HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 2, 1839.

TERMS

MUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

The "Journal" will be published every Wednesday morning, at two dollars a year if paid IN ADVANCE, and if not paid within six months, two dollars and a half.
Every person who obtains five subscribers and forwards price of subscription, shall be firmshed with a sixth copy gratuitiously for any very.

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Advertisments not exceeding one square ball be inserted three times for one dollar for every subsequent insertion, 25 ficents per square will be charged:—if no dentite orderd are given as to the time an adverisment is to a continued, it will be kept in till ordeed; but, and charge accordingly.

Twenty-Fifth Congress.

T. IRD SESSION

[Reported for the N. Y. Daily Express.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

As soon as the Journal was read this morning, Mr. Fry, of Pa. asked leave to ofter a resolution, calling on the President of the U. States for information as to the fact whether or not he had sent or order. fact whether or not he had sent or ordered to be sent an armed force to Pennsylvania, with the view of suppressing the
riots at Harrisburg. The resolution further called for all corespondence in the
possession of the President, all the information he had in relation thereto, if not
incompatible with the public interest.

Objections were made to the reception of the resolution.

A motion to suspend the rules was

The yeas and nays were called, and two-thirds of the members were for the introduction of the resolution—ayes 138,

Mr. Biddle, of Penn. was opposed to the resolution. He objected to adding fuel to the flame of public excitement.—Why, he said, add to the excitement which the adoption of this resolution will most assuredly create? Why lift the veil here, which is to expose the folly of our parent at home? Mr. Biddle spoke briefly of the excitement at home, and alluded to some of the causes which had created that excitement.

created that excitement.

Mr. Petriken, of Penn. followed, and said something about the excitement, intimating that the riot had been caused by the Bank, Bankites and the Whig party in Penn. The part taken by the Administration at home he endeavored to excuse. He spoke briefly, but his remarks were heard with difficulty.

Mr. Naylor said he recreated the in

The Speaker said it was not in order to refer to the election of himself to the next Congress.

Mr. Naylor said that the facts of the case were connected with that election.

The Speaker said that it was in order to speak of facts.

Mr. Naylor said I state it as a fact, that the officers of the Government have been the institution of this Dental have

that the officers of the Government have been the instigators of this Pennsylvania meb. I state it as a fact that these offi-cers did make an effort to prevent my election in Pennsylvania. I state it as a fact that the officers of Government have been notoriously connected with this mob.
I state it further as a fact—Here Mr.
Naylor was called to order by the Speaker and one of the members.
Here Mr. Birdsall, of N. Y. moved the previous Question. The motion was not in order.

A metics

A motion was then made to allow Mr.

ber.

Ar. Naylor said he wished to state but facts—facts which would controvert the ground taken by his colleagues, and prove that the first cause of the mob in Pennsylvania, was the infamous attempt made to defeat him from the seat here to which he had been elected by a great majority.

Mr. Naylor was here giving the facts in the case of his election, when

Mr. Naylor was here giving the facts in the case of his election, when Mr. Whittlesey, of Conn. called him to order. Mr. W. stated that it was necessary to attend to other business than that relating to the Governor and the Government of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Naylor asked Mr. W.—much excited—who it was that was responsible for the neglect of more important business? Who had brought forward the resolution before the House? Who had asked a suspension of the Rules? Who had asked a suspension of the Rules? Who had moved the yeas and nays? Who but the friends of the administration, of which the member from Connecticut was one?

Mr. Hopkins, of Va. here called Mr. Naylor to order. The Speaker joined in the call, and said that Mr. Naylor was out of order in replying to Mr. Whit lessy.

Mr. Naylor said, that amidst so many

they would be, the cause of this excited of the special content of the subject; but since the resolution had been introduced, he should give it his support. Since the resolution had been introduced, he should give it his support. Since the resolution had been introduced, he should give it his support. Since the resolution had been introduced, he was glad it had come from an administration man. I know, said Mr. Naylor, that the resolution has been introduced for party effect, and was intended to create, renew, and keep up excitement in the country. I believe that it has been brought forward with a view of furnishing a paragraph for the Globe, and in the hope that some good to the administration might grow out of its introduction. I have been told in the "Spirit of the Times," and by some of the mob, said Mr. Naylor, that if I dared to take my seat here, some of those same men would come here, and act as they have acted in Harrisburg. Aye, sir, they have driven the Senators of Pennsylvania—of the people there were orderly and resembly of the people there were orderly and resemble of the mob. Sald from their seats as state Senators.

The Speaker here called Mr. Naylor and had not been a drive you and me from the Hall, as they have driven the Senators of Pennsylvania—of the people of Pennsylvania—and drive you and me from the Hall, as they have driven the Senators of Pennsylvania and there was a mob there. But the cry to order, and said that he was a watering from the subject belore the House.

Mr. Naylor said he was but replying to the mobility of the Time of the people of Pennsylvania—and there was a mob there. But the cry to order, and said that he was a total for information.

Mr. Fry followed, and took ground in favor of Mr. Petrikin. He said the motives which prompted the introduction of Mr. Petrikin. He said the motives which prompted the introduction of Mr. Petrikin. He said the motives which prompted the introduction of Mr. Petrikin. He said the motives which prompted the introduction of Mr. Petrikin. He s

The yeas and pays were called, and Mr. Naylor was allowed to proceed by an affirmative vote of 138, noes 54.

The Speaker said that the member from Pennsylvania would have leave to proceed in order.

Mr. Naylor said, now-a-days it was difficult to say what or who was in order. The Speaker said he did not intend to throw improper restraint upon the member.

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Mr. Hopkins, of Va. new Mr. Naylor was out of order in replying to Mr. Whit leavy.

Mr. Naylor said, that amidst so many interruptions it was in vain to proceed. He would, therefore, take his seat, since it was evident that certain members of the House were determined, loving darkness at the than light, not to hear the truth. He Mr. Naylor was again called to order the house were determined, lowing darkness of the House. Mr. N. then took his seat.

Mr. Petrikin followed and spoke brief by in reply to Mr. Naylor. He could not be heard for the noise in the Hall and his bad manner of speaking.

Mr. McKennan was the next speaker. He said he had voted against the introde the decidence of the committee, when he for the said he had voted against the introde the thouse. I voted, said he, against the introde the decidence of the committee, which is seat and considered the constitution because I felt that my State had been disgraced, outrageously disgrand and house in voted by the recent movements in Pennsylvania. I also regret it because it was and and and introduced the construction of the resolution was an observed by the recent movements in Pennsylvania. I also regret it because it was and and minimated that they were, as he feared by mark yould be the cause of this excited discussion.

Mr. McKennan reproved, in mild landing the court of the succeeded in arriving, he state of the following the construction of the resolution of the resolution because I felt that my State had been disgraced, outrageously disgration of the world and the succeeded in arriving, he could not be a succeeded the proposed of the succeeded in arriving he could be made of the proposed of the succeeded in a succeeding the succeeded in arriving he could be made of the succeeded in a succeeded in a succeeded in the succeeded in a succeeded in the succeeded in a succeeded in the su

Mr. Wise then resumed his speech, which lasted from half past two until half past nine r. M. When he spoke about two hours, he expressed a willingness to give way to a motion for adjournment, providing the floor could be guarantied to him on succeeding days.

work of Amos, whose haggard looks, when seen parading our streets, on his the west the Trees and the wast the Trees and the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved by the west of the Comment of the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved by the west of the Comment of the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved by the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved by the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved by the west opposed, and the west proved by the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved low these were were overlowed or slightly noticed and and in the mest masterly among printed documents he proved low these were were overlowed or slightly noticed into an examination of Southwest, such as the west proved, but the such as the west proved by the west of the West and Southwest, such as Bayds, Galaskea's, &c. From various printed documents he proved low these were well as the west of the west proved by the west of the west proved when he charged the Administration with corruption two years before. The Secretary of the Treasury certered impeachs and as a secretary by the Secretary of the Treasury that we were proved to the secretary by the Secretary of the Treasury that we were the Secretary of the Treasury the very different to the secretary by the Secretary of the Treasury the secretary has a sensibilities of a man of honor, he would aman's knot a regulated the honor will be a sensibilities of a man of honor, he would aman's knot a regulated by the west of the Secretary to the secretary by the sensibilities of a man of honor, he would aman's knot a regula

At a meeting convened of the house of J. McConnel, in the Borough of Huntingdon, in Tuesday the 25th inst. by the friends of the constitution and laws, Wm Reed Esq. was called to the chair, John Glazier, Robt Sritt, S, McPherran, and T. Read Esq. chosen Vice Presidents, and S. F. Green, W P Orbison Esq. and J. H. Stonebraker, secretaries.

When on motion the following persons were appointed a committe to draft resolutions. Their report is found below.

W. Orbison, Jno. Reed, Jno. Williamson, J. S. Saxton, W. Zeigler, J. Steel, R. McMurtrie, T. Stitt, J. Henderson, A. H. Brown, D. Snare, P. Swoope Jr, Jno. F. Miller, D. Blair, D. McMurtrie; J. Stitt; C. Miller; T. Fisher; S. S. Wharton; W. Riednour; A. W. Benedict; Dr. C. Coryell.

A crisis has arrived in our Republic.

ho has otherwise, (Mr. Petricha) methods where the Senate How are the Democracy of Penn. Here were the boundaries of the Pennsylvanian and the way to a motion for adjournment. It was a constituting the Democracy.

Mr. Fy said that there had been no make in Harrisburg. The assembles of the people of Pennsylvanian and the people of Pennsylvanian and

and an that the love of right count recommend.

Res dved, That we regref, that the conduct of any men claiming to be freemen, recognizing a government of law, instead of force, should render it necessary for the Executive to appeal to a military force, to protect our HALLS of Legislation from the violence of a ruthless mob, and that we earnestly call upon every citizen, who loves his country, better than his party, to raise his voice against the desperation of partisans, and in favor of the restoration of order and peace, where now exists but a scene of confusion, it not rebellion.

Resolved. That as the history of other ages tell us, that when the Roman senate was silenced; the Roman people were enslaved. Therefore we request our Senators to remain fixed in their determination, to recognise no body of men, as a nouse of Representatives, unless legally constituted such, regardless alike of their sneers, their threats, or their arms—but like Conservatives, let their action be quick, and decisive.

Resolved that we advise and interest.

Resolved that we advise and instruct our senators from this district, to use their best exertions for the immediate recognition of the legally constituted House of Representatives of which Mr. Cunningham was duly elected Speaker for the session.

session.

Resolved that we cordially approve of the firm and decided stand of Gov. Ritaer, in his fearless attempt to sustain the Constitution and Laws.

I have the honor, &c.

SAML SWARTWOUT;
Late Collector.

Hon. Levi Wooddly,
Secretary of the Treasury.

When this return was received at the Department, it was supposed by the Secretary that the period of his service larving expired, he would have but a small balance of custom-house expenses to defray, no more debentures to pay, and no great amount of duties to refund; and Mr Swartwout was forthwith requested by the Secretary to deposite to the credit of the Treasurer at least one half the sum represented to be on hand.

To this request, made under date of April 16, 1858, Mr. Swartwout replied as follows:

New York, 21, 1858.

Sir—I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of the 16th inst, that, although the balance in my hands appears to be very large, it will not be more than sufficient for the settlement of the outstanding claims upon me. I enclose a letter received yesterday from the district attorney, showing my individual liability for the judgments obtained against me. I received notice from Mr. Lord yesterday, that he would issue execution against my furniture, unless I paid the amount of the several judgments forthwith. I paid of course. The next Court will pass upon twice as large amount.

The notices of protest served upon mo for duties paid and passed to the credit of the Treasury, are estimated at between \$200,000 and \$309,000, and the Circuit Court decided that the Collector, being alone liable, ought not to pay the duties into the Treasury. In addition to these immense liabilities, the settlement of damages, when the parties have paid full duties on damaged goods, which cannot be adjusted by the present Collector, must take a large sum, and cannot all be brought in under three months. I hope, therefore, that you will not consider the present balance in my hands at all on-reasonable.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.