



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1849.

Hoover's Ink. HOOPER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

TERMS: The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of the public call, it was, on motion Resolved, That the friends of the National and State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday 16th day of August next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for CANAL COMMISSIONER, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.

Attention is invited to the card of CROMELIAN and BROTHERS, Philadelphia. We are personally acquainted with these gentlemen, and have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of all desiring anything in their line of business.

GEN. TOM THUMB. This diminutive personage will be exhibited in this place on Thursday next. He is a great curiosity, and all will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to see him.

THE CHOLERA. This disease is still on the increase in New York. In Baltimore and Philadelphia there has been a few cases, but the papers report that it has entirely disappeared from those cities. As yet, no cases have been reported in the interior of this State.

Since the above was in type, two deaths by Cholera, have been reported in Baltimore.

STRAW, &c.—The Hollidaysburg Standard is down upon Messrs. ROSS and DELL, former Locomotive Canal Supervisors, in the roughest kind of style. "Straw show," &c. A big fight among the "harmonious democracy" is undoubtedly brewing.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At the military election in this county, on the 4th inst., we understand that Major G. W. SPEER, of Cassville, was elected Brigadier General, and Dr. LIGHTNER, of Shirley, Brigade Inspector. We do not know how the vote stood, as we have not been favored with any returns.

Appointments. About twenty-five new appointments have been made by Mr. Lewis, Collector at Philadelphia. To publish the names would not be interesting to our readers, as none are from this region. E. V. EVERHART, Esq., formerly of this place, is among the removed. We hope to hear of more removals soon.

The Inclined Plane Loan.

The loan of \$100,000 authorized by an act of the Legislature for the construction of a new line on the Philadelphia railroad to avoid the Inclined Plane, was awarded as follows: C. Micalister, \$372,000 at 2 1/2 per cent. F. A. Vandye, Jr. & Co., \$250,000 at 2 1/2 per cent.

Charles Bolton, \$3,000 at one per cent. premium. Pennsylvania credit at a premium! This is the first fruits of the election of Wm. F. Johnston. More will soon follow.

The Globe complains that under the "new arrangement," Eastern papers are occasionally received by the Western mail. This is ungenerous. Had we been disposed to be captious, we could have frequently made the same complaint under the old arrangement.

The weather has recently been very fine for vegetation, and all nature is therefore presenting a most lovely appearance. Those who live pent up in large cities, have no just conceptions of the pleasure of a country life at this season of the year.

General S. D. Karns.

At the military election held in Dauphin county, on the 4th inst., our friend S. D. KARNs, the popular Captain of the Packet Boat "Wm. Colder," was triumphantly elected Brigadier General. The military spirit is running high in that county, and the contest was a very animated one. The vote stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For S. D. Karns, 315; Thomas J. Jordan, 40; Scattering, 6.

This comprises the vote of all the organized companies in the county—eleven in number.—KARNs is popular with all who know him, and deservedly so. He was announced as a candidate on Friday, and on the Monday following he received the vote above stated, in the face of the most active and spirited opposition. We had the pleasure of seeing the General immediately after his election and was pleased to observe that he bore his honors well.

EDITORIAL CONFERENCE.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of an editorial conference held in Lewistown on the 8th inst. Circumstances over which we had no control prevented our attendance. We cordially approve the call for a State Convention of the Fraternity at Harrisburg on the 9th of November next, and hope to see a general attendance. We shall publish the call in our next.

Politics—Duty of Whigs.

There is a calm in politics. Nothing is now heard to disturb the placid face of the political waters, save an occasional dying groan from a decapitated Loco-foco office-holder, followed by a doleful requiem to the departed, from the organs of the Loco-foco party. But as yet these things have had no perceptible effect upon the masses of the People. It is only what all expected when ZACHARY TAYLOR was declared, by this Nation of Freemen, President of the United States. The People desired a thorough change. And if it had not been for the firm conviction that a general change of office-holders would be the result, Gen. Taylor would never have reached the Presidential chair. In making removals, then, the new administration is but doing that which all expected it to do—by carrying out the declared will of the People, as expressed through the ballot box.

But notwithstanding this calm in politics—notwithstanding Gen. Taylor has thus far faithfully carried out the wishes of those who elected him, Whigs should remember that their work is not finished. To make our late victory important, much remains to be done. The mere change of officers is the most unimportant fruits of the Whig victory of last fall, expected by the great body of the People. Whig measures must be carried into operation. And to do this, the new administration must be sustained by the People. Every candidate elected by the Loco-focos, where, by proper exertions, the success of a Whig could have been secured, will be claimed as a verdict against the administration. And our Whig President and Whig Governor will be powerless for good if the National and State Legislatures are against them. Hence, the Whigs should organize at once, and prepare to repeat in Pennsylvania, their victory of last fall. Our chosen leaders, TAYLOR and JOHNSON, have thus far proved true to the Whig party. Let us, by electing a Whig Canal Commissioner, and a majority of Whig members, show them that Whigs can and will be true to them. Gen. Taylor has frequently avowed himself in favor of protecting the great interests of Pennsylvania. Let Pennsylvania therefore stand by Gen. Taylor, and the principles of the American Tariff of 1842, will be restored at the next session of Congress. The free trade Loco-focos are as well convinced of this fact as the friends of protection. Hence, they will make a desperate effort to defeat us in the coming contest. If, however, the Whig forces are properly organized, and the right spirit is infused into every member of the party, as glorious a victory as that of last fall can be secured with ease. May we not confidently count upon every Whig in old Huntingdon doing his whole duty to render the hard earned triumphs of last fall lasting and effective.

The Supreme Court.

During our recent absence from home, we visited, occasionally, the sittings of our Supreme Court, now in session in the Capitol, at Harrisburg. All the Judges, to wit, Messrs. Gibson, Rogers, Bell, Burnside and Coulter, were present. As a body, this Court presents a very respectable appearance; two of its members are quite imposing in their appearance and manners. The legal ability of the Court, we believe, is conceded to be of a very high order. But we confess that the conduct of some of the Judges, during the trial of causes, did not impress us so favorably. With all our respect for their admitted legal abilities, we cannot believe that they are capable of truly judging the merits of a case, when snugly reposing in the arms of morphine! Reader, this is no fanciful allusion. We have seen Lawyers standing before our Supreme Court, endeavoring to present the causes of their clients before that body so that they might be fairly understood and honestly adjudicated, according to the true interpretation of the Law, when three out of the five Judges were sound asleep! Now, in the name of the People, we object to this. Litigation is vexatious and expensive. And when the citizen subjects himself to the trouble and expense of sending up his representative to the Supreme Court, to have what he believes, to him, an injurious error corrected, he should receive a patient and wakeful hearing. This is but his just due. And it is not more due to the citizen than the character of the Supreme Court.

The above remarks are not made in any wanton desire to attack the Supreme Judges. Personally, we entertain a high regard for them.—We admit their ability and have full confidence in their honesty. But we want them, in the language of an old type acquaintance, when ardently excited, to "wake up!" The interests of the citizens demands it; and if they desire their Court to retain the confidence and respect of the People, they will appreciate and profit by our hint. The election of Judges by the People is being agitated. And if our present Supreme Judges desire to be "saved" from the disaster which the final passage of this measure might bring upon them, we say unto all of them, "wake up!"

The Flood at New Orleans.

The operations at the crevasse above New Orleans had on the 30th ult., been suspended for want of materials, and the water in the city was rising with more rapidity than had characterized its encroachments for the last 36 hours. The water in the Bayou St. John was five inches higher than the high tide occasioned by the great hurricane in 1831, and the danger was daily becoming more imminent, although every effort was being made to strengthen the levees along the Carondelet canal and the old Basin. The residents on Canal and other streets below the Melpomene canal, were also greatly alarmed. At the time of the suspension of operations, the piling at the crevasse had been completed, with the exception of about 50 feet. The water was 25 feet in depth and some 400 poles of 30 feet in length, and which could not readily be obtained, were required to complete the piling.

Borough Election.

Wm. Dorris, Jr., and Wm. Lewis, Esqrs., were elected Assistant Burgesses for this Borough, on Saturday last, to fill the places of Hons. Geo. Taylor and Jas. Gwin, resigned.

Harrisburg.

An effort is now making by the capitalists and business men of Harrisburg, to raise by subscription a Cotton Factory in that place. We sincerely hope the effort may be successful.—Harrisburg is the most beautiful town in Pennsylvania—perhaps in the Union. But with all its beauty, Harrisburg has heretofore lacked a more important essential—enterprise. So far as location and facilities are concerned, Harrisburg is singularly blessed. Notwithstanding—with the exception of during the session of the Legislature—the stillness of the Sabbath pervades the place during every day of the week. This should not be so. And the effort now making to erect a Factory, gives us hope that a new state of things is about to dawn upon the Capital of our State. We feel a lively and a natural interest in everything that may add to the prosperity of Harrisburg. It was long our home. We always entertained a high regard for the citizens. They are kind and social and generally intelligent. It contains good mechanics, pleasant merchants, able lawyers, skillful physicians, eloquent and we believe devout clergymen; and all that is wanting to make it a great as well as beautiful place, is more business. This can easily be secured, if the capitalists but will it. And that their long dormant energies are about to be awakened is evidenced by the project now being agitated among them. They will surely disappoint public expectation, if they do not carry it into successful operation.

The Hungarians Victorious!

Survivors of Thirty-Six Thousand Russians.

In addition to the foreign news published in another column, and to which we invite attention, the papers of Saturday last furnish us with the following gratifying despatch:

BOSTON, June 7th, noon. The steamship Europa reached her dock last night. Her mails were sent South this morning. A letter to M. Rothschild, Frankfurt, dated May 17th, says that the Hungarians have totally defeated the Russians, and forced them to fall back upon Cracow.

The revolution will thus be transferred to Poland. A proclamation from Kosuth says that the battle took place in the defile of Rothenthrum, and that 36,000 Russians surrendered! The Austrians were fortifying Vienna.

Death of Gen. Gaines by Cholera—Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6. Major General Gaines, commander of the South Western Division of the Army, died today of the cholera. He was sick ten days. No further progress towards stopping the crevasse—the water is rising slowly in the streets.

Mechanics' Liens.

The Supreme Court of this State on the 22d ult. made a decision of some importance to many of our readers. Judge Coulter delivered the opinion. It was in the case of Landis et al. an appeal from the District Court of Lancaster; and derives its interest from the fact that it makes the distinction between building a new house and repairing an old one. The Court says, "In the case before us, it was essentially, practically and ornamentally remodelling and repairing an old house. The front wall was taken down to the cellar, and the roof taken off except the rafters; but there stood the other walls on the same spot, and the foundation—the front wall was modernized and deprived of its old fashioned and pent roof—the floors remained. Every passer-by would say Mr. Howett has remodelled and repaired his old house. The lien of the mechanic and material man ought not to be extended beyond the terms of the statute, because it is often a secret lien, extending back from the date of its entry and publicity, over-riding honest and fair judgments. The decree of the court below is reversed, and the clerk of this court is directed to make a decree awarding the money to the other lien creditors according to their priority on the record."

Alarming!

The Loco-focos of Lycoming and Juniata counties have solemnly resolved that the Administration of General Taylor does not merit their confidence—especially in the matter of appointments. The resolutions of both meetings are liberally garnished with the usual rhetorical epithets—such as "fraud," "tool," "imbecile," "Federalism," &c., which that party is in the habit of applying to its opponents, and will therefore give the President a great deal of pain! Those early announcements of opposition to the Administration, (before it had an opportunity to develop its policy,) are in excellent taste, and show much political acumen. They save a world of trouble in forming a judgment upon each particular measure, apprise the Administration where to look for its enemies, and build up in advance a terrific "public sentiment," for the "unfettered democracy." As Gov. Johnston also came in for a share of the discriminating censures of these meetings, both Executives may henceforth consider the Loco-focos of these counties as their determined political opponents.—Lancaster Union.

Frederick Billings, the young man recently convicted in Washington for forgery, and pardoned by the President, was arrested in New York on Wednesday, for robbing a young man by the name of Wells, boarding at the Irving House of \$150 in gold eagles. George Northerman, well known as an old convict, was concerned with him and was also arrested. Billings was boarding at the Irving House, rooming with Wells, and noticing the patent locks upon his trunk, he went to several trunk makers, ordered trunks with similar locks, or as near as possible, and locking them put the key in his pocket, directing the trunk to be sent to some fictitious name at this and that hotel. In this way he possessed himself of keys of quite a number of patent locks, with one of which he had no difficulty in opening the trunk of Mr. Wells and abstracting the money.

The Presbyterian conference, (new school) now sitting in Philadelphia, has appointed the first Monday in January, 1850, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, by the church throughout the U. States.

The "Harmonious Democracy."

The Pa. Intelligencer says:—The following bitter article we find in last week's Tioga Banner, a Loco-foco paper, published at Wellsboro'. We publish it through no unkind feelings towards the editor of the Democratic Union, but merely as an evidence of the "harmony" that prevails in the ranks of the Democracy, and the estimate in which he and Gen. Cameron, Mr. Buchanan and the Pennsylvanians are held by members of their own party. The same paper contains the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, at which the Delegate to the Pittsburg Convention was instructed to vote for GORDON F. MASON, for Canal Commissioner:

From the Tioga Banner.

POSTMASTER AT HARRISBURG.—Andrew J. Jones, one of the shrewdest of political merchants, has been appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, in place of Isaac G. McKinley, the present honest incumbent and efficient editor of the Democratic Union. Mr. Mc's only fault at Head Quarters was, that he is a Democrat.—Pennsylvania 19th May.

Good! say we. If there is one act for which TAYLORISM should be lauded, it is the removal of Isaac G. McKinley, the editor of the lying, corrupt, and servile tool of the dishonest office-seekers of Harrisburg, Middletown and Lancaster. "His only fault, it that he is a Democrat," whinnily sympathizes the Pennsylvania. A "democrat?" There is no more democracy in Isaac G. McKinley (and we might as well name his "editorial associates" as there is in the "greatest scoundrel in America." He was the flattery-bedeaver of Simon Cameron, for a few rags of the Middletown Bank. He was the soapy adulter of the "favorite son" who disowned his mother to avoid paying his proportion of the funds upon which she existed, and received therefor the very office from which he is now justly removed. He is the "good devil" advocate of all monopolies, corporations, and special privileges "which are necessary," and all "as necessary, which open to him their money-drawer. In 1846, he was the ultra friend of the '42 Tariff, and he even went so far as to say that "no man who was not opposed to the Tariff of 1816, and in favor of the restoration of the Tariff of 1842, could be elected Governor!" In 1847, the lamented Shunk was chosen, and this "honest democrat," McKinley, has since abused every man who favored the "British whig Tariff of 1842." He has ever opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," and all kindred measures of freedom, and advocates the maintenance of the hunting doctrine of the "compromises of the constitution," which in plain English is, "give the South all she asks, and let her alone in what she possesses."

"McKinley a democrat?" So is the devil an angel of heaven. McKinley is of that "rotten and corrupt" kind which the Lancasterian says should be "lopped off" from the party.—James Peacock, a Democratic-Taylor man was removed by Polk at the instigation of Buchanan, and the toady tool and lick-spittle minion of Hunkerism and slaveryocracy, Isaac G. McKinley, was appointed in his place. This "efficient" editor of the Democratic Union is now removed. We thank God that Taylorism has done this one deed of honor and justice.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—Geo. Buckart, living in Harlin county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man now known to be living.—He is, says the Bible Society Record, one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, beds and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky, recently found him, and also saw several respectable gentlemen who had spent one or more nights with him in this singular home. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the bible with peculiar manifestations of gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this century, through which he has drawn the thread of existence!

LADY WARRIORS.—The late German papers say that the Hungarian ladies are fighting with enthusiasm for freedom. Among a number of prisoners taken lately, there were nineteen Hungarian ladies, with muskets in their hands, and dressed in military uniform. The ladies are always

"First in Freedom's cause to stand, The champions of their native land."

ROBBERY.

On Friday night last the watch-maker shop of Mr. H. MAUS, of this place, was entered and robbed. Mr. M., as usual had taken the precaution to remove all the watches, but had imprudently left from \$15 to \$20 cash in his drawer. This, together with a few old silver watch-cases, the villain succeeded in obtaining. He gained access by cutting out a pane of window-glass and then removing the fastening of the sash. As yet we have no clue to the offender.

On Friday, the padlock of Mr. J. M. Hewitt's Store cellar door was taken by some one doubtless with a view to future operations. Our citizens should be on the alert.

ANOTHER.

Sometime between Saturday evening and Monday morning last, the Safe of the Union Transportation Line in their office at the Basin, was robbed of \$130 in cash. After making his way into the office, the robber broke open the desk in which the key of the Safe was deposited, and having obtained this, opened the Safe and rifled it of the above amount. There were several other packages of money in the Safe but for some cause or other, these were left untouched. The fact that the robber knew where to find the key, and understood the private fastenings of the Safe, shows him either to be familiarly acquainted in the office, or an expert and practised thief.—Holl. Register, June 6th.

A Jury turned Judges.

A man named John Welsh has been convicted at New Orleans for murdering his wife. The verdict of the jury was, "Guilty, without capital punishment." The reader will be reminded of that other famous verdict, "Not guilty, if he will leave the town."

The Work Goes On.

The news from the Old World (says the New York Tribune) will send a fever of excitement through this country. Since the beginning of the Revolution, Europe has not presented so deeply convulsed an aspect as now. Hitherto the battle has seemed to rage at some single point and to change from region to region; now it has become omnipresent. We see there a whole continent in the pangs of dissolution, throwing off by mighty and terrible fever fits the false order, effete institutions, dead forms, outworn privileges and deep-seated wrongs which ages had fixed on the People and selfish fools thought to preserve.

In FRANCE, the centre of the Social war, the hostility has come near breaking out between the soldiers and their officers, as some say, because the Socialists have corrupted the former. But do they who say this not know that the soldiers are of the People, and must in time hold the same ideas and purposes?

ROME has repelled the French intervention, and added to the Gallic tri-color, that once floated in Italian air for another end, a disgrace which it now deserved, and which subsequent triumphs against the Roman Republic can only trump.

In GERMANY there are insurrections; long days of bloody fighting in the streets of the beautiful City of Dresden, of fighting not yet ended; in other places outbreaks partially put down, but everywhere the revolutionary earthquake waiting only for its signal to shake the whole superincumbent mass of things. What rouses Germany now is the question of national Unity. The Frankfurt Parliament may have secured a shadow, but it had the whole people behind it, and its work will never be allowed to fall to the ground. Meanwhile Germany continues victorious in Schleswig; that will only help the Revolution.

Still the Magyars hold their ground, and launch defiance, not only at Austria, which they have beaten, but at Russia, whose hordes are pouring down upon them. In Gallicia the elements are prepared, and Poland only bides her hour. France and England lay protest against the Russian intervention. Protest here means armed opposition.

The European War is thus begun; the third act of the Revolution has opened. When will the curtain fall upon its catastrophe, and the embattled nations, having buried the remains of Kings and of all Aristocracies, return in peace to their homes?

Encourage your own Citizens.

The subjoined remarks from the Canton (O.) Repository, on the subject of home support are applicable to all localities:

To protect and support each other is the first duty of every community. Man, however rich or poor, is a dependant creature, and consequently bound to employ his own neighbors of other professions, or those more distant. Some say—"Buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get most!"—but tis a false dogma.—Mechanics and traders generally have families to support, and when they locate in a town they desire to make it a permanent residence. When they do so, the citizens of that town we hold are bound, when they have occasion for employing one, to look around, and if you can find one at home, who will work at reasonable prices, employ him, for by giving active employment to all around you, the whole community is benefited. In addition to this, it produces a business like aspect, and some market is created for farmers, and a general prosperity prevails. If you want a pair of shoes or boots, a carriage, a hat, a coat, or anything in the mechanical line, go to your neighbor as your own mechanics can produce, will ruin any town—and the practice is too prevalent.

BREACH OF PROMISE BY A CLERGYMAN.

The Kingston (Canada) Whig contains the particulars of a lawsuit, of Miss Mary Whitelaw, of Kingston, a young Scotchwoman, against Reverend Thomas L. Davidson, Baptist preacher in Pickering. Davidson had promised to marry her in 1845, and wrote to her in the most affectionate style as his betrothed. "Faithful to you I will be, so help me God!" In 1847 he repeated his vows; but that year a Miss Winter, whose father had money, and who was handsome, took his attention, and he married her. Judge McLean charged the Jury, the reverend pastor made no defence, and the verdict was for the lady, \$1000 and costs.

A FAMILY TRAVELLING IN WHEELBARROWS.

A strange scene was exhibited in Cincinnati a few days ago, being nothing less than a family consisting of father mother and six children. The Chronical states that they had travelled all the way from Laporte county, Ia., in three wheelbarrows, intending to reach Pennsylvania, from which they State they had emigrated three years ago. Their blankets, wearing apparel, and some few utensils used in preparing and distributing food among the family, were in one, and the younger children were stowed away in the others, the father and the elder boys taking turns in wheeling them along.

Visiting.—Gov. Johnston and family left Harrisburg on Monday last, on a visit to Kittering, his former place of residence. It is said he will be absent several weeks.

Mr. John C. McAllister, residing a few miles above Harrisburg, has a young cow which recently brought forth a calf with two legs; and these in the usual place of the hind legs. The tail is on the top of its back.

Col. Jos. OTTINGER, of Bedford, has been appointed special Post Office Agent for the detection of mail depredations.

Great Overflow in Texas.

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.—The Galveston Civilian says that an overflow of the Salado took place early last month, causing great destruction of property in the camp of the Third Infantry, near San Antonio. Such was the rapidity of the rise, which commenced at 9 o'clock at night that in less than five minutes the waters had risen four or five feet, barely giving time to those who had families to remove them to a place of security before every thing was submerged into the water.

The shrieks of women and children—the confusion of soldiers, and officers endeavoring to save their property—the crashing of tents, and dashing about of camp implements, amidst the roaring contentions of the waters and the howling tempest, accompanied with flashes of lightning, followed by the loudest peals of thunder in rapid succession, together with heavy showers of rain, present but a faint idea of the description of the night and terrific scenes that followed. The camp was situated nearly half a mile from the highlands, and in the darkness of the night, through mud, water and grass, every one had to transport themselves before they could find a place of safety. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the loss and damage of property is represented as immense. The loss of C. W. Ogden, sutler of the 3d infantry, is estimated at near five thousand dollars. We are credibly informed that thirty thousand dollars will not supply the damage done by this overflow. Everything belonging to an encampment, including the fixtures of a camp, together with the clothing and other paraphernalia belonging to those connected with this encampment, has either been damaged or lost. Those officers with families, having made every preparation and arrangement for the El Paso expedition, have met with a serious loss, which will take some time to repair. This sad catastrophe, together with other calamities which have visited the troops while stationed here, will, no doubt, procrastinate their movement toward El Paso for sometime. We understand the water was ten feet deep upon the spot where the camp was located.

Senator Benton on Slavery.

Senator Benton has recently made a speech at Jefferson City Mo., the first part of which has been published. A large portion of it is devoted to Mr. Calhoun, and his inconsistency, particularly in connection with the slavery question. He expressed himself with his accustomed boldness and clearness, declaring that it is absurd to deny to Congress the right to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Congress has ever exercised this power from the foundation of the government to the present time, and this with the sanction and approval of all the authorities, both State and Federal. No citizen of any State can carry any property derived from a law of that State an inch beyond the boundary line against consent.

Slave property for this reason cannot be removed to California or New Mexico, nor can any legal establishment of slavery be looked for in either Territory. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to give them their liberty, the people of both Territories being unanimously opposed to its introduction. The late Missouri resolutions were copied from those of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the U. S. 1817. To know their design it must be known they were aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union, and at the members from the slave holding states, (himself Mr. Benton, particularly,) who refused to follow the lead of Mr. Calhoun.

Seek Knowledge.

If you pull up your window a little, it is far likelier to give you cold, or rheumatism or stiff-neck, than if you throw it wide open; and the chance of any bad consequence becomes still less if you go out into the air, and let it act upon you equally from every side. Is it not just the same with knowledge? Do not those who are exposed to a draught of it, blowing on them through a crevice, usually grow stiff-necked? When you open the windows of your mind, therefore, open them as widely as you can; open them, and let the soul send forth its messengers to explore the state of the earth. The best, indeed the only method of guarding against the mischiefs which may ensue from teaching men a little, is to teach them more.—Knowledge is the true spear of Achilles; nothing but itself can heal the wound it may have inflicted.

Wonderful Place.

A returned Californian, among other remarkable stories, relates the following: On the shore a multitude of articles lie about, the cargoes of vessels just arrived; no one touches them, no attempt is made to steal. I have also seen lying in the streets of San Francisco many shirts quite new, with no other defect than being soiled from having been worn. The reason is that the owners can buy a dozen of linen shirts for \$5 and a half, whilst the charge for washing a single one is four reals, (half a dollar.) From this it means that money is so plentiful that men prefer throwing away the soiled linen and buying new, to waiting for the labor of the washerwoman and submitting to her exorbitant charges.