HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED

PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR,
James Pollock, of Northumberland co.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
George Darsie, of Allegheny co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery co.

☞ WOOD WANTED. ☜

We want a few cords of good wood at this Office. Will those friends who intend to pay their subscriptions in wood, oblige us by sending it in immediately.

☞ It appears that Mr. S. L. Glasgow, or his attorney, or both of them, are endeavoring to collect the subscription due to this office.—The public have already been notified that I have bought with the office all unpaid subscription, and any person who will pay to Mr. Glasgow or his Attorney, will be obliged to pay it to me also.

WM. BREWSTER,

New Advertisements.

J. & W. Saxton have received their Spring and Summer Goods, and are now ready to supply the wants of the people at low prices.

Col. Geo. Gwin is now prepared to furnish a superior quality of Spring and Summer Goods cheaper than ever.

Moccabee & Watkins, at the Alexandria Foundry, are prepared to execute work in a superior manner.

The Ladies of Huntingdon, Altoona, and Hollidaysburg, purpose holding a Fair in Altoona, commencing to-day.

Sheriff Greenland offers Milnwood Academy for sale.

Any person wishing to purchase a Carding Machine, will save money by calling on Kessler & Bro., at Mill Creek.

Samuel Hoover, Agent for Thos. Armitage, is in Huntingdon, prepared to furnish the far-famed and superior Electro-Magnetic Lightning Rod at very low prices. See advertisement.

We publish in another column, the time the Cars leaves the principal stations in the county.

☞ We have no Congressional news of importance for this week's issue. It is probable that the Prohibitory Liquor bill will not become a law this Session of our Legislature. The main line of the Public Works will probably be sold.

☞ The address by "J. M.," handed to us for publication, is an able production, worthy of an exhibition to the public, but its great length precludes it from our columns.

☞ Gov. Seymour's message, vetoing the New York anti-liquor bill is of great length.—It commences in the following pretty plain manner, and as it proceeds, gets plainer and stronger.

He says he has given it the respectful consideration due the importance of the subject, and the deliberate action of the two branches of the Legislature. He says he cannot sign the bill, for he believes its provisions are calculated to impair the welfare of the State.

He says this bill is unconstitutional, is unjust and oppressive in its character, and subversive of well-settled principles of legislation.

☞ From the returns thus far received of the Connecticut election, says the Daily News, we have no doubt that the Administration has met with an overwhelming defeat. Fifteen Whigs and three Administration Senators had been elected, and one hundred and twenty-four Whigs and anti-Nebraska Representatives, to seventy-four Administration members. Ingham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, would lack, it was said, several thousand votes of an election. The Administration will soon have abundant evidence, we opine, of the unpopularity of the Nebraska bill.

☞ The Harrisburg *Union* (the central Democratic organ,) says:

"It is but just to award credit to our Whig friends for having selected their best men, at this time. Col. Pollock is a gentleman of fair fame, an excellent stump speaker, and of much experience in political life.

Mr. Darsie has had great experience in our political councils. He is a fluent and ready debater, and of unblemished character, and if he should be elected, he would make one of the most efficient Canal Commissioners the board ever had.

Judge Smyser is said to be a lawyer of reading and of sound legal mind."

Whig Victories.

"It is a long lane which has no turn," and the Whig party has at last reached that turn, the defeat of the Locofocos in New Hampshire being the first cheering news; but close upon that we have the glorious tidings of an overwhelming Whig victory in Connecticut—Governor, Legislature and all State officers Whig.—Such a complete change has not been witnessed for years, and has already brought the old coon out of his hiding place. Again another victory greets us in Rhode Island. Hoppin, the Whig candidate for Governor, has been elected, and a strong Whig Legislature, which secures all the State officers to the Whigs. Is it not glorious news for that party which was annihilated, aye, actually buried in 1852; but it is no use to whip us, we won't stay whipped. The greater our defeat, the more certain we'll rise up and overthrow you. What have our Locofoco friends to say of these disastrous elections? Suppose you put up your "Shanghais" again, and if you do, we will put a coon on top of them. If the New Hampshire election was a "settler" to the Administration, these last in Connecticut and Rhode Island must certainly be death blows. Gov. Bigler can read his fate in the recent actions of these States. His hour has come, and he must give up the ghost.

Further from California.

New York, April 5.—The steamship Northern Light arrived here this morning from San Juan, bringing California dates to the 1st, the same as brought by the United States.—She brings 350 passengers and about $750,000 in gold.

There is little news of importance in any portion of the State. The mines are represented as being still very productive.

Gen. Wool had arrived at San Francisco, and relieved Gen. Hitchcock from the command of the Pacific division of the army.

A grand dinner was given to him, on which occasion Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, very severely denounced the course pursued by the cabinet at Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—Mr. Cresswell called up House bill No. 386, appointing commissioners to review a State road in Tell township, Huntingdon county, which passed finally.

Mr. Cresswell called up a bill relative to a tavern license in Huntingdon county, which passed finally.

Mr. Cresswell called up House bill No. 546, to supply the borough of Huntingdon with water, which passed finally.

Sale of the Public Works.

House.—The House resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill for the sale of the public works.

The question being on the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Monaghan resumed his remarks upon the bill under consideration. He remarked that the price originally fixed for that line, in the report of the Senate committee, was $12,000,000. The bill under consideration, proposed to take $10,000,000 for the main line.—If a similar deduction be made from the prices named for the other divisions, the total loss will be $3,333,333. The prices originally fixed, are not too high, and are, indeed, rather below than above the mark. The main line is worth fifteen millions: but if that cannot be obtained, an effort should be made to abtain as much as possible. In addition, this bill contemplates the payment of all the old debts due to contractors at the time of the transfer, which will be at least $1,000,000, and will, to that amount, reduce the actual proceeds from the sale. The bill also proposes to repeal the three mill tax, now levied on the tonage passing over the Pennsylvania railroad, the receipts from which, during the last fiscal year, were equal to five per cent. on $1,533,333. And the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad calculate the tax during the present fiscal year will be equal to five per cent. on $3,000,000—all of which amounts, if actually deducted from the price named, will reduce the actual price received by the State, to the paltry sum of $6,000,000. In addition, the bill fixes the interest on the bonds at five per cent. whereas it should be six per cent.; the difference between the taxes against the Commonwealth, being about $750,000; thus causing an additional reduction of the prices below what they ought to be, and making this sale amount almost to a giving away, as some members are willing to do.—This bill also, if successful, will place all the local transporters in the power of the Central railroad company, thus doing great injury to a large class of business men. Mr. M. argued the subject at considerable length. He was in favor of a sale—at not less than $12,000,000—and of opening the line when sold, to the free competition of all who choose to enter upon it.

Mr. Stockdale deprecated the manner in which the bill had been discussed, and reviewed the course of the gentleman from Chester, [Mr. Monaghan,] arguing that it was calculated to defeat not merely this bill, but also the sale of the works. He had wished that the discussion would have proceeded on each section; that each section might be perfected, and the bill thus relieved of some features which were justly objectionable in a majority of the members. He was of opinion that this was not the best bill which had been prepared, and if that could not be obtained, he could take this bill.

Mr. Abraham continued in remarks upon the speech of the gentleman from Chester, and avowed himself in favor of the sale of the public works at almost any price.

Mr. Johnson said he was in favor of the first section of the bill under consideration, and he was in favor of a sale; but that he was opposed to the limitations, restrictions and discriminations contained in the bill in favor of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was opposed to fixing as the minimum price, the amount named.—He was opposed to the provision that if "any company" bid that price within thirty days, they shall have the line. This thirty days limitation, in his opinion, cut off all competition against the Pennsylvania railroad, for they were now organized, had made their estimates of the value, and were ready to bid the day the work was thrown in the market. In fact, he thought the hand of that corporation could be traced through the whole bill. The thirty days' limitation was equal to cutting off all competition. No company could organize in that time, and be ready to pay $2,000,000 down in cash. He was opposed to the repeal of the three mill tax. That was another feature in the bill which discriminated in favor of the Pennsylvania railroad. If that road became the purchaser, the three mill tax was to be repealed. If not, it was to be repealed. It was, in short, heads I win and tail you lose.—He was opposed to putting this bill upon its final passage before any consideration was given by the House to the Bills for the sale of the other divisions and branches of the public works. He was in great doubt as to the value of these works. All kinds of out-door influences were at work. Everybody seemed to be guessing at their value excepting, perhaps, the Pennsylvania railroad company, who kept their mouths sealed. He had expected from what the gentleman said the other day, that they were so well booked up on this subject, they would be able to give us some data by which the value of these works was to be ascertained. But what had they said? Why, nothing but mere general declarations in favor of a sale. He hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail, so that a vote might be taken upon the first section of the bill.

Mr. M'Combs hoped the motion to postpone indifinitely, would be withdrawn, and that a vote would be taken at once, on the first section.

Mr. Eldred said there was something in the first section which he could not understand.—The section did not state who the corporators were, nor did it contain any of the regulations which were necessary. Last year, the gentleman from Philadelphia [Mr. Strong] had prepared a bill proposing to sell to main line, at $15,000,000, with a cash payment of $4,000,000 from the purchaser. *Now*, the same line is offered at $10,000,000, with a cash payment of $2,000,000 and no other payment in less than four years. He could not understand why the works should be so much less valuable now than last year. There were other objections in the bill which he was pointing out. Last year it was proposed to ask six per cent. interest on the bonds given by the purchaser. Now it is offered to take five per cent. Also, the bill contained no provision for the protection of transporters; which is an act of manifest injustice. Before he had concluded his remarks, the hour of five having arrived.

The Speaker adjourned the House until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Speaker presented the following communication:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Sir:—In a report recently made by the majority of a Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message relative to the sale of the public works, they say that: "in the Governor's message it is stated that in 1852, the work to avoid the Allegheny inclined planes, was estimated to cost the meager sum of $591,000. It also states that $650,000 have since been expended in the work, and that $600,000 is still required to bring the work into use."

The message of the Governor refers to a single track road, but it is well known to the committee that the road is being graded for a double track road, and that five miles of a double track has actually been completed and in use for more than a year. The Governor, however, has omitted saying any thing about the improvement of the long level, although the work has been in progress for nearly two years, and is estimated by my successor to cost $193,000.

These obvious errors are unqualifiedly endorsed by the committee in their report, although a previous Legislature had sanctioned both the double track road and the improvement of the long level, with a full knowledge that my estimate reported in 1812 for the said works amounted to between eighteen and nineteen hundred thousand dollars.

The following statement will show the items that have been entirely overlooked in the mess age, and in the report of the committee, and which were occasioned by circumstances entirely beyond my control:

1st. The cost of improving the long level,		$193,000
2nd. The difference of grading for double track,		212,000
3rd. The increased value of labor and materials on $605,000, (the estimated cost of grading double track from Duncansvills to intersection with long level,) twenty-five per cent., equal to,		151,250
4th. The differences in cost of iron for single track, and five miles double track,		35,000
5th. Cost of five miles of double track,		55,000
6th. Cost of increased time of Engineer's corps,		25,000
7th. Iron appropriated to repairs of old road,		8,000
8th. Trestle work rendered necessary by keeping planes open for Pennsylvania railroad during the winter season, and forming connexion at foot of plane No. 4, not contemplated in original estimate,		30,000
		$709,250
Deduct twenty-five per cent. on $100,000 expended before the rise of labor and materials,		25,000
		$684,250

Out of the first appropriation of $175,000, only about $100,000 was expended before the rise in the price of labor and materials, $50,000 had been loaned to the North Branch canal, and about $25,000 remained in the Treasury. Now how will the message and report of the committee compare with facts:

Estimate for completing single track, made in 1851, as per message,		$591,000
Work authorized by Legislature after 1851,		684,250
		$1,275,250
Amount expended since 1851,	$650,000	
Amount required to bring work into use as per message,	600,000	
		$1,250,000
		$25,250

It will thus be seen that to bring the work into use, it will cost $25,250 less than could have been anticipated, taking all the circumstances into view, and that there was no obvious error in the original estimate. I therefore, respectfully ask that the above statement be place on the journal of your House.

ROBERT FARIES.

The liquor bill was defeated in the House—37 to 61.

Bills on Private Calendar.—An act relating to a State road from Mill Creek in Huntingdon county, to Hopewell, in Bedford county.

An act to incorporate the Shade Gap. Shirleysburg and Juniata plank road company.

Bigler and Nebraska.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, says:

The refusal of the Locofoco Convention at Harrisburg, which nominated Gov. Bigler for re-election, to endorse the Administration scheme to repeal the Missouri Compromise, has opened the eyes of a good many folks here to the dangerous precipice from which Douglass would have the so-called Democracy to make a blind and reckless leap. It was confidently predicted, before the assembling of the Convention, that it would not only nominate Gov. Bigler for re-election, but place him upon a platform endorsing the Administration, and all its measures, that for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise among the rest. Its refusal to do so, it may readily be conceived, came upon the Administration and its friends in Congress like a clap of thunder on a cloudless day, and some of them have not even the discretion to hide their disappointment and chagrin, but rail out in the most denunciatory terms at Gov. Bigler, for what they are pleased to term his want of nerve, and his milk and water courage. The *Union*, which on all other subjects speaks so authoritatively for the Administration, has thus far maintained a strict silence on the subject. Its readers have, so far, been left in total ignorance of the doings at Harrisburg. It has not published the telegraphic despatch which appeared in all the other papers in the city, announcing the nomination of the Convention. Gov. Bigler has received no congratulations from it on his renomination, much less has it thought it to be its duty to applaud the action of the Convention. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Gov. Bigler and his friends, I doubt not, thought it a master stroke of policy to dodge the great issue of the day, but they are mistaken if they suppose he can be re-elected by dodging an issue which *will be* made the leading one in the next canvass. They cannot hope in this way to delude Free Soilers into his support, while the silence of the convention on a leading measure of the National Administration, will tend very much to cause indifference and lukewarmness in his support by the friends and office-holders of the latter. Nor is this the only effect the action of the convention will have. It has already, and will still more, damage Gov. Bigler in the estimation of those who thought well of him in other States. The conduct of the convention is regarded as unmanly, time-serving, and unworthy the character and pretensions of a great party like this so-called Democracy of Pennsylvania, It is akin to the Polk and Dallas tariff swindle of 1848; but it is but once in a life-time that such a swindle can be successful, and there is but little probability that the good people of Pennsylvania can again thus be duped.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an additional item.—*videlicit:*

"There was a great quarrel at the Pennsylvania Convention, which does not appear on the surface. Forney was there, with Nebraska resolutions in his pocket, which were rejected by the Committee on resolutions. A great rupture already exists in the party, covered by a very thin epidermis, which will not hold over one election if it does so long. Douglass and the President consider that they have suffered great damage by the failure of their trusty Lieutenant to bring the Key-stone State up to the mark."

Locofocoism on the Decline.

The so-called Democracy is in a truly pitiable condition. So far from adding to its strength, and harmonizing its organization, its unprecedented success in 1852 seems but the initiative steps towards its own dissolution.—There is not now a State in the Union, unless it be the Old Dominion, in which the party is not utterly disorganized, and incapable of a vigorous and united rally at the next State election. In Maine, which gave Gen. Pierce a large majority, there exists a bitter and irreconcilable feud, in consequence of which a Whig Governor was elected last year, and the Whigs have this year succeeded not only in re-electing him, but in electing that gallant and able Whig, William Pitt Fessenden, for a term of six years to the United States Senate. In New Hampshire; which has ever heretofore so inflexibly adhered to the Loco Foco school of politics, and is regarded as peculiarly under the guardian management of the President himself, the result of the late election has been such as to warrant the belief that the next two United States Senators from that State will be of opposite politics to those of the present Senators. Rhode Island and Connecticut, which for a while departed from their ancient and true faith, are both giving lively signs of repentance, and the indications manifested by them are such, as to leave no doubt that they will at an early day resume their positions in the line of Whig States. In New York, the feud existing between the Hard Shells and the Soft Shells, or, in plainer terms, between the Administration faction and those opposed to it, has been carried to such an extent as to preclude all idea of concert of action for some years to come. So in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and in fact, every other State in the Union.

What the condition of the party is in Pennsylvania we need not state. Its distracted, disorganized and hopeless condition is appreciated and acknowledged by thousands of its own members, and need but now be properly taken advantage of to render certain as brilliant a triumph as the Whig party of Pennsylvania ever yet has achieved. Disheartened by the reverses which it has met with in other States, the so-called Democracy of this State enters upon the present canvass with conscious forebodings of defeat, while the Whigs are full of confidence, and, we hope, will exert themselves accordingly. Commencing the canvass in this spirit is half the victory. This Governor Bigler and his friends are well aware of, and hence the desponding spirit which characterizes their first efforts at organization for the campaign. They know that there are thousands of members of their own party, who are hostile to both the State and National Administrations, and who are much more likely quietly to deposite their votes for the Whig candidates, or to remain away from the polls, than they are of exerting themselves to maintain the ascendancy of their party in the State. Hence, a general distruct exists in the ranks of our opponents. Those charged with the management of the canvass, know not in whom they dare confide, and will accordingly be embarrassed in all their movements to such an extent as to prevent them from effecting any efficient organization. They will, of course, make a desperate effort to retain their power, but it will be like the grasp of the drowning man, and be of no avail. James Pollock, the gallant and able Whig nominee for Governor, will prove himself as invincible in a State canvass as he has ever been in a Congressional canvass.—Thrice did he triumph, gallantly and gloriously triumph, in a Congressional District in which our political opponents had an overwhelming majority. His triumph next fall will be equally glorious in the State. As a political stump orator, he has no superior in the State, and we hope there will be no time lost in calling him to the stump. He need but canvass the State, and speak in every county in it, to ensure his election.

Courage, Whigs, courage! a brighter era is dawning upon you. Work as become you, and a reward in the triumph of your principles will follow.

The Six Millions Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, has published a letter, in which he complains of the statement made in the newspapers that the appropriation now asked amounts to over six millions. He gives a garbled statement, but only includes what suits his convenience. The alarm which this report has created is dangerous to the peace of the Locofoco party, and the powers are busy at work quieting the "troubled waters." The system of making special appropriations which has been adopted of late by the Locofoco majority, may have the effect to cut down the size of the monster, and divide it in parcels, but as "cents make dollars," so will thousands make millions, and when we count up all these sums we will have the extraordinary appropriation of over six millions by our State Legislature. You may deny it as much as you please, but when the several sums are added up they will amount to the sum named. Now, what all this money is is for we do not know, unless it is to re-elect Gov. Bigler, to effect which will cost thousands of the people's money. Some of our virtuous neighbors appear indignant at the assertion that this fund will be directed toward the election of Gov. Bigler. Strict honesty, purity of character and morals, are virtues always claimed by our Locofoco brethern, and we are not surprised to see them raise their hands in surprise at our impeaching their motives. They always try to make the people believe they are like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion;" but unfortunately their deeds are so inconsistent with their professions, that we are forced to doubt their virtue. It is a sure sign there is rascality about to hear those engaged in it quarrelling, and we now hear the Canal Board charged with all kinds of misdemeanors. If all is true the Locofocos say about the Canal Board and their disbursement of the millions under their control every year, and we don't doubt it, coming from such reliable sources, we think the sooner they are dragged into the Quarter Sessions the better, as the example they set to the rising generation is as pernicious as their violation of the laws is bold and reckless. We hope the Whig members, one and all, will oppose this extraordinary appropriation, and if it is passed let it be by a strict party vote, and the people will know who to blame with this high-handed piece of extravagance.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ Valuation of the several Counties of Pennsylvania, as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners:

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE VALUE.	INCREASE IN 3 Y's.
Adams,	4,749,363	133,858
Allegheny,	26,235,810	2,227,590
Armstrong,	2,476,487	405,157
Beaver,	4,104,954	495,369
Bedford,	2,338,887	130,083
Berks,	22,509,200	62,384
Blair,	4,670,689	628,125
Bradford,	4,078,992	514,201
Bucks,	17,687,012	746,180
Butler,	2,974,324	354,199
Cambria,	1,371,345	308,160
Carbon,	2,243,125	185,126
Centre,	5,041,476	decrease.
Chester,	22,690,413	790,981
Clarion,	1,737,327	103,445
Clearfield,	1,249,182	133,390
Clinton,	1,967,113	229,444
Columbia,	3,112,983	
Crawford,	3,421,527	440,365
Cumberland,	10,946,856	351,048
Dauphin,	10,459,138	671,645
Delaware,	8,544,598	decrease.
Erie,	4,358,916	510,390
Elk,	622,425	228,595
Fayette,	5,183,825	decrease.
Forest,	145,339	
Franklin,	12,492,572	552,730
Fulton,	797,800	87,593
Greene,	2,057,862	75,000
Huntingdon,	5,447,844	44,251
Indiana,	2,690,475	255,783
Jefferson,	1,035,890	54,932
Juniata,	2,827,826	118,434
Lancaster,	32,592,596	1,977,515
Lawrence,	3,174,995	370,631
Lebanon,	8,105,654	235,600
Lehigh,	8,599,966	110,800
Luzerne,	6,771,527	595,175
Lycoming,	4,361,187	585,861
Mercer,	3,913,003	466,789
McKean,	591,546	52,142
Mifflin,	4,851,475	197,700
Monroe,	1,591,216	25,100
Montgomery,	17,529,013	879,349
Montour,	1,864,427	
Northampton,	13,953,772	245,113
Northumberland.	5,234,929	809,724
Philadelphia,	150,949,865	14,360,238
Perry,	3,113,603	56,103
Pike,	736,075	65,672
Potter,	746,697	100,697
Schuylkill,	11,869,039	2,897,034
Somerset,	2,912,788	78,970
Sullivan,	451,066	100,812
Susquehanna,	2,715,486	108,127
Tioga,	1,647,133	50,000
Union,	6,053,530	170,677
Venango,	1,376,841	101,620
Warren,	1,336,554	139,918
Washington,	9,893,386	628,658
Wayne,	1,611,190	239,440
Westmoreland,	7,958,272	294,333
Wyoming,	927,454	43,474
York,	11,532,381	915,984

☞ It is rumored that all the oysters on our coast, following the example of other natives in President Pierce's dominions, intend, for the future, adding a moustache to the beard they have been hitherto in the habit only of wearing.

Shock of an Earthquake.—Boston, *April* 7.—Advices from St. Jago de Cuba state that a violent shock of an earthquake was experienced there on the 17th ult. Buildings were rocked to and fro, and ships in the harbor shaken.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER BALTIC.

Five Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 4,—The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Thursday, March 23. She arrived out on the previous Sunday, having been detained two days in an ice pack, which took her three hundred miles to the south and west. In the channel she passed the Sarah Sands for Liverpool; and on the 25th, in latitude 50° 30′, longitude 23°, she passed a steamer, supposed to be the Atlantic, bound east. The Europa arrived out on Tuesday.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND WAR.

The official and final refusal of the Czar to accede to the demands of the Western Powers was hourly expected. It is already known that he has refused their demands. As soon as the official document is received, it will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament and war finally declared.

The allied fleets were still at Besika Bay, but would soon re-enter the Black Sea.

No further fighting was reported either in Europe or in Asia. On the Danube affairs are unchanged. It was reported that a Russian convoy of treasure had been captured near Kars, in Asia.

Greece.

The Greek insurrection had now entirely subsided.

France.

The first division of the French troops, the Austerlitz of 100 guns, and three other French ships, have gone to join the British fleet in the Baltic.

General Carrobert had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey.

The French loan had all been taken up.

Prussia.

Baron Manteuffle had made a communication to the Prussian Chambers, strongly urging the neutrality of Prussia.

Austria.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy, but seems to lean to the Western Powers.

Sweden and Russia.

Up to March 10, Russia had not recognized the neutrality of Sweden.

Russia has prohibited the export of gold.—Exchange on London had declined to 2s. 10d.

England.

England and France continue their warlike preparations on an immense scale.

In the English House of Commons the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia railroad bill had been defeated without a division.

Prussian bills were unsaleable in London.

* * *

A Lesson for Gov. Seymour.

On the morning of the 28th ult., Thorton Alexander was killed by Rum at the place of his residence, Winchester, Indiana, leaving a widow and five young children in abject poverty and heart-rending agony. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, of generous impulses and flattering prospects in life, until the web of the Destroyer was woven about his heart. A little before he breathed his last, he said to the weeping circle around his bedside, "I am dying; whiskey has done it: May those who have sold me the poison die as painful a death as mine." So he died, leaving his destitute family in anguish unutterable.

At 4 o'clock that same afternoon, a procession of forty or fifty of the nobler women of Winchester, with the agonized widow at their head, appeared in the streets of that town.—They proceeded in marching order to the rum grocery of David Aker, handed him a pledge that he would sell no more liquor there, and demanded his signature. He demurred; but they were resolute, and at length he put down his name, opened his doors, and told them to take out his remaining stock of liquor and destroy it. Four barrels of Whiskey and six or eight kegs of what are called, Brandy, Gin, Wine, &c., (all drugged, adulterated Whiskey, of course,) were then rolled out and emptied into the street. The estimated value of the liquor ($110) was then made up to him by subscription, and the Temperance pioneers moved on.

The next halt was at Wm. Page's, (another groggery,) where they met with a stouter resistance. Page refused to sign, and shut his door in their faces. They chopped it down, knocked in his window, rolled the barrels into the street and poured out the liquor. They then marched to James Ennis's, who signed the pledge; thence to Edward Retter's, who did likewise; thence to Way & Kizer's, who also signed; thence to H. P. Kizer's drug-store, where they met with equal success; then to Binager's, who utterly refused to stop selling. His daughter, however, who was one of the most active pioneers, pushed into the house, brought out a keg of liquor, and stove in the head. The procession next visited Wilson's grocery; he took the pledge; thence to Craig's drug-store, with equal success; and then adjourned to meet at half-past two next day, to destroy the brewery—the only place in town where they had not established the principle of Prohibition. Binager gave in his adhesion during the evening, leaving Page 'alone in his glory' as a would-be rumseller if he only had any to sell.

A *post mortem* examination of Alexander's body was made by the doctors that evening.—They reported him "murdered by whiskey"—the coats of his stomach having been entirely eaten up by it. Mrs. Alexander thereupon instituted proceedings against Page and Binager, for causing the death of her husband. So the case stood at the date of our last advices.

—If those Winchester rumsellers are justly responsible for the death of Alexander, how many deaths by Alcholic poison will lie at the door of Horatio Seymour?

* * *

The Know-Nothings---Assumed Expose of Signs and Pass Words.

The Philadelphia Register is down on the Know-Nothings, and the Editor has the temerity to enter even the *sanctum sanctorum* of the craft, and discover to the public gaze their sacred mysteries. He gives the following as the signs of recognition:

"When an acquaintance scratches his left eyebrow with his right forefinger and looks straight into our eyes, you may be sure he has not known enough to keep out of bad company. Or if, when he shakes hands with you, he presses with his middle finger the lowest joint of your little finger, he is certainly an ignoramus after the new fashion. In the latter case, say "where did you get that?" he will answer "I don't know." This is untrue, But to be even with him, you must tell the same fib by replying. "I don't know either." After these preliminaries, enter into conversation with him, and you will find that he really knows very little about the society into which he has been inveigled, and little suspects that he is under the orders of that notorious scape grace, Ned Buntline, Commander-in-chief at New York Head Quarters."

To gain admission into a Lodge or Council, the writer continues:

"Rap at the outer door several times in quick succession. As the door keeper peeps through the wicket, ask him "*What meets here to-night?*" He will answer "*I don't know.*" Reply "*I am one,*" and he will open the door. On its being opened, whisper to the conductor "*Thirteen,*" and pass in.

"If you wish to retire before the adjournment, salute the President, who sits at one end of the room, and the Vice President, who sits at the other by placing your right hand on your left breast, and as you pass out, whisper to the door keeper the word "*Thirteen*"—supposed to have reference to the old Thirteen States.

"The "Know-Nothings" have great faith in the mysterious virtue of the number three.—They have three degrees, and, after taking one three weeks must elapse before another can b taken. Three times three makes nine, a num whose magical power is acknowledged by professors of the Black Art."

For the Journal.

Examination.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure of witnessing the examination of the pupils of Female School No. 2, of the Borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday last, the 5th of April. In justice to the accomplished teacher—Miss C. T. Benedict—and the pupils connected with the school, this examination is entitled, at least, to a passing notice. It comprised a general review of the various studies pursued during the past year, and the promptness and facility wtih which the numerous interrogatories were answered, gave satisfactory evidence that the teacher had bestowed much labor and care in imparting thorough instruction. The exercises were spiced with well selected speeches which the little girls performed very gracefully. Time and space will not permit us to give a detailed account of the examination of the different classes, but suffice it to say, that we have never heard scholars, so young, answer questions more correctly, and exhibit such an accurate knowledge of the branches to which their attention had been devoted so short a time. We were highly delighted with the whole proceedings, and more particularly with the examination of the classes in Geography, and can truly say, that they exhibited a knowledge of this useful and interesting science rarely to be met with in pupils of more mature years.—Miss B's. system of teaching possesses many interesting features, and cannot fail to attract the attention and impress the mind of the learner. It is a source of regret that so few of the parents availed themselves of this opportunity of witnessing the rapid progress of their children, and the efficiency of the instruction imparted in our public schools. It is to be hoped, in future, that parents will, on all occasions, cheer both teacher and pupils with their presence. VISITOR.

Tribute of Respect.

At a special meeting of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. of O. F., held at the Lodge room, in the Borough of Huntingdon, April 8th 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of His providence, to remove by death, from our midst, after a brief, but painful illness, our highly esteemed Brother, John Albright, Esq., and as members of the Lodge, of which he has been so long a worthy member, it becomes us, in respect for his memory, to express our deep feelings for the loss sustained by his decease, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Albright; this Lodge has lost a worthy and highly respected member, his family a kind and affectionate husband and indulgent parent, the community a virtuous and honest citizen, and his associates a warm-hearted and obliging friend.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, and all other members of the Oorder, who may think proper to unite with us, be in attendance at the funeral of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the Lodge be clothed in mourning for thirty days, as testimonials of regard to the memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the N. G., be directed to present a copy of the above resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the Huntingdon papers.

CHARLES S. BLACK,
J. S. BARR,
HENRY W. MILLER, } Committee.

Connecticut Election.

Hartford, *April* 5.—The entire vote cast for Governor is about 61,000, of which Dutton (Whig) received 19,500; Ingraham, (Democrat,) 28,000; Chapman, (Temperance,) 10,800; Hooker, (Free-Soil,) 2,700; making a majority against the Democratic candidate of about 5,000. Last year, Seymour's (Democrat) majority for Governor, over all other candidates, was 1,208.

The Senate will stand, Whigs 17, Democrats 4. The House of Delegates, Whigs and Free-Soilers 132, Democrats 94.

☞ Six large passenger cars for the Sacramento Valley (California) Railroad are being built in Boston.

For the Journal.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 19 letters.
My 1 8 17 15 11 5 is a plant.
" 2 7 13 is a measure.
" 10 14 1 19 5 is a quadruped.
" 12 6 3 18 4 is a weapon.
" 18 5 6 9 16 is a fowl.
My total is a distinguished General. B. L.

☞ B. L's. answer to last week's enigma was correct—"The Nebraska Slavery Bill."

Rail Road Hours.

Fast Line going	Eastward.	Westward.
Leaves Mt. Union,	4 33 P. M.	5 31 A. M.
Mill Creek,	4 19 "	5 45 "
Huntingdon,	4 09 "	5 59 "
Petersburg,	3 53 "	6 12 "
Spruce Creek,	3 41 "	6 26 "

Slow Line going	Esastward.	Westward.
Leaves Mt. Union,	3 43 A. M.	4 00 P. M.
Mill Creek,	3 26 "	4 17 "
Huntingdon,	3 14 "	4 32 "
Petersburg,	2 54 "	4 49 "
Spruce Creek,	2 38 "	5 05 "

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

April 11, 1854.

Flour per bbl.,	$7,50 a $7,75
Clover Seed, per bu.,	7,00
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,40
White Wheat, per bu..	1,50
Rye, per bu	80
Corn, per bu	75
Buckwheat, per bu	50
Oats, per bu	44
Flaxseed, per bu	1 00
Hay, per ton	8 50
Butter, per lb.,	18

PHILADELPHIA.

April 10, 1854.

Flour per bbl	$7 75
Corn Meal	3 25
White Wheat, per bu	1 85
Red,	1 75
Corn,	76
Oats,	50

BALTIMORE.

Reported by Carr, Giese & Co., Commission Merchants Baltimore.

April 10, 1854.

Flour per bbl	$7 37
Corn Meal	3 75
White Wheat, per bu	1 80
Red,	1 73
Corn,	72
Oats,	48

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

H. G. FARRELL'S

CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT.

IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much *injury* is done, although *the disease in point* be *actually cured.* The coats of the stomach by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently become so much disordered that the *digestice function* is *seriously injured*—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholics, alternate diarrhœa and costiveness, flatulence, nightmare, etc., etc. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which being applied *externally* would excite the absorbents to increased action, and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the *direct cause* of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be the most *pleasant*, but by far the safest means to effect the desired end. The almost superhuman cures performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were mainly effected by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed, are extracted from rare plants peculiar to Arabia.—This great Liniment (which is now to be had of most respectable druggists and merchants in every town in the United States) is daily effecting cures which seemed beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, bronchitis and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumors, goitre, etc., etc., are frequently cured, and *always* relieved by its use. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application, it soothes the irritated nerves, and produces that delightful tranquility so grateful, to the nervous invalid. Sprains, bruises, wounds, burns, sore throat, chilblains, rheumatism, sun pain, etc., etc., are speedily cured by it, and for nearly all ailments in horses or cattle, requiring an external application, it is an effectual remedy.

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.

April 12, '54-4t.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult., by Rev. W. M. Meminger, Mr. Henry Beers to Miss Ann C. Heeter.

On the 30th ult., at the Parsonage, in Shirleysburg, by the same, Mr. John Baker to Miss ——— Morrison, all of this county.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. Oliver Price to Miss Rebecca Long, all of this county.

DIED,

At her residence, in Brady township, Huntingdon county, on the 30th ult., Miss Mary Brown, aged 23 years, 8 months and 8 days.

At the same place, on the 3d inst., Mr. James H. Brown, aged 19 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In this Borough, on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., after a short illness, John Albright, Esq., aged 47 years, 1 month and 21 days.

TO WOOL CARDERS.

THE undersigned have for sale a second-handed **Carding Machine**, with all the necessary fixtures, which they offer for sale very low. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see it. KESSLER & BRO.

Mill Creek, April 12, 1854.-3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned have leased the above named Foundry for a term of years, and are now ready to execute any work belonging to their profession, viz: Cooking Stoves of various styles and patterns, for Wood and Coal, Parlor Stoves of all kinds, also Egg Stoves, Hollow-ware of all kinds, Forge and Rolling mill Castings, Plows of different kinds, &c., &c.

MOCCABEE & WATKINS.

April 12, 1854.-4t.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain Writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, on the premises, in the Village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, on

Thursday the 11th day of May next,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described Real Estate, constituting, and known as **Milnwood Academy**, to wit:

All that certain Real Estate, Lots, shares of joint stock and parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the village of Shade Gap, in the county of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy and the two certain Lots of ground upon which the same is built, the said interest being nearly the undivided half, to wit: Seven and a half shares of sixteen shares of joint stock at one hundred dollars per share in the said Academy and the two certain Lots of ground, aforesaid, upon which the same is built. Each of said Academy Lots lying and being sixty feet in front on the road or street running from the Shade Gap towards the Burnt Cabins and extending back at right angles one hundred and forty feet, adjoining each other, and upon which is erected, as aforesaid, a large Stone Building forty-eight feet in front by thirty-eight feet back, three stories high, designed, and built, and occupied and known as "Milnwood Academy."

Also, the whole of the following Lots of ground and the buildings thereon erected, to wit: one other Lot adjoining the above described Academy Lots on the North, being sixty feet in front, on the street running from the Shade Gap towards the Burnt Cabins, and extending back at right angles one hundred and forty feet, upon which is erected a large new building for studies and dormitory, &c. Also, one other Lot, adjoining the Academy Lots before described on the South, being sixty feet in front on the street aforesaid, and extending back at right angles one hundred and forty feet, upon which is erected a large new School Room and Hall, &c., together with all and singular the interest of the said George T. Hudson in the building of Milnwood Academy.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George T. Hudson, the Mortgager in the said Writ of *Levari Facias*.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 12, 1854.

CALL BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

GEORGE GWIN,

HAS just received, and opening, at his well known Store in Market Square, the largest and prettiest assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

ever offered to the people of Huntingdon and vicinity, and is now rapidly selling at unusually low prices.

My stock comprises in part, Cloths, Cassimers, black and fancy, Satinetts, a large variety of Satin and Silk Vestings, Kentucky and Penna. Jeans, Tweeds, Tickings, brown and bleached Muslins, Drills, Crash Bags and Bagging, Table Diaper, &c.

Ladies Dress and Fancy Goods,

Prints in abundance, Mous. de Lanes, De Berege, Alpaccas, Lustres, black and fancy, colored Silks, Cashmeres, Bonnet and Florence Silk Edging Ribbons, fancy Gimp, black silk Lace, colored Kid Gloves, Gents black do., Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, Hosiery, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware and Cedar Ware.

Groceries,

Hats and Caps,

A great variety of

Straw Goods.

My stock has been selected with the greatest care in regard to quality and price, and I flatter myself that I can offer inducements to purchasers not to be found elsewhere.

Thankful for the patronage of the past, by my friends, and the public generally, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

☞ My old stock of Goods will be sold at 15 per cent. below cost. April 12, 1854.

CIGARS, CANDIES, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at the cheap store of J. BRICKER.