

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday Morning, April 13, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Moses Pownall, of Lancaster county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Alexander K. McClure, of Franklin co.

We wish it distinctly understood, that it is our rule to insert no communication, of any kind or character, which has not the name of the author, or the person requesting its publication, accompanying the same.

New Advertisements.

In this week's paper appears the advertisement of John Skees, Chairmaker; and whoever wishes substantial and neat chairs, settees, &c., at the lowest prices, cannot possibly do better than to patronise his establishment. Mr. Skees is a clever fellow, and deserves the confidence and patronage of the public.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Col. Geo. Gwin's splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of all kinds, qualities and prices. The Colonel is fully prepared now to accommodate his customers and "the rest of mankind." Give him a call, and you will not leave without being satisfied of the cheapness and elegance of his Goods.

See advertisement in another column, of Mr. Colon's Book Store. He keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of Books of all kinds and prices. Mr. Colon is a clever fellow and is always ready to oblige those who favor him with a call.

Cornpropst & Cunningham have now the Huntingdon Mill, and are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

Valuable Real Estate and Mill Property, in West township, for sale by Robert Moore.

Blair & Burkholder are now in town ready to take Daguerreotype Pictures, in the most approved style.

Sealed proposals will be received at Altoona, Blair co., by Thos. Burchinell, for the delivery of 170,000 Bricks, &c.

Executor's Notice, by D. Stewart.

Final Adjournment.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday the 19th inst. We think it would have been strictly in accordance with the wishes of their constituency had they passed such resolutions several weeks ago.

As usual, the present Legislature thus far, has done nothing for the general advantage of the people; and we presume, as has heretofore been the case, every important bill will be passed the last two or three days of the session. And then the sage law-makers, the *Solons* of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will return to their constituency and endeavor to induce them to believe that their labors during the past Session were very severe, and the people ought to feel under great obligations to them for the careful and scrutinizing vigilance they exercised over their interests, and for the entire devotion of attention to the peremptory claims connected with the high and responsible office of Representative or Senator.

Since we have been presiding over the columns of the *Journal*, we have published very few of the proceedings of the present Session, because we could discover nothing in them, we thought, that would in the least be interesting to our readers. We hope the period is not distant when men will be sent to the Legislature who will feel a substantial interest in the welfare of the people generally, as well as in their own sectional fame or boasted popularity.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., was admitted on last Monday morning to practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon County.

Mr. S. is a young man of considerable talent, and he cannot fail to succeed in the profession of law, if he uses the proper discretion. We wish him success in his new sphere of life.

The communication from Birmingham; the notice from our friend in Hill Valley, and some other matter, did not appear in our last issue, having reached us too late for publication, but they appear in this week's paper.

The Consistency of Democracy.

The message of Gov. Bigler, sent to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 5th instant, on signing the Bill to incorporate the Erie City Bank, is a strange document after the sentiments he has so frequently expressed adverse to the increase of banking capital, or the extension of paper currency. In this message even, he alleges that daily observation has more than satisfied him of the soundness and practicability of his, or the *locofoco* policy, on this subject, and yet does the very thing which, according to his argument, has a direct tendency to impoverish the people, and destroy the institutions of the State. He wishes it to be distinctly understood by the people of Pennsylvania, that in giving his consent to the creation of the Erie City Bank, there is no evidence of a change in the views he has hitherto maintained. Actions speak louder than words, we hold, and if he is so well satisfied of the correctness of the *locofoco* policy, why violate the principle he holds so dear and do that which he knows to be detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth? From what he says, we infer, that the reason he gave his sanction to the Bill, was because the people in that particular locality wanted and needed the Bank for trading and commercial purposes. This we believe to be true, and we believe the signing of the bill was right, but diametrically opposed to *locofoco* policy, and therefore inconsistent, on the part of Gov. Bigler. To have been consistent, he should never have dared put his name to any bill of the kind. What he did, with his reasons why he signed the bill, is nothing more nor less than Whig doctrine. The bill incorporating the Erie City Bank was one among others which he vetoed last Session, and now he sanctions it. To us it seems to be very pusillanimous conduct, on the part of the Governor of a great State like Pennsylvania. We hope hereafter to hear no more crusade preaching by him, with some semblance of sincerity, against chartering Banks in cases of necessity.

Spring, the Murderer, Convicted.

Arthur Spring, the man who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw, after a second trial, was convicted, on last Thursday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Phila., of murder in the first degree. He made an address to the Court, avowing his innocence and declaring his son to be the real murderer. — This degraded wretch was clearly proven to be the perpetrator, whose guilty hand suddenly and unexpectedly hurried two innocent and unoffending women into eternity, and we hope he will hang by the neck until dead. We do not so hope, because we are particularly in favor of Capital punishment, but because if such heinous and fiendish crimes are perpetrated in an intelligent community—such as ours is—without receiving their just reward prescribed by law, the inevitable tendency must be the degeneracy of moral sentiment. We think we have as much sympathy for frail and erring humanity, as most any man, but if we have laws for the protection of the community in such cases and believe their effect salutary, why not enforce them?

The extra Session of the U. S. Senate still continues, but little is doing except confirming the nominations to office, sent in by General Pierce. We would most cheerfully give a detailed account of the proceedings at the National Capitol, for the perusal and examination of our readers, were it not that we think there is nothing transpiring which would be regarded by them as at all interesting. There has been no intimation, so far as our knowledge extends, when the Senate will make a final adjournment. We hope they will soon, because as it is, they are unnecessarily wasting their time and squandering the people's money.

Prohibitory Liquor Resolutions.

In the Senate, April 6th, the resolutions to submit the question of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people, came up in order on their final passage; and were passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Carothers, Darsie, Evans, Forsyth, Frick, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Kunkel, McFarland, McMurtrie, Quiggle, Robertson, Sanderson, Skinner, and Slifer.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Darlington, Goodwin, Haldeman, Heister, Kinzer, Myers, McCaslin, O'Neill, Sager, and Carson *Speaker*.

A remarkable instance of self-sacrificing bravery in a boy, took place in Cass county, Georgia, not long since. The house of Mr. Jesse Windsor had taken fire, and while the flames were raging, his son; a boy of 12 years of age, rushed into the house and rescued two of his younger brothers. Thinking that a third was left, he again advanced into the flames, but he never returned. Was he not a hero?

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 7.

Senate.—Mr. Darsie reported, as committed, the bill to repeal the tonnage tax on goods and merchandise passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the protection of fruit, and the punishment of the trespassers thereon, in the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia.

The bill was amended so as to include also the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Delaware, Erie, Somerset, Union, Wayne, Beaver, Bucks and Schuylkill, and, as amended, passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the bill to incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole.

The following bills were severally taken up and passed.

A supplement to the act relative to the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

A bill relative to acts of partition.

House.—The House met at 10 o'clock, when a great variety of unimportant business was considered and disposed of.

The committee appointed to investigate the frauds in the allotment of work upon the Allegheny Portage Railroad, had leave granted to report to-morrow.

The House again resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Flanigen moved to increase the appropriation to the North Branch Canal, to \$350,000.

A long and animated discussion, of a personal and exciting character, ensued.

The amendment was finally agreed to.

Several amendments were offered and debated at some length.

Afternoon Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the general Appropriation bill.

The section of the bill making an appropriation to continue the work on the road to avoid the Inclined Planes on the Portage Railroad being under consideration.

Mr. Hart moved to increase the appropriation to \$100,000, which was agreed to.

The bill was then further considered for some time, and a number of amendments offered and rejected.

The bill is now about half through second reading. The House adjourned.

April 8.

The bill to authorize the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to borrow money to complete their road, was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Quiggle.

The bill was debated for a time, and an amendment proposed and adopted, requiring the western termination of the road to be fixed at Erie.

The bill passed finally.

Mr. Crabb read in place a bill to vest the title of the Commonwealth to the Wind Mill Island Canal, in the Delaware river, in the authorities of Philadelphia county.

HOUSE.—The House again resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and a number of amendments were offered and debated at length.

Afternoon Session.—The House re-assembled at 5 o'clock, when Mr. Hook introduced a bill supplementary to the \$300 exemption law, and which provides among other things, that printer's bills shall be paid before the benefits of exemption act shall be of effect.

The House then again resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill, which was further debated at considerable length, and finally laid aside.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

The *Wilkesbarre Advocate*, in noticing some complimentary articles to this able and popular Whig of Northern Pennsylvania, expresses the opinion that the notices referred to indicate quite clearly that there are those in various parts of the Commonwealth who are casting an eye to Mr. Fuller with a view to bringing him forward on no very distant day, as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and says:

We are not surprised, nor will we be, if we should see him filling that important post with honor. Mr. Fuller possesses talent and intelligence of no common order, an industry and application that never flags, and qualities that render him popular wherever known. As a member of the Legislature, when but little past his youth, he made a decidedly favorable impression throughout the State. Even warm politicians of the opposite party highly esteemed him for qualities of both head and heart. At a member of the last Congress, and in his intercourse with distinguished men of the Nation, Mr. Fuller sustained himself most honorably, and won the esteem and confidence of men who are capable of appreciating ability and merit. Mr. Fuller will maintain a favorable position among the more prominent Whig Statesmen of the Commonwealth. There is not among them one who would be a more available candidate for the gubernatorial chair—nor one who would make a safer helmsman, or who, if placed in that position, would devote himself more ardently, faithfully, and honestly to the public good.

For the Journal.

Examination of Mountain Academy.

It is every day becoming more and more apparent, that in youth the mind is capable of making great literary attainments; that much can be acquired in a short time by having competent and enterprising teachers every candid observer must admit. The citizens of Birmingham and vicinity had a demonstration of this on Wednesday March 30th. In witnessing the examination of the students of "Mountain Academy," the second session of this institution classed on that day, when classes were examined in many of the branches taught in such schools. All present were convinced from the readiness in answering, and the expertness in solving problems that the students had improved their time, and that the teacher was in every way amply qualified for the respectable station he occupies. Examples were solved on the "black-board" in the different branches of Mathematics, giving evidence of great concentration of mind on the part of the pupils, as well as the assurance that the best modes of teaching that difficult science were well understood by the teacher. Not only were problems readily solved but the rules and definitions were well understood and satisfactorily explained to the audience. The members of the classes in English Grammar and in Latin acquitted themselves no less creditably than the classes in mathematics. The questions proposed were all promptly and correctly answered.

In the evening also, there were some exceedingly interesting and profitable exercises, which consisted in reading composition, declaiming and delivering original addresses. The compositions were altogether original with the scholars and in our opinion could not have been surpassed by any of their age and opportunities. The declamations were very good. The appropriateness of the gestures, emphases, and cadence of the juvenile class truly entitles them to much credit. Their gracefulness in coming before the audience and their strict observance of the rules of rhetoric and elocution would have made some of our best orators blush. The original addresses were no less worthy of commendation. They were delivered with force and animation and elicited the highest encomiums that could be bestowed on such efforts.

The variety given to the exercises of the whole evening by some most excellent instrumental music added increased life and interest to the occasion. The audience was highly entertained and delighted with the whole day's proceedings. The exercises of the young men were smiled upon and witnessed with admiration by all.

This Institution is under the supervision and immediate instruction of the Rev. T. WARD. It is yet in its infancy but thus far has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and is now rapidly establishing for itself a reputation second to no other institution in the country.

A SPECTATOR.

Birmingham, April 1, 1853.

The Whigs Alive and Kicking.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Whig ticket, with the exception of Marshal, is elected by a large majority. English, whig, is Mayor; Stevens, loco, is Marshal; Butler, whig, is Solicitor; Armstrong, whig, is Treasurer; Joseph Sullivan and J. J. Janney, whigs, are School Directors. Whig councilmen were elected in four of the five wards by large majorities. The Whig township ticket was elected by a handsome majority, being the first thing of the kind for some years.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Whigs have a majority of the Council, and the Whigs and Free-soilers a majority of the ticket.—Mayor Brownell is re-elected. *The contest was very close for some of the city officers. The people have voted the water loan by 637 majority.

PAINEVILLE, O.—After an exciting contest, William L. Perkins, (whig) has been elected Mayor. Lewis Miller, Esq., was re-elected Justice of the Peace without opposition.

ADRIAN, MICH.—Hon. Addison J. Comstock, (whig) has been elected Mayor by 200 majority.

YORK, PA.—The Whigs of the borough of York made a clear sweep at the election on Friday, the 1st day of April, electing their entire ticket, save the candidate for constable, by a large majority.

The Rhode Island Election—The Liquor Law Approved.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1853.—The returns are all in, with the exception of New Shoreham. The vote on the repeal of the Liquor Law shows 900 majority in favor of sustaining the present law. The vote of New Shoreham will not vary the majority much. The Assembly is undoubtedly opposed to the prohibitory law.

Governor Ramsey.

The Senate of the United States have passed a resolution authorizing the President to take measures for the investigation of the charge of fraud against Gov. Ramsey as Indian Agent in the matter of the payment of the gratuities to the Indians. His Excellency, it appears, has one or two violent personal enemies in the Territory, who have resorted to every means of annoyance against him in their power, and this is one of the results of their efforts.—They allege that he deducted a per centage from the amount paid ostensibly, in favor of their attorneys. We have no doubt he will pass the ordeal unscathed.—*Pa. Telegraph*.

State Lunatic Hospital.

The Annual Report of the Trustee of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, contains much interesting and valuable information. From it we learn that the hospital contains apartments for more than three hundred patients. At the date of the last report it contained thirty-seven, since which time one hundred and eighteen have been received, and forty-eight have been discharged or died, leaving one hundred and six under care at the close of the year. Of the patients admitted, sixty-three were sent by the public authorities, and fifty-five were supported by their friends. Of those discharged, thirteen were in different states of improvement, ten were without material improvement, and seven died. The institution is in its infancy, but already has been the means of doing much good. The Trustees say that the very marked improvement in the chronic cases generally, since their transfer to a Hospital, has been of the most gratifying character, and offers one of the strongest arguments for promptly placing all cases of insanity under the most favorable circumstances for promoting their recovery, and for a steady perseverance in an enlightened course of treatment. If the complete recovery of all is not possible, the improvement of their mental and physical health, and the new sources of enjoyment afforded to them in the Wards of a well regulated Hospital, will prove an ample return to the community for the additional expense that may be incurred. Reliable statistical information renders it quite certain, that there are at the present within the bounds of the Commonwealth, more than enough cases of insanity unprovided with the comforts proper for their situation, and subjected to no regular treatment to fill the Hospital. A proper regard for the best interests of the afflicted, no less than a wise economy, demands that all these should be sent to the State Asylum.

Dr. Curwin, the Superintendent, alluding to the fact that thirteen cases were entirely restored, and sixteen were greatly improved during the year, says that such results constitute a source of great satisfaction, and he expresses the opinion that, had a number of those designated as improved, been permitted to remain longer under treatment, they also would have been entirely restored. He says that in the great majority of cases, so soon as the violence of the attack has been overcome, the patient expresses a longing desire to return home, and to this feeling, the friends and relatives too often imprudently yield. Although the Institution has been in operation now more than a year, no occasion has yet been found to break through the rule which was adopted at the opening, viz: never to use mechanical restraint, if it could by any possibility be avoided.

Attention is earnestly called to the propriety and necessity of early treatment in all cases of insanity. Procrastination is almost uniformly attended with bad effects. Dr. Curwin also protests against the most invariable resort to blood-letting in all cases of insanity. All hospital experience both in this country and in Europe, is calculated to show that the loss of blood is attended with evil consequences. Insanity, according to Dr. C. is simply a nervous disorder, and must be treated as such and the greater care should be taken to distinguish between that excitement which is truly nervous, and the delirium caused by inflammatory action.

We regard this Hospital as an honor to the generous and benevolent feelings of Pennsylvania, and we feel satisfied that it will prove the means of softening and relieving a vast amount of human suffering. Heretofore, the insane poor have been confined in the almshouse and jails of the Commonwealth, and have been subjected, in many cases, to treatment calculated to aggravate rather than to relieve their condition. Fortunately, a better policy has been adopted and is in practice, and thus in the course of time, hundreds of unfortunate beings who, under other circumstances, would have gone down to the grave in wretchedness and degradation, will be restored to the light of reason, the companionship of friends and relatives, and to the useful and honorable paths of society.—*Crestal Fountain*.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal gives this sketch of Louis Napoleon:

"As for the Emperor, he does not improve on near acquaintance. Contrary to what I had supposed, and to what is the general opinion, derived from his portraits, he is a short man, shorter than the average of his guests. He looks best on horseback, and ought to contrive some way of parading through his apartments on his horse. This arises from his unusually short legs, which give him a very awkward appearance. As a friend has it, his legs are failures, consequently he cannot dance well. Moreover, his long moustache, gradually tapering off to one stiffly waxed hair, is not ornamental, whatever he may think to the contrary."

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—We learn through a private letter from Europe, that our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has fully succeeded in his efforts, through his personal influence with the Government there, in procuring from the Queen of Spain a pardon and release of the Hungarian prisoners of the Lopez expedition of 1851 against the Island of Cuba, who have been so long confined in the Spanish presidio, at Ceuta, in Africa, and who were made an exception to the general pardon granted to the American and other prisoners of the expedition. They are eight in number.—*National Intelligencer*.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The *National Democrat* has a Washington correspondent that makes a wonderful revelation. He says a number of wealthy Texans, who have made themselves as rich as princes in California, have just entered into negotiations with the copper-colored king of the Sandwich Islands, to buy out his kingdom—crown and sceptre, throne and even regality, down to the last bead of the royal adornment, and the last yam-patch of the royal domain. If the bargain is agreed to, we are told, these gentlemen intend making Uncle Sam a present of the Islands. The *Democrat* writer says:

"This is the simple and literal truth, strangely as it may sound in the United States. The consideration proposed and accepted, was an annuity of some \$10,000 a year, during the life of the king of the Islands, who, it may be observed, has no children, and is therefore, less anxious about a kingdom which he cannot transmit to a lineal heir. The bargain was secretly concluded some time in 1850, and the delighted negotiators despatched one of their number to lay the affair before our Secretary of State. Judge of their vexation when they found the British minister had anticipated their news, through the activity of the English merchants at the Sandwich Islands, and forestalled all their plans. Directly after the California envoys had left the Islands, in the full conviction that the purchase was an accomplished fact, the British agents obtained from the timid and changeable king, a negation of the whole business of sale, and met at Washington the written proffer to cede the Islands to the United States, by a later writing, that "the only and determined wish of the King of the Sandwich Islands, was to preserve the independence of his kingdom, and make its ports the hospitable haven of all friendly nations."

This would seem to end the matter, but the Californians who had embarked in it, were determined not to give up the ship, and are very busy in bringing the King back to his bargain. If they succeed, it is their plan to declare the Sandwich Islands a county of the State of California, and they say the legislature of California will unanimously agree to take temporary jurisdiction, and then formally apply to Congress for its sanction to permanent annexation.

Thirty Californians have positively subscribed of their own means, one hundred thousand dollars, to meet the expenses and first instalment of the purchase; nor do they entertain the slightest doubt of success."

An Idea for a Fourth of July Oration.

Happily for mankind, despotism is short-sighted. In other words,—Providence means well to the human family, and cannot be thwarted—absolutely cannot! Except for this certainty, many would contemplate the present condition of continental Europe with despair. But the truth is, that every ounce which is added to the burden of the continent, contributes a pound to Freedom. In the first place, the infliction of that ounce costs the despot who lays it on, much in money and more in attention. It weakens him, while it seems to strengthen. In the second place, an oppressed nation is not a growing nation, and is sure to be left behind (like Spain) in the march of the world. In the third place, since the world has to go on, its progressive force, which, but for the despotism which binds down part of the world, might be universally applied, is concentrated in helping forward the free nations which can march. Hence, America and England, the only free nations, and to which the best part of the civilized globe belongs, are now going onward to universal dominion, at a pace which every step one's breath to think of. And every way gained by them is gained for freedom.—The madness of those despots is something quite inconceivable. They are driving away their best minds to England, their best workmen to America, and are bending all their endeavours to render their soldiers blocks and their subjects lackeys; and so become great and powerful! It was not for nothing that the Austrian Emperor lately announced that emigrants to America would not be permitted to return to their own country. There was a two-fold reason for this mandate. One is sufficiently obvious; but the immediate and pressing reason was, that the rage for emigration has now reached a class which has, hitherto, in every country, preferred to remain at home—a class in the enjoyment of wealth and respectability. Official arrogance has even induced them to turn their eyes inquiringly to the land of freedom across the channel, or to the land of freedom across the sea. Therefore we may, with the utmost confidence, conclude, that either the continental nations will break the yoke under which they now groan, or else their vital force will be absorbed by those nations whose progress is the progress of freedom and civilization.

GOING TO TEXAS.—Governor Ujhazy, the Hungarian refugee and leader of the Hungarian settlement at New Buda, has sold out his land, and leaves in the Spring for Texas, where he has bought some hundreds of acres.

CHURCH BURNED.—The Presbyterian Church at Ausable Forks, Clinton county, New York, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 28th ult. No insurance.