Huntingdon Journal.

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

WM. BREWSTER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, February 9, 1859

A NAKED LIE.

The American says we stole a copy of its paper week before last, in order to comment on an article it contained. On the occasion referred to, the American, as we can prove, was left at our office by the carrier, before nine o'clock in the morning and was served to its town subscribers before ten o'clock. We can also prove that our form was not made up that day until several hours after the American came to us by its own carrier, and we did not get ready to strike off our paper till in the afternoon. Bearing these facts in mind, let the reader further observe that the only notice we took of any thing in that day's American, *was comprised in less than three lines*, and some idea may be formed of the utter recklessness with which the dirty scribblers for the American fabricate and fulminate their slanders. A friend at our elbow suggests that this baseless and absurd charge against us, of stealing a copy of the American, may have been the offspring of a disturbed imagination, excited by the ever-present fear that justice might yet overtake the miserable accuser who stole our Pack-Book some fifteen months ago. We, however, incline to the belief that he lied on this occasion, as he had done on hundreds of other occasions—simply because he loves falsehood and is incapable of speaking the truth.

A SAD STORY.

On last Thursday William Nevlin, residing at Petersburg, was told that his brother Thomas, of this place, had fallen down dead in the middle of the street, and that it was necessary for him to come down and make some preparations for his burial. He immediately stopped his work, and in company with his father and another brother, hastened down to learn for themselves if the story was true. When they arrived, they learned that the story was false, and that Thomas was in the possession of good health, attending to his daily labors.

Pleased and gratified that Thomas was still alive, they determined to celebrate the event by imbibing large quantities of liquor, which proved fatal to William, as

The father and other son went home, some time after they had gone, William started homeward. It seems that he reached the Huntingdon dam, unable to proceed any further. By some means he managed to warm himself, which was granted him. After he had sufficiently warmed himself as he alleged, he left about 10 o'clock at night, with the avowed intention of reaching home before morning. Nothing was heard of him till the next morning, when a watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad discovered him lying on a bank near the Railroad almost dead. He was removed to the house at which he had warmed himself, where all the assistance possible was rendered him, but all efforts proved ineffectual. In a short time he expired. He was buried on Saturday.

BOISTEROUS—The conduct of certain young *men (?)* who at least call themselves men, on last Friday night. The vulgar songs—the unearthly blasts upon old worn out boat horns, were in painful contrast to the mild manner in which young men usually *serenade* those who have joined themselves in the holy bands of matrimony.—But nothing else could be expected, as our town is proverbial for the vulgar manner of complimenting a newly married couple. We trust upon a future occasion, those who take pride in manifesting their desires for the future welfare and happiness of the bride and groom, will confine themselves within the bounds of common decency, at least.

LARCENY,—On last Tuesday, William Coble was committed to jail on charge of larceny. Several articles that had mysteriously disappeared from their owners, were found in his possession. Since Coble has been lodged in jail, Daniel Pope, William Bodley and Thomas Nevlin have suddenly disappeared, implicating them very strongly as accomplices with Coble. Great endeavors are being made by the officers of the law, to secure the above named gentlemen

AN ELOPEMENT.—One day last week the daughter of a respectable citizen in the upper end of the county, eloped with an Irishman. The young girl who is (about fifteen years of age), in company with her gallant and promised husband, secretly left the parental roof, about 11 o'clock at night, and hastening to Altoona where they were married. The kind father mistrusting that all was not right, followed the loving pair, and arrived at Altoona, too late to hear the words! "And if any one can show just cause why *they* may not be lawfully joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter, forever hold his peace."

Three Mill Tax.

We notice a number of our exchanges, especially those along the Juniata, are earnestly discussing this question. We all assert that it is not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that pays this tax, but that it is paid by the shippers of local freight and the consumers of that freight. Thus whilst the Company pay directly into the State Treasury $250,000,00 in the shape of a three mill tax, they fully indemnify themselves by assessing a considerably larger amount of toll on all merchandise carried to and from the various points between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This access of toll to the full extent of the three mill tax, falls, of course, partly on shippers, but principally on consumers. Hence it is contended by these writers, that the whole burden of the tax rests on a small portion of the people of the State whereas it should be borne by all. As evidence to the truth of their position, they call attention to the fact that the Company do not seek a repeal of the tax; but being fully indemnified, in the manner above stated, they are comparatively indiferent, feeling assured that the real sufferers will, in time, demand a corrective. This corrective, it is alledged, consists simply in a repeal of the tax with a distinct proviso in the repealing act, that the Company shall make an equivalent reduction on way-freight, that is, reduce the toll on every article in such proportion that the aggregate reduction shall be equall to the repealed tax.

We have given only the principal position of the articles we have read in our exchanges. We have neither time nor space to give the facts and arguments advanced to illustrate and sustain these positions. Nor have we formed any conclusive opinion on the subject. We doubt, however, wether the Railroad Company would accept of a release from the three mill tax on the conditions proposed. In an other column we give a legal opinion on the constitutionality of this tax, which demands as we have no doubt it will receive, serious attention.

HORSE-STEALING.

On the night of the 26th ult., a valuable mare was stolen from the stable of James Morgan, in Cromwell township. The thief was pursued and arrested near Mercersburg, Franklin county, and lodged in the Chambersburg jail. His name is John Davenport. His family resides at Bell's Furnace, Shirley twp., where he stole, on the same night, a saddle and bridle from David Etnier. On Saturday of last week, the unfortunate man was lodged in the jail of this county to await his trial.

THANKS.—John Covode, M. C. has our thanks for a Document containing the Exports and Imports, as showing the relative advancement of every nation in wealth, strength, and Independence.

Schell of the Senate, and Wigton of the House has our thanks for valuable public Documents.

was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Fostoria, Blair Co., on Thursday night, immediately after the departure of the Emigrant train going west. When last heard from he was walking alongside the cars, since been found.

Our Book Table.

HALL'S JOUNAL OF HEALTH—for February is now before us. Its contents are, Consumption—Its cure, Cellars, Careworn, Poverty, disease and crime, Suicidal Women, Make a Brick, Warming Churches, Encouragement. A little kills, Broken Bones, Locating for life, Premature Decline, Nature & Revelation, &c.

Also Just Published, *Health and Disease*, by W. W. Hall, M. D., bound in muslin. Sent free of postage on receipt of $1. Address Hall's Journal of Healt, H. B. Price, Publisher, New York.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The February number of this popular agricultural journal is received. In the Agricultural Department, this month, we find *fourteen* articles written expressly for the *Genesee Farmer*. The Horticultural Department occupies fourteen pages, and is usually interesting and beautifully illustrated. In the Ladies' department we have twenty one original domestic receipts, contributed to the *Farmer* by experienced housekeepers. Terms 50 cts a year; or we will give the Huntingdon Journal and Genesee Farmer one year for $1,87½ Address Joseph Harris, Publisher and Proprietor. Rochester. N Y.

HUMPHREY'S JOURNAL.—This is e semi-monthly publication by S. D, Humphrey. This is one of the oldest and best periodicals in the world devoted to Daguerreotpye, Photography and science and arts pertaining to Heliography. Send $2 to S. D. Humphrey, 37 Lispenard Street New York, and he will send you the work regularly.

General News.

New Federal Appointments.

[*From the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.*)

We have been shown to-day several telegrams from Washington, to the effect that Judge Samuel W. Black has been appointed by President Buchanan to be Governor of Nebraska, and Col. William McCandless, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Judge Irwin lately resigned. The Senate, we presume, will immediately confirm the nominations. No possible exception could be taken to either of them, and both will give unusual satisfaction in this community.

Judge Black is widely known, and universally popular in this State. He was generally considered the most promising and successful criminal lawyer of the Pittsburgh bar, and during his breif occupation of the beach in Nebraska, has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people."

Col. McCandless has hosts of warm and devoted friends here, and everywhere where he is known. We congratulate him most heartily and sincerely on his success.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

Duvall was found guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. It will be recollected he killed Fischer a german tavern keeper, some months ago.

A Boy Carried over Niagara Falls.

We learn from the railroad men that an adopted son of Mr. Gibbs, foreman in the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, was taken over the cataract on Sturday afternoon last. The victim was a promising little boy, about eleven years of age, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

The Niagara Falls Paper Mill is situated on Bath Island, between Goat Island and the main land, and the machinery is driven by water power.

On Saturday afternoon a number of men were engaged in clearing away the ice which obstructed the flow of water in the race, and Mr. Gibbs' boy was playing about the vicinity.

In one place the race is spanned by a narrow foot bridge of plank, destitute of a railing or other protection on either side, and somehow, in crossing this, he lost his balance, and fell into the water. The current was very strong, and in an instant the child was carried out through the bulkhead at the tail end of the race, and precipitated some ten feet into the foaming flood, a short distance above the bridge connecting the two islands.

The rapids were full of floating blocks of ice, and mingled with these the poor little fellow was carried down the stream. Help could not be afforded, and the horrified spectators watched him till he was lost to sight. He was observed to raise his hand once, as if to remove something from his face, and that was all. The distance from the race to the fall cannot be much over fifty rods, and the fatal leap was not long delayed. It is not probable that any vestige will ever be discovered of the remains. The remorseless vortex beneath the falls seldom returns to land anything comitted to its mysterious depths.—*Rochester American.*

The Salt Lake Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The Salt Lake mail of the 15th ultimo reached St. Joseph on the 31st, six days ahead of the contract time.

The U. S. District Court had adjourned.

The Legislature was still in session, but nothing of importance had been done.

Major Copening, the contractor for the Salt Lake and Placerville route, arrived here last night en route to Washington. He is only seventeen days from Salt Lake, and expects to reach Washington within nineteen days. He left Utah in the dead of winter to test the practibility of the route. He thinks that the trip ere long, will be one of more pleasure by mean of crossing the mountains in the sleighs, and that the travel from the Pacific will be over this route.

Bank Robbery and Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 4, '59

The Branch of the Union Bank at Jackson, Tenn, was robbed of a large amount of specie and paper money last night, and the clerk murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been discovered.

Ipecacuanha and Delirium Tremens.

The jail physician at Chicago has had one hundred cases of delerium tremens the past year, of which only four proved fatel. Of his manner of treatment the doctor says; 'Ipecacuanha, which I have tried in thirty-six cases I found most remarkably successful, quieting the nerveous system, exciting the appetite, acting on secretions, and uniformly producing sleep. When a case not of too long standing I give it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards I give from fifteen to eighteen grains every other hour. Connected with this frequently drink strong beef tea, without any alcholic stimulants."

THE TONNAGE TAX.

We have been favored with the opinion of William A. Stokes, Esq. upon the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a more complete demonstration of the illegality of his enactment than his argument supplies, it would be difficult to exhibit. Starting with the provisions of the federal constitution which refer to this subject, the learned writer has shown, both from the cotemporaneous veiws expressed by the framers of this instrument in their comments upon these clauses, and from the judicial interpretation placed upon them by the great jurists who have sail on the highest court of the nation, that this tax as unsound in law, as it is illiberal in principle and short sighted in policy. The industry of Mr. Stokes has enabled him to prove, satisfactory, that, however discordant the views of the statecmen of the day were upon most matters which fell under their discussion, a rare degree of unanimity prevailed as to the great defects of the commercial policy of the States of the confederation, and as to the necessity of investing Congress with the power of regulating this subject.

The chief source of the embarrassments that threatened the very existance of the United States was their independence on commercial subjects, and upon the propriety of general and uniform regulations in this respect there was absolute unity of opinion. A prominent debater observed, "that it was well known that the different States then pursued different systems of duties in regard to each other, and that by this, and for want of general laws of prohibition through the Union, we had not secured even our own domestic traffic, that passed from State to State, which was contrary to the policy of every nation on earth. *Some nations had no other commerce.*" There, then being the crying evils of the old system, and this being the unanimous sentiment of the body that was called upon to devise a remedy for them, the clauses which are now found in the constitution were consequently adopted. One of them, in plain terms, prohibits any State, without the consent of Congress from *laying any duty on tonnage*; and a most successful part of Mr. Stokes' argument is to show that this word as used, though originally considered to apply to tonnage of water craft, has as direct an application to the conveyance of merchandise over a railroad or a transit over land.

Thus it is said in the opinion:—"No discrimination was made between the application of the word to inland streams and the ocean. Wherefore the mode of transit can make no change in the legal aspect of the case. Railroads and canals there were then none. But Washington had already suggested a equal to unite the Chesapeake with the Ohio. Canals were known as means of transport, likely to be constructed, but no exception was made in regard to them. If an artificial water communication, is within the purview of the constitution an artificial iron communication, or any other species by which transportation is effected is certainly so, also. Tonnage carried by any means whatever, from State to State, or from abroad, is equally within the terms and intent of the constitution." This objection seems, therefore, completely refuted, as well as is another, more specious in its appearance, which will be noticed.

The supporters of this tax contend that as this duty is not levied upon the merchandise or its owners, but upon the company, it is but, in effect, the consideration paid by the company for its charter. But Mr. Stokes lays bare the fallacy of this argument, and demonstrates by the clearest logic, that the company is but an instrument in the hands of the State for the collection of this duty imposed upon the property that passes over the road belonging to it. Nay, the State may even collect this duty without the intervention of the company at all, as an examination of the different sections of the Act of Assembly clearly shows; and it thus plainly results that this impost concerns the State and the tonnage, and not the company. "But," as the writer observes, "no evasion can confer impunity to do that which, by the language or the scope of the constitution is forbidden." And this leads him to an examination in detail of the different decisions of the supreme Court of the United States upon this subject. Want of space of course forbids our following Mr. Stokes through his admirable review of the cases in which this interesting question has been variously presented. The result of them may, however, be stated, and a few citations given which exhibit a masterly criticism upon these clauses of the constitutino and are deeply imbued with political wisdom. The principle to be extracted from these adjudications may be said to be that no tax may be levied by a State in any form that will defeat the purpose which the constitution had in view, however important this right of taxation may appear to the government by which it is sough, to be exercised, and, notwithstanding its prohibition, may come in conflict with the State's power to tax persons and property within its territory. Although it may be conceeded that the words of the prohibition ought not to be pressed to their utmost extent, and that sound principles of construction ought to restrain all Courts from carrying them beyond the object intended to be secured by the constitution, yet the acknowledged power of a State to tax its own citizens, or their property within its territory, must not be used so as to obstruct the free course of a power given to Congress. A few passages from the admirrble judgement of C. J. Marshall, in Brown vs. the State of Maryland, 12 Wheaton, 419, in which this doctrine is enforced, will, no doubt, be most acceptable to our readers, as presenting in clear and nervous language, the evils of the old system, and the value of the constitutional remedy, and showing, by way of illustration of the case then under consideration, how directly the imposition of a duty like the tonnage tax in our own State would interfere with the powers surrendered to the Federal government, for the common weal. "Why are they (the States) retrained from imposing these duties? Plainly because, in the general opinion, the interest of all would be best promoted by placing that whole subject under the controll of Congress. Whether the prohibition to lay imposts or duties on imports or exports proceeded from an apprehension that the power might be so exercised as so disturb that equality among the States, which was generally advantageous, or that harmony between them which it was desirable to preserve—it is plain that the object would be as completely defeated by a power to tax the article in the hands of the importer the instant it was landed, as by a power to tax it while entering in port. Conceeding to the full extent which is required, that every State would in its legislation on that subject provide judiciously for its own interests, it cannot be conceded that each would respect the interests of others. A duty on imports is a tax on the article, which is paid by the consumer. The great importing States would thus levy a tax on the non importing States which would not be less a tax because their interest would afford ample security against its ever being so heavy as to expel commerce from their ports. *This would necessarily produce countervailing measures on the part of those States whose situation was less favorable to importation. For this, among other reasons, the whole power of laying duties on imports was, with a single and slight exception, taken from the States.*" And again—"The taxing power of the States must have some limits. It cannot interfere with the regulations of commerce. If the State may tax their territory, what shall restrain them from taxing goods in their transit route through the State, from one port to another, for the purpose of re-exportation? *Or what shall restrain a State from taxing imports for the purpose of traffic, or from taxing the transportation of articles passing from the State itself to another State, for commercail purposes?* These cases are all within the sovern power of taxation, but would obviously derange the measures of Congress to regulate commerce, and affect materially the purpose for which that power was given." Let the sciolist in political ethics ponder well these words of the no less enlighened statesman than jurist, and reflect that, independently of the manifest illegality of the imposition of such burthens upon the internal trade of the country, they will inevitably lead to the application of the *lex talionis*, a remedy unfortunate, so grateful to the wounded feelings of self interests, that it is more eagerly resorted to than deliberately considered as to its power to react upon the party adopting it. We cannot omit quoting, in this connection, the following passage from the opinion: "Pennsylvania is one of the greatest portals of the west She refuses access, except on payment of tribute She invites retaliation Let it be but once commenced, and her vast trade to the valley of the Mississeppi must be speedily annihilated Hemmed by other States, she is at the mercy of them all, for what she can do, they may do in asserting the legality of the tonage tax, she gives impunity to adverse taxation on her own produce and people"

That the law remains as expounded by Marshall, is satisfactorily shown in conclusion, by Mr Stokes, as the present Cheif Justice of the national Supreme Court, concurs in the rule laid down; although at the advocate of the State of Maryland he had argued and persuaded himself that the law pronounced unconstitutional was a valid enactment The application of the decision to the case in hand is so directly and clearly enforced that no one can peruse the argument without yielding to assent to its correctness What is the remedy against this unconstutional legistation, and how it may be enforced, is a question of technical law considered by Mr Strokes at the close of his opinion, in brief and clear terms we trust however that this question may never require the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States; but that the legislature will no longer hesitate as to the repeal of a law which is not only in opposition to the dictates of an enlightened commercial policy, and to the known wishes of the mercantile community, but as Mr Stokes has shown, is in plain violation of the fundamental law of the land

DEATH OF AGNES COLEGATE.—Mrs. Colgate died at her residence, on Friday evening last, under the following circumstances:—During the day previous, desiring to go to Mr. Turner's, about a mile distant, she set out alone; becoming faint on the way, sank to the ground, where she lay at a fence by the way side, for the space of probably six hours. When found in the evening, she was entirely unconscious, and remained in a state of insensibility until the time of her death.

The deceased has for a long time been a resident of Cromwell, formerly Shirley township; was for many years a widow; aged about 76 years; leaving a large family of children, children's children and great grand children.

TRUE.—Sir Walter Scoot declared that these four lines, by Robert Burns, were worth a thousand romances:—

Had we never lov'd sae kindly—
Had we never lov'd sae blindly—
Never met—or never parted—
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The details of the Mexican news by the steamship Tennessee, at New Orleans, is received.

It is stated at Vera Cruz that Gen. Miramon would not accept the Presidency, but declare in favor of the restoration Zuloaga and the Tacubaya Constitution. This, it is stated, would cause Robles to pronounce in favor of the Liberals.

Juarez as well Miramon was much pressed for money.

It was the universal opinion among the foreigners, that if the United States would declare for Juarez, the moral effect would be so great as to place that party in power within sixty days.

The following is a summary of the war movements on the Pacific side:

Mazatlan had yielded to the besieging forces.

Camano had not taken Cuernavaca, but had fallen back to Yantepec unpursued. Only five hundred of his troops were engaged with Miramon at San Joachim.

From San Luis the news is that Blanco and Coronado, having effected a union with the army at Zacatecas, were before the city with three thousand men, and that Miramon's brother had been sent from Guadalajara to its relief with a force of six hundred. It was believed, however, that the garrison would succumb before he got there. Coronado, it was stated, had twenty-two hundred riflemen and nine cannon.

The Reactionists were still concentrated at Orizava.

Cordova had been evacuated.

The Constitutionalists, under Gen. Trejo, represent their cause as prosperous, and that the people are flocking to their standard, while their leaders talk loudly of victory. On the contrary, the Reactionists are equally confident and threaten a descent on Vera Cruz.

NO LONGER A DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Senator Douglas' organ, at Washington, "*The States*," declares in a recent leader that there is no longer a Democratic party, and cities, in proof of its assertion, the dissension between Prssident Buchanan and Secretary Cass on the question of Squatter Sovereignty, between Buchanan and Floyd on the question of the Pacific Railroad; and between Buchanan and Cobb on the Tariff question. It says that on no single issue is there concord in the party and asserts that the confusion of Babel was not equal to the present discords of the Democracy. *The States* being understood to express the views of Judge Douglas, the article attracts great attention.

HAUNTED HOUSE.—They have near Millersburg, in this county, a "lion" in the shape of a haunted House. According to report, ghostly appearances are seen "at the dead and stilly hour of night," spectres in white robes move noiselessly along the rooms. Several parties have been on the watch to unravel the mystery but thus far, we learn, without success.

How the Imported Africans Work.

Two of the Congo negroes brought to Georgia, in the yacht Wanderer, have been smuggled into Mississippi. They are on a plantation bordering on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Canton and Durant. We saw them, says the editor of the Vicksburg *Sun*. They are in the possession of a very genteel looking gentleman named Montigue. He says they are obedient, and when encouraged

[illegible] published at Danville, in this State, relates the circumstances of a horrible tragedy, which occured one night lost week. A farmer hearing a noise in his stable, immediately dressed himself and seizing a club, proceeded to the scene of action; he found his stable door open and two men inside. He listened and heard one of them remark, "he could not get the bit in his (horse's) mouth." He immediately stepped to the door and inquired who was there. This query was responded to on the part of thieves by the presentation of a pistol to his breast but, before he had time to fire the farmer dealt him a blow over the head; which almost instantly killed him. The other thief made himself scarce. There was about $400 found on the body of the dead man, but nothing affording a clue to his identity.

The corn crop of the United States in 1850 was 592,325,612 bushels. Of this 11,000,000 bushels were used for distilling purposes.

AN AFFRAY.—took place last night at the Broad Top House, in this place between Wm. Sturtsman, Jos. Thompson and John Swivel. Jos. Thompson kicked the dog which occasioned some angry words, and the throwing of a poker by Sturtsman at Swivel, which broke his arm Swivel in return discharged a pisiol at Sturtsman which he narrowly escaped.

Kansas and Oregon are our children, and are asking to be admitted into the united family, but we are trying to get Cuba, a stranger, in preference to our own flesh and blood.

Answer to the unlucky Hatter.

In almost every case the first impression is, that the hatter lost $50 besides the hat, though it is evident he was paid for the hat, and had he kept the $8 he needed only to have borrowed $42 additional to redeem the note.

The Marker woman's Puzzle.

A market woman bougt 120 apples at two for a cent, and 120 more of another sort, at three for a cent, but not liking her bargain, she mixed them together and sold them out again at five for two cents, thinking she should get the same sum; but on counting her money, she found, to her surprise, that she had lost four cents. How did this happen?

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain piece and parcel of land situated in Dublin tp, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Spitzer, land formerly owned by James Walker, dec'd., and othsrs; more particularly described by the courses and distances of the same in the order of sale aforesaid, and containing

10 ACRES and 22 PERCHES,

unimproved.

The aforesaid parcel of land will be sold as the real estate of MARY and SUSANNAH WALKER late of the township and county aforesaid dec. who died intestate, and is the same land devised them jointly in fee by their father David Walker dec.

The terms of sale are cash on the final confirmation of said sale.

DAVID WELCH,
Administrator of
Mary & Susannah Walker dec.

Jan. 9th. 1849-3t

A GOOD ONE.—The N. Y. *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent tells the following good saying of Thaddeus Stevens the Republican representative elect from Mr. Buchanan's district:—

"A gentleman was referring, in presence of Thaddeus Stevens, to the possibility of Mr. Buchanan turning against the South for the purpose of retrieving his lost fortunes in Pennsylvania, and asked Mr. Stevens what he thought would be the result. Mr. Stevens replied that there would be no trouble about that, as the South could reclaim him any time under the Fugitive Slave Law! The inquirer seemed perfectly satisfied."

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We have recorded two disastrous fires within the last week. Another occurred yesterday morning in Turbett township, Juniata county, consuming the tannery of John Moffit. The establishment was insured for $3,00 in the Perry county mutual company.

The democratic Senators at Washington have held a caucus; and resolved that it is inexpedient at present to change the tarifl.

A Row occurred in a jury room at Pittsburg. They stood eleven against one on a knotty case, when the one becoming insolent and giving the lie to an old man, he was put through in good style. Three broken chairs were found in the jury room, and there were other evidences of a general muss.

AN OHIO paper says that at Mantua, Portage county in that State, Mr. Valentine Perkins, aged 45 years, has lost the use of every joint in his body, save those of two fingers and two toes. Perfect ossification has taken place. His jaws have been set for thirty years, and he is fed through an apertune made by the removal of two front teeth. He has a good appetite.

Odd.—A man named McKinney was hired at Waterford, Me., to dig a grave and make a coffin for another man named Jones. But, previous to the interment, the relatives of Jones appeared and the corpse was removed for interment in a distant churchyard. Thus the grave dug by McKinney remained open. And now comes the strange part of the chapter of strange incidents. McKinney while riding a few days since, was thrown and killed. His coffin was made of the plank sawed by his own hands, on which the lifeless body of Jones had reposed; and he was buried in the grave which he had dug for Jones. Thus is presented the unusual phenomenon of a man who sleeps that sleep that knows no waking had dug.

Mr Henry W. Funk, of the vicinity of Wanesboro', Franklin County, sold a mammoth steer one day last week, to Abraham Burr & Co, for the sum of $425—Some six or eight weeks ago this steer weighed upwards of 3100 pounds. His weight may yet be increased it is supposed to 4000 pounds.

GENERAL SCOTT is receiving a variety of honors in New Orleans. Among other distinctions conferred upon him, the following is related by the New Orleans *Delta*:—"The day that General Scott arrived in the city, being in a crowd at the St. Charles Hotel, some one who was next to him asked permission to carry his overcoat. The General unsuspectingly handed it over, and has not had the pleasure of seeing it since."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston traveler says the friends of Senator Wilson were well pleased with what the gentleman said in his his speech on the Pacific Railroad, but even more with what he did not say.

PRICE OF A LEGISLATOR'S HEAD.—U. S Marshal Robinson broke the head of a representive to the Indiana Legislature, named Colgrove. The jury found him guilty, and the court fined him $36 95 for the fun.

There's a story current in which "Sam-medary" figures. "His Excellency" went into a barber's shop at Lecompton to get shaved. The barber is a black man, and belongs to Judge Eilmore, for ours, as Buchanan says, is a slave soil.

Sam.—"I'll shave by the month.'

Barber.—"Don't know, massa, 'bout that.

Sam:—" Why not, Tom."

Barber.—"Kase, massa, 'you Gubunurs stay mighty shor time in Kansas. I can't trust you for four weeks. Too long a tyme for people of your color."

Of course, Governor Medary paid up; there was no help for it.

WE NOTICE that a bill has been introduced into the Senate of this State to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes under twenty dollars. Will anybody be good enough to tell us what advantage is to be gained from such a bill. In the present plethora of silver coin, five and ten dollar notes are a very great accommodation. We believe that nine out of every ten men prefer them to gold and silver, on account of their greater convenience.

Political.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the fourth of March

News Items.

The Delaware Lottery Grant has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The next Ohio State Fair is to be held at Zanesville on the 20th, 21st. 22d, and 23d days of September.

The Freemasons of Virginia intend to erect a splendid temple at Richmond.

It is stated in the Buffalo *Commercial* that there are fifty-three steam canal boats built and in process of construction for the coming season of navigation on the Erie Canal.

The U. S. Senators are dissatisfied with their new hall. Whenever there is a shower, the noise of the rain falling upon the roof is so great they cannot hear.

The Michigan Legislature have before them a bill donating six hundred and forty acres of land to a Mrs Rogers, because she blessed her husband recently with four children at a birth—three girls and one boy. This is encouraging to the ladies who engage in *literary* pursuits.

Poor Mexico now has five Presidents, or at least five men backed by military power, each of whom thinks that he alone can rescue her from the gulf of ruin to which she is hastening.

Lieutenant Maury, of the United States Navy, has been complimented by the French government, with the Order of the Legion of Honor, as a tribute to his valuable services.

The population of California, according to the best estimetes, amounts to 600,000; When the next apportionment comes to be made, the State will have six members of Congress.

In Kansas, the Legislature is in session at Lawrence. The Secretary of the territory having refused to furnish the members with a copy of the statutes, the House declaired it contempt and had him arrested and arraigned for the offence. He, however, purged himself of the contempt and was let off. The spring emigration to Pike's Peak gold mines is already arriving in Kansas.

A person, named John Hartman, just from the Mountain gold mines in Kansas, published a letter in the Leavenworth Times, saying that he dug $3000 of gold in twenty-five days.

A verdict was rendered in the Supreme Judicial Court to-day against the Boston and Worcester Railroad for $22,000 damages, awarded to Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw, whose husband was killed, and she herself injured some years ago by the train coming in contact with plaintiff's carriage

Mr. John B. Anderson has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. We have not heard who is to be Mr. Anderson's successor at Altoona. *Har. Tel.*

A party of hunters out in Red River Valley, in three week's time, killed six hundred buffaloes and sent the meat into Selkirk for fall use. Another party of eight, in the same length of time, killed two thousand two hundred, the meat being dried for future use, and the skins selling for two dollars each.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Hon. A. H. Reeder is spoken of by some of the Bepublicans in connection with the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania by that party in 1860.

Counterfeit silver coin, continue to circulate largely in this community and throughout the country, of various denominations. We are satisfied that there is a "mint" somewhere in Harrisburg, and the exercise of an ordinary degree of vigilance and tact on the part of the Constables could not fail to discover its exact locality.—*Har. Tel.*

[illegible] yesterday elected Sanderson, Democrat, Mayor, by seven majority over his republican opponent. The vote was very heavy.

The editor of the *National Democrat*, a new administration paper started at Cleveland, says his design is to *purify* the Democratic party.

It is said that that the facts will very soon be revealed to show the people that a Massachusetts Democrat invested $16,600 in the election of 1856, to secure the success of Mr. Buchanan, and that he has received, since that event was consummated, about $600,000 out of the Treasury on a live oak contract—$200,000 of which will be clear profit.

The Stephenson county (Illinois Almshouse was burned to the ground, 28th January. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, A. M. One woman, an invalid, was burned to death. The furniture was partly saved. The building was of stone, two stories high, 100 by 50 feet, with a wood L. Loss $5000.

Senator Schindel has introduced into the Senate a bill creating a new Judicial district, to be composed of Lehigh and Carbon counties—detaching Lehigh from Northampton, and Carbon from Wayne, Pike and Monroe.—As the new district is really necessary, and the people of all parties in both counties are in favor of it, we presume it will pass both Houses and become a law.—*Har. Tel.*

Capt. McKinley, formerly the editor of the Holmes County (O.) *Farmer*, and more recently a captain in the Mexican War, died suddenly at Ostego, Wood Co., O., on the Saturday before New Years. He had contracted habits of intemperance in Mexico, and at Ostego, having met with congenial friends, he sat down to play at cards with them, and fell dead with the cards in his hands.—*Columbus Journal.*

The Ebensburg Sentinel, one of the Democratic organs of Cambria, is very decidedly "fernenst the Little Giant. Hear it:

"We say broadly and boldly, that we would rather that the right hand which God gave us should wither, than it should cast a vote for him (Douglas) for the highest or lowest office in the gift of the American people.

Married.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Barnits, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS to Miss MATILDA KIMES, both of Huntingdon.

With the above notice was an abundant supply of cake for the Printer, for which the happy party will accept our thanks, and best wishes for a peaceful prosperous and pleasant journey through life.

On Thursday, the 3d inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Joseph Isenberg to Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. Joseph Morris, of Penn tp.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Holmes, Mr. Thomas C. Ashman to Miss Melissa, eldest daughter of Kenzie L. Green, all of Huntingdon county.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. George Heeter to Miss Reahanrah Hudson, all of Scottsville, Pa.

On Dec. 23d, by Rev. John Moore, at the house of Samuel Isett, Esq, Mt. Etna, Mr. J. K. Sissler to Miss Clarissa C. Davis, all of Yellow Springs, Blair Co.

On Jan. 20th, by the same, at Williamsburg Mr. Ephraim Gerst, of Frankstown, to Miss Anna A. Metz, of Williamsburg, Pa.

On the 3d inst., by the same at Water Street, Mr. George D. Isett to Miss Susan E. Butts, of the former place.

DU VALL'S GALVANIT OIL has done more good, performed more cures, and relcived more pain, than any other medicine in the known world. It has cured a wonderful case of spine disease, in the person of Nancy Ann Marty, Troy, N. Y., and many others could be mentioned.