuance, yet I feel a disposition to say a few words upon the subject.

I am in favor of all improvements which have for their object, the promotion of the public interests, or the interests of any portion of the people of Pennsylvania. The Cleveland and Mahoning railroad bill which is now presented for our consideration, is in my judgment one of this character; it reaches the interests of a large locality.

If this bill is allowed to pass, it will bring a large amount of travel and tonnage to the Pennsylvania improvements, and large sums to the coffers of the Treasury.

My friend from Crawford offers as an amendment, that all other companies be restricted from building a road from New Castle to Pittsburg, and to it, I see no particular objection, other than that it will encumber this bill with matter foreign to it, while of itself it has sufficient merits of its own, to insure its success, and ought not to be loaded down in such a manner, as may put its safety in jeopardy.

Mr. Speaker, I believe and contend, that the amendment to the amendment, offered by my friend from Allegheny (Mr. Eyster) should be voted down, and that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Merriman) should share the same fate, and then we will have the Cleveland and Mahoning bill fairly before us, untrammelled with any matter extraneous or foreign to its merits.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this debate has taken a wide range on the policy of making roads and granting charter privileges. The example of the State of New-York is held up to view as a terror on one side, by gentlemen wishing to serve their own particular localities; and on the other sympathetic feelings of members lest the prospects and interests and future usefulness of our Pennsylvania improvements should be made to suffer.

Sir, it would be amusing to the citizens of New-York to pursue the legislative proceedings of this State, and the discussions we have relative to the public improvements. Hardly a charter is asked for from our legislature, but we have New-York policy, and New-York interests mixed in with the request and discussion. I am opposed to the policy that begets such fears. I am in favor of granting charters to all companies who are willing to spend their money and lend their enterprise in developing the great and hidden resources of our noble State, and tending to increase her trade and business. Why should they be restricted in making roads, or in any other way, when the true interest of our citizens will be thereby benefited.

I am in favor of increasing the facilities of our main line of improvements to enable us to compete with our roads, by giving liberal charters, and thus encourage our own citizens to expend their means in adding to our improvements, increasing the travel and transportation over our great State work, and thus inviting our neighboring States to visit us with their business; instead of adopting the miserable policy of throwing embarrasments around ourselves, and encircling ourselves with barriers, through which no penetration can be made.

Some seem to think that the enterprise of our citizens should be hedged in, lest they should think proper to travel with their business through some other State, whose policy has in this respect been more liberal than our own.

Mr. Speaker, we hear no such discussion in the New-York Legislature relative to the Pennsylvania, or New-York policy, that we are in the habit of listening to here. Her policy always has been to increase, rather than depress her energies, and encourage her citizens to compete with their rival neighbors. If Pennsylvania builds a road that will carry 30 miles an hour, they build one that will carry at the rate of 40 miles, if we reduce our fares, they reduce theirs, because it is the fair, honest and legitimate way of competing with our rival neighbors.

Pennsylvania has the shortest route to the Great West by many miles, and to secure the advantages thus offered, we must improve our State works, so that we can travel as fast and carry as cheap as any of our rivals, and then we can fairly compete with them—yes more, we will have hundreds to their fifty—and to have our State works well fed, we must reduce the tax on our Pennsylvania Central Road, and thus enable other roads which act as feeders to our State works, to thrive and grow alongside of ours. When we do this we will have no further occasion to fear the extension of branches to every part of the State, and every point of the compass, and intersect the works of any State, which may wound our Commonwealth.

My friend from Lawrence county says he sends annually 20,000 barrels of flour to New-York. This is not strange, sir, for millers and produce dealers on the Juniata, send their produce to Baltimore, and why? Because they can do it cheaper.

Such facts show clearly that our policy is wrong. All business men will seek the cheapest, fastest and best route to market, and who says this is not right?

Some of my friends seem to be annoyed at seeing gentlemen from another State here, asking permission to expend their money and energies in building a road through a portion of the territory of our State to intersect our main line of improvements.

Splinters and Shavings.

Keep good company, or none. Plenty—Mud, and office seekers. Signs of Spring—the swelling buds and singing birds.

The lowest style of a civilized human being, is a *dandy*.

PREVALENCE—a mild form of Scarlet Fever, and severe colds.

Wanted a name for a New Hotel? Call it "A man killer."

"He who steals my purse steals trash"—He don't steal nothing else.

With the talents of an angel, a man may possess the spirit and temper of a demon.

DEER BUSINESS—six thousand deer were killed in three counties in Maine, last year.

It is a fact that 200,000 people daily arrive in and depart from London, by Railroad.

Perfect confidence between parent and child, is a seven fold shield against temptation.

SMOKEY CONTROVERSY, Md., with a population of 900 persons, expends \$2880 per annum for cigars!

The Pennsylvania Railroad is doing a smashing business, as will be seen by the chapter of accidents.

The Whigs of Milwaukee have elected their Mayor, and all the municipal officers, except two.

His Honor Judge Taylor, is now holding the regular term of Court in Cambria county, to continue two weeks.

Lost—the prohibitory Liquor Law, got only nine votes, on its final passage in the New Jersey Legislature.

A FAT BABY—there is one in New Jersey, 22 months old, that weighs 53 lbs, measuring 34 inches around the waist.

FIRE IN LEWISTOWN—the Distillery of Turner and Morrison, was totally destroyed on the 1st inst.,—partly insured.

Small aores are now out-lawed in Maryland. The law prohibiting their passage, went into effect, on the 1st inst.

THE EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Minwood Academy will take place on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

We received the Inaugural address too late for this week, owing to other arrangements. It will appear in our next issue.

Whackan is delighted that we put him in to the company of distinguished men. They were all dead, and we knew they wouldn't care.

"Do you say I'm disguised with liquor," said an old Sucker, "why if I was sober no body would know me, I am in my every day habit."

Eyes are the Electric Telegraph of the heart, that will send a message any distance in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.

The Museum of Barnum, will be rivaled if the Standard can get "Brownson Quarterly," or LITERARY REVIEW with that article by and that editorial on "our talented young townsman."

NEW LEATHER—Mr. J. W. Benedict, of Galveston, has made some beautiful leather, (and of fit boots & shoes,) from the skin of Alligator.

STEAMING IT—there are 1195 Steamboats in the United States.—St. Louis has 126,—Cincinnati, 104,—Pittsburg, 111,—New York, 92,—Philadelphia, 50.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. To make a sick man think he is dying, all that is necessary is to look half dead yourself.

A Scotland newspaper says that a Rev. Mr. Sterling 30 years ago made a Galorric Engine, which propelled a vessel, but was abandoned because of the effect of the heat upon the works.

MASONIC PARADE—the Masonic fraternity of the State of Pennsylvania intend having a grand parade on the 24th of June, when it is expected the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia, will be laid.

Pretty SAFE—the Globe says a better price for his Whig editor than he will bring any place else,—interest makes the trust safe, and then, who would believe him if he did tell your secrets.—"Safe as a thief in a mill."

A FACT FOR BOYS—in the Advertisers Office, in Chicago, last week, a boy received, by mistake, a ten dollar gold piece among some coppers. He returned shortly after, made known, and corrected the mistake of the editor.

SEVERE—the rappings from the spirit world in the Cambrian. The "medium," pretends to tell how the Canal Board manage their late appointments, and "lets on" he sees some applicants shaking money under the nose of the board.

"Nay gentle friend, Curse nothing, not the devil—lie's beside you."—Globe.

And has been beside us since we have been next door to you. Going to move shortly!

The Blair Whig, says Alexander White, Esq., of Cambria County, has been named by some of his friends, as a Candidate for the Senate. He will make a clever Senator. For a Huntingdon County man, we are for little "Camberry."

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Matanzas, says the Vice President's cough is constant and harassing, his feet so swollen that he cannot move, and that his recovery is considered hopeless by himself and his friends.

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE—the patriots who ordered the Carriage and Harness, for President Pierce,—have discovered that the Harness cost \$1437, more than they intended to give, and they dispute the bill. The Harness is mounted with solid silver.—Pay up! cheap enough.

GOING EAST—"the long cared relatives of the editors of the Journal."—Globe.

If they had gone west, you might have told them how to procure a letter of recommendation from their relatives in Huntingdon. You know how to do that! "Schmar lettle fellor" eh!

Levi Hubbell a Judge of one, of the courts of Wisconsin, has had articles of impeachment filed against him by a committee of the Legislature.—He is charged with bribery, passing illegal sentences—using money paid in court—using his official power to seduce female authors, &c., &c., &c.

There is quite a religious excitement in Charlestown, Mass. A Miss Corurana a Roman Catholic had abjured popery, and through some body abducted her from among her protestant friends. The sovereigns took this in high dudgeon, and forthwith they manifest their zeal, by riotous meetings.

A recent philosopher alleges that the five great evils of life are—standing collars, tight boots, tobacco, rum, and—the broom-stick.