Wednesday Morning, Dec. 14, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

# CIRCULATION 1000.

Agents for the Journal.

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

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

Join W. Thompson, Esq., Holidaysburg, Samell Coex, East Barree,
George W. Connellers, Shirley township,
JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township,
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Pent nownship,
J. Wamelam Mattens, Franklin township,
Samell Streper, Jackson township,
Romer M Berney,
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
Morals Brown, Springfield township,
George W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.
Join Balshach, Waterstreet,
Join Balshach, Waterstreet,
Maj. Charles Mickley, Tell township,
JAMES CLARK, Birmingham.
NATHANKE LYTLE, Esq., Spruce Creck.
Maj. W. Moore, Alexandria.
B. F. WALACE, Union Furnace.
SIMBON WHIGHT, Esq., Union township,
JAMES CLARKON, Esq., Franklin township,
JAMES WALACE, Union Furnace.
SIMBON WHIGHT, Esq., Union township,
JAMES CLARKON, Esq., Spruce Creck.
Maj. W. Moore, Alexandria.
B. F. WALACE, Union Furnace.
SIMBON WHIGHT, Esq., Union township.
JOHN LUTZ, Esq., Shirleysburg.
DAVID CLARKON, Esq., Cassville.
SYMDER STANDERS, CASHILL SANDERS, CA

"Physician heal Thyself."

up "most beautiful," as Davy Crockett used to say, in what he said of us in his last issue.

It matters not about what this pusilanimous editor attempts to write, he always has the same contemptible uniform manner of reasoning. He will commence and blather, froth, pitch and crack away, as if he was breaking everything into smash, and soon works himself into the belief that he is the

the belief that he is the greatest writer of modthe belief that he is the greatest writer of mod-ern times. But as soon as any one contradicts what he says and becomes the better of him, he gets mad and resorts to the familiar weapon of all cowards—personal abuse of his opponent.— We have often watched him in his controversies and have invariably known him to adopt this same pitiful method of defence. This is his true character, and the whole community know it to be a fact.

He makes reference again to the manner, he

George Wilson, Esq., Tell township,
James Clark, Birmingham.
Nathanel Little, Esq., Spruce Creek.
Maj. W. Moore, Alexandria.
B. F. Wallace, Union Furnace.
Semeon Wright, Esq., Cassville.
Symuel Wiston, Esq., Tenklin township.
David Clarkson, Esq., Variorsmark.
David Parker, Esq., Warriorsmark.
David Parker, Esq., Warriorsmark.
David Parker, Esq., Variorsmark.
David Parker, Esq., Todd township.

To correspondent.
B's article, from Shade Gap, shall appear next week. Our columns are two much crowded this week. The communication from the authoriess of "leaves from a visitor's journal," shall find a place in our next issue—and a sectome place too.

New Advertisements.
Valuble Town Lots are offered for sale at Hopewell, by R. D. Wood and L. T. Watson, Grphans Court Sale of Real Estate, by Geo.
W. Speer and James M'Illduff.—Valuable Real Estate in Walker township, by John Kert.—Notice, by Doctor, J. B. Lag. N.

The state of the control of the cont

Shame and confusion of face should be thy lot the balance of thy days! We trust in the sin-The Jack-ass editor of the Hollidaysburg the balance of thy days! We trust in the sin-Standard, we have no doubt, thinks he did it cerity of our heart, that no man who malicious sandawa, we have no doubt, thinks he did it certify of our heart, that no man who maliciously my "most beautiful," as Davy Crockett used to say, in what he said of us in his last issue.

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the ground that he has it wit to know any better. And how did the Locofoco party act in the last Presidential campaign? Did'nt they succeed in defeating the Hero of Lundy's Lane by their universal attempt to establish in the mind of the people, that he was a Free soiler or an abolitionist? Will the Standard man deny this this? Will any body deny it? Well, how have the Bogus democracy conducted isself since Pierce was inducted into office. Has it shown itself to be entirely hostile to abolitionists and freesoilers? Has Pierce clearly carried out the principle on which he was elected, and thereby proved to the Union men of the country, that what they said of him before his election, is true? We answer emphatically no. There is scarcely a prominent freesoiler or abolitionist in the whole range of the States, that has nt either been offered an official apthe ground that he has'nt wit to know any bet-

He makes reference again to the manner, he insinuated sometime since, we received our education. Well, Mr. Jack-ass, suppose this is all true, which it is not, what's the difference. It is a great pity indeed that your case was not a similar one. Because it is very manifest that your clusted in mever extended so far as to teach you that you are a fool—and it would be much better for you to have been educated as you say we were, than to have the community annoyed by the braying of such an infernal jack-ass.

But if it is dishonorable to be deprived of a father at the age of four years by the hand of death, and then to be thrown among strangers to gain a livelihood as best a boy could at that age, without the counsel of even a friend—to work hard on farms by the month for several consecutive years—to teach school during vacations—and to apply the proceeds saved thereby to a proper collegiate education, we can only inform the Standard man that we plead guilty of the charge. The man that tiny of nations, proclaims the extinction of liv-ing freedom, it will be because Whig principles and Whig policy have ceased to exert an influ-ence in the administration of governmental af-fairs.

# Burned in Effigy.

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By the last news from Santa Fe, it appears that Gov. Meriwether and Chief flustice Davenport were burned in effigy in that city on the 7th of September. The Democratic papers says that it was done because the Governor and Judge had attended a Democratic meeting, and tries to fix the outrage upon the Whigs.—

But we doubt this very much. The men who

Abstract of the President's Message.

After the usual introductory, the Message proceeds to say that our foreign relations re-

After the usual introductory, the Message proceeds to say that our foreign relations gemain essentially unchanged since the last Congress, though some questions of a disturbing character are yet pending, which promise however, to be amicably adjusted. Among these are the questions respecting the fisheries and Central America.

Congress is requested to consider the necessity of marking the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the North-West. Our relations with France are said to continue on a friendly footing, and a treaty of commerce and navigation with that government is now in course of negotiation.—It is announced that any hostile attempts within in our limits against Cuba will be repressed, and that to avoid causes of misunderstanding and trouble hereafter, our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew a proposition to provide, in the case of complaints by etitizens of the United States resident in Cuba, for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our Consul. The Message recommends the early and favorable consideration of the claim of Spain in the case of the schooner "Amistad," In referring to the Koxta affair, the President expresses his approval of the conduct of Captain Ingraham, and say he has declined compliance with the demands of Austria in the case. He declares, also; that the principles and policy set forth in the correspondence of Secretary Marcy on the occasions will always be applied and enforced.

Our commissioner to China has been instructed to use all occasions to open and extend commercial relations with that and other Asiatic nations. As to the Japan expedition, it is said that it has not yet been ascertained how far the Emperor of the country is disposed to comply with our overtures for commercial intercourse.

Respecting Mexico, our Minister has received fall instructions to a light sell-west.

Respecting Mexico, our Minister has received fall instructions to adjust all pending subjects of dispute, including that of the boundary lies of Chinuahua. It is hoped that our Minister to the States of Central America will be able to compose the dissensions which prevail among them, and to establish friendly relations between each and all of them and the United States. Respecting the navigation of the Amazon, our Minister to that country is instructed to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their cooperation in the measure. The republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject, among others, have been negotiated with these governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session. tercourse.

Respecting Mexico, our Minister has received full instructions to adjust all pending, sub-

ring a plan which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enter-prise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the dis-appointment of cherished expectations. It is submitted whether, in all cases where construc-tions are to be erected by the general govern-ment, the right of soil should not first be ob-tained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

ment, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

In specifing of the Pacific railway project, the Message says that, notwithstanding all the great public advantages promised by the improvement, they cannot have an appreciable value when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it is admitted that it would seem both expedient and proper if an economical and practicable routeshall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will un ite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. It is, nevertheless, held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore its connex ion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary.

Referring to the alarming agitation of the slavery question in 1830, and compromise which restored harmony, the President says that those who placed him in office may be assured that, if he has the power to avert it, nothing shall disturb the present repose of the States in relation to this subject, during his official term.

The Message, alluding to the existing ratio

term. Message, alluding to the existing ratio of our growth in population, expresses the belief that if the law of progress in this matter continues to operate steadily, thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. In view of the vast and rapid future extension of the republic in population and inhabited territorial area, the President indulges in some proper reflections on the importance of purity and moderation in the administration of the Federal Government, and the cultivation of friendly feelings and intercourse between the States and people of the Confederacy. The message concludes with an appropriate allusion to the decease of the late Vice President King, and the expression of a hope that the Executive may deserve and seven the confederacy. The message concludes with an appropriate allusion to the decease of the late Vice President King, and the expression of a hope that the Executive may deserve and seven the confederacy. The message concludes with an appropriate allusion to the decease of the late Vice President King, and the expression of a hope that the Executive may deserve and seven on the confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of government.—North American. term.

The Message, alluding to the existing ratio

Shall the Public Works he Sold?

Shall the Pubic Works be Sold?

This subject is now exciting an extraordinary interest among the tax-payers of this Commonwealth, an interest far greater than the comparative silence of the public press would seem to indicate.

Inhereulty, this is not a party question, it does not essentially involve or counteract the political principles either of Whigo 70 Emercaty but it is a question affecting virally, the progress and well-being of the Commonwealth, the integrity of her legislature, and the maintenance of the high position she holds among the sovereign States which compose this great Republic.

The enormous taxation which so greviously oppresses the inhabitants of Pennsylvania,—a taxation almost without paralel, save in the old royalty-ridden States of Europe,—originated mainly in a mania for internal improvements, which resulted in the construction of the public works. It was anticipated that these stupendous operations would, upon completion, produce a revenue which would speedily repay the cost of their formation, and ultimately reduce the then existing imposts. These anticipations have not been realized, on the contrary, the public burdens have been almost continually on the increase, without any prospect of material diminations.

The cause of this deplorable aspect of affairs does not inhere in the public works themselves; as a speculative enterprise they were well devised, and apparently well calculated to yield a profitable return for the capital invested; but the plan has been executed and sustained in a spirit of ruinous extravagance and profitigacy. They were instituted for the general benefit, with a view to the development of the national resources, but have been absorbed into the vortex of political disputation, and have been converted by the dominant party into a machine for manufacturing votes, bribing demagogues, and aiding in the lowest chicanery of political partizanship.

It is the business of a people who would preserve the purity and integrity of their representatives to remove, as far

The choice of Canal Commissioner has been made a party question, it has become intermingled with the election of Senators and Representatives and the candidates for each and all are determined in a spirit of partizanship. "To the victors belong the spoils"—this has been the watch-word of elections, and the triumphant ejaculation of the successful prity, until "the spoils" are no longer merely incidental to, but are the great object of political strife—principles are Jost sight of, and popular elections result not in the dignified proposed of antional opinion, but are resolved into a heterogeneous scramble for official plunder.—Cancus and Convention pull the wires, and the people act in obedience to their impulse. Under such a state of things it is not surprising that Legislators should become venal and corrupt, that private bills should ergross their attention to the exclusion of public business, that the enactments of a Session should be remarkable mainly for the total absence and neglect of all measures materially affecting the well-being of the Commonwealth, that the public works should be grossly mismanaged, and that the revenues of the State should be wasted and consumed by political cormorants.

SELL THE PUBLIC Works and both parties are deprived of a great means of corruption, the bone of contention is removed, and a greater degree of purity will be restored to the electoral colleges.

It is not our purpose to decry or under-rate the property of the Commonwealth; as a mercantile speculation, it would doubless afford a safe and profitable investment to the capitalist, but in connection with the State, used as a political engine, and managed without economy, it has proved a nuisance, rather than an advantage. The system is wrong from the benjaming, and opposed to all sound principles of government. The great efforts of a free people ought to be directed to the diminution of all delegated undority to circumserions and sphere of government. The great efforts of a free people ought to be directed to the dimin

yond doubt a skillful Tencher. She has had much experience in teaching, and the energy that characterizes her efforts promises to place the musical department, at this Institution, in a position which its importance demands.

Miss M. S. Wilson is already known in the department of painting and drawing.

The Principal of the Seminary has charge of the Mathematical department, and besides this, gives constant attention to the progress of all the propise.

A Sabbath School or Bible class is held in the Seminary every Sabbath day, and a prayer meeting every Sabbath evening, both of which all are expected to attend.

As a body of Tenchers associated together to build up and carry on a Seminary of a high order, we would say to such as place their daughters in this Institution they may rest assured that they shall be cared for and treated as our own sisters or children.

We would like to correct some impressions that may exist to our disadvantage. But, believing that time will most certainly do this, and do it satisfactorily, we forbear. An intelligent and inquiring community, that seeks for facts, determined to shape her course accordingly, is an arbiter that all need not four. Such is the community in which our lot is cast.

A Seminary, established in the midst of an enterprising, intelligent, and judicious people; has something to insure its prosperity which nothing but its own want of energy and prudence can render inefectual. We feel, then, that we have much to encourage us. But still we would fix our eye upon, and endeavor to keep off that which may be feared.

Many of our scholars are well advanced in their studies, having been with us from two to four years. These, having acquired habits of study and mental application, are of great advantage to beginners.

Most of our pupils are young ladies. The class in Music is large, also the classes in French, Painting and Drawing.

A number of boarders can be accommodated at this time.

French, Painting man A. A number of boarders can be accommounted at this time.

We would say to parents who have brothers and sisters to send to school, there is in this place an Academy for boys, under the direction of Rev. Thomas Ward, A. M.

The only connection it has with the Seminary is in the Sabbath School and prayer meeting.

The Academy is doing well.

ISRAEL W. WARD.

ISRAEL W. WARD.

The Massacre of Capt. Gunnison and his Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—7, P. M.—The report of the surprise of Captain Gunnison syexploring party, and the massacre of Captain Gunnison and Mr. Kern, the drafts-man, is believed by the government to be correct, from the fact that this morning a letter was received from Governor Meriwether, dated Santa Fe, October 13th, which contains information of a corroborative character. Governor Merivether writes that about two weeks previous to the date of his letter, Chico Velasque, a chief of a band of Utah Indians, visited "Abiquire," and requested Mr. Head, late Indian agent at that place, to bear the Governor a message, the purport of

HUNTINGD	ON.
	Dec. 13, 1853.
Flour per bbl.,	\$6,00 a \$6.0
Clover Seed, per bu.,	
Red Wheat, per bu.,	
Rye, per bu	1,3
Corn, per bu	
Buckwheat, per bu	
Oats, per bu · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Flaxseed, per bu	Commercel 6
Hay, per ton	*************
Butter, per lb.,	******************
PHILADELPH	IIA,
Spatial little back and	Dec. 9, '853