

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL
Wednesday Morning, Aug 30, 1854.
WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.
CIRCULATION 1000.
WHIG STATE TICKET:
FOR GOVERNOR, James Pollock, of Northumberland co.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, George Davis, of Allegheny co.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Daniel M. Smyster, of Montgomery co.
WHIG DISTRICT TICKET:
FOR CONGRESS: John R. Edie, of Somerset County.
FOR ASSEMBLY: James Maguire, Huntingdon County.
George W. Smith, Blair County.
WHIG COUNTY TICKET:
PROTHONOTARY, John W. Mattern, Huntingdon.
REGISTER AND RECORDER, Henry Glazier, Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Richardson Reed, Cassville.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, J. A. Shade, Dublin township.
COUNTY AUDITOR, Perry Moore, Morris township.
Agents for the Journal.
The following persons have been appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.
We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.
JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COOK, East Butte, GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township, HENRY HUDSON, City township, DAVID EYRE, Cromwell township, DR. J. P. ASHCROFT, Penn township, J. WAREHAM MATTERS, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFY, Jackson township, ROBERT M. BURNETT, Col. Geo. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., JAMES McDONALD, Brady township, GEORGE W. WHITAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Butte, JOHN B. BRADSHAW, Waterford, MAJ. CHARLES MICKLEY, Todd township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NAHAMIEN LYTLE, Esq., Service Creek, MAJ. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township, SYDNEY WYTON, Esq., Franklin township, JOHN B. BRADSHAW, Esq., Warriorsmark, DAVID AGRAND, Esq., Todd township.
WANTED,
A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.
See new Advertisements.
Returned.
The Rev. LOWMAN P. HAWES, the former Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, reached home last week from his travels in Europe, after an absence of eight months.
To his numerous and devoted friends heretofore, his return, in improved health and strength, is a subject of deep thankfulness to the Providence that "through perils by sea and perils by land" has brought him safely back to his native land and the bosom of his family.—Mr. HAWES, we understand, travelled through all the countries of Europe as far East as the City of Rome, spending a considerable portion of his time in the Cities of Edinburgh and Geneva, in the study of foreign languages.
The Circus Company of James M. June & Co., will exhibit in this place on Monday, September 4. We understand this Company is one of the first water. Judging from the encomiums heaped upon it from the press, in different parts of the country, there can be no doubt of its superiority over the majority of travelling exhibitions. We expect to see everybody and "all their friends" in town to see the "sights."
We were in receipt of Godey's Lady's Book at a very early day on account of indisposition we were obliged to delay the notice until the present. It is prefaced with a beautiful Steel Engraving "He's coming." The fashion plates for September, Music Lessons on drawing, Embroidery patterns, together with a great variety of reading matter.
Notwithstanding the report circulated by the Agent of James M. June, Edwards will ascend in his Balloon, in this place to-day.
Is Mr. Mott a Know Nothing?
General report says he is, and that he is to receive the entire Know Nothing vote for Canal Commissioner this Fall. The last Gazette, referring to the rumor, says:
"We have no doubt that he (Mott) will answer for himself, and take the earliest opportunity to silence it forever by a bold denial, under his own hand."
The Harrisburg Union, of Wednesday, says: "Mr. Mott must deny the charge at once, or prepare for a strong opposition in the democratic ranks. We mean just what we say; and unless we are fully satisfied, within a reasonable time and by a public avowal, that Mr. Mott is not a know-nothing, we shall feel bound to vote whatever influence we can command to defeat him."
Notwithstanding these home-thrusts, Mr. Mott remains silent. The plain inference is, that he is a "know nothing" and no mistake.—Exchange.
HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—The Nebraska Ostrons have "a hard road to travel." The Lafayette Journal says, Holman recently made a speech at Milan, Ripley county, to three or four hundred people. After he had finished, a vote was taken on the Nebraska Bill, and only one solitary individual voted in its favor. Poor Holman, we imagine, must have felt distressingly lonesome in the crowd.
Gov. Bigler will give his attention to lumbering next year.—So writes a friend from away up the Susquehanna, whose right to know may be inferred from his own words: "I have always been a Democrat, but acknowledge we are completely beat."

The Tax-Payers and the Public Works.
The following article is from the Pittsburg Gazette. It embodies some startling facts and figures, and is well calculated to arrest the attention of tax-payers.
Do the Public Works Pay?
The gross revenue derived from all branches of the Public Works of this State, amounted, in 1853, to \$1,893,246.60; the gross expenditures on the same amounted to \$2,755,936.64. Of the expenditures, however, \$430,222 were on account of construction of North Branch Canal, and \$567,309.70 for building the new Postage road—making together \$2,017,731.70. As these sums do not come under the head of expenditures necessary to carry on the Public Works, they are to be deducted and accordingly we have the remaining sum of \$1,738,203.94 as the cost of managing the public improvements. To this sum, however, is to be added \$24,914.15, paid as damages on the Public Works, making together \$1,763,118.09. The net result is therefore as follows:
Revenue of the Public Works in 1853, \$1,893,246.60
Expenditures on do. \$1,738,203.94
Damages on do. \$24,914.15, 1,763,118.09
Net revenue, \$130,127.41
Here, then, we see that after deducting the cost of managing the Public Works the net revenue received from them is barely \$130,127.41. These works cost originally \$2,255,694.03, and, as we have stated above, an addition to their cost was last year made of \$1,017,731.70, making their total cost \$3,273,425.73. The interest on this sum, at five per cent, is \$1,636,712.77; and if from this the net revenue received, we find that the loss on the Public Works last year, was \$1,008,639.67.—This result, it must be remembered, is arrived at by calculating interest on their original, actual cost, and not on the State debt as it at present exists.
The present question then recurs, is it worth while for the State to retain possession of work on which she is annually losing one million or more of dollars?
This preceding calculation embraces all branches of the State improvements. Let us see how it stands with regard to the main line from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. The gross revenue on this line last year was \$1,303,481.19; the gross expenditures amounted to \$1,456,157.09. The net result, therefore, is a loss of \$152,675.90. This main line cost originally, \$16,472,634.25, and the sum of \$567,569.70 was added to this cost last year, on the new Postage road, making a total of \$17,040,243.95, on which the interest at 5 per cent, would be \$852,012.19. The loss last year to the State on the main line, may therefore, be set down as follows:
Interest on \$17,040,243.95, \$852,012.19
Expenditures last year, 1,456,567.19
Gross revenue, 1,303,481.19
Total loss to the State, \$1,005,098.82
If the main line were given away, therefore, we should save about \$150,000 annually; if sold for ten millions, we should save \$50,000; and if sold for a million, at which a bidder can be had, the yearly saving would be \$500,000. Is it not better than losing \$150,000 a year by retaining it, besides enduring the reproach which the corruption, incident to such works in State hands, is sure to cast upon it?
The facts we have adduced are sufficiently striking, without comment, we therefore submit them for the calm reflection of our readers.
The State Debt and the Public Works.
The majority of the last Board of Revenue Commissioners was largely Democratic. In that Board the question of a sale of the Public Works naturally arose in connection with amount of Revenue required for the State Government. The sentiment of the Board, and it was so expressed, was strongly in favor of a sale, but there were some declarations and disclosures made in the discussion of the matter which we think it well for the people to know. There were friends of Bigler in the Board who opposed a sale of the Public Works and favored an increased revenue. These men were replied to by a leading Democrat of the State, a member of the Board, who stated that he had just had a conversation with the head of one of the departments of a Democrat, of consequence, who had stated to him that the Report issued by the Auditor General and State Treasurer relative to the Revenue and Expenditures of the Public Works was the most favorable aspect they could possibly give to the works, and that a plain statement from the figures would have shown the matter to be much worse. This Report shows that the Public Works have sunk and are sinking in the State millstone, and that the State, the same Head of Department further stated that if the Revenue and Expenditures of the State continued as they had done and were doing, the state would become bankrupt, notwithstanding public statements might cover over those prospects. He also said that if the Public Works were disposed of at \$20,000,000, and the State Government economically administered, it would be able to pay the present rate of taxes, to wipe out the State debt in two years. This statement, coming from the responsible and well informed source it did, made a marked impression on the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and there was no further opposition there to an expression in favor of the sale of the Public Works.
Gov. Bigler, however, continues to insist on retaining this drain on the tax payers, notwithstanding he knows as well as did the colleague of his in the State Government, that such a policy, in connection with his extravagant administration of State affairs, will exhaust the State revenue, and involve tax payers in a burden which it will be hard for them to bear. He seems to think that if he can only hike his own pockets, it makes but little difference how the public may fare. If tax-payers this fall vote for such a man, they do it with their eyes open, and will deserve the increased embarrassment upon their property which will surely follow.—Lebanon Courier.
The Expenses of the Government.
According to a Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, the total expenditures of the United States Government as provided for, and to be provided for, within the year, amount to \$2,145,000. The items are thus given:
Appropriations made at the First Session of the 33d Congress.
Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, \$14,480,000
Army, 10,375,000
Navy, 9,851,000
Post Office, 6,500,000
Light House, 1,900,000
Deficiency, 1,491,000
Construction of six steam frigates, 2,000,000
Mexican Treaty Appropriations, 10,000,000
Invalids and other Pension do 850,000
West Point Academy do 140,000
Fortification do 964,000
Indian do 2,270,000
Do War, 75,000
River and Harbor Bill for Cape Fear, North Carolina, 140,000
Miscellaneous appropriations for Military Roads, Claims, &c., 600,000
Indefinite appropriations, payment of interest on National Debt, &c., Collection of the Revenue from customs, &c., 5,000,000
Ocean Steam Appropriation, (accidentally lost) 2,100,000
Deferred bill next session: River and Harbor Bill, 2,500,000
For Secret Cuban Service, 10,000,000
Total amount of Expenditures provided for and to be provided for within the year, \$22,145,000
San Juan is being rapidly re-built.

A Dodging Judge.
Chief Justice BLACK, who is a candidate for re-election this Fall, has written a reply to a letter of the State Temperance Committee, asking him to define his position on the Prohibition Liquor Law, which is just now going the round of the Locofoe papers, and is regarded by them as a masterly document. And so it is—for as a dodge it can't well be beat. The Judge says:
"But you desire to be informed how far my 'judicial decisions may be counted on, as favorably to your views of the subject. It is simply in the affirmative, you will regard it as a 'promise to be with you when the question comes before me; and if I break the promise, 'after being elected by your votes, I will be 'justly exposed to the charge of obtaining the 'office by means of false pretence. If my answer be the other way, you will know how to 'turn an avowed opponent of the power 'which he might use to your disadvantage. 'These I think are the only reasons that could 'induce you to question me on such a subject.'"
The Judge goes on with a long rigmarole to show that the present act by the committee in interrogating judicial candidates is a bad one. He holds to the opinion that the friends of one of the greatest moral reforms of the day should 'go it blind,' and leave the judicial decision for or against prohibition, to chance, or the peculiar notion of the individual who may be selected to decide it. This would have answered very well in the 'old fogey times,' but it will hardly suit the present wide awake age.—The people are beginning to understand that most 'constitutional questions' are decided according to the more whim or prejudice of the Judges, and they will take it for granted that a candidate who refuses to admit that the majority have a constitutional right to interdict the internal traffic in rum, does so not so much from any honest convictions of right, as from a fear of the rum influence. The boasted independence of the Judge, viewed in this light, amounts to nothing more than a slavish subserviency to the worst prejudices and prejudices of our nation, and we hope the committee will know how to disarm an avowed opponent of the power which he might, and no doubt would, use to their disadvantage, and that he and no other candidate for a judicial station who is afraid to take the mark in the matter in issue, will be able to receive the Temperance vote.—Berks and Schuylkill Journal.
Whig Conference.
The following resolutions were passed, unanimously, by the Whig Conference, which assembled in Johnstown, on Saturday the 19th instant:
Resolved, That we still cling with devotion to the time-honored principles of the Whig party, believing them to be the true policy of our country, and most conducive to the welfare, happiness and prosperity of our people.
Resolved, That the policy of the present National and State Administrations has been highly injurious to the country; that by their conduct they have incurred the merited contempt of all parties; that the National Administration—the only measure of the National Administration—has sunk it in eternal infamy; and that as members of the Whig Party, in declaring our opposition to that National fraud, we but reiterate the sentiments of the great portion of the freemen of Pennsylvania.
Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominations of the late Whig State Convention; and that James Pollock, Daniel M. Smyster, and Geo. Davis, are good men and true—first in the Whig faith, and highly deserving of the support of every true Whig in the Commonwealth.
Resolved, That Hon. John McCalloch, our present Representative in Congress, has in all things faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, and for his steady and determined opposition to the Nebraska fraud deserves the thanks of the Whig party.
Resolved, That Col. John R. Edie, the nominee of this Conference, is and always has been an active, faithful, and working member of the great Whig party; that his undoubted talents qualify him for the high station for which he has been nominated; and that, in presenting him to the Whigs of the 18th Congressional District, we have the full confidence that no one is more worthy of their support, nor better qualified to represent them in the Halls of Congress.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be signed by the officers and published in the Whig papers of the District.
After the resolutions were read, the Conference adjourned, sine die.
JOHN LOWMAN, Pres.
Wm. H. KOONZ, Sec'y.
For the Journal.
Mr. Editor.—Having seen my name made use of in connection with the late meeting held in this place for the purpose of nominating an Independent ticket for this county, I deem it but just to myself, my party and my principles, to correct the error. I was present at that meeting, and was requested to act as Secretary, but declined, for reasons which I will now state. At the late Whig County Convention I was a candidate for an office—my word and honor—or rather those of my friends who brought my name before the Convention—were then and there pledged, to abide by its decision. This I intend to do. I am proud to say that my real friends in that Convention were amongst the best men in this County; men whose names are an ornament to any Convention; and whose acts have never yet brought any stain upon the Whig party. It is also gratifying to me to know who were the leading men that opposed me; they were composed principally of men whose names are a stench in the nostrils of every honest man; men who were never suspected of having about them the least shadow of principle or of honor; men who were ready to promise me their support, but who, Judas like, would at any time sell their best friends for even a far less compensation than "the thirty pieces of silver;" and whose names, connected with some of the disgraceful scenes of '38, have left upon the Whig party in this county the blackest stain it has ever known. Reports—void of truth as their authors are of principle—were industriously circulated in that Convention for the purpose of defeating me, stories which could only have had their origin in the dark caverns of some guilty and malignant hearts in this town, were there propagated, and I was cheated and led out of the nomination; but still I would say to my friends in the late meeting, who are conversant with the circumstances, and who were ready to stand by me and see my wrongs righted; I am thankful for the interest they have manifested in my case, and for the honor conferred upon me, yet duty and a sense of honor prevented, and must prevent me from taking any part in their proceedings. To my friends throughout the county, for their noble and disinterested efforts to procure for me a nomination—which under my present circumstances would have been very acceptable—I am under obligations of gratitude as lasting as life. I would take this opportunity of assuring them that I will be the last to abuse or betray the confidence they have placed in me; and I trust no blush of shame shall ever mantle their cheeks occasioned by any act of mine. I have done.
R. M'DIVITT.
Huntingdon, August 26, 1854.
Wm. B. Francis writes from the Mississippi, from the Iowa shore to Phelps' wharf, in Quincy, in eighteen minutes. Distance, a mile and a half.

Execution of Courtland C. Johnston.
This unfortunate man paid the penalty of his crime yesterday, precisely at 3 minutes before 12 o'clock, on the scaffold in the enclosure of the Dutch county prison.
At an early hour in the morning, a large number of people congregated in the vicinity of the prison, with no more apparent object, than to gratify a morbid curiosity, of being able to see at least some symptoms of the approaching execution.
When we visited the cell of the prisoner a short time before 11 o'clock A. M. he was busily engaged in perusing the 14th Chapter of St. John in the New Testament, which we learn by the attending Clergy, has been his favorite study.
About 12 o'clock the jury selected by the Sheriff, the Physicians, Drs. Rombaugh, Seiler, Roberts, and Rutherford, with the Members of the Press and Clergy were admitted into the prison; while the latter proceeded to the cell of the prisoner and engaged in devotional exercises.
At 25 minutes before 1 o'clock the cell was vacated by the Clergy and the Sheriff entered with a white shroud, and proceeded to array him therein. The prisoner led by the Sheriff soon appeared in the vestibule of the prison, when a procession was formed, and the entire body marched to the scaffold, which had been erected the day previous, on the rear of the building. When the procession reached the scaffold, the prisoner mounted with a firm step, followed by his spiritual advisers, Rev. Messrs. A. Cookman of the M. E. Church, Collier and Mackey of the Bethel, and Holmes of the United Brethren. The Rev. Mr. Mackey, after a few remarks, gave out the words of "Jesus the Lord of my soul," which were sung by the congregation, a fervent and impressive prayer was then delivered by Rev. A. Cookman.
After which each of the Clergy embraced the prisoner, and descended the scaffold. Sheriff Williams then adjusted the cap and rope, and after taking a fervent leave of him descended and pulled the bolt of the drop, which launched the prisoner into eternity. He appeared to die without the least struggle, and his pulse ceased to beat when he had only been suspended 41 minutes.
The last words spoken by the prisoner were, "Lord Jesus, receive my soul!" the last word of which hung on his lips when the drop fell.—He remained suspended for 30 minutes, when he was pronounced dead by the physicians and cut down by the Sheriff, and his remains placed in a coffin prepared for that purpose.
The roof of Col. Swartz's stable adjoining the jail wall was filled with on-lookers by spectators, and we are sorry that a number of them acted on the occasion in a manner that must have been as keenly felt by the unfortunate prisoner, as it was condemned by those who could appreciate the real character of the affair.
We have never known an individual who possessed more fortitude when placed under similar circumstances. Cool, calm, and collected, he embraced death with an infantile simplicity, with the earnest belief that his spirit would flee to the realms of eternal bliss and happiness.
The prisoner during his confinement, never entertained for a moment a thought of Executive clemency; but devoted his whole time to wards seeking a redemption for his misdeeds, at the Bar of his Maker.
In this we flatter ourselves with the belief that he has been successful; whatever has been the enormity of offences on this earth, there is a holy assurance that there is a power of forgiveness in the spirit world.—Harrisburg Rev. 26th Inst.
The Will of Thomas Ritchie.
The following extract from the last clause of the will of Thomas Ritchie, who, for nearly fifty years, stood in the front rank of the journalists of the Western Hemisphere—if not the West, still among the noblest, unless some of the sentiments are truly noble, and all are characteristic of the man. We submit them:—"I cannot repeat the advice which the illustrious and patriotic General Mason has inscribed upon his will. He enjoins upon his sons not to dedicate their lives to the public service. On the contrary, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to watch over the interests of a country, and to be a member, and such a free and glorious country as this is! Who is not proud of her destiny? Who is not willing to give his services, and even his life to the maintenance of the great principles on which her free and federal institutions are based? America has made one of the greatest political discoveries which the world has ever witnessed: a free and equal government, and such a government as the States and their people possess, regulating most of the functions which appertain to governments, leaving but very few powers—and they only the most general and yet important—to the jurisdiction of the federal authorities.—Hence the specification which is in the Constitution of those powers which the United States are to exercise in their legitimate sphere; and hence the necessity of watching over the operations of the machinery, and repressing its excesses when it threatens the rights of the States. We are already the greatest power among the nations. We are destined to be greater still; but let us not be too ambitious of inordinate acquisitions, or too rapid in our advances. Let us fill up the immense territory which we own. Let us not be too anxious to step our feet from the land of liberty, unless we are indeed, as in the case of Cuba, we are threatened by the barbarization of that beautiful island, and its conversion into a black and hostile neighborhood. Let us not deny to the inhabitants of other lands a free asylum into our own shores, but let us confine ourselves to the operation of natural causes. In this way we may best preserve the emigrant to our free institutions.—Preserve the rights of the States, and the union of the States. These are the two great pillars of American prosperity and glory."
A Monster in Human Shape.
The Abingdon Democrat says: A German named Jacob Breniger is now awaiting his trial in Wyoming county, Va., charged with a series of offences of a heinous nature, and of a tale which old wives tell had children to keep them quiet of giants who lived once upon a time. This Breniger was formerly a Baptist preacher in N. C. While residing there he attempted an outrage upon his own daughter. His wife made the fact known, and Breniger, with his family, moved into Wyoming. There he made another attempt to rape his own daughter. Shortly afterward, desirous of obtaining a renewal of his license to preach, which had been taken from him in N. C., he applied to his wife to retract the charges she had brought against him, and admit that she had sworn falsely. This she refused to do, notwithstanding he inflicted frequent and severe beatings upon her. At last, finding this never persuasion, threats nor entreaties would have the influence, one night he pulled her out of bed, and dragged her over a piece of new ground, full of stumps, injuring her so seriously that she died a short time after giving premature birth to a child. Mrs. Breniger at first refused to tell the mode of receiving her injuries; but finding that death was inevitable, made some of the neighbors acquainted with the facts. The husband was arrested, but released on bail. While under bonds, he made an attempt to decoy his wife into the woods at the back of her residence, but she told her husband, who pursued the ruffian, and would have killed him, but his gun missed fire. This statement we have obtained from a gentleman residing in Tazewell, who is cognizant of all the facts.
News.—The Harrisburg Platform (Bigler) says it is "rumored that Judge Pollock intends to wait until within eight or ten days of the election, when he will come out and deny all connection with the secret political organization, called 'Know Nothings,' and this denial will be printed in handbills and in the Whig papers, and circulated among the faithful and unfaithful in all parts of the Commonwealth."
The Platform informs us when Bigler intends to wait until within eight or ten days of the election, when he will come out and deny all connection with the secret political organization, called 'Know Nothings,' and this denial will be printed in handbills and in the Whig papers, and circulated among the faithful and unfaithful in all parts of the Commonwealth.
CLEANING BOILER FLUES.—The cleaning out of boiler flues when they get foul, is both a troublesome and a disagreeable business. Any good improvement for accomplishing this work without going into the flues in the usual way, we consider to be both a humane and an economical invention. John Leinweber, of Covington, Ky., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement which promises to be the very thing desired. It consists in placing within each and any flue of a boiler, a perforated pipe, in which steam can be admitted when desired from the boiler, and from which it escapes in jets which strike the interior surface of the flue and loosen the soot, &c. By giving the perforations in the pipe a slanting direction, the jets of steam will not only loosen the soot, &c., in the flues, but will also drive it out of the flues.
SUPPOSED MURDER.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of an occurrence which took place near Greenacastle last week, and in which it is supposed a murder was committed.
It seems that a party of Slaves belonging to Mr. Brumbaugh, of Washington county, Md., were permitted to visit Greenacastle on Friday last, and on their departure for home one of them, from some cause unknown, was detained behind. The party had proceeded but a few miles from the town when the horse of the supposed murderer came up, but without the rider. This led the party to return to Greenacastle, but they did not discover the whereabouts of the slave until he had again proceeded homeward, when he was found in a fence corner a short distance from the town, with his head dreadfully cut and in a dying condition. He survived but a short time after the party reached him, and died without being able to communicate the manner in which he had been injured. An inquest was held on his body, but we have not learned the decision of the jury.
It was at first supposed that the horse had thrown the slave and that he was injured by the fall, but from some developments made, a black man named Stewart was arrested and brought to the county prison on Monday, charged with being implicated in some way in causing his death.—Chambersburg Whig.
PASTHENS.—The following we have from an intelligent friend. Abram Longenecker, Esq., of Blacklick Township, a few evenings since started to watch a deer lick. He reached the ground about sunset and mounted a tree, for the purpose of watching. In a short time he heard a noise, and looking round for the expected prize, his eyes fell on a deer—but a panther. Another and another appeared, and four gathered near the trunk of the tree he had ascended. He took deliberate aim at one of them, but the ball did not take effect, and the savage animals commenced looking around, and at length, discovered our adventurer, among the branches overhead. He loaded again and fired, only slightly ruffling the fur of that one, and the other three, a stopper of his powder flask, was lost, and he had no further means of defending himself.
They then gathered around the tree and attempted its ascent. But the small size of the tree and the smoothness of the bark prevented this. Indeed one of them had nearly reached him, twice, but was repelled by an expedient that does credit to the sony froid of our hero. At this time Mr. Longenecker, being most lustily, and some neighbors attracted by his yell, with torchlights, sought the scene of his adventure. At the sight of the fire the ferocious animals ran, and the Squire was relieved from his perilous situation.—Allegheny.
THE HEALTH OF LONDON.—From the return of the English Register General we gather the following information respecting the health of London.
From 1808 in the preceding week the deaths in London rose to 1,219 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844-53, the average number was 1,072, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,175. The present return is therefore in excess of the ordinary amount.
The zymotic class of diseases, which numbered 293 deaths in the previous week, rose last week to 422. The increase is caused by cholera, which has made considerable progress since the 26 deaths occurred which were announced in last report. It was fatal last week to 133 persons—namely to 42 children under 15 years of age, 75 men and women between that age and 60 years, and to 13 persons 60 years old and upwards. Seventy-one, or more than half the number of cases, occurred on the south side of the river, 35 in the east districts, and the remainder in various parts of the metropolis, as far as its western extremity. Diarrhea increased from 88 to 84 in the last two weeks.
ABUNDANT CROPS IN EUROPE.—The intelligence from all parts of Europe relative to the fine and abundant crops raising the price of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country.
In Great Britain the corn crops were never better or the growth greater. France has wheat crops the present season superior in quality and larger in quantity than in former years. On the continent the crops are extensive, and the price of wheat only dull, but fast declining. A circular from Rostock calculates on a large field, at least one-fourth above the usual average of the wheat crop, and a more than full average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic districts, and accounts are extremely favorable from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In Prussia the crops are abundant, and the wheat yield, and at Smyrna the grain is unusually plentiful. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in Bulgaria the harvest has been most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant. In spite of war, there is still an abundance of the elements which give impulse to industry and make manufactures flourish.
DEATH OF THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—We stated a few days since that the barque Aaron I. Harvey had arrived from Port au Prince, bringing a young German named John Muller, who had confessed to the commission of a murder in Burlington county, New Jersey, under circumstances which were fully given at the time. Mr. Harvey is the County Prisoner to await the action of the New Jersey authorities. At the time of the commitment he was suffering from typhoid fever, and he died on Tuesday morning. A short time before his death he was seen and conversed with by Mr. Farquhar, Prison Inspector, to whom he related something of his past history. It seems that on his escape from a Russian vessel at Port au Prince, he was in the woods two weeks before he applied to the American Consul. It was at this time that he contracted the disease which terminated his life. He had no relatives or friends in this city, but he stated that his parents reside in New York. The only article of personal property he had was a Bible, which he kept always at his side.—Phila. News.
DEATH OF JUDGE HUGER.—The Hon. Daniel Elliott Huger departed this life yesterday, at his residence on Sullivan's Island, at the age of 75.
The people of South Carolina will be grieved at the announcement of the death of this distinguished and revered citizen with universal regret.—For nearly half a century he has been, the greater portion of the time, identified with the public service of the State, as a member of the Legislature, a Judge, a State Senator, and finally a member of the U. S. Senate, in all which positions he has never failed to command the most perfect confidence in his integrity and high devotion to his State.
In courtesy and dignity of manners, in chivalrous honor, and in perfect truthfulness of character, Judge Huger was a model of a South Carolina gentleman. In the faithful discharge of his duties, and in the constant exercise of his life, he was the model of a good citizen and a true Christian.—Charleston Mer. 22d.
CLEANING BOILER FLUES.—The cleaning out of boiler flues when they get foul, is both a troublesome and a disagreeable business. Any good improvement for accomplishing this work without going into the flues in the usual way, we consider to be both a humane and an economical invention. John Leinweber, of Covington, Ky., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement which promises to be the very thing desired. It consists in placing within each and any flue of a boiler, a perforated pipe, in which steam can be admitted when desired from the boiler, and from which it escapes in jets which strike the interior surface of the flue and loosen the soot, &c. By giving the perforations in the pipe a slanting direction, the jets of steam will not only loosen the soot, &c., in the flues, but will also drive it out of the flues.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
Three Days Later from Europe.
State of the Markets.—The Russians Evacuating Moldavia.—The Expedition to the Crimea.—Death of the King of Saxony.—More Fighting at Madrid.—Queen Christina to be tried for Treason.
NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock, this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to August 12th—three days later than were received by the Baltic.
The Steamer Ottawa, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th instant.
At Liverpool, cotton had declined 1/2. The sales of the market amounted to 47,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken by the speculators and exporters.
Breadstuffs were unchanged. James McHenry's Circular quotes Western Canal flour at 31s@32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s@33s; white corn 33s@34s; Yellow 34s@35s.
Bacon was unchanged; Beef dull; Pork was declining; Lard heavy; Rice dull; Tallow advanced 1/2.
The London Money market was active; Consols closed on Friday at 93@93 1/2.
Trade at Manchester was unchanged.
The War.
The Russian army is evacuating Moldavia as well as Wallachia. The expeditionary troops (British and French) had arrived at Perekop, the isthmus which connects the Crimea with the main land.
Three thousand French troops had made a landing near Bessarabia, in the Baltic. The Russian abandonment of the right canons on the approach. The large ships of the combined fleet remained at Letland. The bombardment was expected to commence on the 8th of August.
Prince Gortschoff has announced to the Austrian government that Moldavia and Wallachia will both be immediately evacuated by the Russians.
The Austrian troops which were on their way to Gallicia, Bukovina and Transylvania, have accordingly received orders to halt for the present.
A formidable expedition against Sebastopol was preparing at Varna.
A corps of 18,000 Russians had arrived at Tiflis, the Capital of Georgia, after a three months' march.
The French Government has refused the assistance asked for by the czar, but has announced that peace may be secured on the following terms:
1st. The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Serbia and Moldavia.
2d. The freedom of the mouths of the Danube.
3d. A revision of the treaty of 1841, with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black Sea. 4th. No power to have a protectorate over Turkish subjects.
It is stated that the Austrians would positively enter Wallachia on the 8th.
Germany.
Frederick Augustus, the King of Saxony, is dead at the age of fifty-seven.
Spain.
Queen Christina, of Spain, has been indicted before the Spanish Cortes, on a charge of treason.
There had been more fighting at Madrid. Arrangements were made for the departure of Queen Christina and her family; but armed groups surrounded the palace and prevented it. The populace seemed determined on the punishment of the Queen mother, and at least that she should not be allowed to quit Spain until tried by the Cortes.
Italy.
Five prisoners who had taken part in the late insurrection at Parma, were executed there on the 4th.
Latest from the War.
A despatch from Bucharest says that the Russian regiments are already retreating across the Pruth. The rear guard of the Russians, consisting of the seventh Regiment of Hussars-Cossacks, was only two miles distant from Bucharest.
About 10,000 men are expected from Austria in the occupation of the Principalities as a neutral power.
A perfect understanding exists between the Western Powers and Austria, regarding the nature of the guarantee that Russia will give concerning the future peace of Europe.
The Turkish governments since once more in the market for a loan.
Thirty-six thousand Turks and French were in the Dobruddah; but no English.
It was thought that the French would attack Galatz; and the Turks Futsch.
The inhabitants were ordered to quit their dwellings upon the first signal of the approach of the enemy.
The Vienna Press says that the allies will first attack Anapa.
It is reported that the Czar has offered to Persia the restitution of all the Caucasian provinces that formerly belonged to Persia, on condition that her armies are immediately marched against Turkey.
Three divisions of the French army are marching to Silistria and Rutchuk, from whence they will cross the Danube and proceed into Wallachia.
The Turkish troops marching to Bucharest will withdraw from thence when the Austrians enter the Principalities. The former are only victualled for four weeks.
The cholera has disappeared from Gallipoli and Constantinople.
China.
Great disturbances have occurred in the north of China, and the insurrectionists threaten Canton with an attack.
Cost of the Mammoth Cave.
Col. Corgan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe, some 20 years ago, and, as an American, found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and which, at home, though living within fifty miles of it, he had never seen. He went there on his return, and he made it his business to purchase and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining he bought it for \$100,000—though shortly after he was offered \$100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way, that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are 1000 acres in the estate, though the cave number of runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir), great vigilance is exercised to prevent such unscrupulous surveys and measurements would enable them to sink a shaft with any accuracy. The Cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a backwoodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the cave quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America, are walking without leave under his corn and potatoes!
The New York Herald has the following pungent query:—"Which was the PREMIUM?—Jeffers who knocked off the hat from the head of the President with a hard boiled egg, or the administration which knocked down the hats of the poor natives of San Juan with hard boiled homballs? Egg-balls or homb-balls—which was the premium?"

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW AND PROMETHEUS.
Nearly Two Millions in Gold—Political Excitement at Sacramento—Spill in the Democratic Convention—Fighting among the Chicanos.
NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamship George Law, with the San Francisco mail of the late, arrived at this port this morning, bringing 300 passengers and over one million of dollars in gold dust.
The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, with the same dates, has also arrived, with \$800,000 in specie, of which \$100,000 is for Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia.
The Brother Jonathan arrived at San Juan on the 14th inst.
The steamship Sonora is reported to have brought down \$1,400,000 in gold to Panama.
The cholera was abating at Barbadoes, but was very fatal at St. Philip. Nine thousand deaths had taken place in the country parishes. Six thousand cases of cholera had taken place at St. Michaels. The cholera had also appeared at St. Lucia and Grenada.
California Politics.
The California Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 7th ult., when scenes of rowdiness were enacted exceeding anything that ever took place there.
Two chairmen were elected; two committees on credentials were appointed, and two tickets of permanent officers were elected. After remaining in session till 9 o'clock at night with lights, both parties quitted the church together.
The two factions are known as electionists and Anti-Electionists. The former nominated for Congress the present incumbents, Messrs. McDougall and Latham. The latter nominated P. T. Herbert and J. W. Doncer.
The Whig convention have nominated Calhoun, Benton and Geo. Bowie for Congress, and express great confidence of carrying the State. The campaign bids fair to be the most exciting ever witnessed.
The Marysville Fire.
The fire at Marysville, previously reported by a despatch from New Orleans, occurred on the 27th ult., and so rapid was the progress of the flames that in fifty minutes they had spread over and destroyed the entire district, bounded by Second, Fifth, B and D streets.
Fights Among Chinese.
Several battles have been fought among the Chinese residents of California, and a number have been killed. The cause of the difficulty was an attempt to levy upon all of them a tax for the support of the Imperialists in the Chinese rebellion.
Crops, &c.
The crop of breadstuffs in California this year is more than sufficient to supply the State for the next twelve months. Large shipments to Australia have already commenced.
The money market in San Francisco was much depressed.
Oregon.
The election in Oregon which has just taken place, was very exciting, and has resulted in the triumph of the Democrats. The Convention party was badly beaten.
It will be some time before Oregon applies for admission as a State into the Union.
The Girard College.—Stephen Girard, the founder of the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia, residing by his will, that the boys should be instructed in the purest principles of morality, but that no clergyman should be allowed to enter the Institution. As no textbook was prescribed, the officers of the college took it for granted that they might use the Bible, as it is recognized as of the highest authority by the greatest number, and accordingly the Bible is daily read there without note or comment.—And as in teaching astronomy and other high sciences, it is necessary to give a previous instruction in the elementary departments of mathematics; so as to teach morality, they find it necessary to teach that on which morality depends, and accordingly they teach religion.

THE READING ADVERTISER.
THAT THE WIFE OF Mr. Joseph Muthart, of Colerbrookdale township, gave birth on the 10th inst., to three children, all girls. The parents are both of the name of Muthart, and the mother has been married five years, and the father is "first fruit" of the union.
The Reading Advertiser says that the wife of Mr. Joseph Muthart, of Colerbrookdale township, gave birth on the 10th inst., to three children, all girls. The parents are both of the name of Muthart, and the mother has been married five years, and the father is "first fruit" of the union.