THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1850

TERMS:

The "Huntingnon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 å year, if paid la 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 arrestages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

Hon. S. Calvin, will also accept our thanks for favors from Washington.

for layers from Washington.

The another column we publish the remarks of Wm. F. Pacren, Esq., of Lycoming, delivered in the Senate, in opposition to the repeal of the \$300 exemption law, passed last winter. Mr. Packer is an opposition Senator, but we do not appreciate his remarks the less on that account. The argument contained in this speech is creditable to his head, and the sentiments show that his heart is in the right place. Mr. Packer is an old Printer, and it is a head. Mr. Packer is an old Printer, and it is a fact highly creditable to the craft, that they are al-ways found on the side of the honest poor man's

We invite attention to Mr. Ball's scorch ing letter, given in another column. The Canal Commissioners and their friends in the Legislature have waked up the wrong custo

Explosion in New York.

column will be found an of a most heart-rending disaster, which ed recently in New York. Up to Thursday last, forty-five corpses had been discovered and taken from the ruins. It is stated that there were 126 persons in the building when the ex plosion took place.

Police Corruption.

Police Corruption.

The new Philadelphia city government, plaeed in power by the pure "Independents" and
"Natives," don't turn out to be so unspotted
after all. It appears that four police office's
were arrested in that city the other day for
taking bribes from a woman charged with
maintaining a nuisance and for whom a warrant
had been issue. What has become of the promised reform previous to the election 7

TO A. O. TRAUGH, Esq., editor of the Holidaysburg Standard, has been appointed State Agent on the Portage Railroad. Glad to hear it. Traugh is a clever fellow, notwithstanding his ultra Locofocoism, and only needs to be treated well to do the handsome thing in return. We rejoice that his party has given him an op portunity to get a little of that which all printers sadly need.

The Apportionment Bill.

The Apportionment Bill.

An apportionment bill has been reported in the Mouse of Representatives at Harrisburg, which is the most infamous effort at a wholesale gerrymander ever attempted in Pennsylvania. The bill has reported, would give, as parties now stand, a decided majority to Locofocoism in both Houses. Indeed, out of the one hundred members, the Whigs could not count on more than 33; and of the 33 Senators, the Whigs could not secure more than 10 or 11 at the outcould not secure more than 10 or 11 at the out side. So outrageous and palpably unfair is this bill, that even the Pennsylvanian, and other Locofoco papers, are out against it. They fear the consequences of the indignation its passage would excite throughout the State. would exerte throughout the State. Locoleco-bem must be getting very fearful of the spread of Whig principles in Pennsylvania, when they consider it necessary to resort to such unblush-ing unfairness to sustain their accordency in the

J. W. Killinger, Esq.

This gentleman represents Lebanon county in the State Legislature, and although one of the youngest members in the House is already at-tracting considerable attention for his fine busi-ness qualities and his ability and fluency in de-bate. A correspondent of the Carlisle Volunteer says "he has a good intellect, good judg-ment, and good practical common sense. He is a quick ready debator, and a very clever fel-low." This is quite a compliment coming from a Locofoco source; and it gives us great pleanow that our young friend is worthy of ture, Mr. Killinger is not a large man, he possesses a soulf about as large as All the virtues shine out in his in-In short he is a gentleman we highly esteem both as a man and a Whig. The Whigs of Lebanon have great cause to congratulate themselves on their choice of a' Representative at Harriszenton

burg.

C. The appointment of A. W. Benedict, Esq., to the post or Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, is spoken of by the Press generally in the most flattering terms.

WA young man named Thomas P. hang-well, of Mifflin county, committed suicide last week by hanging himself to a sapling. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

MARYLAND.—Some sensible member of the Legislature has introduced a bill providing that no application for divorce shall be granted, in future, unless public notice has previously been

Election of Judges.

Election of Judges.

The Elective Judiciary Bill is still under debate in the House. Mr. Porter, of Northampton, takes ground against the measure, and in concluding his speech the other day he warned the Democratic party, as he styled them, from being caught in this trap. He said he had uttered a similar warning in the Convention which met in 1837-38 to amend the Constitution, when they took so much partonage from which met in 1837-38 to amend the Constitu-tion, when they took so much patronage from the Governor. He had then told them that it would be ruinous to the party, and the correct-ness of his views had been made evident by sub-sequent events. Since that time, distraction and disaffection had been growing up in the party, and would increase. The bond of Union which hattil the restresses. sequent events. Since that time, distraction and disaffection had been growing up in the party, and would increase. The bond of Usion which bottind the party firmly together had been broken, and in view of the results of that experiment, he warned them against proceeding still further, and taking from the Governor the last remnant of his patronage. Mr. Calbottn long since declared that the Locofoco party was "sheld together by the cohesive power of public plunder," and we now have the same opinion reiterated by James M. Porter, a leading Locofoco member of the present Legislature.

Messrs: Savsen and Bunnen, whigs, made able speeches in favor of the bill as passed last session; and on Fpiday last, we learn that our representative, Mr. Connyn, commenced an argument against the bill, which he concluded on Saturday. His effort, we are informed, was quite an able one. A friend at Harrisburg writes us that Mr. Cornyn desires a suspension of opinien as to his course on this measure, until his speech is published. We shall lay it before his constituents at the earliest momeat possible. We still incline to the belief that the bill as passed last session will be again adopted without amendment.

passed last session will be again adopted with

Our PENAL LAWS.—The Senate has before it a bill introduced by Mr. Matthias, providing for such an amendment of the penal laws of the Commonwealth, as to make it lawful for the Governor, in all cases of conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree, to commute the Commonwealth, as to make it lawful for the Governor, in all cases of conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree, to commute the punishment of death, on the recommendation of the court and jury before whom the case was tried, to imprisonment for life. There are strong arguments to be advanced in favor of such a measure, and it is, to be housed it may rea measure, and it is to be hoped it may re-ceive the careful attention of the Legislature.

The Usury Laws.

The Usury Laws.

In the Senate, on the 22d ultr, says the Pa.
Telegraph, Mr. Walker, from the Judiciary
Committee, reported a bill relating to the usury
law, and providing that hereafter it shall be
lawful for all persons to pay and receive such
rate of interests for the loan of money, on any
promissory note, draft, acceptance, bills payable, or bills of exchange, drawn for any time
not exceeding twelve months, growing out of
commercial or business transactions or contracts
therefor, as the parties may agree upon in writ. not exceeding twelve months, growing out of commercial or business transactions or contracts therefor, as the parties may agree upon in writing; but that no greater rate of inferest than six per cent, shall be charged on any judgment, after the date of the rendition thereof, entered in any courts of this commonwealth, although such judgment may be founded hpoil a writing stipulating a higher rate of interest. It further provides that the act shall not be construed to apply to any loan, where the sum or thing lent shall be assured by any grant, charge, or incumbrance of real estale, nor on any loan or discount by any bank or banking association.

In "Alpha," the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, better known as "Oliver Oldschool," says that Col. Webb, Minister to Austria, and James Johnston, Consul to Glasgow, will be rejected by the Senate. Very likely.—Junical Register.

Of course Mr. Johnston must be rejected. His brother had the audacity to allow the People of Pennsylvania elect him Governor, much to the chagrin of Locofoco leaders and little souled rivals, who will unite in a magmanimous effort to secure the rejection. We suppose they

souled rivals, who will unite in a magnanimous effort to secure the rejection. We suppose they will strut about as the very Giants of the land. in point of influence and power, after they ac-complish the overthrow of a poor but very in-telligent, and worthy young man, who happens to be the brother of Wm. F. Johnston—the common object of their hatred and jealousy.

Ambassador to Russia.

It is stated that President Tayton has nominated to the Sehafe Hon. Natt. S. Brown, Whig Ex-Governor of Tennessee, to be Ambassador to Russia, vice Aurnum P. Bacht, of Alabama, formerly United States Senator, who has recently returned from that mission. Gov. Brown is an ardent friend of the American Union, and was defeated last August when a candidate for re-election to the Executive Chair of Tennessee, because he denounced the Southcandidate for re-election to the Executive Chair of Tennessee, because he denounced the Southern threat of disunion, and declared that he would not give one foot of the soil of Bünker's Hill for all New Mexico and California.

UNION OF COLLEGES .- The Synod of the Ger-man Reformed Church, which assembled at Harrisburg last week, after an animated and interesting discussion, has decided in favor of the proposition to unite Franklin and Marshal Colleges, under the name of the "FRANKLIN MAR-SHAL COLLEGE," to be located at Lancaster

A Locoroco Resolve.—The Locofoco Convention of Schuylkill county, (Pa.) assembled at l'ottsville on Monday last, to nominate delegates to the State Convention, instructed those it appointed to support Hon. Edward B. Hetbley as the candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Among the resolutions reported was the following, which, considering the quarter whence it comes, is full of meaning:

Resolved, That a change of the present advalorem for a specific duty on iron, one of the great stalpes of Pernsylvania, would be vastly beneficial to our State at large, and that our Representatives in Congress are earnestly desired to use all-legitimate micans to effect that change in our revenue laws. A Locoroco Resolve.-The Locofoco Corention of Schuylkill county, (Pa.) assemble

FRIGHTFUL DEATH .- Letters have been re-Accurrence—David C. Knepley, tried at Harrisburg for the murder of his father, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Congress.

As usual we have nothing of interest from Washington during the past week, if we except Mr. Clay's great speech on his compromise resolutions. This speech is worthy of its great author, and this is all the commendation it needs. We regret that its great length precludes its appearance in our columns.

appearance in our columns.

The subject of providing a territorial government for New Mexico, the admission of California, and other matters kindred thereto were forms, and other matters kindred thereto were before the House a few days ago, without exciting, it would seem, much debate. Mr. Root's resolution instructing the temmittee on territories to report a bill establishing a free government in New Mexico, was lost by a vote of 105 to 79, and subsequently, Mr. Caleb of Ala., introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee bit the two Houses, to devise some plan for a settle ent of the difficulties be orth and south

north and south.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Express under date of Feb. 2, says that the following program me has been agreed upon by some of the Southern members.

It is now the general opinion among members of all parties, that the programme of Messrs. Clingman & Co., is fully agreed upon by most of the Southerners, in both Houses. They meet on Monday next, with a mutual understanding and agreement that all supplies are to be resolutely refused until some definite action is had or the Slavery question.

and agreement that all supplies are to be resolutely refused until some definite action is had on
the Slavery question.

Nothing close, it is agreed, will be done, next
week, but to make speeches upon the subject.

No motion will be had upon the Revenue Bill,
and no action upon any thing else. So at least
is the impression and the out-giving, to-day.

The Territorial Committee in the Senate, it
is understood, are preparing a Compromise Bill,
which will be offered next week,—but it will
be fought for and against, with the same determination that has so far marked the course of
the extreme, on the Slave question.

Col. Webb, it is now pretty certain, will not
be confirmed. His case will be acted upon on
Monday.

day. the Senate, there will be nothing done all week, save a discussion of the Slavery ques-

tion.

The House, it is hinted, will meet on Monday, and endeavor to force an adjournment, in respect tor the memory of a former member whose obsequies took place nine months ago.

Small Notes.

Small Notes.

The Virginia House of Delegates, composed of a majority of Locofocos, has rejected the report of the committee on Banks, against the issue of small notes by the banks of that State, and it is thought the House will now pass a bill authorizing the Banks to issue them.

The Lancaster Union truly remarks that Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland—in short every State which borders on Pennsylvania, except Virginia—how authorizes the issue of small notes. It requires only the passage of a similar law in Virginia to complete the circle. A very large portion of these notes find their way into Pennsylvania. Indeed we think we are safe in assuming that at least one fourth of our circulation is suppled by the small bills of other States. This is particularly the case in the northern and western counties. Of course the banks and people of other states are benefitted to the exercity of the profits derived from the circulation of so large a portion of their paper here. Our laws, it is true, prohibit the circulation of this currency among us, but they are daily violated by nine-tents of the people, including the very laws, it is true, prohibit the circulation of this currency among us, but they are daily violated by nine-tenths of the people, including the very ufficers whose duty it is to see them enforced. Experience having demonstrated that it is utterly impossible, by legislative enactment, to prevent the circulation of small notes amongst us, it would be the part of wisdom in our rulers to allow our own institutions the privilege of supplying the currency which is now derived altogether from fireign corporations. The issue might be based upon a deposit of State stocks, as recommended by the Governor in his annual message, or upon any other basis of security that the Legislature might see fit to adopt. It might also be made a source of freenue to It might also be made a source of fevenue to the State, for we presume that all our banks would be willing to pay for the privilege of issuing notes under the denomination of five dol-

The Phila. Ledger says, some one suggests that a Union party, in opposition to the Disminonists, be formed in this country. This would be useless, as such a party exists, composed of ninetynine hundredths of the people of the country.

Disminon, though it may be talked about at Washington by a few noisy orators, has never seriously entered into the minds, as a remedy now for any governmental evil, of half a dozen sane persons in the Union. There are other and cemstitutional remedies to be tried before disminon is thought of, and believing in the good sense and love of justice of the American people, we have no doubt that the constitutional means will bis found sufficient to settle any controversy, heweved difficult. Disminon can only be the last desperale resort of faction, which can accomplish the object by no fair and legal means, such as the constitution provides.

The Morality of Disundon.—Wm. Eloyed

THE MORALITY OF DISUNION.—Wm. Lloyed Garrison sent a letter to the abolition conven-tion in New York last week, in which he urged that "the time has come to preach disunion, on the highest Moral and religious grounds. The constitution of the United States is a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty it must be denounced and repudiated by all who severe God, love Christ, regard human-ity, and cherish liberty. It remains to be seen how the people of the North will meet this is-

The People of the north, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will meet it, as they always have done, setting down such sentiments as the ravings of political monomuniaes.

NOBLE KENTUCKY. Well may her sons b proud of her. In her Legislature on the 15th ult., the following resolution was unanim

adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to cause a suitable Block of native marble to be conveyed to Washington city, to take its proper place in the monument to the memory of the Father of his Country, and that the following words be engraved thereon:

"Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

Important from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3—A. M.

By an arrival here we have received date
from San Francisco up to the 31st of December
The Assembly met on the 17th. Gov. Bur

The Assembly met on nett was inaugurated. Col. Fremont and Col. Gwyne, of Mississip-colected United States Senators by the

Col. Fremont and Col. Gwyne, of Mississippi, were elected United States Senators by the Assembly, on the 21st.

The mining operations are almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the heavy snöws and rains, and great numbers of the miners are deily coming into San Francisco.

A tremendous conflagration took place at San Francisco on the 24th of December. A large portion of the city, nearly one half was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from one million five hundred thousand to two millions of dollars.

The Steamship Cherokee arrived at Chagres

The Steamers Chesapeake and rammer ved from New York.

The Constitution of California has been adopt-12,000 in favor and 8,00 against.

Three millions in gold dust was brought by

Disunion and its Advocates

The New York Tribune concludes a leading article upon the schemes of the disunionists with the following declaration:

the following declaration:

"We are now to see what the North is made of. It its Representatives can be driven, as they were last winter, to reconsider Mr. Gott's resultation, they will be. But this is not what the disunionists desire. They mean to break the Union, and any skulking on the part of the Free States will only secure contempt without regaining affection. If necessary they are prepared to veacet half a dozen seats in the Senate, by concert, in order to secure the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. It is not redress they seek, but dissolution and Slave-holding Empirey stretching from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, with Cuba, Hayti and the balance of Mexico to be overrun and "annexed" as soon as possible. Let us calify and fearlessly await the developments which 1850 has in store for us.

the National Intelligencer, that news has been received at the War Department from Florida. stating that on the 21st January the Co ing General in that State met in council the Chief and six sub-Chiefs of the Seminole and ing General in that State met in council the Chief and six sub-Chiefs of the Seminole and Micasuke Indians, and a delegate from the Tallahassees, which terminated very satisfactorily. The President's approval of their conduct in surrendering the murderers, and his desire for their removal west of the Mississippi, was communicated to them, and they finally expressed their willingness to emigrate, and their determination to use all efforts to persuade their teermination to use all efforts to persuade their teermination to use all efforts to persuade their teermination to use all efforts to the Western Delegates have also been permitted to enter the matter than the prosecution of their mission. Bowlegs, with his sub-Chiefs, has promised to meet the agent, Capt. Casary, about the middle of the present month at Caloosahatchie, and inform him of the result of their efforts. It is believed that many of the Indians are disposed to go to the West, while others are undecided; but, upon the whole, the prospects of their emigration are more favorable than they have been for some time past.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit relief note, of the denomination of two dollars, purporting to be of the re-issue of the Farmers' ank of Lancaster, has been detected at Lan caster. The vignette and medallions are rather coarsely done, but the counterfeit is a dangerous one, well calculated to deceive.

The New York Evening Post says: "In his plans for putting down any treasonable pro-seedings on the part of the fanatics of the South Gen. Taylor is understood to declare that hi will not ask the hid of a single man from the States lying north of Mason and Dixson's line

RETALIATION .- The Albany Evening Jour nal recommends that in case any of the So States should pass resolutions refusing Northern products, we of the North can

THANKSGIVING IN CALIFORNIA.—The 27th of November was celebrated in California, as a day of Thanksgiving. The San Francisco correspondent of the No. O. Picayune says the day was observed much more universally than was expected; very little business was done, labor of all kinds suspended, the churches opened, and, in short, the day observed as it is "in the land of the free and the home of the brave," not excepting the pleasures of the social circles, the turkeys, minec and pumpkin pies and other good cheer incidental to the occasion. In the evening the circus. A scientific concert by M'me Batters and two or three European bands, lent them aid to amuse the town.

them aid to amuse the town.

Something New.—For the first time in this country, says the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, of the 25th ult., one hundred head of fat cattle belonging to Mr. Seymour Renick, have been shod with iron shoes, for the purpose of travelling over the mountains. If the experiment proves good, it is the intention of Mr. Renick to shoe eleven hundred more.

The Locofoco papers are copying with great delight the comments of the English papers up-on Mr. Meredith's report. The principle which the Secretary of the Treasury avows does not at all suit the English market.

CHOLERA ON THE RIVER.—The Louisville Courier says the St. Louis steamer Alex. Scott, passed up the river on the 24th, having on board several hundred German emigrants, among whom the cholera broke out two days previous; of which some eight or ten had died, many more were down with it.

DAt Gettysburg, on Wednesday last, a verdict was obtained by Henriet-ta Melhorn against Frederick Moritz of \$400 and costs for breach of promise of marriage.

The St. Louis Dispatch states that there was 21 deaths of cholera at St. Louis during the week ending the 13th ult.

Letter from the State Treasurer.

The following letter has been sent to the Ser e by Mr. Ball, state treasurer, in reply to solution of that body, adopted on the receip

scrupilous manner in which the affairs of the canal board are conducted, and the means they have in some instances adopted to embarrass the state treasurer in the discharge of his duty:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Harrisburg, February 5, 1850.

Senators—The resolution of your honorable body, of the 26th ultimo, is before me. My absence in Philadelphia, on public duty, has prevented an earlier reply.

ply.

As regards the allegation of the canal commissioners, and the complaints of Messrs. Norris Brothers, inquired of by your resolution, I have to reply as fol-

ws: Messrs. Norris Brothers never person-Messrs. Norris Brothers never personally presented at the treasury for payment, nor did any person for them, an order from the canal commissioners for the amount they claim, nor have I yet official notice that the state owe them. In default of such notice, duty required that I should refrain from pilying away the public money.

In default of such notice, duty required that I should refrain from priying away the public money.

Had those gentlemen présented such an order, I would have been justifiec in withholding payment, the évidence being that Norris Brothers charged seven hundred dollars more for each locomotive furnished the state, than they charged the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Or, in other words, they furnished that company with a more expensive article for seven hundred dollars less, and received fifteen hundred dollars less, and received fifteen hundred dollars to the consideration in trade. So large a profit would seem to justify a libéral tredit. The engines referred to were purchased, it seems, under the authority given in the 16th section of the last appropriation bill: this being true, it scarcely justifies the sale by the canal commissioners of five locomotives, worth at least \$25000, for the paltry sum of \$3,3.90, thereby carrificing upwards of twenty one thousand dollars, which evinces gross ignorance of the value of property, or a triminal neglect of duty. Perhaps these facts would not have justified me in festing to nay Noris Bathles had

gross ignorance of the value of property, or a criminal neglect of duty. Perhaps these facts would not have justified me in hesitating to pay Norris Brothers had I been drawn on for the money. I never refused to settle the accounts of the superintendent of motive power on the Columbia road.

The rule of the office is to take up in its order every item of business, and

its order every item of business, and with this regulation I require a strict

compliance.

I am not aware of having purposely refused at any time "money appropriated to the management and repairs of any of the other lines of the public works."

any of the other lines of the public works."

Since I have been responsible for the management of the state finances, I have not received from the canal commissioners, at any time, a moment's notice of their intention to draw on the treasury other than was furnished by the actual presentation of their drafts.

While it is both my duty and my pleasure to provide the ways and means to answer every call, nevertheless the interest and credit of the state, as every business man will understand, cannot be sustained if other branches of the government refuse to harmonise with this department. To such a degree have the canal board carried their antagonism, that upon the appointment of officers whose duties bring them in contact with the treasury, they have not furnished notice of the change. In the payment of money care is required; for that purpose the names of officers must be known, their persons and ther signatures identified, as also a knowledge that they have given the required bond before money can be advanced them.

The first notice I have received of the change of officers was the presentation, by the new incumbent, of drafts for large sums of money.

Senators are aware that the treasury

ams of money.
Senators are aware that the treasury Senators are aware that the treasury has a vast number of payments to provide for besides the canai appropriations; it seems proper, therefore, in a business view, that the treasurer, whoever he may be, should have the co-operation of the co-ordinate brances of the government, rather than to have so powerful an arm as the canal board exercising their authority to draw money without reference to the general interests or credit of the state,

G. J. Ball, State Treasurer.

G. J. Ball, State Treasurer.

G. J. Ball, State Treasurer.

The Monmons.—These remarkable people have been long subject to imputations against their morality. These imputations have also been denied. "We have been most positively assured," says the Washington Globe, "by one of the Mormon delegates, that the charge of polygamy and of bigamy, brought against the citizens of Deseret, is utterly unfounded, and that it is a cruel calumny."

The question, concerning the admission of Deseret into the Union as a State, may come up in Congress this winter.—if it should so happen that Congress gets into a mood to attend to the public business. The constitution of Deseret has no provision on the subject of Slavery.

A Bear Killed.—The Lebanon Courier says that a bear, weighing 240 pounds, was shot near Mr. Weidman's forge, in that county, on Monday last, by a colored man who was out on a gunning expedition. Sportsmen say that game of this kind has been.

gunning expedition. Sportsmen say that game of this kind has been more plenty in the Blue Mountains during the present winter, than for many years previous.

Conditions and Prospects of Mexico.

Conditions and Prospects of President Herrena opened the extraording ession of Congress in the city of Mexico, the Standard Herrena opened that, with the standard that the standard standard that the standard standard that the standard st t a complaint from the canal board, that the accomplaint from the canal board, that the lill due the Messrs. Norrisfor locomôtives, had to been paid on fresentation. It is a complete foliation of all the charges brought by the optical of the manner in which the affairs of the crupulous manner in which the affairs of the ess would any portion of the sovereignty of Yucatan be alienated. He spoke energetically of the necessity of Mexico's recovering her credof the necessity of Mexico's recovering her credit, by making a satisfactory arrangement with the home and foreign bond-holders, and recommended power to be granted to the administration to that end. He affirms that the revenue is not in so bad a state as it has been described. The amount of duties received at the maritime custom house, between 30th June, 1848, and 30th June, 1849, is \$6,000,000, and the total amount of revenue for that period is \$6,000,000. Industry is improving, and the mineral wealth of the country, under the agis of peace, has been steady in its development.

Lo! The Poon "SLAVE!"—The Louisville.

steady in its development.

Lo! THE Poor "SLAVE!"—The Louisville.
Conrier of a late day describes a scene, which it says it little believed could be enacted within the borders of Kentucky. The Steamer G. W., Kendall was lying at the wharf preparing to start to New Orleans. On the forecastle deck stod a group consisting of a master and five or six slaves, including a woman with a child at were apparently going to the stud a group consisting of a master and free or six slaves, including a woman with a child at the breast, who were apparently going to the South. Just as the last bell of the steamer rang, and the lines were about to be cast loose, the mother was bade to give up her infant, and was told that she must go without it. At this inti-

English Opinions.

English Opinions.

The message of President Taylor has been published in England, and has given rise to much comment and speculation. Upon the Taylor for the Message of President Taylor has been published in England, and has given rise to much comment and speculation. Upon the Taylor recommendation of the President, the editor of the Liverpool Mail remarks:

"If General Taylor shall succeed in carrying out his views, he wil be the greatest man that America has yet produced, and the munificent benefactor of his country. The Americans have coal; iron, timber, and can raise sufficient cotton for the world. They have exhaustless supplies of corn and provisions, cheap and fertile lands, and they have no taxes worth mentioning. Why, then, should they not manufacture for themselves! Why should cotton be brought four thousand miles to England, to be spun and weven in Lancashite, and be carried some three or four thousand miles more to the United States to be consumed? We cannot see any reason for it. It is trite that England has had the start in manufactures, but what right has she to expect to be always first the representation of the protecting their own interests, but, as the President says, "if is the right and duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the greatest source of national as well as individual wealth and presperity." Sounder policy was never broached—truer words were never uttered.

Disknion in Maryland.—The Baltimore Clipper holds the following language on disunions as fixed fact, that this state will not, under any circumstances which are likely to occur, sanction a dissolution of the union. Whatever may be the feeling among members of the legislature, we are satisfied that a large majority of the people of the state are opposed to pledging Maryland to unite with the south, and word on the approved by Maryland. We set it down as a fixed fact, that this state will not, under any circumstances which are likely to occur, sanction a dissolution of the union. Whatever may be the feeling amo

keep this fact always in mind."

Workman their own Employers.—The puddlers and boilers in the iron works at Pittsburg intend to have a mill of their own, in which the profits will go to themselves. An attempt to cut down their wages by employers has driven them to this project.—Whether it will be successful or not time will show. In Cincinnati it has proved so, and this fact gives great hopes to the Pittsburg workmen.

Thas proved so, and the Pittsburg workmen.

The Steamer St. Joseph, hence for St. Louis, burst her boilers on Wednesday morning last, when at Choctaw Island, killing, it is supposed, about twenty persons. After the explosion the St. Joseph took fire and burnt to the waters edge. The steamer George Washington resease. edge. The steamer George Washin cued the surviving passengers and crew Picayune, Jan. 27.

ROMANTIC REVENGE.—In Kentucky, a ROMANTIC REVENGE.—In Kentucky, at ploughtman became enamored of a milk maid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected; and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and disaprevenge, procured a rope, went to farm, and—tied all the cows tails tog

ALABAMA.—In the Senate of this State, on the 28th ult., resolutions were adopted unanimously, directing the return of the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature on slavery to the Governor of that State, with a respectful declaration that they were insulting to Alabama.