Huntingdon Journal.

WM. BREWSTER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning April 7, 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal, is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon JOURNAL for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period will be sent to the address of any subscriber to be paid in advance as follows:

The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, $3 50
The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, $3 50
The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, $3 50
The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year $3 50
The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, $2 75
The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, $2 75
The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, $3 50

THE POORHOUSE OFFICIALS.

Below is the *Herald's* "opening" on this important question, and in another column will be found the Director's labored, impotent defence. Friend Lutz differs from us on one or two unimportant points; but his dissent, it will be observad, is merely nominal. Thus, while he *apparently* exculpates the Stevard from blame, he fully admits that he is the creature of the Directors, bound, by the ties of self interest, to do their bidding, enter into all their schemes, at whatever cost of justice and honor. Thus just what we have charged against the Steward—"collusion with Kenzie to line their respective pockets at the expense of the county." We agree with the *Herald*, that if Glasgow had preserved his *integrity* he would have lost his *place*, and merely ask, which would an *honest man prefer*?

One other point of the *Herald's* dissent from our views, does not affect the principal issue—the malfeasence of these Officials. We have laid its foundation in political corruption; friend Lutz charges it for is, that the respectable religious societies whose *name* is worn by these plunderers, should not suffer reproach for the official misdeeds of those hypocrites who have assumed the mantle of religion to conceal, if possible, their political depravity and pecuniary rascality. If we bear in mind the fact that the "scum and dross" of both the great political parties are concentrated in Straightouism whose vital principles are virulent Sectarianism untempered by a particle of religion, and political profligacy, unchecked by shame it will be evident that the *Herald's* opinion may be, in one sense, correct without weakening ours.

The whole argument of the *Herald* on the main question is calm, clear and convincing; and will command attention from every honest reader. Tax payers, ponder what follows.

The *Herald*, after a pertinent introduction, says:

Sundry transactions, by the late Board of Directors, of considerable moment to the tax payers of the county of Huntingdon, well known and understood by most in this community—such as employing a physician at double, almost treble the amount for which another of like competency proposed to do the same service; the use of the ox team for 3 or 4 months, and subsequently the selling or giving of them to John Hicks, the value of which was from $80 to $100, and no allusion thereto being made in the public report; also, the property and effects of sundry paupers taken into charge, and disposition thereof made by the Directors, such as cattle, hogs, wagon, &c., &c., well known in this community, mention of which is also omitted in their Report; besides other matters which, if mentioned at all, are in a very dubious form,—give rise to considerable inquiry, and makes it important to the oppressed tax payers to know what disposition was made of those means, which they, in common with the Directors, had a right to share.

The concernment so generally manifest in reference to those matters, just mentioned, is greatly enhanced by the circumstance of the astounding disclosure made, that the most prominent Director sold, contrary to law, a considerable portion of the products of his farm such as wheat, sheep and cloverseed, to the Poor House of which he had charge, and then suppressed in the Report any clue by which his prices could be ascertained for the articles thus sold. The circumstance is astounding as to startle the most confiding in the community.

Especially when invited, REFUSES to give an exposition thereof. We deem it unnecessary on our part, at this time, to bandy new charges against said Directors, but merely allude to the FACTS as notoriously known, in the sanguine expectation that a legal remedy in the case will be the people's resort, which we feel assured is the only proper remedy at hand, and wisely provided by law,—namely, the provision in law for the Court to appoint visitors to examine the books, accounts, and all matters soever, pertaining to the affairs of the County Poor House in question, by which means a full, fair, (and we doubt not) impartial and proper inquiry will be made—expose the guilty, if any, and exonerate from blame where none should attach. In view of the consummation of this object, and for the information of the public in general, we annex the law to which we allude, in order that any desiring to do so, may avail themselves of the remedy so just in itself, and apply to the Court at its next sitting, just at hand, for the purpose set forth in Sec. 5th of the law of 1850, pamphlet laws for that year, p, 694, being the law by which the Poor House was created, which, among other duties, enjoins that the Directors

"Shall at all times when thereto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interest and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests as shall have been made by or to them; *Provided*, That no director shall sell or dispose of any article or articles to the said poor house during the time he shall serve as director thereof."

We wish it distinctly understood that the "visitors" authorized by the foregoing enactment are different from that of the Grand Jury who may also, if directed by the Court, visit the Poor House, and whose functions are separate from those of the "visitors" just cited. To send the Grand Jury is merely for them to examine on view the condition of the county property, its adaptation for the ends it is designed, the condition of the inmates, &c.; but to examine the books, accounts, and general business affairs, by a thorough examination, time would not permit—hence, this duty is assigned to "visitors," specially appointed for the purpose, and, in the opinion of the Court, competent to the task.

Neither are we aware of any pressing necessity, at this time, for sending the Grand Jury for purposes designed for their inspection. We know the Steward, Mr. Glasgow, as a gentlemanly, industrious man, indefatigable in his efforts to fulfil properly his trust. He is deserving of praise for his laudable effort to do all in his power to carry out the humane object of the institution. We also know that he is merely the creature of the pleasure of the Board of Directors, liable to dismissal at any moment the caprice of a majority of the Directors may dictate it. He can only carry into effect the designs of the Board as submitted to his charge, namely, the general supervision of the House, Farm, &c., as directed by his superiors in station, i. e. the Directors. We know not that any lack exists in any of those departments under his charge, hence we do not perceive any necessity for, nor that good can be derived from a Grand Jury jaunt to the Poor House estate at this time of financial embarrassment.

But it is not so in regard to the financial affairs of the Directors. The public's suspicion is justly aroused. A judicial investion, we think, is important, and will probably be demanded in manner set forth by law before cited, which we deem much more proper for the obtainment of the object desired than harsh newspaper assertions, which only excite animosity, engender strife, oft do injustice, seldom effect much good, and settle no question correctly.

We learn from a reliable source that Director Green, in extenuation of his deed, in selling his produce to the institution in the manner he did, pleads ignorance of the law prohibiting said sale,—also justifies the act, alleging that similar conduct was heretofore frequently practiced by previous Directors; thus disclosing, if true, official malfeasance not before known of, nor even suspected, disreputable in theory, and reprehensive in practice. That an investigation is necessary, is self-evident and apparent. The public's interest demand it,—the Directors should court it.

We ask, how else are the people to know how much per bushel Director Green charged for his wheat and cloverseed, and price per head for his sheep? This is stoically concealed in the Poor House archives, where none can have access but the parties concerned, or the no! no! deception, he knows, would immediately ensue. The servile Clerk to the Board we are creibly informed, was inquired of, in reference thereto, by a gentleman tax-payer, and gave as his answer, that it was his business to keep a close mouth, which was all that could be obtained from that source. This we think easily explained; both functionaries stand alike in the matter of selling wheat, as stated in the Report. The one is a producer the other a buyer on speculation. The transactions between those parties were probably managed, not exactly as stated by 'Inquirer' in his communication, i. e. 'Baptist help Baptist,' but with a slight variation,—thus, *Baptisto* help *Pedo*, and *Pedo* help *Baptisto*; thus conveniently accommodate both to speculation—and having the making of the reports, could conveniently fix it, that nobody could know; and so they have thus far succeeded. If the transaction was a fair and honest one, why not explain? Why is a close mouth so necessary in the case? The answer, we think, is plain—they dont want it known. That in fixing their price, they had in view the fatness of the Treasury,—saying, 'Treasury; thou art laden with treasure, and for our sake thou must bleed copiously, and minister to our desires,'—hence the necessity for the secret in the Report.

For the Huntingdon Journal and its numerous readers, and patrons send greeting:

POOR HOUSE AFFAIRS.

THE OTHER SIDE.

By this time I suppose you have concluded me not only dead, but buried and covered up under the rubbish and low ribaldry of the *Journal and Herald*.

Well I am still among the living, the assaults and charges of *bitter* enemies to the contrary notwithstanding—thought it would be better to wait awhile, and not intrude myself before the public hastely, so that they might undisturbed let off their pent up rage—the stream however still continues to flow, and it is now evident that a *set purpose* to poison the minds of their readers against the writer has been jointly agreed on. There are three things which are very serious obstacles in the way of this issue, which would seem to be the writers *misfortune*, the first is, a *feud* stirred up against *Editor's themselves* precludes a fair and impartial hearing through their columns, and as it is their particular calling to write (having sole control of the press) of course they will have the *last word*; secondly, unpardonable sins are never forgiven, and the board of Directors are guilty of that crime forsooth, in having our last annual report published in two other County papers, and lastly the author not being in receipt of either the *Journal* or *Herald* seldom knows only from hearsay, (occasionally seeing a copy) what is the regular burden of their song, would here mention one fact in reference to the justice of our course as regards the printing, it would be well to remember how cordially the *Journal* last fall endorsed the Union County ticket, and then all of a sudden dropped two of our *prominent* Candidates and fought the ticket throughout the campaign and that *successfully* too, as to the *Herald's* readers, they are like Angels visits, few and far between.

Had made up my mind to take no notice of its mean *denominational* spite, believing that with all considerate and respectable readers, his ebullitions of rage would be clearly seen, and properly estimated, will say however, that if his *friend* Enquirer will come out from behind his ambuscade and give to the public his full length portrait like an open and manly enemy, then and not till then, will his queries be attended to, and if he is *anybody responsible*, and not the veritable Editor of the *Herald* himself, all will be right, my reply of course will appear in the *Herald*, as friend Lutz will remember that he very courteously tendered his columns to any and all who might chose to reply, I accept with thankfulness his kind offer, desire the *Herald's* correspondent to understand that as a *Director of the Poor*, I have no concealments to make, favors to ask, or frowns to fear.

The *Journal* having *endorsed* for the most part, the *Herald's* low witticisms and I may say malignant attacks against myself, goes still farther and would criminate the Steward also with malpractices in the affairs of the institution and complicity with others in carrying out speculations. have concluded therefore, to lay before the public a few thoughts by way of self defence, take my final leave, and let them *mock on*.

Need I say, that the laws of Penna., provides good and wholesome checks on all disbursing officers for the prevention of fraud in the settlement of accounts.—Now the board of Auditors of Huntingdon County, having examined all the bills and vouchers pertaining to the affairs of the Alms House in said county during the past year, say, in their certificate "that they find them correct." Now I submit it to the good sense of every citizen and tax payer in the County if the board of Directors or any of them, from year to year must be dragged before the public to make explanations at the dictum of every ill natured scribbler who may chose to canvass and endeavor to unsettle that which has already been settled according to law—would it not in the very nature of the case be a work of Supererogation—true, the right of every one to investigate, and that with rigid scrutiny, the doings of all public officers, is readily conceded, but then common courtesy demands that all criticisms on the conduct of officers, instead of that wheedless and denunciatory tone, dealing for the most part in hard names, hard speeches and low personal attacks, striving to make the impression abroad that my religious and political prejudices are constantly blended and ever active to carry out this *all* prominent feature, I let this pass for what it is worth. My friend Mr. Brewster presumes that this cunning Kenzie must have had some *sinister* motive in going in for Glasgow's appointment for Steward, and as a practical farmer this same smart *Kenzie*, ah, and Gibbony too, knew right well that Glasgow was no how suited for the place assigned, because he was only a Saddler to trade, wonderful reason indeed well the same objection if one at all, lies against a former Steward, but what was right then is all wrong now—but then the *Journal* has made a small mistake, Mr. Glasgow was in his younger days a farmer, and is now at this present time a capital one. Come down and see for yourself what improvements he has made during his brief sojourn at old Fort Shirley. Now his appointment in the first place was fortified by many of the very best names in the County, including Judges of the Court, strong and influential Republicans too, in fact men of all grades and professions, were among those who urged his appointment (names are at hand) aside from all this, the present condition and appearance of the farm and products of last year detailed in our last report, speak for themselves, suppose the Editor of the *Journal* examine the reports of '55 and '56, then compare the products of those years with last, presume he would be somewhat enlightened.

Then the outcry constantly reiterated as regards the extravagant expenditures may do well enough for the purposes intended, but how are the facts, let any one who is curious to know for themselves, examine the expenses in surrounding Counties during the past year, and they will find heavier expenses footed up, than we have exhibited, if I had space here would show the facts and figures.—Now Mr. Brewster ought to know if he don't, that last year the directors had almost every thing to purchase for the support of the inmates, besides a number of expensive and necessary articles of furniture for the constantly increasing demand of the house, as well as supplies for the farm, then look too, at the *exceeding* high prices that ruled every thing last season.

Now if it was a sin of malfeasence in this wonderful crafty Kenzie to sell the Steward cloverseed, wheat, &c., why did not the County Auditors reject the whole bill at once, they are the sworn officers of law to stand guard at the door of the treasury, again if so great a violation of law, how cut to pass that the self same violations were practiced by other Directors afterwards with impunity, before I had connection with the board (see former facts) I merely mention this, not in justification of violated law, but simply to show that all this clamor has been induced from other, than *law loving motives* the parties agrieved will be at the trouble to call at the Poor House and examine the bills on file, they will then find those sales complained of were under the market price at the time, regret that the Clerk, (Henry Brewster Esq., another of the Editor of the Journal) omitted to give the quantities and price, but I assured it was not done with intention to conceal facts, other cases in this account (examine it) stand precisely similar.

K. L. GREENE.

Three Springs, Pa., 31, '58.

☞ We have new remarks on the foregoing points especial pleading, but can not find room for them in this week's issue. We may give them hereafter.

ED.

☞ We have received the American Agriculturist for April. This is one of the largest and best treatises on the subject, and should in the hands of every farmer. It is published at $1 per annum by Orange Judd, 189 Water St., New York.

We have also received from Mr. Judd a variety of garden seeds, for which he has our thanks, although they must have been delayed by the way, still they came in sufficient time.

He says that one or more packages of the most valuable seeds that can be obtained in sufficient quantity are annually offered FREE to all actual subscribers to the Agriculturist.

☞ Hodges Counterfeit Bank Note Detector for April is on our table. It is full of valuable information to Bankers and monied men generally. Published monthly at $1 per annum.

WHAT CRITTENDEN'S AMENDMENT IS.

The force of Mr. Crittenden's amendment should be thoroughly understood. We find in the Washington *Union* the following statement of its provisions It is a fair one:—"It is voluminous in terms, but simple in actual provisions. It provides that the Lecompton Constitution shall be submitted to the white male inhabitants of the Territory, resident there at the time of the passage of the act, for acceptance or rejection, in the following manner: If a majority approve, then Kansas is to be admitted as a State, by proclamation of the President.

"If, on the contrary, a majority disapprove, then a Convention is to be called to frame a new Constitution, which, in turn, is to be submitted to a like vote of the inhabitants."

LADY'S SUPPER.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation, will have a Supper in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next the 13th. First week of Court.

The Borough Election

The election in this borough on Monday last for borough officers, resulted as follows:

Burgesses:			
*John Whittaker,	120	J. S. Griffith,	96
*Daniel Africa,	108	Alex. Port,	89
*Jas. Gwin, Esq.,	113	Graffius Miller,	101
Town Council:			
*N. Williams,	125	R. A. Miller,	89
*Levi Westbrook,	123	Lewis Burgans,	90
*David P. Gwin,	124	Christ. Long,	88
*Geo. Glazier,	124	Wm. Lewis,	86
*David Black,	124	Ed. Snare,	87
*J. Cunningham,	126	G. W. Garrettson,	84
*H. Glazier,	127	E. Bartol,	90
*David Dunn,	131	F. H. Lane,	85
*H. Cornprobst,	137	H. Lower,	86
Constable:			
*J. Westbrook,	138	S. Coder,	38
Supervisors:			
*Wm K. Rahm,	130	Wm. King,	83
*John White,	119	P. Swoope,	47
Auditor:			
*R. B. Petriken.	4		
Assessor:			
*Jacob Miller,	13		

Those marked (*) are elected.

Fire at Harrisburg.

On Tuesday night, of the 30th ult., a destructive fire occurred, destroying the Presbyterian Church of which the Rev. Dr. Dewitt is pastor, together with some four or five dwellings. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Sheriff of Huntingdon County will sell on Saturday the 10th of April 1858, 50 town lots, Farm and 450 acres of good, cleared lands—to be sold at Mt. Union. See Sheriff's sales.

POSTSCRIPT!!

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We stop the press to announce the glorious news that the State election held in Connecticut on Monday last, resulted in a Republican triumph. The Republican ticket is elected by four thousand majority, and a gain of four Senators and ten Representatives. The triump is complete!—

ALL HAIL, CONNECTICUT!!!

☞ The Pennsylvania School Journal for April has come to hand, filled with matters of interest to the cause of which it is the advocate. We think all teachers and friends of education should have it, when they can get it for the small sum of $1,00 T. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.

Educational.

At a meeting of the School Directors, and Citizens of Cassville, held in the Seminary Hall, on Wednesday, March 31st, the following resolutions showing how nobly the people of that village appreciate the efforts of good teachers, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to James W. Hughes Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he has served us in the capacity of teacher of our school. We have found him thorough in every department, and, without injury to his dignity he has enhanced the advantages of the school room by coupling with them the kind and gentle manly deportment of a sincere friend—a zealous but generous teacher. We hope the same good success may attend him *forever*.

Resolved, That it is with the most sincere regret that we part with the talented, orderly, pleasing teacher, and lady like, graceful, and obliging friend who has been at the head of our female department for the last few months, Miss E. M. Faulkner has a host of friends here and the recollections she leaves behind her are none but the most pleasing. We part with her only because we *must*, and we wish heartily that she may return. To a servant so faithful, and a friend so estimable we do not like to say "good bye," and must be allowed to hope that it may not be "forever."

Resolved, That these resolutions be offered for publication in the County papers, and that a copy be sent to Mr Hughes and Miss Faulkner.

News Items.

Earache.—Mix spirits of camphor sweet oil and laudanum together, warm, and pour into the ear a half teaspoonful.

On a Strike.—The Journeymen Shoemakers of Philadelphia, now demand a restoration of the prices which they obtained before the recent panic.

Marriage of Cousins.—The Cincinnati Daily Gazette states that a bill has passed the Senate of that State, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins. The Gazette says that public sentiment is in favor of that measure.

Railroad Depot Destroyed by Fire.—Philadelphia, March 27.—The passenger depot of New Jersey Central Railroad at Philipsburg was totally destroyed by fire this morning.—The fire caught from the sparks of the locomotive.

Company far passenger fare, at Hollidaysburg ticket office, for the year 1857, was $14,324 30, at Altoona $27,242 04, at Tyrone $14,583 91, at Huntingdon $16,191 75.

Death in Chambersburg.—The Valley Spirit notices the death of Mr. Geo. S. Eyster, a highly respectable citizen of that place, on Thursday last. It says: Mr. E. has been for many years one of our leading merchants, and occupied a prominent position as a citizen.

Hoarseness—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonfulls of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg; then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

☞ The Philadelphia Press proclaims—'Until the Lecompton Constitution or some other Constitution shall obtain the consent of the people of Kansas, neither in the eyes of God or man do they owe it any allegiance, and would be justified before both in resisting it to the bitter end.'

Democratic Meeting at Chicago.—Chicago, March 31.—A meeting was held, last night for the purpose of endorsing the national Administration, but it proved a failure. The anti-Lecomptonites, being either stronger in number, or in voice, refused to allow the speakers for the Administration to proceed.

☞ The New York Examiner sums up the result of the revivals, ascertained from its correspondents and exchanges for the last five weeks, as over twenty thousand conversions, which is exclusive of the large number not specified, and other large numbers not publicly mentioned at all.

☞ A paper has been in circulation, during the present week, among the clergymen of Chicago pledging them to reccommend to their respective congregations a meeting on Saturday 'for the purpose of beseeching the Almighty to interpose in the struggle now going on in Washington, and prevent the consummation of the Kansas iniquity.'

SURRENDER OF BILLY BOWLEGS.—The Madison *Messenger* has reliable information that *Billy Bowlegs* 'has surrendered his sword, and is now at Tampa with his whole party, waiting the consummation of arrangements now being made to be transferred to the West. It is said the old gentleman, was in a shocking ragged condition when he presented himself at Tampa.' It would seem that the Cow Boy's didn't give *Billy* much time to attend to his toilet.

☞ A destructive conflagration occurred at Clearfield, Pa., on the 25th inst. A stable upon the lot of W. A. Wallace, Esq., occupied by the Tyrone and Clearfield Stage Company, was discovered to be on fire, and from it the flames spread to and consumed the extensive stabling connected with the Mansion House, and Clearfield Hotel, and also seven buildings occupied for stores, offices and shops; the buildings of W. A. Wallace, Esq., and B. Spackman.

☞ The canal is now in full operation. Boats are loading coal at this place.

THE UNION STILL SAFE.

GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE SLAVE MARKET.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DEFEAT OF LECOMPTON.

Washington, Thursday, April 1 1858.

The final struggle on Lecompton attracted an immense crowd to the House this morning. Never have I seen the floor so full or the members in so much commotion as when the Speaker's rap called them to order, as the minute hand of the Hall clock indicated the hour of noon. Everybody was standing talking to somebody else, except Mr Giddings, who, with his gray head thrown back, was reclining in his chair, contemplating the scene with the air of a man who had seen stormier times than this, and was not to be disturbed by a passing squall like this Lecompton flurry; and Gen. Quitman, who sat as usual, quietly reading, the impersonation of dignity, gravity and propriety, wholly unmoved by the tumult around him; and lastly, Eli Thayer, who, with his head on his breast and his hands in his pockets, was pacing up and down the side of the hall with the air of a conspirator whose hour for action is close at hand.

Active among the throng were the leading Senators on both sides, of whom Mr. Bigler was particularly conspicuous in his efforts to strengthen the wavering and reclaim the erring. I did not notice any Cabinet officers on the floor this morning. Their interference on previous occasions has been so much noticed by the press that I suppose they have grown shy of showing themselves.

The Speaker's nerves of his temper were evidently out of order. He rapped with uncommon vehemence, in his efforts to subdue the buzz in the House. "Gentlemen will come to order! Gentlemen will take their seats! "Conversation is too loud in the hall! The "Chair will call gentlemen by their names if "they do not take their seats!" Still the buzz continued. Groups gathered around Stephens, and around Montgomery, Grow, Gilmer and other leading men. Again the Speaker rapped and chided his unruly flock. Nothing could keep down the excitement. Some ordinary business was hurried over until the hour of one arrived, the hour for taking up the Lecompton question. All eyes were turned to the centre of the hall, to the seat of Stephen's, who was already on his feet, looking at a distance like one of the pages a little taller than his fellows. He paused a moment as Col. Harris of Illinois, his deathly pale, corpse-like countenance looking still whiter and more ghastly from the blackness of his beard and hair, was brought into the hall and placed reclining in his seat, a striking spectacle of energy and resolution triumphat over disease and suffering.

The gentleman from Georgia, responded the Speaker, Stephens proceeded to move that the Senate Kansas bill be taken up. It was accordingly read a first time The second reading was proposed. Mr. Gidding, in a moment, was on his feet, saying, "I object."—This fairly opended the ball.

The vote was taken on the question, Shall the Senate bill be rejected? It was decided in the negative by a vote of 95 yeas to 137 Nays. All the Republicans and three Douglas Democrats (Harris of Illinois, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and one other) voted in the affirmative. The bill was read a second time. Stephens who then had the floor then said that he understood that the opponents of the bill had a substitute to offer. He had intended to speak, but would give way to allow the substitute to be offered. Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania offered the substitue—the Crittenden amendment with some modifications which had been made at the suggestion of the Republicans. Gen. Quitman of Mississippi then offered, as an amendment to the substitute, the original bill, divested of Paugh's amendment. This was voted down—Yeas 72, Nays 160.—The question was then taken on Montgomery's motion It was carried—Yeas 120, Nays 112. The crowded galleries burst into loud applause Mr. Keitt rose, shaking his head with rage, and moved that that the galleries be cleared, but was finally mollified, and the offence was suffered to pass with a rebuke from the Speaker. The bill was put upon its final passage and passed by the same vote—a majority of eight against Lecompton. The House immediately adjourned. The defeat of the Administration was enough for one day; for the nerves of both friends and foes.

☞ Ex-Governor Polk, of Missouri, in the recent Kansas debate in the U. S. Senate, alluded sarcastically to the New England emigrants who first went to Kansas, as carrying all their worldly goods in carpet bags. The St. Louis Intelliger, thereupon, remarks that, when Polk himself first landed on the shores of the Mississippi, he had not even a carpet bag to call his own. He has, probably, forgotten this fact, in his latter prosperity and swaggering insolence. Of such stuff as this are Senators made.

NEW LIQUOR BILL.—The House had up the New Liquor bill, on Wednesday last, as reported by the select committe. A correspondent of the Ledger says:—"The first two or three sections passed second reading without amendment. A number were proposed and voted down. There is a majority in the House determined to pass the bill as it came from the committee. This measure has been forced upon the Legislature by the liquor interests, and will be put through with the argument that it was a revenue; that the sale of liquor cannot be restrained, and that the the most should be made out of it. The Liquor dealers have their own way now, but they should beware of arousing the feeling of prohibition, which has but lately been quieted.

☞ Read new advertisements.

Senator Bigler in the Witness Box.

Forney's *Press* of the 15th inst, says:—Senator BIGLER seems ambitious to ventilate his consistency upon the Kansas question. Senator BRODERICK put several pertinent queries to the honorable gentleman a few days ago, which, according to the telegraph reports occasioned a 'visible tremor' in the Pennsylvania Senator.

We trust that the intrepid Senator from California will call our model representative in the highest council chamber of the nation to the witness stand again. Let Senator BRODERICK proceed to the direct examination in chief, by propounding to the honorable gentleman these important interrogatories:

Did you not, Senator BIGLER, boldly assert when in Kansas last summer, that if the *whole* of the Lecompton Constitution were not submitted to a fair vote of the people, you would, whenever that instrument came to Congress, 'vote to kick it out?'

Did you not distinctly assert that JOHN CALHOUN had made to you the proposition to submit merely the slavery clause, and that this infamous proposal you had denounced on the spot, as well as in Philadelphia on your return?

If the Senator from California wishes substantial evidence to sustain the accusations involved in these searching inquiries, *the proof is ready, and at hand*. Though to the Senator from Pennsylvania, the sensation of turning State's evidence may naturally produce a tremor, under the circumstances, still the cause of justice imperatively demands that he should, however reluctantly, assume the position, and tell 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIDDINESS AND HEADACHE.—These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various circulations; hence, a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next; if the systems are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of his free almanacs, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how this medicine was introduced.

Beware of a counterfeit of these Pills.—yellow wrappers. All genuine are in blue wrappers, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25 cents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

☞ As an example of the estimation in which [illegible] and other judicials and writers on law, &c., in this country, we will give a letter received by Prof. De Grath from John Livingston, Esq., Editor of the well known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadway New York, a word of such testimany is of more weight among the best classes of the country than volumes from unknown sources:

GIRARD HOUSE, Phila., May 7th, 1856.

Prof. Charles De Grath—I freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among among the most wonderful remedies of modern times. At the earnest reduest of a lady who alleged she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack medicine and a catch-penny humbug. But a trial convinces me that it does possess a magic power, and its use will prove a blessing to suffering humanity.

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so swollen and painful, that I could not turn my head.

After using, without success, everything prescribed by my physician, I last evening tried your Electric Oil. This morning I am well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous. Yours very truly,

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Editor Monthly Law Magazine,
157 Broadway & 120 W. 14th St., N. Y.

Mr. Livingston belongs to the old wealthy and highly respectable families of the first settlers of New York. Any one can address him on the Subject of the above letter, which will be answered with pleasure.

Caution.—There are numerous imitations sprung up on the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must must beware. They are worthless.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Woods Hair Restorative, and pronounced it to be just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances too, who were gray headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it. This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear gray headed, to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far I will tell them a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia.—Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses; on one or two occasions, for sick headache and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if anything ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.