



Wednesday Morning, Oct. 12, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

- JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COOK, Esq., East Butte, GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township, JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township, DANIEL TEAGUE, Esq., Cromwell township, Dr. J. P. ASHCUM, Penn township, Dr. H. L. BROWN, Cass township, J. WARREN MATTEEN, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFET, Jackson township, ROBERT M'BRIDE, Esq., Brandy township, Col. JO. C. WATSON, Brandy township, Wm. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., JAMES McDONALD, Brandy township, GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Butte, JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet, Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cassville, SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township, JOHN LETZ, Esq., Shirleyburg, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark, DAVID AERDIT, Esq., Todd township.

New Advertisements.

See new advertisement of Geo. Gwin's fresh recruit of fall and winter goods. His stock as usual, is splendid and fashionable, also cheap and variety.

See Administrator's notice of the estate of Benj. Nearhouse, dec'd., Warriorsmark township.

See public sale of Kessler & Bro., Mill Creek.

Also notice of Dedication Baptist Church at this place.

In another column, John Brewster, Esq., advertises a farm for sale. It is situated in Hill Valley, this county, about one mile above his Tannery, and about six miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, at Mount Union. The property is a desirable one—has good improvements on it, and we have no doubt can be purchased at a very reasonable price.

The publication of the Journal has been delayed this week almost a day longer than usual, on account of our wishing to give our readers as many of the election returns as possible. However, what we are not able to give this week we will attend to in our next issue.

OURSELF.

The position in which we were placed, during the campaign that has just closed, was equally novel and unenviable. We commenced it without practical experience, and under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing. The political horizon was dark and gloomy,—at every step we were compelled to trample upon some conflicting interest, while slander, falsehood, and detraction were busy, tainting, with their polluting touch, all that was dear to us. Like a ship at sea, tossed to and fro by the angry waves,—now buried beneath mountain billows,—now hurled to the clouds, so was our voyage on the troubled ocean of party strife, during the past campaign.

There were many conflicting interests to encounter—those of the temperance men—of the anti-temperance men—of the disaffected portion of the party—of the friends of the regular ticket—and in addition to all these the malicious slander and personal abuse of the Locofoco and Independent presses of the district.—It was impossible for us to pursue any course without coming in direct contact with the feelings and views of some of these factions, no matter how just or right, each may have considered its cause.

As the editor of the party organ, independent of our own sense of party allegiance, it was our manifest duty to support the regularly nominated ticket, and for this no one can censure us. Our course from first to last was open, independent, and frank, and no man, we are satisfied, can prove anything to the contrary. We connected ourselves with no faction and no clique, but directed all our efforts solely to the success of the principles and candidates of the party. With this one object in view, we labored throughout the whole contest, and in looking back at our course see nothing that we regret. Though we have doubtless offended some, who were previously our fast friends, we have the proud reflection that we did our duty, to the best of our ability. We may have erred, all men do, but every thing we did was intended to advance the interests of the whole Whig party. If, in the discharge of this duty, we have unavoidably given offence to any, we are ready at any time, to extend, cordially, the hand of reconciliation, and make the "amende honorable."

If our course has not met the approbation of all our fellow-citizens, we have yet the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have been well sustained by the true and tried friends of the Whig cause. The "old Whig guard" stood nobly around us, and when difficulties and trials threatened, brought us triumphantly through, showing no quarter or mercy to the enemies of Whig men and Whig measures. We have battled for the success of our party in the past—we are battling for it now—and we will battle for it in the future. May we ever be sustained by as firm and unwavering Whigs, as stood by our standard during the late campaign.

THE SUIT AGAINST COL. BENTON FOR SLANDER.—The trial of the suit for alleged slander, brought by Judge Birch against Col. Benton, was commenced at Independence, Mo., on the 26th ult. The question whether defendant was a resident or non-resident of the State was attempted to be submitted to the jury, but the Judge decided that that question had been waived by the defendant, and the trial proceeded.

Maguire received 212 maj. in Frankstown township, Blair Co. and over 200 maj. in Altoona. In West tp., this Co., he received 113 maj. where the locofocos generally have about 60. Wharton got only 40 in Barre where he claimed 200.

"A. W. Benedict."

The last "Banner" contains a communication over the above signature, purporting to be a reply to our article entitled "A Whig of 1838." Mr. Benedict virtually admits that he was the author of "Who are Whigs," as published in the Globe, to which our "overwhelming leader" was a reply. The shoe fit him, and he put it on. His attempt to answer our article, over his own name, (with due deference to his superior wisdom be it spoken) is an utter failure, and looks more like the production of one of the "youthful editors" in whose sheet it appears, than an article from the pen of one who claims as much wisdom and experience as Mr. Benedict.

Not one word is said in reply to the charges contained in our article, but an attempt is made to arouse prejudices, and divert attention by a misinterpretation of our language, and a twisting of her "mother English" that must have sorely taxed even Mr. Benedict's superior philological powers. The language which we apply to a general class, mentioned in the Scriptures, he endeavors to twist into such a shape as to mean those who worship in the sanctuary he attends, or in other words, the Presbyterian congregation of this town! Our remark was general, and applied to all churches, and all people. We said simply, that the author of that Communication, be it whom it might, was one of those who with hypocritical eyes raised towards heaven, smite their breasts, and thank God they are not as the publicans are." We said nothing at all about "hypocrites in the congregation he attends," though doubtless, like other churches it is not free from them. There was one even among the chosen twelve who surrounded the Saviour, and it is surely no disgrace to the Presbyterian congregation of this town that they should have one among their number of a similar character.

To the charges made against "A Whig of 1838" Mr. Benedict, by his silence on the subject, tacitly pleads guilty. He admits that when he said "the Journal had closed its columns against hundreds of our best Whigs," he told an untruth. He acknowledged that the conduct of such "Whigs of 1838" as himself, did "leave a stain upon the character of the party that time has failed to obliterate." He is quiet also on the charge that he spoke falsely in relation to Alexander M. White, and further, that he spoke of the late County Convention in a manner that should disgrace him in the estimation of all decent and intelligent men!—After such admissions, what more is necessary? He concludes his article, by an attempt to drag Mr. King, and what we said of him on another subject, into the arena. We said "we have no reason for believing Mr. King dishonest," nor does the offer of money, imply anything of that character, at least, as we understood it at the time, notwithstanding our refusal to take it. Had it however, been an open and barefaced attempt to bribe, his honesty would still have borne a favorable comparison with that of "A Whig of 1838."

Having shown by our former article that the communication in the Globe was a tissue of gross falsehoods, and vile slanders—Mr. Benedict having admitted, in his letter signed with his own name, that he was their author,—and having shown now that by his silence he tacitly admits the truth of all our charges, acknowledging himself a falsifier, hypocrite, and traitor, we leave the matter to our readers without further comment, merely observing that we are sorry Mr. Benedict, in his unquenchable thirst for notoriety, has brought this upon himself. All we have said, we have been compelled to say in self defence. If he has been made to suffer, it was his own fault, not ours.

THE STANDING STONE BANNER.

A piratical little concern, bearing the above title, and published in this town, takes occasion in its last number to make a low, personal, and vile attack upon us, because we saw proper to publish a communication from a gentleman in Birmingham, that did not speak in the highest terms of their hermaphrodite sheet.

Before they were asked to publish Wharton's documents, these worthless sent out a pronouncement, in the shape of an article, headed "Our Course," in which they said, "we will in no wise allow ourselves to be wedded to any particular party, denomination, or clique, &c." Having said this, their own patrons, and the public had a right to expect, that they would pursue a neutral and independent course, yet they not only published articles in their paper, to subvert the purposes of a certain peculiar "party or clique," but issued an "extra," which was solely occupied with the documents of a certain guerilla candidate. Had not we, and our correspondent a right, then, to treat them as having departed from the "Course" marked out by themselves, and their paper as a party organ?

We shall not condescend to notice the low Billingsgate, used by these would-be gentlemen and moral editors, further than to say, that they have published what is FALSE, and they know it. Their slanders can not do much injury, as their little hand bill has not three hundred readers in the county, and it was forced upon them. We doubt exceedingly, whether they have fifty voluntary subscribers.

Such a paper, edited by such material, and indulging in low slander and vile abuse, is worthy the clique of whose character and principles it is the exponent. It will soon be alike distinguished for its neutrality, consistency, and grammatical accuracy! If it was not for the danger of contaminating their morals, it might do to circulate among children, but to permit them to become versed in its chaste vocabulary, would be to start them, with the speed of an electric engine, on the broad road to destruction.

Bribery.

The campaign is now closed, and we challenge all those who, during its continuance, circulated the vile slander that we had been bribed by Alexander M. White to vote for him in the Senatorial Conference, to prove the charge. We have repeatedly said that it was false, and we have given facts sufficient to convince any candid man that the charge has no foundation. We now call upon its authors to prove it, and if they do not do so (and we well know they cannot) we will denounce them as *liars, scoundrels, and cowards.*

The Globe man had better pay his own bills and never mind ours. He will have enough to do if he attends to home affairs, without meddling in other people's business.

Down on 'em—the little Bantam of the Globe on Bowie knives, Revolvers, and Cowhides.—Cause why? He became too familiar with the latter on more than one occasion we got of.

Our Course.

It is indeed with no ordinary feelings of delight that we can announce to our readers, friends and others, that the course the Journal pursued during the past campaign, has been manfully and nobly sustained by the people.—This truly is glory enough for us for one day. It is a proud satisfaction, to know that the malicious SLANDER, the HYPOCRITE, & TRAITOR of private character, the vile CALUMNIATOR, and the wilful LIAR, had little to do in controlling American freemen at the ballot box.—May such ever be the case!

It must be evident to the minds of all now, that the people of this county have resolved to take care of their own interests—that they will not listen any longer to corrupt, intriguing, and unscrupulous politicians in this town—and that they will send men to the Legislature who are disposed to legislate for the whole people, and not for the benefit merely of a few personal friends and monied characters. Let aspirants take warning.

Juniata Academy.

This Institution, as we took occasion in a previous number to state, is located at Shirleyburg, in this county, under the immediate supervision and care of Rev. H. J. Campbell, a young man amply qualified, both intellectually and morally, to discharge the duties of the station.

We had the pleasure of being present at the Semi-annual Exhibition of this institution, which took place on Wednesday, the 5th inst. and must say, we were highly pleased with the exercises and the performers. Their pieces, generally, were well written and well memorized. They were evidently prepared with great care and attention, which is altogether commendable, and showed a desire on the part of their authors to improve.

Gov. Bigler was to have delivered the oration before the Zetamathian Society, on the occasion, but in consequence of indisposition, could not be present. The vacancy was supplied by David Blair, John Williamson, Esqrs., and Gen. A. P. Wilson, all of whom we were told were very appropriate and instructive addresses. Mr. Williamson's particularly was spoken of in the strongest terms of approbation. We are sorry we had not the pleasure of hearing our friend W. on this occasion, for we always consider it a very high privilege at any time, to listen to him, either on the stump or on the rostrum.

That this Academy is in a prosperous condition, there can be no doubt; and that it is entirely worthy the fostering care of the community in whose midst it is located, and of the public and friends of education generally, there is just as little.

Spruce Creek.

The prospects of this important point in our county, were never brighter than at present. The construction of the Lewisburg, Centre, and Spruce Creek Railroad, is no longer a matter of uncertainty. The amount of stock required by the New York capitalists, has already been taken, and a large number of shares beside.—This road, and the Broad Top Road to our borough, will do more for the interests and improvement of Huntingdon county, than any other measure that has occupied the attention of our citizens for the last half century.

With the terminus of this railroad, and a Hotel that can't be surpassed either for its excellent accommodations, or its gentlemanly landlord, Mr. JAMES HASLETT, Spruce Creek cannot fail to become a large and important business town, and occupy a more conspicuous place on the map of Pennsylvania, than it has ever done heretofore.

Car Conductors.

Few things are more pleasant in traveling, than to meet with a gentlemanly and accommodating conductor. As he passes to and fro with a bright smile on his countenance, and a kind word of information to each passenger, he presents a striking contrast to the surly, haughty, ill-grained fellow, who ought to have been kept at car-greasing all his life, instead of being promoted to the office of conductor. In Col. BOLEY, seems to be concentrated all the elements of success, in making himself useful and agreeable to the passengers, under his charge. He has but few equals, as an officer, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. All aboard!—Bagnage all right, Jimmy? Go ahead!—and off she goes!

Our friend Robert Hare Fowl of Tod Township, took the first premium, at the late State Fair held at Pittsburg, on the following different kinds of sheep—Leicester Back—Mixed Blood Buck—fat sheep and South Down Ewes—Mr. Fowl has been remarkably successful in raising stock, and those of our farmers wishing to improve theirs, couldn't do better than to call on him.

MR. SOULE'S RECEPTION IN MADRID.—The Spanish official organ at Madrid, the Herald, is discussing the subject of Mr. Soule's reception by the government of Spain. It is said that the Spanish Cabinet had agreed to allow him to present his credentials, the government reserving to itself the right of sending him his passport should he depart from the strictest diplomatic propriety in his speech to her Majesty the Queen. The speech delivered by Mr. Soule on the eve of departure for Spain has raked up the old embers of dissatisfaction, and the press were criticising him and his settlements very freely.

Never despond—though you are attacked on all sides by personal enemies and hostile foes—and though your name is daily the slanderer's theme.

The individual who would attack the private character of another, without sufficient provocation, is unworthy the name of man, and should be regarded by an honest community with a suspicious eye.

A few days since whilst at Williamsburg we called at Col. C. Metz's very fashionable Clothing Depot. He has a splendid supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., of all sorts and qualities, and must be doing a fine business. The Col. is a clever man and is worthy the confidence and patronage of the community.

Not true!—We beg to inform Mr. Lewis that his trumped-up story of our having been educated by an association of ladies &c. is false, and would better become some of his old eastern haunts, than the columns of what we presume he designs for a decent paper.

If the "Banner" means to insinuate that the materials with which the Journal is printed are not paid for, it lies. They are paid for, and that too with money that caused no orphan's or widow's tear to trickle down and careworn cheeks.

OUR VICTORY.

Notwithstanding the mighty effort made by the ex-"handsome member" and his hired emissaries, to distract and disorganize the Whig party, Old Huntingdon has maintained her honor and her purity untarnished. The old Whig guard, ever faithful to regular nominations and correct principles, have come victorious from the struggle, while those who attempted to corrupt them and defeat their appointed standard bearer, hang their heads in shame.

In this borough the result was as unexpected, as it was startling and overwhelming to the Hobbsack party. In anticipation of a glorious victory—more than two hundred majority—their illustrious leader drew up a portion of his most excited followers around the Court House, ready to raise triumphant shout, and send forth peal after peal of rejoicing. But alas, what a different spectacle presented itself, when it was announced that he had only received thirty-five of a majority! The mouths already open to raise the victorious cry, closed with a sigh of despair, and the previously excited crowd moved off like a funeral cortege, while the hinges of the immortal Col's. office door creaked a dead march as he closed it to conceal his chagrin!

Again have our gallant Whigs rallied around their good old standard, and again have they conquered. Though every effort was made by the disorganizers, and all sorts of bargains and sales attempted by our common enemies—the Locofocos, in the face of all we have come off victorious! May it be ever thus. Throughout the county, every true Whig appears to have done his duty to his party and his country. As in '49 and '48, they buckled on the good old arms—true and tried—and rushed to the rescue of Whig principles and regular nominations. Nobly—gloriously, have they succeeded. They have administered a lasting rebuke to all who have sought to tamper with their rights as Whigs and as freemen.

The following are the majorities in the different townships, so far as heard from, for Maguire and Wharton respectively:

Table with 2 columns: Township Name and Majority. Includes Morris, Warriorsmark, Franklin, Porter, West, Barre, Murrays Run, Henderson, Walker, Penn, Union, Brandy, Centre, Springfield, Cass, etc.

The above, of course, is not official, but the returns on Friday, we are satisfied, will make no material change.

Mr. Maguire will have over the usual Whig majority, in Huntingdon county, and from present indications, in Blair he will have the usual Whig majority. This is certainly a glorious victory over guerillaism. It can find no quarters here.

Mr. White, we think, will be defeated, by either Crosswell or Bell. The latter has polled a heavy vote in this and Blair county.

Judging from the news we are at this moment receiving, Mr. Greenland will have a narrow chance for an election to the office of Sheriff. Mr. Patton has received large majorities in several of the upper end townships.—But we still have hopes.

It is also supposed, that Mr. Christy is defeated, the Whig nominee for Deputy Surveyor. If the returns should prove this to be the case, it will be exclusively an account of the impression being abroad, that he was opposing some of the regular Whig nominees. He was cut seriously at this box on that account. We are not prepared to say whether he did actually, or not, but if he did, it was certainly wrong, and proved disastrous to himself.

Mr. Gwin will be elected by the usual Whig majority in this district.

The balance of the county ticket is undoubtedly elected.

We are just going to press, and cannot give anything more this week, but next we will make all right.

Liability for Accidental Killing.

A German woman, in Chicago was recently killed by being struck on the head by a large ball, with which some persons were playing in a garden, by which the woman was passing.—Her husband sued the owner of the garden for \$5,000 damages sustained by the loss of his wife. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the question whether or not the owner of the garden could be liable under such circumstances. The opinion of the Court was in the affirmative. The Judge (Caton) said:—"If a party sets in motion inanimate matter or brute force in such a way that injury to another is the result, no one doubts his liability for injuries which ensue. And why should he be less liable when a ball, fired from a gun, is put, and will readily occur, to show that if the defendant set people to playing in his garden, without reasonably and properly securing it to protect those who were lawfully passing the adjoining highway from danger likely to be caused by the playing of the game; he is liable for injuries thus produced."

The presence of a huge snake or serpent has recently been discovered in Bedford Valley. The Cumberland Journal, says: Two of our citizens have visited the spot, where the huge serpent was seen, with a view of capturing the monster. They were unsuccessful, but received abundant assurances of his actual existence. They saw and examined the skin he had shed and found it fully twenty-one feet, six inches long. They also saw and conversed with Mr. John Elder, a most reliable citizen, who had met the animal face to face. Mr. E. encountered him in a lane, across which he was lying, with his tail in a meadow and his head near the second fence. From his dusky brown color Mr. E. mistook him for the ridge pole of the fence, until his horse started back with fright, when the serpent reared up the full height of the rider, and darted fire from his eyes. The horse instantly started and dashed off in alarm, and by the time he could be brought back to the spot, the snake had disappeared in the high grass. Mr. E. thinks he is between 20 and 30 feet long. Barnum may get him yet.

GEORGIA.—In the Augusta Herald and Sentinel we find a card addressed to the citizens of the State of Georgia, signed by Charles J. Jenkins, and Henshell V. Johnson, the Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor, in which they define their respective positions on the Temperance question, which is now exciting some interest in this State, having been called upon to do so whilst engaged in a public discussion. They agree upon a common ground on this subject, and, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, they publish it in this card. They represent themselves as friends of the Temperance Reform, and bid all efforts to advance it, to God speed, but think the cause more likely to be injured than benefited by being connected with the partisan political contests of the day.

For the Journal.

Morris township, October 7, 1853. Ma. Editor.—I understand that a certain individual, while canvassing Morris township for votes, asserted that, as one of the Senatorial Conferences, received money to influence my vote on that occasion. Had any one deserving the name of a gentleman made the assertion, I should consider myself under the necessity of making my protest. It is not coming from my source, I did. I mean that unnecessary. When I forge my father's name to a note, which he has to redeem to save me from the penitentiary, and when I am suspected for the heinous crime of arson, then will I be a fit object to approach with a bribe.

J. YOUNG, H. M.

Immigration.

The immigration to this country, at the rate of a thousand a day, is of itself sufficient to establish weight for her in the affairs of Europe, quite at variance with old received notions on this subject. When we consider that we incorporate into citizenship enough Europeans every year to form a respectable State, it is in vain to speak of America being separated from Europe. We may quote old authorities; we may emphasize the earliest warnings on this head, but the fact stares us in the face that the policy of Europe is such that nearly half a million of her subjects come here annually, and as such, look with the eagerness which past associations, a mother tongue, and blood-ties suggest, to the land of their birth. Catholic Ireland according to The Times is all coming to this country—a few years comparatively will show the whole of that population transported hither. The history of mankind offers nothing so wonderful as this immigration. All ancient civilization dwindles into insignificance before it—and the details of the armies of Xerxes, Goliath, Hannibal, or the Gallic paltry in show, the movements of multitudes, compared with the rolling sea of humanity from the East to the West. It will be difficult if it continue, accelerating in largeness, to determine which is the European and which the American people, so far as actual blood is concerned. Ten millions hurriedly added to our population, from abroad, would present an anomalous element in national history. What is to happen in this way it is impossible to tell, though we should be surprised at no unexpected developments of the kind. As for political prophecy it is of no use. No statesman has predicted any of the great events which have changed the face of the earth, and altered the relations with the world. None predicted the invention of railroads, which has done more to modify our State relations and develop fraternal accord throughout the thirty-one States than all the General Government laws passed this century. None foretold really the Mexican war or its results, especially the annexation of California; and none, so far as we recollect, anticipated the discovery of the gold mines, with their multifold influences on our domestic and foreign interests. None anticipated the marvellous works of the electric telegraph, which exhausts rhetoric in attempts to determine its excellence or point its infinite moral beauties and material value. No present statesman foresaw the passage of the ocean by steam, by which Europe and America will eventually be brought within less than one week of each other.

Viewing these facts, we find nothing out of the way in supposing that events may be impending which the immensely increased immigration, and the consequent change in our attitude toward Europe, warranted as we already are in having our word to say in European affairs.

All fears of undue foreign or religious preponderance in this country are futile. The spirit of liberty encourages the individual man, in the remotest and most unimportant corner, to inquire particularly if the Roman Catholic Church would absorb the others in this country; Bishop England replied in the negative, and stated that, according to the ratio of increase, there ought to be about three millions four hundred thousand Catholics more than the U. S. could then hold. So, too, fears of the undue preponderance of any particular element are dissipated by the increase of some other element by the vast native growth of population, and by the absorbent power of the nation, which takes in the sons of all climes and converts them and their descendants into Americans. We have five thousand million acres and need at least one thousand million immigrants to cultivate them. So we need not dread immigration, but may freely welcome its increasing influx.

Europe will be Cossack.

The Wall St. Journal says:—"Latest European advices inform us of a European war—by which Russia will take a terrible leap to the top. That Russia will take and annex both Austria and Turkey by her dominions despite all European combined, is just as certain as twice one makes two. Neither England nor France dare oppose her, the one from the want of means, the other knowing from experience it would be folly. Europe will be Cossack, and the power of Russia, changed to that of the protector will be as he fully. We may have that power, but to it you must bow, and we think it is one that is intimately connected with our institutions as an antipathetic principle. Let the right win, and let Americans fear neither its power financial, nor its military, in a far more, when attained, as it certainly will be. England had reached the zenith of her power, and she will prove as beautiful in her declining years as she has been lovely in her well played part in her virgin days. She will, like Greece, be classic ground some hundred years hence."

Hogs—Prices—The Crop.

The prospects of the next season's supply of hogs are favorable for a large number than we have ever had. All accounts concur in the opinion that there will be a large surplus in Kentucky. We have seen various persons from all the Southwestern sections of the State who report hogs more abundant than ever, and the corn crops in the most promising condition. It is not surprising that hogs are passed through as good conditioned and fat as they usually are in November. This is presumptive evidence that feed is plentiful and so are.

We learn by a letter from St. Louis, to a mercantile house in this city, that 10,000 hogs were offered there at 21 cents per unit, but were refused. We also learn that 3,000 hogs were offered on chance in Cincinnati, by a house in Madison, Indiana, at 21 which were also refused. The farmers along the Southern portion of the state are offering hogs at 21 cents gross without comment.—Louisville Courier.

Railroad Law.

All the railroad law in force in this country, written or unwritten, says the New York Courier and Inquirer, may be summed up in these precepts—Increase and multiply—run fast and run cheaper. Our statutes are, for the most part, merely obligations to do as we are so prevailed, as a people, with impatience and restless haste, to do, there is neither public authority nor public sentiment, to discourage the multiplication of cheaply built and cheaply furnished railroads, and to exact that liberality, vigilance, and responsibility, in the whole system of operating them, which the common safety demands.

SHOOTING OCCURRENCE.

Wednesday morning, 28th ult., a young man by the name of Clark, residing near Beech Creek, left home with his rifle, stating that he was going to hunt squirrels. In the evening he was discovered in a barn not far from his home, after dark, with a squirrel in his hand, the rifle was levelled at the animal, and he was nearly shot. The ball had entered near the eye, and passing upward, tore away a large part of the skull, literally blowing his brains out.—Bellefonte Weekly.

The War Department.

The War Department has changed the Garrison at Carlisle, from a dragon to an infantry.

Woman and Temperance.

Fowler & Wells have just issued, in two neat 25 cent pamphlets, "The Whole World's Temperance Convention," held at Metropolitan Hall on the 1st and 2nd ult., and "Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at the Broadway Tabernacle in the City of New York, on the 6th and 7th Sept. 1853." The former gives the proceedings of the preliminary meeting at the Brick Church Chapel last May, the call of the Whole World's Convention, with the signatures, the meeting of the friends of Woman's Rights at the Tabernacle last May, at which this call was resolved on, Mr. Carson's exposition of the "Carson League," &c. &c., with appended essays by Dr. R. T. Trail and H. Greeley on the Temperance Reformation and the Nature of Alcoholic Liquors, and a list of Delegates and Societies represented in the Whole World's Convention—the whole covering 112 large octavo pages. The "Woman's Rights Convention" is quite fully reported, including the riots by which it was interrupted, and finally adjourned on the 23rd ult. The former two handsome pamphlets should be not merely read but preserved and bound. Our children will recur with interest to documentary evidence that a Convention of capable, reputable, truth-seeking men and women was annoyed and disturbed throughout the evenings of its two days' session by decently dressed and unassuming drunk rowdies, because it dared to consider the Rights of Woman to a voice in the disposal of her own hard-earned property, in framing and modifying the laws whereby she is governed and choosing the magistrates by whom she must be judged, and in determining why she shall have the custody and guidance of her own child. On all these points, the men and women assembled there, were so well willing to be convinced of their error if error there were—willing to surrender their own platform and their own audience for half the time to any decent, rational advocates of positions adverse to their own, if they might thus be permitted without annoyance to set forth, in their own hired hall and at their own advertised expense, their own profound convictions during the other half of the time. But this was denied them, and their meeting was hissed, booed and yelled to a premature close, and nine-tenths of the Commercial and nearly of all the Religious Press had no word of hearty censure for the miscreants who thus trampled down the rights of Free Thought and Free Speech!

The other pamphlet narrates the history of one of the most important movements yet made in the progress of the Temperance Cause—namely, the full recognition of Woman as the compeer and help-mate of Man in the arduous work of rescuing the Human Race from the destructive sorceries of Alcoholic poison. It details all the former Ministers from Bolivia, as well as a portion of the officers and of the committee, and the arguments of women as well as men are reported in a condensed form in this pamphlet. Let the public read these arguments, and then judge those who a few days afterward, with clamor and coarse epithets, suppressed the voice of a noble and patriotic woman, an undoubted delegate to their body, and drove her with insult from their platform. Read what Woman says for Temperance in this pamphlet, and then judge how ardent must be the love of the cause in the souls of those who waded hours to prevent her speaking to them a few minutes, because (as they sneer at it) "woman's usage" does not admit her right to the platform! It has long enough been a fashionable "usage" for Woman to circulate the wine-cup and invite Man to partake of its seductive contents; suppose she has resolved to do this no longer, but give her best efforts instead to the work of persuading men not to drink—ought Temperance men to be foremost in defeating this change?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

There is no doubt of the statement that Austria proposes to set Kosta at liberty on the conditions stated in to-day's Intelligencer. The information is understood to be derived from the same American instrument of Bodeiso who is so earnestly engaged in his defence at the present time. He undoubtedly speaks by the earl in this case. It is not true, however, that Hulsemann is making arrangements with Marey for Kosta's release. If our government had the opportunity, it would refuse to receive Kosta, except unconditionally; but there is good reason to suppose that he has been already reached by agreement as above, and will soon reach his native land. It is not true, however, that Marey returned this morning by the night express, and a long Cabinet session was held to-day.

Commodore Daniel, of Baltimore, late Commander-in-chief of the Peruvian fleet, was summoned here by telegraph, and last evening and this morning had a long consultation with Mr. Cushman. It is supposed to relate to the Peruvian difficulty, with which the Commodore is perfectly familiar. There is scarce a doubt this subject will become matter of immediate, earnest and important diplomatic consideration. Secretary Guthrie's special letter to Mr. Bronson is distinctly approved by the President, notwithstanding the fact that he is contracted. The Hards here are greatly disappointed in their last refuge is gone. The letter is addressed to Messrs. Bronson, Cochran, and Naval Officer. Its author declares, as the view of the President and all his Cabinet, that they were elected by an United Democracy, and refers to the declaration of the original, that past differences were to be forgotten among those who contributed to the victory, and continued to occupy the Baltimore platform; suggests that the majority view now stands more permanent on the platform than when the Hunkers cooperated with them willingly to secure power; and says these facts create an imperative necessity that the soft money policy be recognized as an integral part of the Democratic party, and therefore justly entitled to a fair share of the Federal patronage. Judge Bronson is further reminded that his appointments were confirmed at Washington, though made wholly from the Hunker wing, because the Collector was believed to be an honest man, and, as such, as he expressed himself, to be a fair man. He is told he has signally failed to accomplish that purpose, although the seven hundred appointees by the Collector are almost all his friends. The Secretary concludes by intimating, for the President and himself, that the effort to consolidate the party, by fair dealing to both wings, can no longer be permitted to suffer defeat by leaving them appointed in the hands of any individual who shall insist on driving from the Democratic organization, on flimsy pretences, those Democrats who avow entire acquiescence in the Baltimore platform, and Administration as it exists. It is supposed here that Mr. Bronson will feel compelled to resign instantly.

VENUEZUELA.

From this republic advices to the 18th ult. have been received at New York. Two small parties of revolutionaries have been routed and dispersed in the province of Barceoneta. Many of the chiefs of the insurrection had been imprisoned in the dungeons of Caracas. A decree of amnesty had been issued. Earthquakes continued to be felt in the province of Cumana, with great loss of property.—The capital of the province had been transferred from Cumana to Maturin.

SICKNESS IN JACKSON'S MISS.

The fever has broken out with considerable malignancy in the capital of the State of Mississippi. The city is nearly deserted, most of the inhabitants having fled to the country for safety. The flag of our Union, of the 23d, expressed the decided opinion that the fever was on the increase. The weather was very unfavorable.

Bury—slanders and backbiter on our streets.

Stickers in Jackson's Miss.—The fever has broken out with considerable malignancy in the capital of the State of Mississippi. The city is nearly deserted, most of