HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 15, 1854.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

☞ Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, will preach in the Baptist Church on next Sabbath evening, *deo volente*. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Hon. John Cresswell, Jr., of the Senate; Jas. Maguire, Jas. L. Gwin, and others, of the House, have our thanks for pub. doc.

Surgico Mechanical Institue.

Our readers will, of course, carefully peruse the advertisement of Dr. H. T. Coffey in todays paper, for although it is addressed to Physicians, it is a subject of vital importance to all who are interested in preserving or reserving health. There are many persons in this and every community, dragging out sickly lives, the victims of weakness and suffering only known to themselves—who can be restored to health, animation and society by simply using—not the *worthless* and *injurious* contrivances commonly worn—but a mechanical support that is at once *simple*, elegant, *effective*, and *scientific*.—Dr. Coffey has given much study to this.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As LABOR—FLOUR—CORN—and the PAPER on which we print the *Journal* have all risen to a very high price, we here say to those of our subscribers and others, who are indebted to this office, that we want them to pay up immediately. We have to pay *cash* for all of the above articles, and how in the name of common sense do our subscribers think we can do this when *they* don't pay us—we mean *those* who are in arrears. If we had any other resources than those of the *Journal* we would not care, but we have not, and we must have our dues. Indulgence is beginning to cease to be a virtue, and we can't stand it much longer, and we WILL NOT either. So let a word to the wise be sufficient—*pay up!*

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Last week we stated this subject had been made the special order for Wednesday last, and accordingly it was. The bill which had previously been reported came up, and Mr. Chamberlin moved that it be postponed until Wednesday next, and be made the special order for that day.

Mr. Struthers moved an amendment, that the bill be postponed for the present, and be printed; which was agreed to by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Byerly, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Ellinger, Fry, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Johnson, Knight, Linn, Manderfield, McKee, Meily, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rawlins, Rowe, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright and Zeigler—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, DeFrance, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gwin, Hills, Hummel, Hurtt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart and Stockdale—42.

The motion as amended, being before the House.

Mr. Hills moved to amend, by making the bill the special order for Thursday of next week, and that it be printed; which was disagreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messr. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gwin, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hurtt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, McConnell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart and Strong.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Johnson, Knight, Linn, Manderfield, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright and Zeigler—42.

It requiring two-thirds to sustain a motion making a bill the special order, our readers will discover that the amendment of Mr. Struthers was carried, and they can also see how the different members voted.

Our members, Messrs. Maguire and Gwin—both voted with the friends of Temperance.

Sinking Fund.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst., the Speaker presented a very important communication, enclosing a report from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in reply to a resolution of that body. The following is a synopsis of the report:

From this report it appears the receipts of the Sinking Fund from December 1, 1852, to November 30, 1853, with balance at former date, were $408,937,53, and the disbursements $416,245,59, leaving $7308,06 due the Treasurer. The amount of $236,048,48 in stocks were purchased last October for $229,670,55, being a gain to the State of $6337,93, and in November $64,000 worth for $60,000, being a gain of $4000. The relief issues cancelled from June 1 to November 30 amounted to $121,812,04. The following is a statement of the general operations of the Sinking Fund for the years 1852 and 1853:—

As per report, 1852,		
Stocks purchased August, 1852,	$116,110 82	
Stocks purchased November, 1852,	95,000,00	
		$211,110 83
As per report, 1853,		
Stocks purchased October, 1853,	236,048 48	
Stocks purchased November, 1853,	64,000,00	
		300,048 48
Relief notes cancelled,		121,812 00
Total,		$632,971 31

☞ Col. A. M. White, of Cambria county, has been chosen Senatorial Delegate, from the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria counties, to the Whig State Convention, which is to meet on the 15th March next, at Harrisburg. He is instructed, we understand, to vote for Col. Curtin. Mr. White is a whole-souled Whig—a very clever man—and his selection as Delegate, is as good as could well have been made.

Frauds on the Public Works.

The Canal Commissioners have submitted their annual report to the State Legislature, and it shows up a beautiful State of affairs on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road for the years 1852 and 1853. That our readers may understand all about the matter, we extract from the Report the following upon the subject:—

By reference to the report of the Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, it will be seen that the expenses of working the road, including motive power and repairs, for the fiscal year which has just closed, amounted to the enormous sum of four hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred and fifty-two dollars. The reported expenses on this road for the year 1852, was four hundred and two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars. To this, however, must be added fifty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars which had not been reported by the former superintendent, but has since been discovered, and reported by the officer now in charge of the road, thus making the gross sum of four hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars as the expenses of 1852, being an excess in 1853, over that of 1852, of thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars. Could the Board assume that the amount expended in 1852 was all legitimate; there would be but little difficulty in demonstrating that this excess was but the natural result of the increased travel and tonnage. But was the expenditure of 1852 all proper? This is the problem. Although the Board have not been able to detect any fraud, yet, from the very careless manner in which the business has heretofore been transacted there, it is readily perceived how easy it might be to practice extensive frauds, and at the same time the officer in charge of the road be innocent of any corrupt motive. Take the article of wood for example, and it can not be doubted but that the State has been imposed upon to a large amount, notwithstanding the payments have generally been made upon the certificates of the inspector appointed for that purpose, the only exception to this rule being a few thousand cords which were taken by other officers of the road, in the absence of the inspector. The conclusion therefore is irresistible, that either fraudulent certificates must have been issued, or the officers deceived by the parties furnishing the wood. The Board incline to the latter opinion. Who can believe that seventy thousand three hundred and fifty dollars worth of wood could be consumed in the transportation of a given amount of tonnage and number of passengers, over thirty-six miles of this road, when it required but sixty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars worth to transport, at least an equal amount, over eighty-one miles of Philadelphia and Columbia road? The proposition is absurd.

Without being able, therefore, to fix upon any parties a specific charge of fraud in this respect, yet a regard for truth and candor constrains the Board to express the opinion, that at least forty thousand dollars have been paid out for wood, within the past two years, for which not one dollar's advantage has accrued to the Commonwealth. Most of the wood had been contracted for and delivered prior to January last. The Board have determined upon a rigid enforcement of the rules which have been adopted for the management of this road, which, it is believed, will effectually prevent imposition in future, and save to the State (in this item) twenty thousand dollars the present year, taking as a basis the two last years. It is now made the duty of the Superintendent, before contracting for wood, to invite sealed proposals, by advertisement, for furnishing it, designating the points at which it is to be delivered, &c., and the contracts, in all cases, are to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. When delivered, it is to be carefully inspected and measured, and the amount entered in the books of the superintendent. No more is then to be delivered until another allotment is made.

Under this arrangement there can be no paying for wood, either by accident or design, twice, or three times, without detection. It is believed, too, that by a rigid enforcement of the rules, which have recently been established by the Board, for the purchase of lumber and other materials for the repairs of railroads and canals, a large sum may be saved annually. The same regulations are to be observed in this respect, which have just been noticed in regard to wood. It is proper to remark here, that before the adoption of the rules above referred to, most of the contracts for lumber, &c., for the past year had been made; hence no visible diminution of the expenses, in the repair department has taken place. When these wholesome measures of reform shall have been fully carried out, together with some others of minor importance, not referred to, a considerable reduction in the expenses for repairs may be looked for. The Board confidently believe this will be demonstrated the present year.

In accounting for the extraordinary expenditure on the Portage road the past year, the Superintendent estimates the cost of keeping the road open at night, at seventy-five thousand dollars. When the fact is taken in view that this service requires a double set of hands to be employed all the time, and that the fires had to be kept up, as well at the stations as on the levels, all night, it is believed that this is not too high an estimate. This service was performed exclusively for the accommodation of the passengers carried by the Central Railroad Company; and although the tolls which accrued to the State fell far below the actual outlay, yet still the Board would have been justly censured had they refused to pass the passenger cars after night, it being impracticable to make the proper connections at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, so as to pass them all over this road in daylight.

Besides this, the Superintendent assures the Board, verbally, that he can show, by most undubitable evidence, that he paid out on bills of wood, lumber, oil, and other material connected with the motive power and repair departments, at least sixty thousand dollars, which properly belonged to the expenditure of 1852, as they had been actually used in that year, but which he had reported in his expenses for 1853. From the representations made, and the evidence adduced, the Board incline to credit the statement. If this be so, why then it is clear that the expenses of 1852, instead of being less, were much greater than 1853.

To recapitulate. It has been stated above, that according to the report of the Superintendent, there had been expended, in 1853, four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars, and it has also been stated that the expenses of 1852 were four hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars—showing an excess in 1853 over 1852 of thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars. But if we deduct from the expenses of 1853, the $60,000, which the Superintendent claims properly belonged to 1852, but which he reported as belonging to 1853, and add to the expenses of 1852, it will make the expenses of 1852 five hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and that of 1854, four hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars; being an access of the former over the latter year of eighty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.—Whatever consideration the Legislature may be disposed to give to this allegation, the Board deemed it but an act of justice to the Superintendent to give him the benefit of it, in explanation of the apparent increased expenditure.

We also notice that the *Democratic Union*, (the organ of the Democratic party at Harrisburg,) charges that outrageous robberies have been committed on the Columbia railroad, in consequence of which the Legislature has called upon the Canal Board for information, and it is expected that the Board will report upon the subject in a few days. The Legislature has also called upon the Canal Commissioners for specifications of frauds alleged in their report to have been practised upon the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

☞ John, we forgot that enigma last week.

☞ The next State fair of Ohio will be held at Newark.

☞ What a curse to society is the common bar-room slanderer!

☞ All things are said to be again quiet at Erie. "God save the Commonwealth."

☞ The Farm Journal for February has been received. It is an excellent number.

☞ It is said that eggs to the value of $15,000,000 are consumed in England every year.

☞ The Legislature is daily receiving petitions praying the speedy passage of the Maine Law.

The march of Intellect—the Shanghai of the *Journal* pitching into the *Jack-ass* of the Standard.

☞ Over $10,000 have been subscribed in Massachusetts, to erect a monument at Plymouth to the Pilgrims.

☞ Since the new divorce law went into operation in Ohio, marriages are placed under the head of "limited partnerships."

☞ The School Journal of February is on our table—a periodical always bearing within itself the evidence of its own worth.

☞ Mr. Maguire has presented a bill in the House to repeal the act granting a State road in Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

☞ The Maine Liquor Bill passed the State Senate on last Saturday, containing a clause—submitting it to the people for their approval.

☞ Modesty is more becoming, and always esteemed more valuable, than beauty. Beauty perishes, but modesty—real modesty—never decays.

☞ The celebrated George Lippard is dead—he expired in the city of Philadelphia on the 9th inst. Peace to the ashes of another singular genius!

☞ From present indications the friends of Temperance have reason to expect the passage of a Prohibitory Law by the present Legislature.

☞ The remains of Col. Bliss have been taken to Gen. Taylor's plantation in Louisiana, to be deposited by side the tomb of the hero of Buena Vista.

☞ Senator Shields, of Illinois, according to the New York *Express*, has declared his intention to vote against the Nebraska Bill of his colleague Mr. Douglas.

☞ It is asserted in a French publication that the Empress Josephine's mantua-maker's bill for the first ten months of 1806 amounted to 175,827f.—£7,000 odd—$35,000!

☞ The London Times publishes the decision of Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, in the case of Mrs. Stowe vs F. W. Thomas, which it heads "English Uncle Tom vs German Uncle Tom."

Sale of the Public Works—the strong holds of Democracy have called meetings in favor of the sale of the Public Works. Westmoreland, Berks, Bucks and other counties, have led the way.

☞ "Inspector Bucket," *alias* the Standard's *mule*, thinks it "necessary to move" from Harrisburg—decidedly! emphatically! instanter! *by gosh*! What's up? got in the "gutter" again—eh?

☞ Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Maine, for the long term. He is a thorough Whig and talented statesman. Hurra for Maine!! We say, *hurra* for Maine!!!

☞ The coldest hour of the twenty-four is five in the morning, and the warmest is from two to three in the afternoon. The mean heat is from half-past eight to half-past nine. The greatest range is in July, and the least in December.

☞ This fine stanza is from a poem in the National Era, on the death of Webster:

How well he fell asleep!
Like some proud river, widening toward the sea,
Calmly and grandly, silently and deep,
Life joined eternity.

☞ The Carlisle *Herald* says Crosby, (whig) has been elected Governor of Maine, by the State Senate—7 whigs and nine *Pittsburg democrats* voting for him. Oh, Jerusalem! nine *Pittsburg democrats!* What a great nation we are!

☞ The *Jack-ass* of the *Standard* says after his *mule* gets through with his studies at Harrisburg, he proposes sending him to us to finish his education. Well, our first lesson to him will be to "get up a ball to purchase a Town clock."

Sir John Franklin—the British Admiralty have announced that if intelligance of Sir John Franklin or his ships, the Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crews being alive, is not received by the 31st of March next, they will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service.

☞ An effort is making by those immediately concerned to have the next State Fair held in the City of Philadelphia. We are opposed on the ground that such large cities are unsuitable in which to hold *Agricultural* Fairs.—They do well enough for theatres and waxworks exhibitions, but nothing else.

☞ The special election in Berks County, for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. H. A. MUHLENBERG, took place on Saturday a week and resulted in the election of the Hon. J. G. JONES by about 1600 majority over WM. H. KEIM, the Whig and volunteer Candidate.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A meeting in opposition to the Nebraska bill was held here last night.—The action of Senator Douglas was denounced by the old line Democrats, and by his personal friends. Resolutions were passed instructing their representatives in Congress to vote against any infringement of the Missouri compromise.

Tennessee—the Governor has issued his proclamation for an election for a member to represent the First Congressional District, now vacant, in consequence of the death of its Representative elect, the Hon. Brookins Campbell. Hon. A. G. Watkins is a candidate for the place. We understand that Mr. N. G. Taylor, of Carter, W. F. Anderson, Esq., of Jefferson County, and A. A. Kyle, Esq., of Hawkins, (all Whigs) and Col. A. McClellan, of Sullivan County (Democrat) are also candidates. The election takes place on the 9th of March.

New York Banking Capital.—The amount of capital employed in the business of banking in the State of New York, as reported by the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, on the 17th of September, 1853, was $76,692,075; the amount reported on the 4th day of September, 1852, was $62,107,216 which show an increase of banking capital in one year of $14,484,359. The total amount of circulating notes issued to banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, and outstanding on the 1st day of Dec., was $43,958,446.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 9, 1854.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, the annual report of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Buckalew, the annual report of the Phœnix Iron and Coal Company.

Mr, McClintock presented a remonstrance from Pittsburg against conferring any new powers upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Cresswell, three petitions each, in favor of tee new County of Conemaugh.

Mr. Frick three, for authority to straighten Eighth street, in the borough of Norristown; and a remonstrance against.

Mr. Crabb, one for the repeal of the Militia Law, so far as regards the City and County of Philadelphia.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill providing for the cancellation of the Relief notes.

Mr. Darsie, the bill to exempt Coal and Lumber from the tonage tax.

Mr. McFarland, to regulate the motive power on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Mr. Cresswell, the supplement to the bill relative to the estate of Kenneth Forsyth.

Mr. Goodwin, the bill to incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance Company, with amendments.

Mr. McClintock, the supplement to the American Life and Health Insurance Company.—Also, bill to incorporate the German Lutheran Emanuel's Congregation of Frankford.

Mr. Darlington, the bill to extend the provisions of the General Manufacturing Law for certain purposes. Also, bill to extend the charter of the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Quiggle, the bill to erect the new County of Madison, out of parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Butler, and Armstrong.

Mr. Piatt, the bill to erect the new County of Ligonier, out of parts of Westmoreland.

Mr. Buckalew, a bill to make an appropriation to the Rosine Association of Philadelphia. The appropriation proposed in the bill is $3000.

Mr. Haldeman read a bill in place relative to weights and measures.

Mr. Barnes, one relative to the publication of the receipts and expenditures of the several Counties.

Mr. Frick, one a supplement to the Spring House Northampton and Bethlehem Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Kunkel, one to confirm the title to certain Real Estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hendricks, one relative to Weigh masters of Railroad Companies, requiring them to give certificates of amount of Coal passing over their roads.

Mr. Haldeman submitted a resolution calling on the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, for certain information relative to subscriptions made by them to other Railroad Companies, to issuing of bonds, &c.

Mr. Darsie doubted the power of the Senate to compel the Company to give the information asked, and on his motion, the resolution was postponed.

Mr. Kunkel moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolutions relative to the bill before Congress, to organize the territory of Nebraska, and the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Quiggle called the order of the day.

Mr. Kunkel moved to suspend the orders, for the purpose of taking up the resolutions, and called the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Haldeman, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzel, Kunkel, Mellinger, Price, Skinner, Slifer—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Ehbrim W. Hamlin, Byron D. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McCointock, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—17.

So the question was determened in the negative.

The bill to divorce Thomas French and his wife, Harriet C. French, then came up in order, and was briefly discussed by Messrs. Quiggle, Price and Piatt in favor, and Mr. Kunkel in opposition, when it was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Hiester, Hoge, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Skinner—11.

Nays—Messrs Barnes, Crabb, Darsie, Ferguson, Haldeman, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Jomison, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, McFarland, Sager, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—18.

The bill relative to County and township officers, &c., was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill relative to a certain murder trial in Allegheny county (David Jewell) was taken up and debated at great length. The several sections of the bill were agreed to, and the rule suspended which prohibits the reading of bills twice on the same day. And the bill, when on its final passage, was negatived by a vote of 44 to 45.

Whereupon, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 10.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual statement of the University of Pennsylvania; also, the first annual report of the Lancaster and Pine Grove Railroad Company; also, the annual report of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. The latter document was read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fry presented three; Mr. Evans three; Mr. Cresswell five petitions, in favor of the proposed new County of Conemaugh.

Mr. Fry, five remonstrances against the erection of a bridge at Bethlehem.

Mr. Frick, twelve from Montgomery County, to make the Steward of the Poor elective, and make the Sheriff keeper of the prison.

Mr. Evans fourteen, and Mr. Foulkrod twenty-five, from female operatives, for a change in the law relative to hours of labor; and Mr. Evans ten of a similar character from male operation.

Mr. Fouldrod, a memorial from the Scott Legion of Philadelphia, praying for a State appropriation towards the erection of a monument, which at his request was read.

Mr. Jamison and Mr. Kunkel, several petition in favor of the new County of Madison.

Mr. Hendricks, two remonstrances from Schuylkill County, against extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the mining of coal.

Mr. Price, a remonstrance from the members of the bar of Philadelphia, against establishing the Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

Mr. Goodwin, from the Committe on Corporations, reported as Committed the supplement to the Penrose Ferry Bridge Company.

Mr. Fry [Banks] reported the bill to re-charter the Bank of Middletown.

Mr. Quiggle read in place a bill to incorporate the Williamsport Mutual Fire Insurance Company; also a bill relative to the Kishacoquilla Turnpike Company.

Mr. Hamlin, of M'Kean, one relative to the revival of judgment before Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Jamison one to change the system of management of the Public Improvements.

Mr. Kunkel, one supplementary to the Pennsylvania Female College, at Harrisburg; and one relative to the authentication of letters of attorney, protest of attorneys, and public assignments, made out of the State.

Mr. Goodwin, one to repeal an act relative to vacating a certain street in the County of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, the Nebraska and Missouri Compromise resolutions were made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, to incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Haldeman called up the bill to incorporate Donegale deposite Bank. Passed Committee and second reading, and being on its final passage.

Mr. Hamlin of Wayne, and Mr. Buckalew, expressed their opposition bill, on the ground that institutions of this character were infinitely more injurious to the public interests than bunks of issue.

The bill passed finally, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, Hoge, Kinzer, Kunkel McClintock, Price Quiggle, Slifer—16.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Goodwin, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Jamison, McFarland, Piatt, McCaslin, Speaker—11.

The bill relative to the compensation of County Treasurers, &c., was taken up in order, and was discussed at some length by Messrs. Price, Buckalew, Hamlin, of McKean, Hamilton and Evans, and passed second reading, with amendments—yeas 18, nays 14.

Mr. Darlington offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to Treasurers now elected.

The amendment, after some discussion, was adopted—yeas 17 nays 15; and the bill was laid over on third reading.

Mr. Buckalew submitted a resolution, calling on the Auditor General information as to the compensation of County Treasurers for State officers. Adopted.

Mr. Darsie read a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of publishing the Legislative Union.

Mr. Slifer called up the Prohibitory Liquor bill. Passed Committee, and was pending on second reading when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented the Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Petitions Presented—By Mr. Hart, for the Rosine Association. Also, the report of the Chestnut Hill and Spring House Turnpike Road Co.

Bills read in place—By Mr. Struthers, a supplement to the charter of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company.

Bills Passed—Relative to the payment of constables for attending the general township elections. The City and County of Philadelphia are exempt from the operation of this law.

A bill relative to Land Patents in this Commonwealth, was taken up and passed in Committee of the Whole, and then re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill relative to releases was taken up and passed to third reading, and postponed for the present.

Resolutions relative to old soldiers were taken up and debated at length by Messrs. McCombs, Johnson, Bigham, Monaghan, Abraham, and Stockdale, until adjournment.

For the Journal.

Woman is the representative of *love*, as *man* is the representative of *justice*. The violation of both these principles is directly opposed to the divine moral law. On the worth of woman depends not only the happiness of individuals, families or nations, but that of all mankind.—Her public and domestic position affords a true standard of the civilization in a state as well as in a family. However, her fate hitherto has been, either to be extolled to the skies, or very unreasonably to be underrated. It has been seriously doubted, whether she really did belong to the human race; she has been called an angel of light, and a spirit of darkness. The first man (according to Milton) spoke thus, to the first woman:

"Out of my sight, thou *serpent!* That name best
Befits thee, with *him* leagued, thyself as false
And hateful: nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like *his*, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud; to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest thy too heavenly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, snare them!"

Not very complimentary, indeed! and yet Adam had suffered himself to become seduced by one, whom, as he had told the Archangel Raphael, he "understood in the prime end of Nature to be the *inferior*, in the mind and inward faculties," whilst Eve had not been proof against the blandishments of that powerful Enemy, whose hypocrisy had even deceived Uriel, "the sharpest sighted spirit of all in Heaven." It has been said, that to practise *one* virtue is equal to possessing them all, and to admit *one* vice is to give access to all the rest. Let us, then, consider, that in the nature of a woman, every thing be fit, becoming, and beautiful, i. e. full of harmony, which is the essence of beauty. *The fair sex* is not an unmeaning appellation—*fair* and *beautiful* are identical terms. Women are destined to be wives, mothers, and housekeepers—but they are not merely created for economical designs; this would render them slaves to man, whereas they are allowed to be his equals. They should cultivate their higher faculties; the regions of art and science are open to them, but let them beware of abandoning their proper sphere in the vain endeavor to reach what is beyond their calling. Can there be any thing more ridiculous than a strong mind in a delicate body, a child wielding the weapons of a giant, half a philosopher and half a monkey, a mere nonentity, crawling after the *stronger* sex having bid adieu to the *fairer* one? It is their duty, to cherish and immortalize, in colours, in sounds, in poetry and music, or in conversation, that holy enthusiasm, which Nature has endowed them with—thus their genius will be felt and appreciated by the lords of creation.

History informs us, that before Christianity enlightened the world, but little justice had been done to women. Their nature, probably, has always been the same, but their education being limited and neglected, their power and influence were diminished. The *Greek* women give us some beautiful examples of heroism and self-denial, yet their society was not sought after by men to satisfy rational demands—they were excluded from all public affairs, even from religious festivals. The fame of Asparia, who by means of her talents ruled over Athens, and who was admired by all the distinguished men of her age, would not be so great and universal at the present time. The *Roman* ladies acted a more important part; they lived more in society, and they have left as models of true greatness. Christianity, the religion of love, whose purifying spirit deadens the natural propensities of the human heart, and whose aim lies in eternity, has assigned to woman a more elevated station. Therefore her home can be happy only in a *christian* country, and in a *christian* family. However, different nations have different views, and accordingly more or less honour and privileges are bestowed on the females of each civilized country.

The Germans set a bright example: in Germany the life of educated women is rendered cheerful by the enjoyment of literature, the arts, and even classical studies, while they are neither so much excluded from society as to render them unsocial, nor so much engaged in it as to neglect more important duties. The *English* resemble them, but their domestic heaven, though still more prosperous, has so little variety in it, that it becomes dull and tedious. The character of the *Greek* is frivolous and brilliant, and so are the women, although there are honorable exceptions. The *Poles* are more truthful and possionate—the *Italians* and *Spaniards* will find it difficult to develop their minds.

All these nations are found scattered in the western hemisphere, but *there* all nationality ceases, or at least becomes useless; they amalgamate with others, seek a fortune, engage in speculations, or lead a lonely cheerless life in seclusion. As to the *American* ladies, they are the best judges of themselves. C.

Mountain Seminary, February, 1854.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. CRITTENDEN.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky have tendered to Hon. J. J. Crittenden a public dinner, as a token of their high regard for him as a citizen, a patriot, and statesman. Mr. Crittenden has accepted, and the dinner will take place at Frankfort, on the 16th inst.

Death of Ovid F. Johnson.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Ovid F. Johnson, of Texas, formerly Attorney of Pennsylvania, and afterwards, for some time, one of the editors of the *Union*, died in jail, last night, of *mania a potu*.

For the Journal.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 22 letters.

My 1 14 10 is an article much in use.
" 2 17 is a Latin Preposition.
" 3 22 11 is an adverb.
" 4 16 20 is a verb.
" 5 9 1 is a part of the human body.
" 6 11 is a Latin conjunction.
" 7 16 13 11 is a noun.
" 8 2 4 is an animal.
" 9 is a vowel.
" 10 14 4 is a small insect.
" 11 9 20 is an article used by cooks.
" 12 16 4 is a verb.
" 13 is a consonant.
" 14 10 22 5 is a measure.
" 15 2 20 12 3 is a female name.
" 16 10 4 is a small insect.
" 17 9 18 22 is a verb.
" 18 2 11 is an article used by tanners.
" 19 11 is a preposition.
" 20 16 18 3 is a part of Philadelphia.
" 21 2 4 is a domestic animal.
" 22 15 18 3 is what all should avoid.

My total is pleasing to all news-paper publishers.

☞ Answer to the last enigma—"The Huntingdon Journal."

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

Feb. 14, 1854.

Flour per bbl.,	$8.00 a $8.50
Clover Seed, per bu.,	7,00
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,80
White Wheat, per bu.,	1,90
Rye, per bu	90
Corn, per bu	75
Buckwheat, per bu	50
Oats, per bu	50
Flaxseed, per bu	1 00
Hay, per ton	8 50
Butter, per lb.,	18

PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 11, 1854.

Flour per bbl	$9 00
Corn Meal	4 25
White Wheat, per bu	2 15
Red,	2 05
Corn,	90
Oats,	50

BALTIMORE.

Feb. 11, 1854.

Flour per bbl	$9 00
Corn Meal	4 25
White Wheat, per bu	2 15
Red,	2 05
Corn,	90
Oats,	50

☞ **POISONING.** ☜

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a billious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not Deceived*," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK'S, as none else are genuine.

The most extraordinary discovery in the World is the Great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. FARRELL'S

CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT

Is well known to possess the most wonderfully healing, penetrating, and stimulating properties, and by its promptness in effecting cures, which previously had resisted all other medicines, administered by the most scientific physicians, has placed it far beyond any similar remedy ever introduced to the people of the United States. It stimulates the absorbants to increased action, and thus enables nature to throw off disease—*it penetrates the bones*, adding strength and activity to the muscles—it is powerfully anodyne and thereby *allays nervous irritation, producing a delightfully pleasing sensation through the whole frame.* Owing to its remarkable anticeptic properties, it purifies and neutralizes that poisonous, corrosive principle which renders old ulcerous sores so difficult to heal: it therefore is peculiarly adapted their speedy cure. This Liniment from its penetrating and strengthening qualities has been found to be a specific for Paralysis or Palsy, Whiteswellings and diseased joints, and in fact all complaints involving the muscular system. It has cured cases of Rheumatism of twenty to thirty year's standing, and affections of the Spine wherein the entire column was so crooked and distorted, that the patient could not walk or stand without artificial support.—Numerous cases of Palsy have been cured when the flesh had withered, leaving nothing but the dried skin and bone, and the limbs totally without use or feeling. For *Children with Croup* it is of inestimable value, rubbed and bathed over the throat and chest. If applied freely on the chest it never fails to give *relief* in the severe *coughs attending Consumptions, Asthma* and Colds. It heals wounds speedily—will cure Scaldhead, Mange, etc. Planters and Farmers will find it a most valuable medicine to be applied to Horses and Cattle for Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Sweeney, Dry Shoulder, Wounds, Burns, Splint, Chafes or Galls, Hardened Knots on the flesh, etc.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufrctured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by Thos. Read & Son, Huntingdon, R. E. Sellers & Fleming Brothers wholesale, Pittsburg, and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

Febuary 15, '54.–4t.

MARRIED,

At Mount Union, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. B. Williams, Mr. T. MCELROY, to Miss SARAH BENNER, both of Potter's Fort, Centre county.

At Williamsburg, by Rev. J. Heck, THOMAS SARGENT, of Pittsburg, to Miss BELL, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. J. Schumcker, formerly of York, Pa.

DIED,

Suddenly, near Huntingdon, on the 22d of January, 1854, RACHAEL M'CAHAN, aged 35 years.

The deceased was highly esteemed, not only by her intimate friends and connections, but by all who became acquainted with her, during her life. She was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and has left a void in the family circle which will long be realized by those whose hearts have been stricken by this visitation of the Divine hand. For a number of years she was a firm and consistent member of a Christian Church. Her aim was to do good and to make all happy with whom she had intercourse. Her record is on high, and her memory is blest. J. B. W.

At Mill Creek, in this county, on the 4th inst., after a short but severe illness, JAMES W. BENNER, aged 41 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The deceased was an industrious citizen, a kind and indulgent parent and husband, and a trusty friend. A short time before his death, during a revival of Religion at Mill Creek, he become a devoted Christian; lea