

Huntingdon Journal.



WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITORS. SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

Wednesday Morning, May 20, 1857.

Once more our glorious banner out into the breeze we throw. Beneath its folds with song and shout we'll charge upon the foe.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES, JAMES VEECH, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

We publish this week a communication from Mr. R. McDivitt on the subject of the County Superintendency. It is somewhat pungent, and perhaps rather sarcastic. We are inclined to believe, however, that the true object and aim of this office is defeated whenever it is made use of for political or sectarian aggrandizement, as has undoubtedly been the case in our country at least.

The charges made are of a grave character; such charges, if substantiated, should certainly receive some attention from the Common School Department; at least so far as to lead to an investigation before granting commission.

The Figures to the Contrary.

The Globe of week before last, in speaking of the Convention of School Directors held here on the 4th inst., says "a full attendance would not have materially changed the result." It is said "figures won't lie," and in order to show who with a full or even an average attendance, would have been the choice of the Directors of this county, we publish the following list of those who were absent, and who would have voted for Mr. McDivitt, had they been present:

Table listing names and counts: Warriorsburg, 6; Shirleysburg, 1; Cas, 1; Franklin, 1; Union, 5; Morris, 1; Brady, 1; Porter, 1; Shirley, 3; Alexandria, 2; West, 1; Cromwell, 3; Barree, 1; Springfield, 2; Jackson, 1; Clay, 2; Oneida, 3; Huntingdon, 1; Henderson, 1; Juniata, 1; Penn, 3; Tod, 1.

Total, 42. Mr. Walter of Morris, who voted for Mr. Tussey, would have voted for Mr. McDivitt in preference to Mr. Owen, 1. Add to this the number rec'd by him, 23.

Making a total of 66.

We have the names of the persons above counted, and can publish them if necessary. We have been informed of some 8 or 10 others, but not certainly. Now 162 is the number of Directors in the county, all told; the townships of Dublin and Tell would not under any circumstances have been represented, this would have left 150. Under the most favorable circumstances not more than 120 in all probability, would have been in attendance. Giving Mr. Owen the benefit of all the doubtful ones, and who would have received a majority of the whole, and who was the people's choice?

An Iniquitous Bill.

The Harrisburg Telegraph denounces in severe but just terms the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, appropriating \$3,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the Main Line to the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. The Telegraph says, the bill has been bored through the House by such men as John A. Gamble, Ex-Canal Commissioner; Israel Poirer, Ex-Canal Commissioner; James Burns, Ex-Canal Commissioner; James Jackson, and a few others of the like stamp. These men have over one hundred miles of the road under contract. This contract, which amounts to four millions of dollars, was obtained by no very honorable means, at rates so high that it is confidently asserted, by men who are acquainted with the making of railroads, that they will make one million of dollars clear money by the operation, and that it can be made by sub-letting, without even turning a hand.

The Telegraph also remarks that it is confidently asserted by men who are acquainted with the facts, that even Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a part contractor on this road. The contract these men have taken amounts four millions of dollars. It is therefore, no wonder that they should be anxious to bore it through.

We would rather see the sale of the Public Works postponed for another year, until the amendments of the Constitution are adopted, which will prohibit the State from subscribing to any project of this kind, than to see this bill pass.

Godey's Lady's Book for June, is on our table. The engraving of "The Nearest Way in Summer Time," is very fine. The Fashion Plates, &c., are grand, and the reading matter excellent. Let us see how large a club of subscribers we can get up for Godey. We will send the Journal and the Lady's Book to any subscriber for \$3.50.

Kansas—To Vote or not to Vote.

The Locofoe press is in great agony at present. (Remarks the Chambersburg Repository,) and all on account of the present position of the Free State settlers of Kansas, with reference to the fraudulent election which is about to be held in that Territory for the purpose of choosing Constitutional delegates. They now manifest great anxiety to have it come in as a Free State; and this, they say, can only be done by the votes of the Free State men at this election. But all this pretended anxiety of theirs, is nothing more than a manoeuvre to carry out the deception and fraud which they have already so extensively and successfully practised upon the unsuspecting and ignorant masses by whom they are sustained in the Northern States.

What hitherto has been the course of these vile oppressors but one of continued lawless outrage? What security do they now offer against the continuance or recurrence of the same thing in the future, and especially in this election, the provisions for which having been framed and guarded with a direct aim to this end? Is it likely that the political libertines, on the Missouri borders and at Washington, will now yield the advantages which they have gained at such an immense cost of honor, justice and conscience?

These Locofoe writers well know that the Free State party have not the shadow of a chance under the provisions of this act to secure a fair election. The census takers, judges of elections, probate judges, and one and all who are necessary to carry out those shameless provisions, are unscrupulous pro-Slavery men, appointed expressly for the purpose of procuring the success of their party in this election.

It is not a notorious fact, that the census already taken omits the largest portion of the actual Free State settlers, and records as legal voters the names of thousands who are not settlers in the Territory at all?

What chance under such an operation, have they of a fair, open and full expression of the will of the majority of the people?

The pejured usurper of the Imperial Crown of France had his own success not more fully under his own control, by the most impudent and unrestrained frauds upon the ballot-box, than have these usurpers in Kansas.

Long and loud would these ruffian editors chuckle over the simplicity and folly of these very people, if they could successfully lead them into this snare.

If they are sincere in their anxiety to have them participate in this election, and are willing to give them a fair and equal chance, why do they not urge the adoption of the plan suggested by the Free State people, which demands nothing but the simplest justice, and give them an equal representation in those who are to take the census of qualified voters, and in constituting boards of election? Why are they so unwilling to refer the Constitution which may be formed by that convention, to the direct vote of the people for rejection or confirmation? The answer is plain—it is simply because they well know that a large majority of the people who are entitled to vote are Free State men.

Should the Free State party now attempt to vote under the authority of these usurpations, when they are denied all fairness and justice, they would, by so doing, recognize and endorse that very authority, and nullify their own Constitution, already framed and passed by the Lower House of Congress of the United States, and thus place the scales entirely in the power of their oppressors, and rob themselves of the power of consistency which they have hitherto wielded.

The Bogus Democracy are evidently much annoyed by this firm and wise policy of the Free State men. In our opinion, the cause of the latter is just, and it would suffer much detriment if they should now unwisely yield, after all that they have endured, to the wishes of their enemies. By so doing, they would largely forfeit the aid and sympathy of their friends in the Free State.

National Safety Saving Fund. It has long been our intention to make some remarks in relation to the Saving Fund system in general, which has been productive of such great public advantage, both in Europe and in this country, but at present, we have only room to give a few suggestions in relation to the Saving Fund of the National Safety Trust Company.

This old and well established institution has acquired such a high reputation, that a great many of our wealthy citizens have selected it as the best place in which to deposit their money, and people who have large sums which it is desired should be kept with a special regard to security, often come from a great distance to put their money in the Saving Fund, and the depositor gets interest for it, and from which he can obtain it again at any moment it is called for. It will be readily understood that an institution which confines its business entirely to money on interest, and which has nearly a million and a half of dollars, and all in Real Estate, Mortgages, Ground Rents, and other first class securities, as required by the charter possesses elements which no train of circumstances can shake, and which will never fail to command the confidence of people, who do business with it. The office is in Walnut Street, South-west corner of Third, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Sun—the old line Native American organ in Philadelphia, gives notice of an intention to issue a weekly campaign paper, with at least fifty thousand subscribers, to advocate the election of Wilmot for Governor, and the whole State Ticket.—The Editor calls upon the friends of the cause throughout the State to assist in the enterprise. Each issue will contain forty columns, and will be furnished at fifty cents for the campaign, commencing on the first of June, and running to the election.

We have been receiving for some time the N. Y. Tri-Weekly Tribune, a paper which is too widely and favorably known to need any notice at the hands of another. We think, however, that the attempts of the Slaveholding Administration at Washington to "crush out" this friend of freedom, should arouse our northern citizens. Come, friends, let us swell the list by a handsome club of subscribers.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Permit me through the medium of your paper to correct some false statements made in the last number of the Huntingdon Globe concerning me, and intended I presume to injure me or at least place me in an unfavorable position, with regard to the County Superintendency. Much as I dislike contention, and anxious as I should be at all times, as far as possible, to live in peace with all men, yet there are times when even a fool must be answered according to his folly; and when my actions and motives are called in question by those who know as little concerning the subject alluded to as they do of their Bible, and care less, if possible, I deem it my duty as well as my privilege, to correct any false impressions which may be left on the public mind respecting my course of action. Those misrepresentations require correction, and some low and ungentlemanly insinuations made at the same time also demand a proper rebuke; not that I consider my character in any danger, whatever, of being injured by anything emanating from such a source, for this indeed would be a consideration too humiliating for me to admit; but a plain and simple statement of the facts connected with the case may not be amiss. I was a candidate for the office of County Superintendent, not from choice—not because I coveted the office, or wanted or stood in need of its emoluments—but simply yielding to the urgent solicitation of a large number of the friends of education throughout the county, men of intelligence, of character and respectability. Of my qualifications I have ever entertained a very humble opinion, but I was willing to submit them to the consideration of an enlightened community, and to abide by their decision. I was always under the impression that in this free and enlightened country, it was the privilege of any one to be a candidate for office and was not aware that my rights as such had ever been disputed until I saw the last number of the Globe. In this, as in every other action of my life, I have acted to the best of my judgment and ability fairly and honestly; being perfectly willing that each candidate should stand entirely on his own merits, I made no false promises to Directors, and held out no inducements in order to gain their influence or purchase their votes. Had I been even disposed to do so, I should have deemed it well worthy to approach men of intelligence and principle in this manner, considering, of course, that they were composed of "sterner stuff" than recent developments, however warranted the conclusion, however mortifying, that there are exceptions to this rule, and that those exceptions are by no means rare. Of such men as these, however, it is not my intention to speak at present, nothing can be said for them, nothing need be said against them, further than that they are, from a man of principle, unqualified to hold any office of trust or importance, and will be watching. The Globe says "political or religious sectarianism should not be permitted to interfere with questions like the County Superintendency." Does the writer of that article suppose that he can, in this manner, blindfold the eyes of an intelligent community? The veil is too thin, the texture too tight to hide from view his hypocrisy and deception. I have yet to learn that any influence of this kind has ever been exercised in my favor, can the Globe say the same for its candidate?

I make the following charges, and standing ready to prove them, defy their contradiction:—1st. That there were in that Convention, Directors who came here, according to their own acknowledgments, to vote against me, on purely political grounds. 2d. That the votes and influence of Directors, in certain localities, were bargained for and obtained by appealing to their individual interests. 3d. That the influence of certain office-holders and prominent politicians in this place, were exerted in favor of my opponent, in consideration of some party work performed by him, for them, not long since. 4th. That there were men in that Convention, who are avowedly and notoriously opposed to the Common School System, and the County Superintendency, and who supported him as the most unpopular and inefficient candidate, in order, to use their own language, that they might have an opportunity of "voicing the d-d thing down." From such persons, I am happy to say, I had no reason to expect any support, nor would it have been acceptable if offered, as I wished my claims to be submitted to no other tribunal, than that of rational, intelligent and unbiased minds; and would only add, that in my opinion the true purpose of the office of County Superintendent is defeated whenever it is made subservient to political intrigue or private interest, and it were better that the office were abolished entirely; and when the influence of the press is wielded against the greatest bulwark of our Nation's freedom—our Common School—then better, far better, that they were trodden under foot. The course of the Huntingdon Globe, for some time past, however disguised, has been that of a decided hostility to the public schools. Withered and malicious falsehoods have been used when speaking of teachers; wholly unmeasured, unless it be, indeed, as has been insinuated, not very darkly, in league with Jesuitism, and opposed to open schools, as well as an open Bible. I would say further, to the editor of this paper, his tools or advisers, that when I require such sympathy as theirs, I will not be in and in the meantime, if they suppose that they can injure me by their low insinuations and vulgar slanders, let them "pitch in"; they will find me at home ready to receive them, still able to "draw a bow at a venture." On no occasion would I have been shot which may tell somewhere, and consequently, a slight pause in their odious course.

W. McDIVITT.

WAR SPRINGS, NEAR HENNINGTON, N. Y.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you please correct an error, published last week, relative to fire. A fire prevailed extensively on the Warrior Ridge, and was supposed to have originated from locomotives, or coaling, but did not approach so near the Warm Springs as to ignite any of the buildings.

These Springs have been put in fine order—a new and commodious Bath House has been built—the grounds handsomely improved—numerous ornamental trees and shrubbery. A new, large and commodious house will be completed and ready for visitors about the middle of June. An extensive ice-house is well filled. The scenery in the vicinity of the Warm Springs is picturesque and beautiful—while the woodcock, pheasant, quail, and all kinds of game abound. In the immediate vicinity is fine fishing grounds, the pike of which are hard to beat.

We will endeavor to make the entertainment good. The warm temperature of the water, 68 degrees, renders it the most delightful and healthy bathing water; within a few rods of the large Warm Springs are numerous cold springs.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Ohio's Reply to Judge Taney. The case known as the "Dred Scott Case," was decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio on Friday last. The opinion of the Court is as follows:

1. That neither Ohio nor Kentucky can demand an abrogation of the Constitution and municipal laws of the other, as a matter of course; and if a person, claimed as a slave in Kentucky, comes into Ohio by the direction or consent of his owner, even for a temporary business purpose, the Constitution and laws of Ohio operate upon the condition of such person, and effect his immediate emancipation.

2. When a person, held in Slavery by the municipal law of the State in which he lives, once becomes free by virtue of the laws of another country or State, into which he goes by the consent of his owner, it is not in the power of the latter even to reduce him again to his former condition of servitude, under any law which this Court can recognize as valid.

3. By laws of Kentucky, a person who is held and treated as a slave, has no capacity to make any contract whatever, and promissory notes given to his master by himself, and sureties for him, in the purchase of his freedom are illegal and void, as to both principle and strictness.

We recommend this noble decision to Judge Taney and his abettors, and politely request them to "stick a pin there" for Ohio. Such action on the part of our Judiciary at the present time is cheering. Judge Bartley dissented from some of the views. His opinion, as well as that of Brinkerhoff, we shall give again. Nine cheers for the Supreme Court of Ohio!

Serious Riots at Louisville—The Joyce Murder—Aquel of the Alleged Murderers—Disapproval of the Verdict—Louisville, May 14—Evening.—The trial of the four negroes for the murder of the Joyce family was brought to day, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

As soon as this result was known, a large mob, headed by a son of the Joyce family, organized, and made several attempts upon the jail where the negroes were incarcerated, but failed to penetrate the walls.

The jurors, fearing another attack, ordered ten men to be armed, which was done, when they commenced firing from the jail into the air, for the purpose, as was hoped, of intimidating the mob, and they soon returned with a common and placed it near the jail. The keepers, on hearing of this, immediately capitulated, when three of the negroes were seized by the infuriated mob and hung to a tree. The other negro cut his throat in the jail—preferring to die thus than by the hands of the mob.

Young Joyce, who headed the rioters, and who is supposed to be insane, has been put in close confinement. Serious fears are entertained that the mob will attack Messrs. Rossau and Wolf, the counsel who defended the negroes on the trial, but the authorities will endeavor to prevent any further acts of violence. Our citizens generally disapprove the verdict acquitting the blacks, but at the same time deprecate the riots that have occurred.

Riot in Clearfield County. A serious pitched battle occurred between the regular ruffian and the log-diggers, from Williamsport and Lockhaven, on Saturday week, on Clearfield creek, one of the tributaries of the West branch of the Susquehanna. It seems that the ruffian demanded that the logs should be kept back by a temporary "boom," until the rafts should get out of the creek. This the log men refused, and made a violent attack, in which a man named Reppert was shot through the head, and instantly killed. Four men were seriously injured with backshot, and a large number injured by clubs, stones and other missiles. A fearful excitement exists, and there is no telling where the matter will end. The Harrisburg Telegraph says a bill is now before the Legislature designed to give the regular lumbermen redress by compelling the logman to raft their logs, instead of floating them promiscuously; but owing to the illness of Mr. Petriken, of Lycoming, who represents the log interest, the members feel a delicacy in acting upon it.—But this fearful state of things will, doubtless, cause them to take it up and pass it without delay.

The Washington Endemic. The National Intelligencer contains an elaborate paper, read before the National Institute, by Dr. Thomas Antisell, on the recent epidemic at Washington. Dr. A. has spent much time in searching into the causes of the sickness, but confesses himself as yet unable to discover them. He rejects the theory of malaria, and also that of poison. He says he visited the whole under portion of the hotel, the cellar and the passage ways during the first week in February, and with the exception of an open water channel or gutter, which ran the hot side from the laundry, he met with nothing which was offensive to the nose. He also visited the kitchen, and examined the utensils and the food. Also the water cisterns, the milk, and the liquids, but no traces of poison or cause of illness could be discovered. This examination was made while the epidemic was in its vigor. No where was the sickness more extensive than in the kitchen—the chief cook, some of the cooks in ordinary, and many of the scullery girls being victims.

Sale of the Main Line. A bill authorizing the sale of the Main Line has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the Governor's hands, by whom it will of course be signed. The price fixed in the bill is low and the terms of payment easy—seven and a half millions to any other purchasers than the Pennsylvania R. R. company, or nine millions to that company; but if purchased by the latter, it will be released from the payment of tonnage tax, which will about compensate for the increased price.

There is little doubt that the Pennsylvania R. R. company will become the purchasers under this bill. The sale of the Main Line under this bill will doubtless be of advantage to the State at large.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that 685 bills have already been passed by the present Legislature, and sent to the Governor for his approval, nearly all of which have become laws of the land.

In some parts of Iowa, there is great suffering for want of fodder, and large numbers of cattle were dying in consequence. There is now hay, and corn to \$1.50 per bushel.

THE NEXT VICTIM.

Kansas is a great Golgotha, whose plains are becoming white with the bleached skulls of Democratic politicians. It is a poisoned valley, through which no politician can pass and come out again alive. Reeder met his death there; so did Shannon; so did Geary; and so will Walker.

Walker is the next victim. He doubtless imagines that a residence in Mississippi has freed him from all sort of deadly snare, and that he will go through Kansas unscathed, and win Iowa. The very batteries which the Democratic newspapers, as in duty bound, are heaping upon him, are potentius of the time when these same newspapers will be denouncing with a regular Democratic savage cry—

When Reeder passed through St. Louis on his way to Kansas, all the anti-Democratic office-holders waited on him, and vied with each other in heaping contumelies on their brother.—When he passed through St. Louis, on his way from Kansas, not an anti could be found to speak to him. Yet he was the same Reeder. But the Administration has ostracized him, and of course, the office-holders took the cue, and gave him the cold shoulder.

So it was with Shannon, and so it was with Geary. And when the little servile Democratic organ here, "congratulates the people of Kansas that they are to have an administration of such able men" as Walker for Governor, and Stanton for Secretary of State, we remember how similar things were said of the three preceding victims, and tremble. Poor Walker—Stanton—Shannon—Geary—Kansas, only to be brought home, dead men.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

A Fearful Leap. The Niagara Falls Gazette says that on Saturday evening a Mrs. Flynn, wife of a laborer, jumped over the bank of the Niagara river, just below the Hydraulic Canal. She apparently struck in the top of a tree after a descent of one hundred feet, and fell from there to the bottom. When she left home she kissed her children, bid them good bye, and told them to inform Mr. Flynn that he would see her no more. When found she was sitting very comfortably, cogitating, doubtless, on the uncertainty of human calculations, especially when predicated on untried experiments. She was considerably bruised and scratched, but not much more than frequently happens in an ordinary fall. Intoxication has been ascribed as the cause of the act, but this is uncertain.

Defeat of the Filibusters—Sixty Prisoners to be Shot. New Orleans, May 14.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 1st instant state that the filibustering party under command of Col. Graham had been attacked at Colera by the Mexican troops, and forced to surrender at discretion. The prisoners, sixty in number including Col. Crab, were all sentenced to be shot.

MORNER.—An extraordinary excitement prevailed in Bond street yesterday, by the gathering of a large number of the "Cunningham" residents, of a disorderly mob of women and boys. The women, about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-head court martial, and unanimously decreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys, they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, and the mob, making hideous faces, shouting their opinions in no very delicate way. The attack was continued until the arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock up.—N. Y. Tribune.

UTAH AFFAIRS.—THE FLIGHT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—Washington, May 16.—Official dispatches recently received, warrant the belief that Gov. Brigham Young has fled from Utah as it is known he was in treaty with the Indians for his safe conduct through their country. Ex-Chief Justice Drummond has arrived here for consultation on the affairs of the Territory.

At this season of the year it is always prudent (if not necessary) to take a few bottles of Hurley's Sarsaparilla. This invaluable medicine strengthens the system, renders the blood pure, circulation vigorous, and by keeping the secretions, insures a healthy condition of body. To the aged or enfeebled, it is an incalculable benefit. Give it a trial.—San Francisco (Cal.) Era.

There are occasions when even the healthiest people need medicine, the changes of the weather, and hundreds of other causes, produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting; or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged, and needs a stimulator. If all who find themselves in this situation will try Dr. Sausford's Laxative, they may be sure of relief, as we can testify to its efficacy in curing Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts as a medicine, cures and better than any dose of pills we ever swallowed, and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it.

WOOD'S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, has met with better reception as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and to prevent or counteract the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to toilet. The article may be had of the Druggists throughout the country.—Missouri Democrat.

WHITE T. ETH, PERFUMED BERATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leave the breath as fragrant? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed. FETTERIDGE & Co., N. Y. For sale by John Read, Huntingdon, and all Druggists. Feb. 18, 57.—6m.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Flour meets with a limited inquiry for shipment, and the sales are confined to 500 barrels mixed and good brands to the trade at \$7.50@7.75 per barrel, and extra fancy lots from 7.75 up to \$8.25. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and we continue our former quotations—\$4.62 for the former, and \$3.66 per barrel for the latter. Grain.—There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, and prices are steadily maintained. Sales of 3000 bushels prime Jersey red at \$1.50 per bushel; small sales of Pennsylvania at the same figure, and 800 bushels white at \$1.48, all sold in store. Rye continues to command \$1. The receipt of Corn has materially fallen off, and there is little or none afloat unsold. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 82 cents. Oats come forward slowly and command 58@59 per bushel.

McKim's Speech.

The following is the speech of McKim to the Court, on Judge Taylor's asking him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him:

POISONER.—Yes sir! Honored Judge, and all of you gentlemen, I am charged with a crime, which before my God, and before you, I am innocent of. I am charged with the murder of Samuel T. Norcross, by killing him with a club and cutting his throat with a razor.—Before my God, and before you all, I am innocent. I got out of the cars fifteen or twenty miles west of Altoona, at a stopping place, I do not remember the name, and a man named Robinson, I don't know his first name, I was introduced to him on the cars, went on with Norcross. I am charged with killing Samuel T. Norcross with a club, and cutting his throat with a razor, which before you all gentlemen, (turning round to the audience), and before my God, I am innocent! There has been men here who have sworn false against me.—There has been a man here who sits there (pointing to the witness stand) who said I was there when Mr. Norcross got his money. Honored sir, this is not so; before my God he was not there, this was another man. There has been a man here who said I took breakfast at Altoona, and before my God I did not. I was in Altoona, and saw Norcross there. He was my friend and I treated him as a brother. I have been charged with a crime for which I am to suffer, which before my God, and you, Honored sir, of which I am not guilty. There has been a man here, who sits there, and said that he saw me shave Norcross with a razor.—I never shaved Norcross, nor I never shaved myself since I left home; before my God I did not. I had a black-handled razor, but that one found beside Norcross, which they accused me about, was not mine. He never saw me shave Norcross nor myself, and he swore to what was not true. Honored Judge, they say that I killed Norcross by beating his brains out with a club, and cutting his throat with a razor, which I did not. Honored Judge, and all you here now, I am to be hung for a crime I did not do. There has been a man here sitting there, who said I had no money, when I left that man thirty-five dollars in gold and he never paid me back to this day. They say I had no money when I had, and witnesses have come to this Court House to have me hung for something I did not do. The crime I am charged with, murdering Samuel T. Norcross, I did not do, before my God I did not do it, I am an innocent man, yet I know I am about to suffer death for it in a few days.—That's all I have to say sir.

During the delivery of this address the prisoner exhibited wonderful calmness and the most intense energy of manner marked every idea he uttered. His person was erect, and his head thrown back, his eyes restless, but full of fire. He gesticulated with propriety and effect. His voice full, clear, firm and sonorous, rang through the Court room, which was still as death. His tone and manner were terribly concentrated and impressive. His very soul seemed struggling to impress its vivid emotion on the audience. No man who witnessed this awful scene can ever forget it.

Judge Taylor then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, prefacing it with the following remarks:

A jury chosen by yourself, after a full and patient hearing of your case, and all with the zeal and integrity of your conduct, argued in your behalf; have found you guilty of the wilful, and deliberate and premeditated murder of Samuel Townsend Norcross. And although you still deny it, the finding of the jury, says your guilt, and we are constrained to say, notwithstanding your denial, that this court entirely approves of that verdict.

Your crime though perpetrated, and no doubt supposed by you at that time to be hidden and covered up in darkness has been brought by the evidence against you into clear and unclouded light. Let your unhappy case serve as a warning that crime, and especially the crime of murder, though committed with the utmost secrecy, and when no human eye sees, no human ear hears, is still not hidden and past finding out!

Your guilt has not only been made plainly manifest, but it has appeared in the hideous fact of the most deliberate, treacherous, cruel and premeditated murder. Your victim was a sickly, delicate youth, who in unsuspecting confidence, had placed himself in your charge, and in your power, on his journey home to his friend. The shudder—the heart sickness—as the scene of that morning rises before us, and we imagine the look and the feeling of that confiding but betrayed youth, as he sees the strong arm which he had leaned on, and to which he looked for assistance and protection, raised against his life! But we forbear. We do not thus speak to wound your feelings, but to impress on you our solemn conviction that in view of the clearness with which your guilt has been established, and the aggravated heinousness of your crime, the judgment now about to be pronounced will certainly be carried into execution. And we earnestly exhort you to look, as your only hope, the only refuge before you, to Infinite Mercy!

Hon. J. M. B. Petriken, member of the House of Representatives of this State, from Lycoming county, whose serious illness we before mentioned, from the effects of the National Hotel epidemic, died in Harrisburg on Friday last. He was a man of fine abilities and highly esteemed. Both Houses of the Legislature met on the afternoon of that day, and after appropriate proceedings in relation to the deceased, adjourned.

Some people appear to be still afraid of the comet. There is no more likelihood of the comet's hitting the earth than there is of the old cow's jumping over the moon, and, even if it were to do so, no harm could possibly be done. A good sized ram could but fifty times as hard as the biggest comet in the Universe.

We invite particular attention to the advertisement of Love & McDivitt in another column. Their establishment is one of the largest and best in this section, and decidedly the cheapest. We can assure our readers that there is "the place to get your money back."—Just call around and see if it is not even so.

A man named Aaron Bedbug, of Montgomery county, has petitioned the Legislature for a change of name. He says that his sweetheart, whose name is Olivia, is unwilling that he should be called A. Bedbug, she O. Bedbug, and the little ones little Bedbugs.

The food, water and air which a healthy man receives, amount in the aggregate to more than 3000 pounds a year—that is, to about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight.

Gen. Wm. F. Small, of Philadelphia, imprisoned for some nine months past for contempt, by order of the Supreme Court, has been released from prison, the Legislature having passed a bill for his relief.

Pencil Notes.

A child's among ye takin' notes. And faith, he'll find it.

Fresh—The mornings an' evenings. Indigestion—The remorse of a guilty stomach. A fair Butt of Ridicule—An old woman in hoops.

The grain in this neighborhood looks remarkably well. Dead—Rev. John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference. In a most flourishing condition—The Huntingdon Academy.

Pungent—Mr. McDivitt's communication in another column. Why is a blush like a little girl?—Because it becomes a roman. We have now had about seven months of winter, with every prospect of five more.

Fuss Rate—The Excelsior Band's music—"Nancy Hill with the variations," can't be beat. Our thanks—To the kind friend who threw the bouquet of "wild wood flowers" into our sanctum yesterday. Governor Pollock has signed the bill for the sale of the Public Works. Now look out for the "musk rats."

All the go in Huntingdon—High-heeled shoes, crinolines, eye-browings under the nose, and lager beer generally. The election in St. Paul's, Minnesota, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, by over four hundred majority. The shipments of Coal from Broad Top Mines for the week ending May 14th, were 2,413 Tons. For the year, 27,995 Tons.

Ducky was asked, the other day, what era in the world's history he regarded with the deepest horror. "The cholera!" he gasped, with a spasmodic shudder. Col. McCrum of Altoona, paid us a visit last week. We saw him this morning pass our office for the R. R. Station, and in his arms "a chip off the old block."

A few years ago the ladies wore a very handsy sort of hood, which were called "Kiss-me-if-you-love-me" hoods. The present style has a "Kiss-me-if-you-want-to" look. A valuable cod 2 years old, belonging to Fisher & McMurtrie of this place, was run over and killed by the car one day last week. Two other ones were slightly injured.

Another revolt occurred in Sing Sing prison last week; about sixty of the prisoners made a rush for the river, knocking down the guard, &c., but they were all recaptured. A little arch in this place said to his grandmother the other day, "Grandmother, I hope you will die first." When asked why, he replied, "Because I can stand trouble better than you!"

The stories invented by an old signer, up town, and told to country people to the effect that "Roman's Mammoth Clothing Store" has been removed. The old signer ought to have his ears slit who raised the report. Go to Roman's if you want the cheapest and best clothing brought to town.

The "sub" or "sub" or "sub" marks out his line of action for the 21st of July. We shall luxuriate over our indiarubber about four o'clock, when we shall go down and slide on a smooth plank for half an hour, better for another half hour, and then pitch camp till dark. In the evening we shall go a courting.

It seems to be the opinion of our wretched friend Max Greene, Esq., that this would be sent to a higher latitude. We would suggest