throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence, and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of the indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statues, between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subjet is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmasier General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six millin nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars: exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefore nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars.—The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three million of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, this increasing to an extent unparalleled during any has period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realised for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil?—The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realised from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such result, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulent and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory. Where will you begin, and where will you end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of the law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with the matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation to prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period alloted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independance, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have developed upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the greatest doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in forcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the instructions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all forward every social improvement to the utermost limit of human perfectibility by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obstructive intervation of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved power of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exalt equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the devine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1854.

Abstract of the Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30th, to be $73,549,705, which, with the balance in the treasury July 1st, 1853, of $21,942,892, give a total for the year of $95,492,597. The expenditures have been, including payments on account of the public debt, $75,654,530, leaving a balance in the treasury July 1st, of $20,137,967.

The receipts for the quarter ending September 30th, are $21,521,302.

The estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year are $42,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding July 1st was $47,180,506.

The Secretary anticipates a falling off in Customs, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and short crops.

The tonage of the U. S. exhibits an increase for the year of 395,893 tons.

The imports for the year are $26,321,319 in excess of exports.

The state of the Revenue induces the Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but three rates of duty, 100, 40 and 25 per cent. in place of the eight schedules now in use. The recommendation for the repeal of fishing bounties is renewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar is also recommended to Congress.

The Secretary states the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation Sept. 30th, at $241,000,000, against a bank circulation of $204,689,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denominations.

He recommends a continuance of the Coast Survey, and calls for further aid in protecting life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide for greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels.

In view of the recent frauds by Collectors of the Customs at Cleaveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary.

The balance of the report refers mainly to the operations of the Mint, and of the various departments of the Treasury.

Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 13, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have 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 COEN, East Barree,
GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Cromwell township.
HENRY HUDSON, Clay township.
DAVID ETNIRE, Cromwell township.
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.
JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet,
Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township,
A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township,
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township,
JAMES CLARK, Birmingham.
NATHANIEL LYTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek.
Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria.
B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.
SIMEON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.
DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

New Advertisements.

☞ See Register's Notice. Petition for license. Notice to pay up, by Dr. Griffith.—Stray Bull, &c.

LOST.—On Hill or Washington streets, between Montgomery and Bath, a blue comfort the finder will confer a favor to the owner, by leaving it at the Journal Office.

☞ Hon. John McCulloch, our indefatigable and obliging member of Congress sent to us a copy of the President's Message, which we received on the next day after it was read in the Senate of the U. S., but too late for our paper of that week, but in good time for the present, and for which he has our sincere thanks.

☞ On last Saturday, about half-past nine o'clock in the morning, the Jail was discovered to be on fire, between the ceiling and the garret floor. It being in the day time, and the fire companies and citizens prompt to the call, succeeded in arresting the devouring element. Five or ten minutes more would, perhaps, have put it beyond the control of our energetic firemen. It is said to have been caused by one of the prisoners.

☞ Since the extreme cold weather set in we daily see great numbers of boatmen pass through our borough, *en route* for their homes; the ice on the canal having frozen up their boats before they arrived at their destination. It will not be many days until the water will be let out of the canal.

☞ We have received an excellent work called the Youth's Casket, an illustrated Magazine, designed for the youth of both sexes.—It is published in monthly numbers of twenty-four pages each, making altogether at the close of the year, a handsome volume of nearly *three hundred large magazine pages;* and all for the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, making it as a juvenile publication, the cheapest periodical in the world. Address pre-paid, E. F. Beadle, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kennedy's Bank Note and Commercial Review is the title of a work which deserves, and for the safety of the public should have an extensive circulation. The December number is on our table, it is filled with the latest and best information of the banks of the United States, and particularly the precarious standing of some of them. No business man should be without the work. It can be had for $1 per annum, by addressing Kennedy & Bro. No. 83, 3rd St. Pittsburg, Pa.

The Dime.—We have received a very pretty little paper called the DIME, an illustrated Family Newspaper, published monthly by Leland, Clay & Co., N. Y., at the low price of 10 cents a year.

They propose publishing a book called "The Illustrated Manners Book," the particulars of which you will find in one of our advertising columns.

Judging from the advertisement, we have no doubt but it will be a very desirable work, and have a large circulation.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for January 1855, is on our table, it is as usual a superb number. It contains 102 pages, and 40 embellishments. The "Guardian Angels," "Love at first Sight," and "The Modes Parisiennes," are splendid engravings. No other Periodical publishes such thrilling tales or such capital stories of real life. Morality and virtue are always inculcated. It is decidedly, the cheapest Magazine, published.

To any person getting up a club our "Gift Book of Art, for 1855," containing 50 splendid steel engravings, will be given gratis. For a club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine will be sent in addition.

TERMS—One copy, for one year, $2. Three copies, $5. Five copies, $7,50. Eight copies, $10. Sixteen copies, $20. Address pre-paid, Charles J. Peterson, No. 102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER CONSULAR DIFFICULTY.—A Beunes Ayres correspondent of the New York Post announces that Mr. Consul HOPKINS has got himself into difficulty with the Paraguayan Government, and all communication with him in his official character was suspendhd. He has also been required to quit the barrack of St. Antonio, where he has his cigar factory. Mr. Hopkins, in turn, has resolved not to go. The quarrel, we are happy to add, appears to be a private one, and will not necessarily involve the honor or dignity of the United States.—*Balt. Amer.*

☞ At Easton, Pa., on Monday morning, the snow was four feet deep on a level.

Meeting of Congress.

On Monday the 4th ult., both houses of Congress assembled at the Capital at 12 o'clock, and, having a quorum in each, immediately proceeded to business.

Mr. Atchison, President of the Senate, being absent, Hon. Lewis Cass, was chosen President. *pro tem.*

The Message of the President of the U. S. was received and read; and the Senate adjourned.

The President's Message was delivered to the two houses at 2½ o'clock. In the House, territorial bills were introduced by the Delegates from Oregon and Utah. 10,000 extra messages were ordered by the Senate and 20,000 by the House.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr Bright, of Indiana, was elected President, to serve until Mr. Atchison's appearance. The standing committees of last session were continued, as was also the select committee on the Pacific Rail Road.——*In the House* the speaker announced the standing committees, which are the same as last year, except the new appointments necessary to fill vacancies. A resolution directing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron, was presented, and laid on the table by a vote of 97 yeas to 71 nays. A variety of bills were introduced, among them one to modify or repeal the naturalization laws, and another for the prevention of the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the army and navy, and to prevent the importation of foreign convicts and paupers. A resolution was next introduced, asking for information relative to the recent conference of our Foreign Ministers at Ostend. This lead to a warm debate, in the course of which some hard flings were made at the Administration. A motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Foreign Affairs was rejected and pending the question on the resolution the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Adams introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing all laws now in force relating thereto. A resolution offered by Mr. Slidell, calling for the correspondence relativie to the Japan expedition, was agaeed to. The bill of last session, relinquishing to Wisconsin certain saline lands in that State was taken up, the House amendment agreed to, and the bill passed.——*In the House*, 15,000 copies of the Treasury Report were ordered to be printed. Mr. Sollers' resolution about the Ministerial conference at Ostend was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The vetoed River and Harbor bill of last session was taken up, and after debate as to the prorriety of awaiting the President's special message on the subject, a vote was taken on the question whether the bill should be passed over the veto. It was lost by yeas 95, nays 89 not the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Official Changes.

We neglected to state heretofore, that Benjamin K. Neff, the new Commissioner entered upon the duties of his office at the commencement of the last court. His predecessor, Eliel Smith, Esq., removes to the west.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Henry Glazier, was installed in the Register's office, and M. F. Campbell, Esq., in the office of Prothonotary. Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., retires into private life, bearing with him the well deserved reputation of having been a prompt, faithful and obliging officer.

Dr. J. Shade, succeeds James Saxton, as Director of the Poor, and, Mr. Perry Moore, takes the place of David Parker, Esq., as Auditor.

The County Commissioners have renewed the appointments of Mr. H. W. Miller, as clerk, and John Reed, Esq., as counsel.

In the hands of such officers as the above the interests of the public are safe.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The January number of this invaluable Periodical is on our table. "John Proclaiming the Messiah," and the "Floral Offering," are two specimens of line engraving, and hard to beat. The Fashion Plate is of the latest style, and a beautiful one it is. In a word, it contains 100 pages, 68 Engravings, 60 contributions, and 10 full page plates. Godey has always fufilled his promise made at the commencement of the year, which is alone sufficient to ensure the immense patronage he now has.

Now is the time to subscribe, as the January number commences a new volume, and notwithstanding the increase in the prices of paper—printing, and of every branch connected with publication, the price of the Lady's Book will remain the same.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, $3. Two copies, one year, $5. Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies, one year, and one to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy, $20.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year for $3,50.

Address pre-paid, L. A. GODEY, No. 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We will give the Huntingdon Journal and the Lady's Book one year for $3,50.

A HOUSE FOR THE GOVERNOR.—The *Philadelphia Sun* and the *Germantown Telegraph* are out in favor of building a house at Harrisburg for the use of the Governor of the State. The proposition failed last winter from want of time and concentrated action on the part of its friends. The *Sun* says, what will be generally admitted, that "a neat substantial structure, unostentatiously furnished in the elegance of republican simplicity, is much needed; and it has been a stigma upon our State, that it has not long ago been provided as an Executive mansion. We trust the subject will receive the early attention of the incoming Legislature, and that a law will be passed with entire unanimity, to meet all contingent outlay. No partizan feeling can be brought to impede it, for the press of all parties, and the public opinion have long since sanctioned it, whilst its necessity has annually become more appreciated. The State owns ground enough, in a location unsurpassed for beauty, and central to all the Legislative and Executive departments, from which a most desirable site might be selected.

HIGH BOOTS.—We were shown recently by the manufacturer a pair of handsome high boots intended for ladies wear. Quite a number are at present worn by the fair of our borough. They are a neat affair, and reach up high—*ever so high.—Item.*

☞ The latest news from Havana brings a rumor that an outbreak was apprehended, and a large number of troops were in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF HUNTINGDON CO.

For the Year Ending June 4, 1854.

J. S. BARR, SUP.

DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS. No. Schools.	No. required.	Mo. taught.	TEACHERS. Male teach's.	Female do.	Sal'y. Males.	do Females.	PUPILS. Males.	Females.	Av. Number.	Cost per mo.	RECEIPTS. Schools Tax.	For Buildings	State Appro.	From Collec.	EXPENDITURES. Instruction.	Fuel, &c.	Sch. Houses.
Alexandria,	3	1	6	3	0	$24¾	00	105	45	150	48¼c.	$470	$000	$53½	$465	$487	$75½	$065
Barree,	8	0	4	8	00	20	00	185	175	360	44½	841¾	000	109	730	640	45	35
Brady,	6	1	4	5	1	22¾	16	160	132	292	43⅝	594¾	000	77⅝	571¾	512	44½	15½
Cass,	6	0	3½	5	1	18	12	98	85	120	55⅝	232	000	40⅝	288	357	00	5
Clay,	5	1	3	5	0	19⅜	00	160	104	130	36⅝	290½	117	63	233	290½	13½	1¾
Cassville,	1	0	4	1	0	25	00	44	35	55	31⅛	85	00	19½	88	100	6	17
Cromwell,	9	0	3	9	0	18¾	00	186	152	232	49½	428½	161¾	104	554½	506½	47½	171⅝
Dublin,	6	0	4	6	0	18	00	175	133	156	35	420	00	69½	411½	432	45	00
Franklin,	9	0	7	9	1	24	16	180	135	315	66	1700	665	98	1800	1456	125	409
Graysport,	1	0	3	1	0	25	00	52	31	60	30	217	00	26¾	192	75	12½	131
Huntingdon,	6	1	10	3	3	25	25	176	170	235	43	1700	00	125	1670	1500	100	50
Henderson,	6	0	6	6	6	20	14	120	92	212	48	632	00	71½	603	612	56	00
Hopewell,	8	0	2¾	8	0	18¾	00	147	91	238	63	487½	00	65½	654¾	414½	22¾	50
Jackson,	8	1	4½	8	0	22	00	207	138	230	51	600	00	135	000	792	00	00
Morris,	3	0	5	3	0	23	00	73	64	80	43	489	00	55	460	345	30	00
Porter,	5	0	5	5	0	24	00	180	120	300	40	724	00	70	709½	600	00	00
Penn,	8	0	4	8	0	20	00	198	152	320	50	640	00	63	670	640	32	00
Shirley,	10	1	4	9	1	19	15	259	197	305	41	700	00	115	915¾	805¾	49	110
Springfield,	6	0	3	6	0	16¾	00	117	95	212	47	343½	00	42½	333½	300	26	14
Shirleysburg,	2	0	4	1	1	25	16	47	58	80	39	150	00	29	128½	164	12	00
Todd,	14	0	4	14	0	18	00	237	206	280	58	1505	00	90¾	1418	1008	92	308
Tell,	6	2	4	6	0	17	00	185	143	194	31	300	00	78½	372¼	408	26	20
Union,	5	0	4	5	3	20	8	125	130	200	33	425	00	45	380	340	25	10
West,	11½	1	3	11	1	20	15	261	224	308	48	1662½	00	155½	1540½	705	180¾	693
Warriors' Mark,	6½	1	5	6	1	24¾	15	202	168	247	44	1146½	00	121½	1117	815	105	572
Walker,	8	1	4	8	0	24½	00	216	153	232	52	776	459	87	817	776	41	00

CONDENSED FROM THE ABOVE.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	SCHOLARS.	RECEIPTS.
Whole No. of schools, 167	Number of Male Teachers, 159	Number of Male Scholars, 4095	Amt. tax levied for school pur., 17559 46
No. yet required, 11	No. Female Teachers, 10	No. Female Scholars, 3198	" " Building " 1462 81
Av. no. months taught, 4½	Av. sal. Male per month, 20.48	No. learning German, 26	Receiv'd from State Appropriation, 2012 14
	Av. sal. Female " 15.21	Av. No. of Scholars, 5543	From Collectors of School Tax, 17132 52
		Cost of scholar per month, .48½	

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of Instruction, $15,051 56. Fuel and contingencies, $1270 02, Cost of School Houses,—purchasing building, renting repairing, &c., $2619 40

COUNTY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable number of the friends of Temperance and Prohibition, convened at the Court House on Thursday evening the 21st ult., when upon motion Thomas T Cromwell, Esq., in the absence of the President, was called to the chair, and Hon. Thomas F. Stewart, Samuel H. Bell, Alexander Port, David Black and John Sharer, Esqs., as Vice Presidents.

On motion of John Williamson, Esq., the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Amos Smith.

On motion that the chair appoint a committee of five persons to report resolutions expressive of the sense and views af the meeting, was adopted.

The Chair appointed Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, James Maguire, William P. Orbison, A. W. Benedict and Alex. Port, Esqrs., who after a brief absence reported the following preamble and resolutions, which upon motion were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, we have been engaged for a long time in a war upon *all that intoxicates, as a beverage* and which in every aspect that we can view it, looking at its effects upon the moral, social, and political prosperity of all the members of our common country, is of a great and vital importance to secure the peace and happiness of the same, as was that in which our forefathers united against foreign tyranny and oppression to secure those invaluable rights and privileges which we now enjoy, throughout the length and breadth of our happy land. And whereas we have already been for years enlisted in the war against *Rum and Death*, whose workings we have seen in the countless millions of wealth which have been lavished and wastefully expended by its votaries for that which *only feeds to kill*, and drag them down to misery, degradation and a drunkard's grave; and whereas the licensed sale of the same, as a beverage will always continue to pour forth its hateful and deleterious influences however restained by law, upon the peace and happiness of the members of our great and growing Commonwealth, destroying those who sip from the "treacherous cup" and partake of the "poisonous bowl," and whose victims already numbered by the sands, have fallen ingloriously and in too many cases unpitied, by the treachery of this pleasing but dark and insidious foe into a grave of sorrow and shame; and causing others to mourn and weep bitter tears of anguish for their untimely end; and whereas nearly a generation has passed away since the commencement of this struggle against the enemy of our race, and that without our succeeding in obtaining the long desired and final victory and triumph over him, and whereas he still remains in the field, seeking for more and other victims from our families, friends and those who are connected to us by all the ties of a common society, and who must unless this monster is restrained by the strong arm of the law, prohibiting his inroads upon them, fall as thousands heretofore have done; and whereas in view of these and all the other untold miseries which have ever followed in the path of this destroyer, the citizens in a large majority of the Counties and Legislative Districts in our Commonwealth, both by a direct vote and in the election of their Representives, at the late election, decided in favor of the enactment of a law, prohibiting *the licensed sale as a beverage.*

Therefore *Resolved*: That the Senators and Representatives of the Counties and Districts, that at the late election decided in favor of such a law, are responsible upon this question only to their immediate constituents, to their God, and the Constitution of the State, and are therefore bound by the soundest republican principles, and in strict right to give us such a law at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the will of the sovereign people wisely expressed should be the strongest motive to representative action, and that those who depart from the practical recognition of this principle, should be required to render a strict account of their stewardship, notwithstanding the most powerful temptations to abandon it.

Resolved, That we deem it at least expedient for the Legislature, and more especially for the members thereof, who form the enactment of such a law, that if they cannot procure the passage of a general law of this character, that then they should pass such law, making the counties in which there was a majority of the votes cast against the exceptions to the operation of the same.

Resolved, That we deem it to be expedient upon the part of the officers of the League to take such measures, as will secure to every citizen of the county, an opportunity to sign a petition praying the Legislature to enact such a law, during the ensuing Session.

Resolved, That the abandonment of our cause under the present circumstances, would be cowardly and unworthy of the friends of any great reformatory measure, and that nothing but continued effort, until our object is gained and accomplished, will accord with the determination of our high and philanthropic efforts to rescue our fellow-men from the temptations and snares of this great and prevailing evil.

Resolved, That we would recommend to the State Central Temperance Committee, to call a State Temperance Mass Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 22d and 23d days of February next, or at some other time during next session of Legislature, as they may deem most expedient.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the county, and the State Journal and Telegraph published in Harrisburg.

The meeting was severally addressed by John Williamson and A. W. Benedict, Esqs., in an eloquent and impressive manner, after which upon motion the meeting adjourned to meet again, upon Tuesday evening the 9th of January next, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

W. P. Orbison, J. Maguire, J. W. Mattern, } *Sec'ys.*

Thomas F. Stewart, and others, } *V. Pres.*

T. T. Cromwell, *Pres.*

Huntingdon, Dec. 5th, 1854.

THE NAVY REPORT.—Secretary DOBBIN writes prettily, and is as full of poetry as one of his middy's on shore-leave near a Misses boarding school. And yet his with this ornateness, his report is business like, and very readable, and were it not nearly twice as long as the President's Message, we should like to give it to our readers under the miscellaneous head. But its length excludes it; and all his description of the operation at Greytown and the details of our various squadrons. He recommends a further increase of six war steamers, a reorganization, and retired list. According to the Secretary, some of the Naval officers ought to retire out or be kicked out, for he says "there are many officers now in the Navy whose names do not adorn the register," and that "there are those incapable of performing duty from age or affliction," others "do not merit promotion, from incapacity, either moral or physical," and that the "magic touch of reform is needed to impart to the now drooping body of our Navy a robust health and a new life." He intends to adopt the apprenticeship system. The marine crops is lauded for its usefulness and especially for its readiness to put down insubordination on shipboard, "with strong hand and burnished arms, at the drum tap," and recommends an increase of this force. We have now eight Navy Yard's inclusive of one now in rapid progress of constructon at Mare Island, California. To keep these yards in proper condition for useful service, and to erect on them the necessary buildings and fixtures, will occasion the expenditure, annually, of large sums of money, notwithstanding the diligence and vigilence of the Chief of Bureau. Large appropriations will be from time to time required for the yard in California, which, it is presumed, will be a complete establishment, as it is the only one on the Pacific. The sectional dock on the coast of California is completed, and the contractors are busily employed in building the basin and railway. The report concludes with recommendations of the Naval Academy, the Practice ship, the Naval Observatory, Lieut. Maury's labors, &c.

☞ The Lancaster *Public Register*, says:—Newspapes are the first blossoms and the promising signs of American civilization, wherever it plants itself. Hardly is a log cadin built or tent pitched in the wilderness, before the presses are at work, and the active minds and the aspiring souls of the settlers express themselves in a paper of their own, devoted to their interests and to the promulgation of their views.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTION.—A number of our contemporaries seem to labor under the impression that the election of U. S. Senator will take place, as heretofore, on the second Tuseday of January, but in this they are in error. By an act passed last winter, the time has been changed to the second Tuseday of February.

☞ A Mr. Cromer, of Fulton county, has invented a sausage meat cutter, said by the editor of the *Democrat*, who has tested it, to be superior to anything now in use. What bothers us, is, to know where the editor got the pork to try "the machine."

Measures for Congress.

The principal measures to be acted upon at this session of Congress are announced to be the following:

The Tariff Bill—proposing a very great reductions of duties.

The annexion of Cuba, which after all will be a Legislative battle.

The proposed acquisition of Dominica, the Sandwich Islands, and Sonora.

Hunter's Land Bill, equivolent to an unconditional cession of all the lands to the new States.

The French Spoliation Bill, which passed the Senate by nearly or quite a two-third vote, and is regarded favorably by a majority of the House. This Bill is almost certain to be vetoed by the President.

The various bills for grants of lands for the building of railroads in the new States. These are also spoliation bills, and will, if passed, almost certainly be vetoed. Numerous bills for the renewal of patents, some of which are meritorious, and ought to be passed. The President will probably veto all that are brought before him.

The reorganization of the Navy, by withdrawing and pensioning superannuated officers.

The reconstruction of the law department of the government, by placing all the business and agents connected with it under the control of the Attorney General.

An increase of the Army by the addition of some three or four thousand of officers and men.

The continuance or termination of the Collins mail contract, involving the existence or suppression of that line of steamers.

The appropriation of sixty-five or seventy milions of dollars for the service of the next fiscal year. The bills for this purpose will doubtless pass, through not without discussion.

☞ The Postmaster General's report presents the following statistical view of the Post Office Department:

Expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1854,	$8,710,907
Gross receipts, same period,	6,955,586
Expenditure over income,	$1,755,321

This shows a diminution of deficiency compared with last year of $261,756.

THE TIMES.—Well, the times *are* hard. Every body is complaining. Borrowers can't borrow what they want, and lenders are suspicious and fearful. There has never been a tighter time that we know of. Fortunate is he who is out of debt and has money in his purse." Dollars are getting to be quite a curiosity to poor people.—Even dimes and sixpences seem to have taken wings and gone on a voyage of discovery to "the other side of Jordan."—*Bos.*

The Body of Sir John Franklin Found by D. Kane.—The Lake Superior Mining News, of Nov