HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE MONEY MUST BE EXPENDED FOR PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, April 19, 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.

New Advertisements.

A. Willoughby has returned from Philadelphia with a superior quality of Spring and Summer Clothing, which he is prepared to sell very low. Give him a call.

French & Richards, Philadelphia, has on hand, and are prepared to furnish Zinc Paint, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Our merchants will do well to call on them.

H. Roman, has opened a Clothing Store in the room formerly occupied by Benjamin Jacobs, where he is prepared to sell Fashionable Clothing 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

Three Cents Reward, by Geo. Shank.

Hon. John McCulloch, M. C., and Jas. Maguire, H. R., will accept our thanks for public documents.

The fast line of cars due at 6 o'clock, Monday morning, passed along about noon, with two locomotives and one passenger car, and hard work to get along at that.

When we awoke on Saturday morning of last week, we beheld the ground covered with snow. The snowing continued until Monday evening, when the ground was covered to about the depth of twelve inches.

The Musical Review, published fortnightly, by Mason Brothers, of New York, at one dollar per annum, is a publication which we are in receipt of, and would gladly show it to any person who may wish. We think it well worthy the attention of those who are learning instrumental music.

In our last week's issue we said that "Mr. S. L. Glasgow, or his attorney, or both of them, are endeavoring to collect the subscription due to this office." We did not think his attorney would knowingly be guilty of such an act, but that he might unconsciously do it by order of his client.

We have since satisfactorily ascertained that his attorney is not guilty.

On Saturday the 15th inst., about 9 o'clock at night, the alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered to be the stable belonging to John Williamson, Esq. Our energetic firemen were prompt to their post, but the fire had got too much head-way to save the building, but through the untiring exertion of our firemen the contiguous buildings were saved.—It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor, changing the time of auditing Township accounts, in the county of Huntingdon, from the second Monday in April to the fourth Friday in March, in each year.

This is about all the Legislative news of importance we have to report, and nothing of importance from Washington.

Medical Students.

Medical Students or Physicians, wishing a well selected assortment of Medicines, with Bottles, Jars, and all the necessary fixtures belonging to a Physician's Shop, also a well selected Medical Library, may be had on very low terms. For further information inquire at this office.

Mr. J. W. Holbrooke, Secretary of the American Artists' Union, of N. Y., has presented us with a fine Steel Plate Engraving of "Wyoming," size 25 by 30 inches, giving a vivid representation of that ever-memorable event, the great massacre, drawn by F. O. C. Darley, engraved by J. C. McRae. The picture is a master-piece of workmanship, and would be an ornament to a parlor. We would be pleased to show the Engraving to any person. In another column you will find his advertisement, to which we direct your attention.

We have been furnished with a copy of a speech of Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois, on the bill to organize Territorial Government in Nebraska and Kansas, and opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Yates is a member of Congress, who was elected in a District in his State, where the majority on the other side is generally about sixteen hundred; showing his great popularity in his own District; as his argument in Congress, on the Nebraska bill, show his great power of mind. His speech is a lucid, strong argument in favor of the Missouri Compromise, which should be read by every man. The great length of the speech, and want of room in our paper, prevent us from publishing it.

Supposed Murder.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., a man was found dead, on the top of Sideling-Hill, between Geo. Hudson's, Esq. and the Widow Stumbaugh's, in this county, in a very mutilated manner. He had, on the Saturday morning previous, taken a horse to his brother, who lives in Ground-Hog Valley, and on the same morning started home with the bridle. But not returning in the evening, his wife becoming uneasy, went to a neighbor and got help to search for him, but were unable to find him. Mr. Chilcott's boys were out hunting on Thursday, the 13th, when the dogs began barking at a great rate, when the boys came up to them they found JAMES STUMBAUGH hanging by the neck, with the throat-latch of the bridle, His teeth were broken out, one eye out, and the skull very much fractured, the sinews of his wrist pretty much cut off, and his hands very much bruised, a great many marks on his back, as if he had been severely beat. It is said he had a quarrel that morning with a neighbor.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Commonwealth vs James Bricker. Indictment for keeping a Tippling house. True Bill. Defendant being arraigned, pleads guilty and submits.

Commonwealth vs Isaac Smith. Indictment Assault and Battery. True Bill. Defendant being arraigned, pleads not guilty, et de lex, &c. Dist. Attorney cimiliter and issue.—Whereupon a Jury being called, find the defendant guilty. Sentence of the Court, that Deft. pay a fine of $1,00 and costs of prosecution.

Commonweath vs John Madden. Indictment Assault and Battery. True Bill. Deft. being arraigned, pleads not guilty et de lex, &c.—Dist. Attorney cimiliter and issue. Whereupon a Jury being called, find him not guilty, and that they acquit him on the ground of Insanity.

Commonwealth vs Samuel Backus. Indictment for Misdemeanor in Office. Not a True Bill, and the prosecutor, Abraham Bolinger, to pay the costs, except the $4,00 to the County. Sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth vs George Hickle. Indicted for keeping a Tippling house, True Bill. Defendant being arraigned pleads guilty and submit to the Court. Whereupon after hearing sentance of the Court, that Deft. pay a fine of $25,00 to the Commonwealth and casts of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs Michael Dewalt. Indictment assault and Batterry with intent to commit a rape, and an attempt to commit a rape on Elizabeth Boyce. True Bill. Defendant being arraigned pleads non cul et de lex &c.—District Attorney cimiliter and issue. Whereupon a jury of the County being called, find the Defendant guilty of assault and battery, &c. Sentence, to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs Michael Dewalt. Indictment as above, on Matilda Bush. True Bill. The Deft. being arraigned pleads non cul et de lex &c. District Attorney cimiliter and issue. Whereupon a jury of the County being called, fined the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentence, to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisoment in the Western Penitentiary for 2 years, &c.

Commonwealth vs John Martin. Indictment assault and battery not a true bill, and Israc Smith the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs John & Henry Lloyd.—Defendents, and Eleazer Lloyd each went in $400,00 bail for defendents appearace at next Session, to answer, &c. John Lee, John T. Owen, Cyrus Fox, John Hicks, each went in $100,00 to appear at next Session, to testify on the part of the commonwealth.

John Coulter, Samuel Hicks and W. States, each went in $100,00 to appear at next Session to testify on part of Defendents.

Commonwealth vs Wm. B. Copenhaver.—Indictment Larceny. True Bill. Deft. being arraigned pleads guilty, and submits. Sentence, to pay a fine of $1, and costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the County jail for 9 months.

Commonwealth vs David Brotherline. Surety of the peace on oath of John Mantz.

After hearing, it appears to the court, that the said David Brotherline at the time of the making the threats complained of was and still is Insane, by reason of which insanity it is unsafe to allow him to be at large, and further that he is a proper subject for restraint in the Penna. State Lunatic Hospital, it is considered by the Court and ordered that the said David Brotherline be conveyed to and confined in said Hospital.

Letters of Aceptance.

The following are the letters of acceptance from the several Whig Candidates, nominated by the Whig State Convention on the 15th of March last. They breathe the true Whig spirit:

MILTON, March 24th 1854.

GENTLEMEN.—Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, has been received. A nomination unsolicited and unexpected, and conferred under circumstances so gratifying to myself, ought not to be declined. In accepting the nomination thus tendered I yield my own, to the wishes of my friends; and assure you that the selection of some other candidate, would have given me more pleasure, than to be myself the nominee.

The Resolutions of the Convention, and the principles they embody and sustain, meet my cordial approval. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, the assurance of my highest regard.

Yours very Respectfully,
JAMES POLLOCK.

To John R. Edie, Rob't. T. Potts, James Verner, Esquires, Committee.

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 21st, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note, informing me officially of my nomination, by the late Whig State Convention, for the office of Canal Commissioner, was received this morning.

I fully appreciate this mark of the confidence of the Convention, and frankly accept the nomination, with the assurance that, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

With great respect, yours truly,
GEO. DARSIE.

To Messrs. John R. Edie, Rob't. Potts and James Verner.

NORRITOWN, Pa., March 22d, 1854

To Messrs. John R. Eddie, Robert T. Potts and James Verner, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 15th inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court came to hand to-day.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to the Convention for the honor thus conferred, as well as to you, gentlemen, for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to apprize me of it.

It is well known to you and every member of the Convention, that it was wholly unsought, and unsolicited. As a spontaneous mark of confidence and respect, on the part of so respectable, intelligent and influential a body, it is, therefore, doubly gratifying, and I shall always regard it with pride, be the result what it may.

I accept the nomination thus tendered to me, in the same spirit in which it is offered. My own position in regard to judicial stations is known already to you and the public; and is the same now, that it was when without my own seeking, I was nominated, and through the generous confidence of those to whom I was personally a stranger, elected to the station I now occupy. It is, that while judicial honors may be aspired to as the fit rewards of well directed ambition, they should not be sought after or obtained through those means, which are generally considered legitimate in pursuit of political preferment. A Judge should not only keep the judicial ermine unsullied, but should take care that his robes are not soiled by traversing unclean and miry paths on his way to the bench,

This being my principle of action, to the correctness of which I am sure you will subscribe, neither you nor the public will expect any course of action on my part that would be in derogation of it; and I feel equally assured that my able and distinguished competitor, as eminent for the virtues of his private character as for his legal ability, will hold it sacred and inviolable.

Accept, gentlemen, in conclusion, the assurance of the high personal regard and respect, with which I am

Your Friend and Obedient Servant,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Pennsylvania Interests in Danger.

We had hoped that the signal failure with which the vigorous and repeated efforts, during the first two months of the present session of Congress, to strike down Pennsylvania interests, met, whenever a test vote was had in the House of Representatives, had induced those engaged in them to abandon all hope of success, and that the representatives from this State might be permitted to rest in security during the remainder of the session, In this reasonable expectation, we regret to learn, we are likely to be disappointed. Advices, which have reached us from various sources at Washington, lead to the conviction, that a powerful organization of outsiders has been formed there, representing the various Railroad Companies, whose roads are now in progress of construction, to effect the modification of the present duties on iron, especially railroad iron, to such an extent as could not fail, if successful, to prove disastrous to the industrial interests of the country, and especially those of Pennsylvania. Whether this combination of great and powerful interests at Washington will be able to exert enough influence upon Congress to effect the desired object remains yet to be seen; but we have reason to know those representatives from this State are greatly in danger, and are fearful that the combination of talent, intrigue, skill, energy, perseverance and influence, now concentrated at Washington in behalf of the Railroad Companies of the country, is so powerful and active as to render successful resistance a Herculean task.

At the commencement of the present session, several vigorous and determined efforts were made in the House of Representatives to take off the duty on railroad iron, but those engaged in them met with decided repulses by decisive votes of the House. Since then no open movement has been made, but those who seek its accomplishment have been actively at work all over the country in organizing their forces, and are said to have now a powerful representation of shrewd and active lobby members at the seat of the Government, who feel confident that they have so pulled the wires and managed matters as to ensure success. Their next effort will be in the Senate, and it is now generally understood, we learn, that a move will be made on the subject at an earlier day in that body.

We are not aware what efforts have been or are being made by our iron manufacturers to thwart this blow at their immediate interests. As far as we can learn, however, they are not represented by any persons at Washington who make any mark, or calculated to cope with those engaged by the Railroad interests. Thus far the protection of their interests have been wholly confided to the members of Congress. Such is, at all events, the information we have from there; and we presume, it is strictly correct. It is but too much the case with them, we regret to say, to be so illiberal as to expect the members who stand up for their interests, not only to do all they can upon the floor of Congress for them, but to make themselves pack horses for their benefit out of it. This is not only illiberal but unjust to themselves as well as to those members who are faithful to Pennsylvania interests. Let the latter be speedily supported by an outside influence at Washington, which can cope with that of those who war upon the interests of this State, and there may be some hope to avert the threatened danger. Let those who are most deeply interested in the continuance of the present duties on iron, organize alike powerful force at Washington, as they can afford to do in favor of their interests, which now exists there against them.—They owe this to themselves and to the Pennsylvania Delegation. Let us have an outside Pennsylvania influence at Washington, to aid and sustain our representatives, as the importance of the interests assailed demand.—*Daily News.*

The Late Election.

It is related of a man who had never visited Niagara before, that he mistook the spray for rain, and kept housed for a couple of days, unwilling to have his best clothes spoiled with the damp. On the third day he enquired of a boarder at the same hotel if that infernal rain was ever going to stop. We are somewhat in the same fix. Are these infernal elections ever going to stop?

At our city election we were badly beaten, and our only consolation is that the vote was a small one. Why was this so?

In Cincinnati the Bolters and Whigs have elected most of their ticket. Why was this? Cleveland, too, has gone against us, despite the *Dealer*. Why is this, Mr. Gray?

Connecticut, according to the telegraph, has gone Whig. The telegraph gives us all the particulars that we have.

Why these things? Why these reverses?—Why defeat where we ought to have victories?

The *Democrat* adds that these reverses have been caused by the pro-slavery and *native* position of its party. True as holy writ.—*O. S. Democrat.*

The Guilty Tremble.

A member of Congress writes that the receipt of the election news from New Hampshire sent terror and fearfulness into the White House and its occupants. The President was so overcome with it, that he is said to have taken his bed. He, together with Hibbard, Norris and Williams, had made almost daily boasts, that, let other States do what they might, "New Hampshire would stand by the Administration." Judge of their mortification when the returns came announcing in no doubtful language that New Hampshire spurns the infamous Nebraska bill and its authors. "No rogues ever felt the halter draw" about their necks more agonizingly than did poor Norris and Hibbard.—They seemed to walk as though they felt the ground opening beneath them. Much as I detest their treachery, and rejoice over the terrible rebuke they have received, I can scarcely refrain from pitying them. Like Cain, their punishment seems greater than they can bear.

An Affectionate Man.

Everybody has heard of the unfortunate man. The President seems to be the "affectionate man." During the pendency of the recent election in New Hampshire, he franked thousands of Norris's ruffainly tory speech in favor of the Nebraska swindle, to voters in his State. In addition to the Presidential frank, each speech had written across the first page, in the President's handwriting, the following:—

"*With the affectionate regards of your friend,*
FRANK PIERCE."

These were sent to men not personally acquainted with the "affectionate" man from whom they were received, But his blarney failed to draw the wool over the eyes of the affectionate voters of the Granite State.

MORE DISCOVERIES AN NIEVEH.—A letter from Mosul, in the New York *Tribune*, states that a new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh, a palace whose beauty exceels any yet found in Assyria. The letter thus describes the new discovery:

"Huge monsters—compounds of the lion, man and eagle—guard the entrances. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the King and his officers at a lion hunt, a war scene and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs, the King's chariot being drawn by men, with altars and priests and griffins; in fine, a picture of Assyrian manners and religion as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum.

A bill has passed both branches of Congress, increasing the compensation of Postmasters 10 per cent., on their present allowance. This is specially applicable to Postmasters in small towns and villages, and is an act of justice to a deserving and useful class, who perform more hard labor at a lower salary than any other officers under the Goverment.

His Honor, Judge Taylor, adjourned Court on Tuesday forenoon. Owing to the condition of the roads, witnesses, Jurors, &c., were unable to attend.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Breadstuffs Advancing.

Cotton Lower—Consols Lower Still, 85¾—Money Tight.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The R. M. Steamship America, Captain Lang, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued depressed throughout the week, and prices were irregular, ranging from ⅛ to ¼ below the rates current at the sailing of the Europa.

The sales for the week foot up about 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool Breadstuff market continued very firm, and prices were on the advance.

Dennistown & Co., quote Western Canal flour at 38@38s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 38s 6d@39.

Wheat has advanced in some cases as much as eighteen cents per bushel. The average advance is about one shilling.

Indian Corn is generally quoted at about 4s above the prices current at the sailing of the Europa, on the 25th ult.

The London Money market was more stringent, and Consols had declined to 85¾.

The Duke of Portland is dead..

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN,

With Liverpool Dates to the 28th ult.

Interesting from the Seat of War.

The Queen's Message to Parliament, recommending a Declaration of War!—The Russians Advancing!—35,000 of their Troops Across the Danube!—No Resistance from the Turks!

NEW YORK, March 14.—The U. States mail steamer Hermann; Capt. Higgins, which sailed from Cowes, March 29th, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this morning, brings us four days later news from all parts of Europe.

We give below a summary of its more important features:

The Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 27th, and the Andes at Liverpool on the 28th.

The political intelligence by the Hermann is of the highest importance.

The drain of specie to India and China is now likely to be checked by the fall in the rates of exchange announced by the overland mail.

The Cabinet courier, dispatched with the Ultimatum of France and England to the Emperor of Russia, had returned to London.

He bears an official announcement that no reply to the joint demand of the two powers would be made.

In consequence of this, the Queen sent to both Houses of Parliament a message, as follows:—

"VICTORIA REGINA:—

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated, and that Her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression.

"Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to Her Majesty to reflect that no endeavors have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and Her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of her faithful Commons, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The Message in Paliament.

March 27.—In the House of Commons, at 5 o'clock, Lord J. Russell walked down to the bar from his usual seat on the Ministerial bench, and the murmur of voices was hushed in a moment.

Lord J. Russell, having been called on by the Speaker, announced to the House that he had to communicate a message from the Crown.

This state was followed by a general cry of "Hats off," and the demand was complied with by the great majority of hon. members. Mr. Hume, and several gentlemen sitting near him, did not uncover, and the call of "Hats off" was continued for some moments without producing the desired effect upon those members, who, however, removed their hats when the Speaker commenced reading the Royal Message.

The House of Lords last night presented an animated scene, the house itself being crowded with Peers, the galleries with Peeresses and ladies, and the bar thronged with visitors, all anxious to hear the Queen's message announcing a rupture with Russia.

Lord Aberdeen rose and said—"A Message from the Queen, my Lords."

The Message was then handed by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Lefevre, the Clerk of the House, and by him to the Lord Chancelor, by whom it was read to the House. It was then again read by the Reading Clerk in a tone utterly inaudible, and ordered to be considered on Friday next, Lord Derby expressing a hope that the Government would then be prepared to state not only the causes which led to this rupture, but the objects which it was proposed to accomplish by the war.

Thus ended with seemingly very little excitement the most important Parliamentary event that has occurred for many years.

The British Declaration of War.

The Queen, in the official declaration of war against Russia, says that the unprovoked aggression of the Czar against Turkey has been persisted in with a total disregard of the consequences, and she is compelled, by a sense of duty, to come forward in defence of an ally.—She alludes to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, and says that had the Czar been amicably disposed, every thing could have been satisfactory settled; that the sending of a fleet to the aid of the Sultan had not been decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

She reviews the proceedings of the Czar in seizing upon the Principalities, and notices his bad faith throughout the whole transaction.—She says that time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers prove wholly ineffectual; that the military preparations of Russia, if unchecked, will lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. She concludes with expressing a determination, in conjunction with the French, to support Turkey at all hazards.

Proclamation About Vessels of Neutral Povers.

The Queen has also issued a declaration in reference to the commerce of neutral States during the war. She is willing to wave part of the belligerent rights appertaining to England by the law of Nations, and also the right of seizing an enemy's property laden on board of neutral vessels, unless the property contraband of war.

She adds that it is not her intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateering vessels. She will, however, prevent neutral vessels from breaking any effective blockade which may be established against the enemy's harbors, ports, or coasts, and will prevent neutrals from bearing he enemy's despatches.

[From the London Times of 28th.]

Express from Paris.

A Message from Emperor Napoleon.

The following is our correspondent's letter, dated yesterday, 6 P. M.

The Legislative Corps met to-day at 2 o'clock. The Minister of State made his appearance in the House, when, after the usual forms, he read in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that "The late resolutions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have placed Russia in a state of war with respect to France; a war, the responsibility of which belonged wholly and entirely to the Russian Government."—[Acclamations of the most energetic kind from the entire Chamber.]

The President of the Chamber replied, "The Emperor can count upon the unanimous support of the Legislative Corps, as also on that of France." (Renewed acclamations.) The House then rose amid loud and repeated cries of *vive l' Empereur.* A similar message, I understand, has been made to the Senate.

The bands of the several regiments of the garrison of Paris have been for some time practising the air "God Save the Queen," in order to play it on the arrival of the English auxiliaries, whose bands will, no doubt, return the compliment by playing the now appropriate air of "Partant pour la Syrie."

French Notice to Russians.

The Moniteur publishes an Imperial Declaration, announcing that a delay of six weeks has been granted to Russian trading ships to leave the French ports. Russian subjects, who may choose to reside on French soil, under the protection which the law extends to every foreigner, are at liberty to do so.

On the Paris Bourse there had been a heavy decline, and failures were talked of.

The Very Latest.

Panic at the Bourse!—More Failures Rumored.

(By the Submarine and European Telegraph.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—"The fall in England securities and the official announcement of war with Russia have again caused a heavy fall on the Bourse in all kinds of securities. Fresh failures also talked of.

"The Three per cents. closed at 62f. 40c., and the Four-and-a-half per cents. at 89f. 25c., for the end of the month.

"A letter fram Belgrade, dated March 27, and published in the *Moniteur*, says:—

On the 15th of March General Gortschakoff endeavored to take possession of an island on the Danube situate opposite to Turtakai. His troops already occupied a bridge which they had just built, when the fire of the Turks destroyed the bridge, which was carried away by the current, with all who were upon it. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 2,000 killed either on the bridge or the banks. The Turks, who were sheltered by their intrenchments, scarcely suffered any loss."

VIENNA, Monday Evening.—A telegraphic despatch of the 24th, from Bucharest, says, that on the 23d, at 1 in the afternoon, 18,000 Russians crossed the river without meeting with any resistance from the Turks.

Assassination of the Duke of Parma.

VIENNA, Monday 1 o'clock.—On the 26th, at a quarter to five in the evening, the Duke of Parma was stabbed with a dagger. The Duke is not dead, but there is little chance of his recovery.

VIENNA, Tuesday Morning.—It is positive that 35,000 Rusians crossed the Danube, near Matshin, on the 23d, without meeting any resistance.

The Baltic Fleet.

KIEL, Tuesday, March 28.—The entire fleet were off Kiel this morning. It will put to sea to-morrow.

The Danish Diet closed on the 24th.

Refusal of the King of Denmark to see Sir Charles Napier.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The day before yesterday Sir Charles Napier arrived here in the Valorous steamer, Capt. Buckle. The Danes were excessively pleased with him for taking off his hat on landing at the custom house stairs. Sir. Charles then paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan, our Minister, and with him proceeded to pay his respects to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is said that the King of Denmark refused to see the gallant Admiral, on a plea of ill health, but in reality from an indisposition to offend the Russian party, which is rather strong here. Yesterday morning Sir Charles Napier returned in the Valorous to Wingo Sound, and it is expected that the fleet will enter the Baltic to-morrow and pass the Great Belt in a day or two.

India and China.

The Overland Mail has arrived at London.

Canton was more quiet, and more confidence was prevailing.

All attempts of the Imperialists to surprise the rebels in possession of Shanghae had failed. From present appearances the struggle seems likely to be protracted.

Imports were dull. Exchange declining.

Trade in India was unchanged.

County Temperance Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of the friends of Temperance at the Court House, met in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening last.

The officers of the League having took their seats, and the Meeting being called to order by the President, on motion of Prof. Hugh J. Campbell that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, was adopted.

The Chair appointed Prof. H. J. Campbell, Hon. Jon. McWilliams, Samuel McVitty, Esq., Samuel Wigton, and A. S. Harrison, said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, STEPHEN MILLER, Esq., of Harrisburg having been introduced to the meeting, in an eloquent and forcible address, depicted the evils of Intemperance, and the many numerous advantages which would result to society from the enactment of a law prohibiting the *licensed* sale of all that intoxicates, as a beverage.

John Scott, A. W. Benedict and John Williamson, Esqrs., severally addressed the meeting during its continuance, upon the same subject, in a number of eloquent and forcible remarks. The committee reported the following resolutions, which after being amended and discussed, were severally adopted:

Resolved, That as friends of the cause of Temperance, we view its present prospects as encouraging and calling on its supporters for further exertion, in behalf of the principle and adoption of a law, prohibiting the sale of all that intoxicates, as a beverage, and that we look forward with confidence to the time, when their efforts will be crowned with success, if they remain true to themselves and their principles.

Resolved, That the right of petition is only valuable, where its exercise is respected by the power petitioned, and that when the exercise of it is diregarded, it is valueless, and to rob the citizen of its *value*, is in effect to destroy, if not to deprive him of the right.

Resolved, That the disregard of our Petitions by the Legislature, demands at our hands more efficient measures, and such as shall speak a promise to the ear, which will not be broken to the heart.

Resolved, That success can only be obtained by carrying the war into the camp of the politicians,—they would not *learn* and they must be made to *feel*.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of those Senators and Representatives, who have supported the true principles of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, under every phase that they have assumed in the Halls of our Legislature, and who by their recorded votes supported the Bill as passed by the Senate.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the provision of the Senate Bill, submitting the question of its repeal to a vote of the people, and regard it as the only efficient and thorough enactment, yet presented in the Legislature, and as such the only one which concurs with the wishes and sentiments of a majority of the friends of Temperance throughout the State.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to appoint a Representative delegate to represent this county, in the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 7th of June next, and also three Senatorial Conferees to meet with those of Blair and Cambria Counties, for the purpose of electing a Senatorial delegate to said State Convention.

Resolved, That the confidence we repose in the abilities, and unwavering fidelity of the Temperance cause of our fellow citizen, JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., lead us to select him, as one in every way qualified, to carry out the principles of the case in which we are enlisted, and that he be and is hereby appointed Representative delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That Samuel McVitty, Benj. F. Patten, Esqrs., and Jno. W. Mattern be and are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet with those of Blair and Cambria Counties at *Altoona, on Thursday the 26th of May* next, to select a Senatorial delegate to represent this Senatorial District in said Convention.

Resolved, That all those citizens in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be requested to elect two delegates from each township and borough to meet in Convention on *Tuesday the 4th of July* next in Huntingdon, to form a Ticket, to be supported by those who favor the enactment of such a law,—and that we request the co-operation and concurrence of the friends of the cause in Blair Co., in the same manner.

Resolved, That the thank of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Stephen Miller, Esq., for his able and eloquent address delivered to the League, upon the present occasion.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Journal, Globe, Banner* and Hollidaysburg *Register.*

On motion, Adjoured.

JOHN PORTER, Pres.

ISRAEL GRAFFIUS, and others, } V. P.s.

Wm. P. Orbison,
James Maguire, } Secretaries.
John W. Mattern,

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—It is hoped the following will be read with interest by the friends of education:

Monday, 3d instant, I had the pleasure of witnessing the examination at the *Shirleysburg Female Seminary.* The young ladies were all dressed alike, and presented a fine appearance. The classes examined, acquitted themselves creditably, and displayed at once that they had been exercising their own minds and had been guided by an able hand. In many modern systems of instruction the pupils are scarcely taught to *think*, but the plan prescribed in this school, I think deserve to be emphatically denominated the *putative* system.

In the evening the young ladies had their exhibition, in the Hall of the Academy; which consisted of exercises in reading, speaking, original essays and dialogues, accompanied with appropriate music by the girls. They were all dressed in white, and adorned with a profusion of ribbons, lace, and flowers. The Hall had been previously decorated with beautiful festoons and wreaths of laurel and spruce. Several large globe lamps were suspended from the ceiling, and a number of small fluid lamps were placed on the stage. The decorations being so gorgeous and luxuriant, and the light so brilliant and tastefully arranged, the ladies, in their beautiful dresses as they moved upon the stage, seemed almost like a troop of fairies sporting in the fabled bowers of Elysium. I need hardly add that they dazzled the eyes of every beholder. But what was of more importance, their pieces, which had been admirably selected, were all performed with that native eloquence, and inimitable grace, only to be found in the cultivated American lady. This being the first exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in Shirleysburg, it was one of more than ordinary interest, and reflects great honor on the accomplished lady who is the principle teacher in the Seminary.

On Tuesday the examinations commenced at the Juniata Academy. The students came up to the mark and stood the test manfully, rendering entire satisfaction to their teachers and the spectators. After the examinations closed, the public exercises were suspended for a time, but Wednesday afternoon, vehicles, laden down with men and women, were seen entering the village from all quarters, the streets began to be thronged, young men were seen wearing an aspect of great importance hurrying to and fro, or engaged in earnest conversation; some having a broad, scarf like piece of blue silk slung across their shoulders, others with rosettes pinned to their collars; all evinced that something unusual was expected to take place. Accordingly, at the ringing of the bell the Hall of the Academy was crowded to overflowing. The students had been formed in procession to meet the young ladies of the Seminary, and escort them to the Academy, which having been done, an exhibition came off in the hall where the female exhibition had been held on Monday evening. The decorations had been all left remaining as they were, and the ladies appeared dressed as they had been before—a number of them occupying the stage to assist in the music, which was by a choir of students and ladies.

A challenge had been given by the Zetamathean Literary Society and was accepted by the Kalilogian; the exhibition was therefore a contest between the two Societies. The pieces were all performed exceedingly well, but the Zetamatheans were declared victorious. The ladies had supplied themselves with boquets for the occasion, these they flung at the performers in token of their admiration; they were doubtless a great encouragement to the young speakers. The contest was pronounced, by many competent judges, the best exhibition of the kind they ever witnessed.

I have not yet done full justice to these noble Institutions, but knowing how highly briefness is prized by editors, I will forbear any further remarks at present. ZETA.

Shirleysburg, April, 1854.

For the Journal.

Mountain Female Seminary.

The Winter term of this Institution has closed with great satisfaction to its many friends.

Evidently, the pupils have made great improvement of their time and opportunities, and no longer is it true, that a finished education can not be obtained in our own part of the State. And if the prospects for the Summer term shall do for the Seminary what they now promise, it will show that Parents and Guardians feel that the mind will be improved wherever and whenever it can be induced to apply itself to study, and that this can be done near home as well as far off.

Never were our prospects more flattering than at this time, never has there been more encouragement to labor with patience and to enlarge the plans of the Institution. Hence additional arrangements are being made for the comfort and improvement of such as shall make this their Alma mater. Five, and perhaps six, teachers will be engaged next term, which number will afford an opportunity of giving such attention to their different departments as will make their combined efforts most efficient and satisfactory. W.

Birmingham, April, 1854.

PEERYSVILLE, April 11th 1854.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Hughet Wilson, from Concord, Franklin county, in company with Mr. A. C. Blair, of the same place, took the cars at this station for Philadelphia last evening, and when about fifteen miles below Lancaster, while the cars were under full headway, one of the rails broke and ran up through the car smashing nearly the whole bottom out, when Mr. Wilson fell through, and was, when discovered, dead.—Two other persons also fell through, but were only slightly injured. No others were hurt.—His remains were brought back to this place in this morning's train by Mr. Blair. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely end.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

VERMONT LUMBER.—It is said that the immense forests in that northern section of Vermont which is traversed by a portion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, are now yielding a rich revenue to their proprietors. The Island Pond Company has alone employed eighty men and fifty yoke of oxen during the past winter, and their manufactures for the past and present season will amount to four million feet of lumber. The company is now fulfilling a contract for fifty thousand sugar boxes for the Cuba market, which boxes are worth three dollars apiece in Havana.

PARDONED.—Gov. Bigler has pardoned Jacob Legore, the young man who was tried at the January Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of this county, 1853, convicted of Horse-stealing—in two cases. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for each case, and had consequently about nine months yet to serve.—*Gettysburg Star.*

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	Eastward.	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 18, 1854.

Flour per bbl.,	$7.75 a $8,00
Clover Seed, per bu.,	7,00
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,40
White Wheat, per bu.,	1,50
Rye, per bu	75
Corn, per bu	70
Buckwheat, per bu	50
Oats, per bu	44
Flaxseed, per bu	1 00
Hay, per ton	8 50
Butter, per lb.,	15

PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1854.

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

BALTIMORE.

April 17, 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 *digestive 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 *p