



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.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of EDWARD SUMMERS, in another column. Mr. S. is a young man of enterprise and industry, honorable in his dealings, and deserving of encouragement. We would advise those wanting anything in his line to give him a call.

Col. Corvyn has our thanks for numerous favors during the week.

Mr. Corvyn's Speech.

Mr. Corvyn's Speech on the bill to elect the Judges by the People, shall appear at length in our next. We regret that we did not receive it in time for publication this week.

Tavern Licenses.

Those who intend applying at the April Court for licenses to keep public houses, should send in their petitions for publication in our next number. The week following would be barely in time, and it is better to be one week in advance. We have already received several petitions which shall appear in our next.

Gen. Taylor and his Policy.

During the last Presidential campaign, the friends of Cass and the friends of Van Buren in the North, asserted and re-asserted that General Taylor, in the event of his election, would go with the South and against the North on all questions on which the two sections might take issue. In short, they represented him as an ultra Southern man in all his views. Well, the campaign terminated, and resulted in General Taylor's election. Now let us see how the assertions of his opponents have been verified by his official course.

President Taylor, in his annual message, recommends a revision of the present Tariff Law, and "strongly" urges Congress to adopt the PROTECTIVE POLICY. The North favors and the South opposes this measure. The President also recommends the improvement of rivers and harbors. The North and West favors and the South opposes this measure. The people of California have established a State Government, and adopted a Constitution in which slavery is prohibited, and now ask admission into the Union. President Taylor second their request, and "earnestly recommends that it may receive the sanction of Congress." The North and West are for receiving free California with open arms, and admitting her at once into the Union, and the ultras of the South oppose the admission and threaten a dissolution of the Union if California is admitted with her present Constitution and boundaries.

Are not the above facts a most triumphant vindication of President Taylor from the base charges made against him in the North previous to the election? And do they not prove, that if he has any sectional bias, it is with the North? But the truth is Gen. Taylor is acting just as he promised to do—performing the part of President of the whole country—favoring right and justice, without regard to sectional feeling. In his official capacity he "knows no North, no South; nothing but the Union." He is a man that "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility." He was elected as a Whig, by the Whig votes of the whole country, and nobly is he sustaining the glorious principles of the Whig party. And in doing so, he deserves to be and is sustained by every Whig in the country. The Whig people are with him in solid mass, and we would advise their representatives in Congress to occupy the same position. We make this remark, because we have observed a disposition among some of the Whigs to vote for propositions offered in Congress by Giddings and Root, in opposition to the views of the Administration. These demagogues should not be countenanced. They belong to the "bitter enders," and will oppose the Administration and the Whig party, no matter what course they may pursue. Or, in the language of Ritchie of the Union, "no matter what face the future may wear" they "will oppose this Administration to the bitter end." The sooner Giddings and Root and their fellow agitators go down, the better for the peace and harmony of the Union. They are as wicked and unprincipled as the ultras of the South, and should be visited by the same scorn and contempt. From the administration of General Taylor the North, and indeed, the whole country, has everything to hope. Let, then, the Whig Representatives of the North give a cordial support to the Administration, and in so doing they will promote the interests of their constituents, and the general welfare of the country.

Dissolving the Union.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in a letter from Washington to a gentleman in this place, under date of Feb. 19, says: "We dissolve the Union here every day, but it heals up the following night, and the next morning is as sound and strong as if it had never been dissolved!"

Opening the Canals.

We learn that the Canal Commissioners have directed the superintendents on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal to let in the water on the 7th of March, the weather permitting. The line is in good repair, and a heavy spring business may be expected.

Election of Judges.

The Globe is again attacking Mr. Corvyn for his course on the bill giving the election of Judges to the People. We do not object to this,—it is every editor's right to comment on the public acts of public men. But we do object to the assertion that we refrained from discussing the question last fall, with the view of keeping our readers "ignorant" of Mr. Corvyn's position. The charge is a silly one, and only renders our neighbor ridiculous when he makes it. For it is well known to our readers, that Mr. Corvyn's name stood recorded among the names on this question, in our columns, for three months previous to the last election! Was this keeping our readers in "ignorance" of his position? We are not opposed to the election of Judges, and hence, notwithstanding Mr. Corvyn was the candidate of our party, we did not choose to yield our private views to defend his vote. And the fact of our not discussing the question with our neighbor, gave him the advantage of a clear field, and Mr. Corvyn the disadvantage of being assailed by one press and not defended by the other. Still, under these adverse circumstances, if memory serves us, Mr. C. was re-elected, (if not by an increased vote) by a largely increased majority! This result was certainly not a very flattering evidence of the influence of the Globe with the People.—We do not pretend to say that Mr. C.'s vote against the election of Judges helped him at the polls; but we do say that his triumphant reelection was an evidence that the People of the county did not care enough about the question, to strike down an efficient and faithful representative on account of that single vote.

Next week we will publish Mr. Corvyn's Speech, delivered a short time since, in opposition to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, and we hope our neighbor will do the same. After doing so, he can take up the different positions assumed in the speech, and exhibit their fallacy to the People.

Congress.

On Monday of last week Mr. Doty offered a resolution instructing the committee on Territories to report a bill in favor of admitting California into the Union as she now stands, disconnected with any other question. The South seemed to be taken by surprise, but soon rallied, and by a system of tactics as unfair as it is dishonorable to them, succeeded in defeating the passage of the resolution, although the majority held the House in session until midnight, when the Speaker decided that the session for that day had expired, and that the resolution would have to lie over. On our first page we insert the proceedings at length, for the purpose of giving our readers an idea of the way in which factious minorities may, for a time, defeat the will of the majority.

The slavery question has been under discussion, to the exclusion of all other business, during the whole of the past week. In another column we give an abstract of a speech delivered by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS. From our readers can form some idea of what the whole speech is. It is spoken of by Washington correspondents as the great speech of the session on the Northern side. A few such scatchings would, we think, do the ultras of the South great good. We shall try and publish this speech at length when we receive it.

Gen. Cass and the South.

During the debate the other day in the U. S. Senate, Gen. Cass took occasion to explain the meaning of his Nicholson letter, written previous to the late Presidential campaign, which he complained had been grossly misrepresented in both sections of the Union. That letter asserted the principle that the people inhabiting the territory at the time of the acquisition, and such others as might migrate to it, were entitled to settle the question for themselves, and consequently that Congress has no authority to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama, replied, and said he owed an apology to the people of Alabama, for having misled them in regard to the opinions of Gen. Cass on this vital subject. He understood the Nicholson letter as meaning any thing else than what its author had now represented, and he had so expressed himself in the canvass, when Mr. Yancey and other prominent members of the party had been repudiated for giving the very interpretation to which it now seemed to be entitled. According to his construction, that letter meant that the people inhabiting the territories were only to exercise power over the question of slavery when they assumed a sovereign capacity, and were prepared to adopt a State Government. To carry out the doctrine now maintained by Gen. Cass, the South would have no interest or expectation in the vast territory lying east of the Sierra Nevada, which was mostly settled by a population accustomed to Mexican laws, by which slavery had been prohibited. It is said these remarks very much disturbed the equanimity of the ex-Presidential candidate.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, remarked that he always understood the Nicholson letter as his author had now explained it, and for that reason had refused to support him. This unexpected development has settled Gen. Cass's prospects for the Presidency. He is now considered as fairly laid upon the shelf. So we go.

The editor of the Globe has kept his readers in "ignorance," up to this time, of the fact, that the gentleman elected Speaker of the House, by the democracy, was a violent opponent of the election of Judges. And also that J. M. Porter, the leading Locofoco member of the present Legislature, declared a short time since, that taking patronage from the Executive, and giving it to the people, would break up the democratic party in Pennsylvania! Why so silent in regard to the sayings and doings of your own party, neighbor?

Hon. HENRY CLAY visited Philadelphia on the 22d inst., and honored the Anniversary Ball, given by the Whig young men in the evening, by his presence. He was received with great enthusiasm.

Treasurer Ball and the Locofocos.

The protest of G. J. BALL, Esq., State Treasurer, alluded to by our Harrisburg correspondent, will be found below. It is well written and in admirable taste. The course pursued by the Locofocos towards this faithful public officer should bring down upon them the indignation of the honest men of all parties. Ever since Mr. Ball's induction into office, he has labored with an energy worthy of all praise to sustain the credit of the Commonwealth. The State interest has been promptly met by him, without resorting to loans, in gold and silver. And during all the time he has had the Canal Board doing all in its power to thwart him in his noble purposes. And now they have got up an investigating committee, and summoned the Canal and Railroad Superintendents, to tarnish, if possible, his fair fame. All this, too, because Mr. Ball happens to be a Whig. And this committee, contrary to all law and usage, refuse to specify the charges on which Mr. Ball is to be tried: As Mr. Smyser well said in Committee, Mr. Ball's situation is precisely similar to that of a man who had been brought before a Court under the general charge of having stolen a horse, without any specification being made of the kind of a horse, the time at which, the place from which, and the owner from whom, he was stolen. In view of this outrageous violation of his rights, Mr. Ball has submitted the following

PROTEST:

The undersigned being ready & willing to have all his official acts inquired into, requires that it shall be done legally and in such form as will do no violence to the laws of the land, nor prejudice to citizens and public officers, by establishing bad precedents. He therefore protests against the manner in which the Committee are proceeding, and assigns the following reasons, viz:

The office of State Treasurer is one established by the Constitution. The Treasurer, in consequence, is in no way subject to the control of the House of Representatives.

For misdemeanors in office, the House of Representatives have no power to censure. With that object in view, they have no authority under the Constitution to inquire.

For misdemeanors, the remedy is impeachment, as prescribed by the Constitution. The House of Representatives have power, under the Constitution, to impeach "all civil officers."

I deny the authority of the Committee to inquire for any other purpose than impeachment.

If the Committee are inquiring for the purpose of impeaching me, then I demand, in the name of the people, the right guaranteed to all by the Constitution, which says, "the accused hath a right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him." A judgment on such a charge would be an attainder, which continues, under the Constitution, during life.

The consequences being so terrible, depriving one forever of the rights of citizenship, require that I should invoke the protection of the Constitution, by demanding that the laws of my country shall be conformable to, in order that the rights of my countrymen may not be prejudiced by any neglect of mine.

I therefore solemnly protest against your refusal to present against me specific charges, as irregular in proceeding, a violation of the rights of a citizen, and dangerous as a precedent.

(Signed,) G. J. BALL, State Treasurer.

How the Locofocos are Held Together.

There are a few men in the Locofoco party, in Pennsylvania, who play the game of corruption so boldly, that they actually disarm opposition by their open and avowed disclosure of their degrading sentiments. We were struck with the truth of this remark, a few days ago, when Mr. Porter, of Northampton, in his speech in opposition to the election of Judges by the people, boldly declared that, when a member of the Convention which formed the present Constitution, he warned his brother Locofocos in that Convention, that if they went off as they had begun, to deprive the Governor of his patronage, the Locofoco party in the State of Pennsylvania would soon be broken up, and that he desired to repeat the warning to his brother Locofocos in the present House of Representatives. Was there ever a more bold, yet truthful admission that the Locofoco party are "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder"? But Mr. Porter, instead of qualifying his language when this construction was put upon it, seemed to glory and exult in the fact, and made no attempt whatever to explain away the force of the declaration.

Mr. Porter further declared that the proposed amendment, or any change in the Constitution, giving the election of Judges to the people, would have the effect of giving at least two-thirds of the Judges to the Whig party, and this was another reason why he opposed it.

The people may now determine for themselves the true cause of the bitter opposition manifested by the leaders of the Locofoco party to the passage of this important measure.—Pa. Telegraph.

Gen. Taylor visited Richmond, Virginia, on the 22d inst., to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument.

CONGRATULATIONS.—Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Charge to Denmark, and Francis Schroeder, of Rhode Island, Charge to Sweden, have been confirmed by the Senate.

LESSER NATURE.—The Cecil Democrat says that there is a calf at Chowder Hill farm, in that county, which has two distinct heads, four eyes, ears, &c., though but one body.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal. HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1850.

DEAR CLARK—This is a curious world that we live in, especially the Locofoco part of it.—The most "fantastic tricks" imaginable are occasionally played by some of its great men.—We had an instance of this in the Senate on Saturday. The motto of the Pennsylvania block of marble for the Washington Monument was before the Senate, and, as reported by the committee, was "Pennsylvania, founded in 1681, by deeds of Peace." Appropriate as this was, it met with bitter opposition from three of the Senators who are of the genus Loco,—and they in their opposition wandered out of their track to blacken the memory of our great founder, William Penn. H. A. Muhlenberg, from Berks, took occasion to charge Penn with having been a hypocritical swindler and cheat—a fawning sycophant at that most corrupt court of Charles the Second, and a kindred spirit with him and Jeffries. Mr. Hughes, of Somerset, re-echoed the charges, and pronounced the peace-loving old Quaker to be a man of blood, whose plain seeming was but a cloak for the practice of villainies "that common sinners dare not meddle with." Mr. McCaslin, from Greene, to show his endorsement of these shameless slanders, moved to amend by inserting the word "fraudulent" before Deeds of Peace.

This strange conduct fell like a thunder clap upon the Senate; startled and astonished all. Packer saw the effect likely to be produced, and he at once rebuked the madness of his partizans; and Drum from Indiana, came to the rescue and delivered a beautiful eulogy upon Penn, and gave his defamers hang their heads in their shame—he gave his friends a taste of the "bitter end." The State Reporter Bill was finally killed in the Senate—the Whigs having returned to their seats. Honest partizans have asked the question, why Mr. Drum, in this bill, did not also provide for the election in the same way, of the Auditor and Surveyor Generals? The answer is easy—they are now of his party, and continue in office till May, 1851; of course they want no change there yet. "Sufficient for the day," &c.

The amendments to the Constitution are still before the House, and the bunkum is thrown out by the quantity. One member does not wish to occupy the time of the people upon a subject upon which so much has been said; and forthwith pulls out a roll of manuscript, and reads the dull seepings of his feeble brain, till he reaches to the end, when he informs the House that as so much has been said on the subject, he will detain them no longer. The roll, from Bedford, adopted a somewhat original step to vend his bunkum. He informed the House that he had written his speech [for his constituents of course] but he would only offer it to the House by its title, and would say a few things for their edification. When at it he went, and let the wind from his stomach in a perfect foam, like the water from a soda fountain; and if like Titmouse, he had had a peck of dole-doo, would have distinguished himself. Two things, however, he has done,—made one speech for his constituents exclusively, and another for the statesmen! on Capitol Hill.

The investigating committee, to manufacture democratic thunder out of Treasurer Ball, have scrawled their courage to the sticking point.—They met but gave Mr. Ball no notice of the charges; they are general, based on Norris' letter, and not on the rest. They would specify nothing direct, only that Ball had not paid Norris on demand. Norris made the engines at an enormous price—some hundreds of dollars more than they sold a better article to the Pa. Railroad Company, and complains because not paid in a few weeks; and the Canal Board make common cause against the Treasurer, and talk of the outrage! Yet you know as well as I do, and as many of your readers know, that along with the engines, he sold scores of Poor money, inferior, and dishonest mechanics, who are needy, who had been kept in their honest days by the Locofoco Canal Board for not only weeks, but months and years. Yet they manifest no concern for them! Norris is rich—a manufacturing nabob, and with him they sympathize! Let the honest citizens once see and understand this, and they will then see what this modern democracy is. If this committee had dared open the door for truth, and the whole truth, and gave Mr. Ball a chance, the people would have seen some things to their advantage; and they would have seen how zealously this Canal Board have labored to enrich the finances of the State, and throw difficulties in the way of Mr. Ball. And they might see, too, what labor and ability he has brought to bear to carry Pennsylvania's credit safely thro' without resorting to a loan. Which is the real cause why they wish to strip him of his fair fame. It was never done before.

The Committee met last night. Their conclusions are foregone—the majority part of it—they are as ready to decide now as ever they will be. They have seen that Mr. Ball has been made to induce them; they are now in a hurry to have committed,—what law violated. They have refused, Mr. Ball last night entered his solemn protest against their proceedings. It was terse, dignified, clear and conclusive. He protested, in the name of the people and their rights under the Constitution, against their conduct. He said he was an officer created by the Constitution and no other branch of the Government should interfere with him. He was independent of them all—except in the matter of impeachment, for any willful violation of the laws. And if this committee were sitting to prepare, and present to the House articles of impeachment, he had a right not only to know it, but to know distinctly what he was to answer. If they were not sitting for that purpose, but to prove that he had committed a private wrong, it was beyond the scope of their power.

The Loco Foco majority, regardless of right, determined to proceed, and Mr. A. Norris was called to the stand. Being sworn on his oath, he said he was interested in the price of the engines. Mr. Ball objected to his being sworn in chief. The majority outraging that well settled rule of evidence, overruled the objection and swore him in chief. Mr. Norris told his tale, but was compelled to acknowledge that he had never presented any warrant or order for the money. He evinced an anxious desire to argue, not testify, as to usages and habits of the State Treasurer; and so anxious was he to display his spleen, that he undertook to make a personal retort upon Mr. Ball for his letter to the Senate. Mr. Ball very politely, and promptly, told Mr. Norris "to leave the personal matters to be settled between themselves. He would answer him at any time in any other place." Mr. Norris knew where he was always to be found, and thus the farce ended for last night.

Before the farce is ended it will be shown that the market is ended it will be shown or I am mistaken, that Norris sold larger and better engines to the Pa. R. Road for \$700 less price, and have taken part of that price, \$1500, in Rail Road stock, which is thirty-three per cent below par!

It is now evident that the entire labors of

this committee are intended to detract from the character of Mr. Ball's astonishing success, in sustaining the credit of the State. He is a Whig and something must be done, to blacken his fair fame even at the expense of truth and justice.

I see you have noticed how Lauman freed the Painter.—It is not the first time Painter has "broke for the big timber," or else all the stories from your part of the State are not true. But no matter, he belongs to the lumbering fragment of his party, and he has a right to be found speculating on trees.

The old farce of "Family Jaws" has been performed with great success, by the "untried democracy" of Dauphin. The "bitter enders" on one side—the barnburners on the other. Millerites against the Cameronites. On Saturday night at the Ward election for delegates, the first scene was enacted. About a hundred Wrebagos from York and Cumberland Railroad were brought over and in one ward they roused Jesse, horse, foot and dragons. Jesse saw the mosses in tracks in time in the other ward, and he defended the Cameronian tribe there. Each declares the other to have succeeded by fraud and trickery; and as they well understand each others character, I take it for granted, they tell the truth. At the Convention on Monday, the fight became furious, and they leaped upon each other all manner of epithets. The Millerites were ridden over two to one and they made their Exodus—withdraw from the Convention and left it to the Cameronians, with cries loud and deep. The Millerites to prepare their "untried democracy" confident that like the drunkard on his back between two graves they will rise again, at least when the rest do.

One of two things is certain now, from their own say—they are great political rascals; or they are, and it may be both, eh!

Your Plank Road bill has become a law. PHLO.

How the People's money Goes.

Some time ago the Senate passed a resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information in regard to a sale which had been made of certain engines, to which a reply was returned, exhibiting the name of each engine sold, the name of the purchaser, and the amount for which it was sold, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Indiana-Wm. Dripts (\$875), Schuykill—J. B. Moorehead (\$10), Montgomery—Thos. Jeffries (\$70), Wisconsin—Dr. Rowan (\$50), Mississippi—Thos. Jeffries (\$45), Total \$3,300.

Sixty days notice of the time and place of the sale was given. These engines which were thus sold at the value of old iron, cost upwards of thirty thousand dollars, and the Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad represented that they could be "piled and kept in good running order for light business at a trifling expense!"

The reply, says a correspondent of the North American, was not considered sufficiently explicit, and more particular information has been asked for by the Senate in relation to the opinion of the Canal Board of the real value of the engines, which appear to have been sacrificed by the Commissioners, probably to satisfy the particular private purposes of some gentleman or gentlemen who are in their favor. Some disclosures may be made on the subject, if the question asked be distinctly answered by the Board; and many other revelations would be made if a similar course were pursued in regard to other transactions, the enormity of which is fully understood but by few. The possession of the federal government is almost daily revealing the conduct of some defaulting officer; and were men to secure a majority in the Canal Board who would have no interest in keeping secret some of the mysterious transactions of the officers on the public works, many revelations would be made which would astonish the honest tax-payers of the State who do not imagine the unworthy and dishonest means used by selfish office holders to enrich themselves at the expense of the State Treasury and the State's interests.

Fire in New Orleans.

A serious fire occurred in New Orleans on the 16th inst., shortly after midnight. A telegraphic dispatch states that twenty buildings were burnt on Camp street, including the Picayune buildings, and some ten or twelve in Bank Place. They were mostly all stores.—Five Insurance offices are among the buildings destroyed. The New York Sun Mutual Insurance Company, it is said, will lose about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by this calamity.

WHILESALE MURDER.—Henry Tompkins, aged about thirty years, has been committed to jail for an attempt to murder his three sisters in Townsend, Ohio. They resided in a house together, and, upon returning home on Friday evening, Henry without provocation, attacked them with an axe. One escaped to her father's house, about fifty rods off. The other two sisters and the brother were found weltering in blood. He had knocked them down and fractured their skulls with the axe and then cut his throat. There was scarcely a hope of the girls surviving though the monster's own wound was not fatal.

General Cass.

In the remarks made by General Cass in the Senate on the 11th inst., as reported in the Union of February 12, 1850, occur the following passage:

"The stars and the stripes would have still been the pillar of fire by day, and cloud by night, to conduct our gallant countrymen to that home whose associations neither time nor distance could weaken or sever."

In the Bible it is written: "And that thou goest before them, by day-time in a pillar of a cloud, and in a pillar of fire by night."

General Cass's opinions, to his party friends, will really prove "a cloud by night." It will not be seen a great way off; and as "a great change is going on" in his mind, his cloud can be either like a whale or a weasel, to suit the latitude he is talking for.

But General Cass probably means "the cloud" for "all the world," and the pillar of fire for "the rest of mankind."—Republican.

From the Republic of Feb. 15.

Bitter-ends and Disunion.

We have devoted time that might have been better spent to the perusal of the late speeches of Mr. Inge, of Alabama, and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, upon the policy of the Administration in regard to California and New Mexico. The object of these speeches seems to be to prepare the hearts of the Southern States for rebellion or revolution. It is right to call things by their right names. When men talk of disunion or dissolution, they talk of Treason, or nothing less or different. This is the truth, and it is quite time that the truth were spoken.

If we understand the object of the proposed Southern Convention, as originally planned, it is, to adopt measures that may be rendered necessary by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. It seems that we are behind the age. The convention is to be held, if we understand some of the orators of the day, unless Congress shall legislate in all respects to satisfy the demands of any gentleman who is modest enough to set up his own crude notions as the standard of the Southern rights and Southern exigencies. The object is agitation. The purpose is faction. Disappointed in their scheme for stopping the supplies—seeing that the Wilmot Proviso is slipping out of their fingers and determined at all events, to embarrass and break down Gen. Taylor, the Bitter-enders now go in for a Southern Convention, if California is admitted by a majority of the two Houses of Congress as a member of the Union.—That event is to constitute a new *casus belli*. Let us hear what Mr. Stanton says on this subject:

"But it may be possible that the dominant majority in the two Houses of Congress will have the strength to secure the admission of California, and they will bindly exercise the power they possess. I hope I shall never see that fatal day! But should it come in spite of my feeble deprecations, I shall be ready to meet it with whatever sacrifices may be necessary to defend the interests of the people I represent. It is possible the people of the whole South may not immediately understand the full extent of their danger—it is possible that the evil day of separation may be postponed a while longer. But I solemnly believe that day must come, as the inevitable consequence of the act it is proposed to accomplish. * * * But if California be forced upon us, without such an adjustment of the questions involved in that measure, I shall be ready to make the final struggle upon this very ground—I shall be prepared to go with the Southern people in whatever they may determine—even though it may be to abandon the Union, when the rights of the Southern States cannot be otherwise protected.

If this means anything, it means that Mr. Stanton is ripe and ready for a "final struggle"—or, in other words, rebellion or revolution, if the rightful authorities see fit to admit California as a State. And what says Mr. Inge, of Ala.

"The meeting of the Convention will be preceded by popular elections for delegates occurring about the same time throughout the whole South. In this canvass all those questions which tend to the estrangement of the people from the Union will be necessarily introduced, and argued, without measure the present excitement. With the causes of aggravation, who can estimate the force of the pressure from without upon this Convention? The Continental Congress of '76 were swept on by the storm of popular excitement to the declaration of American Independence, which forever dissolved our union with Great Britain. The acts of insult an injury which kindled the fires of the revolution were trivial, in comparison with those which now inflame the public mind of the South. Have our people forgotten the memorable declaration, that 'when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.' I warn the North, that the living truth here uttered animates every Southern heart, and that every voice in that convention will proclaim it; that millions of freemen will shout their joyous responses, until every hill and valley of the South resound with the anthem. Do not delude yourselves with fatal error, that the resistance of the South is confined to one form of aggression—the Wilmot Proviso; and that your objects can be accomplished by adopting the substitute proposed by the Cabinet. The same resistance will be offered to the admission of California."

Here Mr. Inge declares that the Southern people have stronger reasons for desiring to subvert the Union, than our fathers had for severing their connection with Great Britain—and that the admission of California as State will be the signal for striking the blow that is to set them free. This avowal is as bad as any treason that ever fell from the lips or pen of Garrison. Mr. Inge has no commission from his constituents to utter any such atrocious sentiments upon the floor of Congress, or anywhere else. If we have misinterpreted his observations we will give him the benefit of the correction. We hope that he has been misrepresented. We quote from the Globe, and the sentiments seem too distinct to be misunderstood.

INDIANA.—The Executive of Indiana has assigned to Thos. L. Trotter the duty of procuring a block of Indian marble for the Washington National Monument, with the direction that the following sentiment be placed upon it: "Indiana knows no North, no South; nothing but the Union!"