

THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850.

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.

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Hon. S. Calvin and A. K. Cornyn, Esq., have our thanks for favors.

"Original" poetry, from the pen of a friend, shall appear in our next.

"Boss" Westbrook is again supplied with a new stock of Boots and shoes. See card.

The indisposition of the editor has prevented him from giving much attention to this paper.

MILWOOD ACADEMY.—The summer session of this flourishing young institution, will commence on the 23d inst. The Messrs. M'GINNES deserve great praise for the energetic manner in which they have thus far conducted this Academy.

Those of our citizens who want anything in the Book and Stationary line, should give H. W. SMITH a call. His assortment is quite good, and his prices moderate. By the way, he also keeps elegant cigars and chewing tobacco, which we can recommend to those who are addicted to the use of the weed.

The Court.

There was not much criminal business before our Court last week. Several cases were made up after the parties came to town. An indictment against the Engineers of the Penn'a. Rail road for obstructing the highway between this place and Petersburg, was tried, and a verdict of not guilty, but the defendants to pay the costs, rendered. This case excited a good deal of interest, and was argued with zeal and considerable warmth by the counsel on both sides.

The report of the viewers in favor of a free bridge across the Juniata opposite Montgomery street, in this borough, was not acted on by the Grand Jury, in consequence of a re-view having been petitioned for.

The civil suits on the list for the first week were all continued by the parties, and the Jury was discharged on Friday morning.

Infamous Unfairness.

It will be seen, by reference to our Harrisburg letter, that the Locofocos in the House, with their characteristic unfairness, refused to print Gov. Johnston's Message Vetoing their iniquitous Apportionment Bill. They dared not let that document go before the People of the State, a very large proportion of whom they had basely attempted to DISFRANCHISE! A more unequal, unjust, and tyrannical Bill was never before attempted to be passed by any party. It was a high-handed attempt to deprive a free people of the right of Representation, unparalleled in the political history of this or any other State. The Message of Gov. Johnston is an able and truthful exposition of the deformities of the bill, and the attempt to rob a portion of our citizens of their cherished rights. In refusing to print the Message, the Locofocos have exhibited their usual dishonesty and unfairness.

The Gerrymander Vetoed.

In another column will be found the message of Gov. Johnston, vetoing the Apportionment Bill recently passed by the Locofoco majority at Harrisburg. The iniquitous features of the bill are so clearly set forth by the Governor, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. All agree that the bill was a most infamous gerrymander. We have heard democrats express their surprise that such a bill was ever passed. Gov. Johnston has fulfilled public expectation by his course, and we hope he will treat every bill of a similar character in the same way. Read the Message.

A Poor Creature.

The Carlisle Herald says that Speaker Best of the Senate, after sitting like a criminal in the pillory through the winter, until locofocoism beset him all over with its rotten egg, vituperation and filth, has at last gone back, "like the dog to its vomit," and acted with that party in passing the infamous apportionment bill! The iniquitous work in which his party was engaged was too tempting an occasion for him to miss the opportunity of having a share in it!

Liberty County.

A bill erecting a new county out of parts of Bedford, with the above title passed the House on the 2d inst. On Friday last it was taken up on second reading in Senate, the name changed to "Fulton" and passed. When this project was first started, two townships, Springfield and Dublin, in this county, were included within its boundaries. We do not know whether they are included in the bill as passed the House.

From Washington.

The Slavery question is still under discussion in both Houses. The Census bill has passed the Senate and been sent to the House.

Rumors are afloat that a change in the Cabinet will soon take place. We are inclined to think there may be some ground for these rumors.

Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is very dangerously ill. The last despatch states that he has been given up by his physicians.

Mr. Lawrence, our Minister in London, writes to the American Institute, in relation to the proposed Industrial Exhibition of all Nations next year, inviting its co operation.

The Kidnapping Case.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Little and others, was settled by the counsel upon both sides; and as the case has excited some interest, we give the facts, as we have learned them, to the public.

The Hon. ALBERT CONSTABLE, appointed as Counsel for Little, by the Governor of Maryland, having learned on his arrival here, that an indictment for Kidnapping was pending against him in Center county, upon which a Bench warrant had been issued, and was in the hands of the Sheriff of Huntingdon county; and that another warrant for the apprehension of Little had been issued in Milford county, upon a similar charge, both of which were ready to be served on him whenever he appeared in this county, and also that other cases would be commenced against him, if he were arrested and taken to Bellefonte; it was an object of the first importance to avoid, if possible, the trial here, by which his appearance in Court would be dispensed with, and thus his arrest on the other process avoided. This was accomplished on terms entirely satisfactory. The records of Maryland were here to prove Finley (the negro) a slave; the sons of his mistress were here who knew him, and had authorized Little to take him; every thing requisite to prove the negro a slave, and consequently Little innocent upon the indictment. Upon these grounds the prosecution was abandoned.

This settlement not only acquits Little, which was the only object of the mission of Mr. Constable, but avoids the necessity of procuring bail in both Center and Milford counties, upon similar charges, which of course would have involved the same attention on the part of the State of Maryland, one of them having already been tried there and disposed of, and likewise have multiplied expenses to a heavy amount.

The county was indemnified from costs by the settlement, which would have come out of the Treasury, whether Little had been convicted or acquitted. Little was virtually acquitted, and avoided arrest and imprisonment upon process from adjoining counties, and returns to his family, which we are assured is large, and entirely dependent upon his labor for support.

We trust this settlement of a vexed question which, under existing circumstances, needs no agitation to increase excitement upon it, may be the precursor of a better state of feeling among the citizens of adjoining States, whose interests are so intimately blended.

What \$100,000 May Do.

The Montpelier (Vt.) Journal, in alluding to the proposed Cotton Factory in Albany, says: "A capital of \$100,000 is to give direct labor to 200 people. On the average, each one of those persons will support at least one more—a wife or child; and so this moderate amount of capital is to add 400 to the population of Albany. Nor is this all: to have a population of 400, buildings must be had—to build and furnish these houses and clothe the inmates, mechanics must be had; to feed them, doctors, teachers, lawyers and—so forth and so on; all adding still more to the population and the business of the place where such a factory is located." It is this cumulative influence of domestic manufactures, says a contemporary, which gives them their national importance. There are hundreds of thriving cities and villages in this country which owe their existence to manufactures. Is it not better for the country that our people should contribute to the support of these localities, and the hundreds of thousands who inhabit them, than that they should support a like number of towns and operatives in foreign countries? An honest answer to this question is all that is required to secure an admission of the wisdom and utility of the Whig doctrine of protection.

Adjourn.

There is a universal desire among the People that the Legislature should adjourn. The whole winter has been spent in doing worse than nothing, and it is now high time that the members should leave the Capitol. We never knew a Legislature in such bad odor with the People as the present. Both branches has a Locofoco majority, and yet notwithstanding all their professions, corporations have fared better than ever before. Private legislation, indeed, has occupied the attention of the members during the whole session.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It will be gratifying to the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad to learn, says the Daily News, that the passenger traffic alone has already exceeded the estimates. The income on that portion of the work which is open for use, during the last ten days, exceeds \$10,000; being over \$1,000 per day; with every prospect of an immense increase, when the connection with the inclined plane at Hollidaysburg is completed. We understand it is in contemplation to open the road to Huntingdon in the course of a few weeks, which will not only add to the receipts, but shorten the time some hours.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in New Orleans, and the board of health have issued a proclamation urging upon the citizens caution in dress and diet, although the disease has not yet assumed an epidemic character. The whole number of interments in the various cemeteries for the week ending the 23d ult., was 224, of which 149 were from cholera. The number of deaths from cholera on the 26th was ten.

For several weeks past we have neglected to notice the new and beautiful dress of the Daily News. It is now a truly handsome as well as most spiritedly conducted sheet, and we sincerely hope that the Whigs both in city and country may extend to it a liberal support. We are pleased to see that the business men of the city are giving the News a pretty liberal advertising patronage.

In addition to Canal Commissioners, we have to elect next fall an Auditor General and a Surveyor General. The nomination of candidates for these offices will devolve upon the Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia in June. It is important, therefore, that the fact should be borne in mind by the people.

Letter from Harrisburg.

The Apportionment Bill.—Gov. Johnston's Veto Message.—Disgraceful conduct of the Locofocoes.—Tendency to introduce without passing an Appropriation Bill.—The Treasury Investigation.—Free and Toll Bridges, &c.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 12, 1850.

DEAR COL:—You have, I suppose, wondered why I have not more faithfully fulfilled my contract to write you weekly, a letter. There is no use in wondering; I could not do it, and that is answer enough, just now.

Since my last, we have had brave times here. Plenty to do, and nobody doing it. The Bank Bill was moulded first into one shape, and then another, and finally, when the Senate and House disagreed, it was referred to a committee of conference. What kind of a thing they will bring forth, it is hard to guess—even if they ever agree, which is very doubtful. Should they agree, I think it exceedingly questionable whether their report will be adopted.

An Apportionment Bill was also passed, as your readers very well know, by one of the best specimens of the season. What became of that Bill, and what it was like, is now a part of the written history of Pennsylvania. Governor JOHNSTON vetoed it, and sent it back with such an expose of its hideous features, and shapeless deformities, as really frightened its fathers into fits. They had not seen until then what a monster they had created—and the Veto struck them dumb. Not one man in either House, had courage to open his mouth in defence of the bill, and thus, by their silence, they have allowed their votes in the House for the bill, after it was returned; but then their fears got the better of them, and they refused to print one copy of the Veto in the House! They dared not let the people see the INFAMOUS CREAT (which they had, under their solemn oaths pronounced fair and honest) exposed to the public. Some of them have gone so far as to say that they passed the bill *against* the Veto! They should like to have said so, and what they would like to do, is to have the Veto of the Governor will wipe off the stain, or blot from the record their disgraced oaths. Disgraced! would not violated be a better word?

Now the fight has commenced again—every Locofoco playing the game of "HUFFS," without even a pair. They say that they will not pass any appropriation bill! Well! be it so! The Whigs in office can live as long without the public funds as the Locofocos can live without the public works. And they must remember that Jesse Miller lays all the responsibility of bad legislation, this year, upon the "Democrats," (as he calls them) in the House. They are now at work at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A DAY; and some are uncharitable enough to say, that that is big pay for such services; they say too, that they will keep the Whigs here until they get such an Apportionment as they want. I hope the Whigs will just let them have them as long as they please; and any Whig who will vote to have their daily pay increased to THREE DOLLARS while they stay, I trust will be remembered by his constituents. The Locos want the THREE DOLLARS, yet have not courage to try and get it. They want the Whigs to start it, and they will help. One dollar and fifty cents a day, and buy their own roast beef, is enough for them, after they have wasted seventy-five days of the hundred. They are also threatening that the next Apportionment Bill they send to the Governor, shall be no better than the first—and that they will not agree as to when they will adjourn, until the Bill has been ten days in the Governor's hands. Very well, who cares. They may bluster and threaten till they are hoarse. They may try again, and if conscience does not

"Make cowards of them all," they may try their oaths again. Gov. Johnston has proved that he will preserve our good old Commonwealth from their unholy hands; and he will not let his fair name be permitted to be dragged into the mire by the disgraceful wishes, by their bullying, or stubborn knavery.

The Treasury Investigating Committee are still at work, *semi-occasionally*. Mr. BALL has opened his artillery upon them, and shown by the Books, that the Canal Commissioners have systematically labored to cripple the Treasury, and to keep the times for the payment of the State interest—and by the drafts on the public works sought to exhaust the State funds, at these times, so that the Treasurer could not pay the interest. Mr. Ball has been compelled, in June and January, to pay thousands upon thousands of dollars on Canal Commissioners drafts, more than any State Treasurer that has preceded him. Yet with that energy and ability which has characterized his administration, he met their demands, and paid the interest on time, and in specie. Mr. Ball has literally annihilated the charges; and that graceless committee seem now only anxious to drag out their labors until it is too late to make a report; thus expecting that the matter will sink into forgetfulness.

The Montour county question is still in the swirl, and whether it will finally be safely cast on the shore, or engulfed in the whirlpool of offices, is uncertain.

The arrears due on the passage of the divorce cases, have not been numerous or noteworthy enough. It is not yet certain whether the right kind of arguments will be advanced to secure their passage.

Your TOLL and FREE BRIDGE question has been again agitated, and as I understand, Toll Bridges came out ahead. Wm. F. Packer, Drum and Cunningham, in the Senate, and J. M. Porter, in the House, in the House, begging of the Legislature not to rob the widows and orphans of their little all, which was invested in that Bridge, by taking from them their exclusive privileges; whilst Messrs. King and Cornyn took strong ground in favor of Free Bridges.—The merits of the question I suppose the people of your county understand, and will know how to appreciate the conduct of all concerned. It is said a very heavy "outside" influence was at work for "TOLL BRIDGES." What and who, I do not know.

There is one thing I wish the people of this State to observe and understand. All the Locofoco papers, or nearly all of them, are filled with attacks upon Gov. Johnston for Vetoing the Apportionment Bill. Yet many of them admit the Bill was a bad one. They burthen the air with their howls of inconsistency against that Message, that their readers may know whether the Governor has violated any of his pledges. They dare not let their readers have that unassailable Message in their hands, for it proves that oaths to support the Constitution, taken by their partisans, are mere matters of form. PHIL.

We have not received the North American for more than ten days. If we have been struck from the exchange list of that paper, we shall have something to say on the subject hereafter.

For a few days past we have had weather that would do no discredit to January and February. Cold north-westers, accompanied with snow storms, has been the order of the day.

A CHOP AT THE GALLOW TREE.—The Ohio Senate has passed a bill to abolish the punishment of Death.

VOICE OF OLD HUNTINGDON.

Whig County Meeting.

A public meeting of the Whigs of Huntingdon county was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., in pursuance of a call of the County Committee.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, GEORGE HUDSON, of Clay township.

Vice Presidents, A. STEEL, of West; Wm. CHRISTY, of Porter; Wm. DEAN, of Penn; Z. PHEASANT, of Union.

Secretaries, Wm. B. ZEIGLER and GEORGE SMITH.

On motion of D. BLAIR, Esq., the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

D. Blair, Esq., S. M. Green, Benj. Lease, John Steever, Caleb Swoope.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was very ably and eloquently addressed by JOHN BROTHKLINE, Esq., of Blair county, whose remarks were listened to with great interest, and responded to with enthusiasm.

On motion, Wm. H. PEIGHTAL was appointed Representative Delegate to the Whig State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 19th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

On motion, COL. JOHN STEEVER was appointed a Conferee, to meet Conferees from the other counties in this Senatorial district, to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention.

D. BLAIR, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which was read and unanimously adopted:

The Whigs of Huntingdon county, in Convention met, as an expression of their sentiment, pass and publish the following Resolves:

First.—That notwithstanding the clouds and storms which have lowered in the political horizon, since the meeting of the present Congress of the United States, our confidence in the stability of the Union remains unshaken, and our attachment to it, with all its glorious memories of the past and rich promises for the future, is unchanged and unabated.

Second.—That the Constitution of the United States as it is, without infringement or amendment, in letter or spirit, demands and should receive the allegiance of every American heart.

Third.—That Calhoun, with her free Constitution, the workmanship of her own hands, should be admitted into the Union at once—the youngest and brightest daughter of the Republic, decked in her robes of glittering gold.

Fourth.—That Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, our Whig President, merits and should receive the confidence and support of every Whig in the land, whether in Congress, or in the ranks of the people.

Fifth.—That his special Message to Congress, called his *California* Message, while it contains no principle either of liberty or conservatism, lays down the broad and true ground in regard to Slavery and the Territories—leaving to the people of the Territories to determine for themselves this vexed and exciting question.

Sixth.—That the administration of Wm. F. JOHNSTON, our Whig Governor, has been eminently successful and popular, and commands alike the confidence and admiration of the great mass of the people of the whole State.

Seventh.—That his late Message on the subject of Slavery, is an honor to his head and heart, and an honor to the State of Pennsylvania, whose character and conduct he so nobly vindicates.—The sentiments of that Message we heartily endorse and adopt as the sentiment of this meeting on that subject.

Eighth.—That for the information of our Senator and Representative at Harrisburg, we hereby declare our opposition to the proposed repeal of the Act of 3d March, 1847, entitled "An Act to prevent Kidnapping," &c., believing as we do that that law, based as it is, upon a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has made the soil of Pennsylvania what it ought to be, and what we trust it ever will continue to be, free soil.

Ninth.—That the letter lately written by Queen Victoria's Minister at Washington, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, to the Secretary of State of the United States, objecting and protesting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, against any increase of duties by the Government of the U. S. on British Iron and Coal, ought to convince every reasonable man, be he Whig or Democrat, that the Tariff of 1846 favors BRITISH INTERESTS;—and presents this simple and important question to every Laboring man, Mechanic, and Manufacturer in the United States: Which will ye support, VICTORIA REGINA, her Government and Minister, and the Tariff of 1846; or Gen. TAYLOR, the recommendations of his annual Message for an INCREASE OF DUTIES, and for a change from the *ad valorem* to specific duties?

Tenth.—That the Apportionment Bill recently passed by the Locofoco members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, is, in most of its provisions, UNEQUAL, UNJUST, and TYRANNICAL—giving to some counties and districts of the State a much greater representation than they are entitled to, because they are Locofoco in their politics, and disfranchising other districts and counties because they are Whig. The whole bill is a daring attempt to defraud a large portion of our fellow-citizens of their most cherished rights—the elective franchise; and we trust Gov. JOHNSTON will Veto the bill, and rescue the ballot box from the wicked schemes of designing and corrupt demagogues.

Eleventh.—That the State of the Public Works in Pennsylvania calls loudly for a change, and demands the election of a Canal Commissioner, who, instead of turning Plunderer and Speculator, will faithfully attend to the interests of the Commonwealth.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Huntingdon Journal," and the other Whig papers in this Representative and Senatorial district.

More Legislation in favor of Toll Bridge.

The following amendment has been passed by the Legislature, at the solicitation of the Stockholders of the Toll Bridge:

"That nothing contained in the 17th section of an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company over the Juniata river at a point near Grann's Ripples, shall be held to authorize the erection of a free bridge within one mile of any incorporated bridge, the structure of which may have been partially destroyed by flood or fire, and which shall have been rebuilt or repaired within fifteen years last past."

The bridge at this place having been repaired within the period mentioned, it would not now be lawful to construct a free bridge within one mile of it.

Our Harrisburg correspondent gives the names of the Senators and members who favored this measure and the arguments used by them.

Henry Clay was 73 years old on Friday last, the 12th of April.

The Issue in Pennsylvania.

But a few years ago the Locofoco leaders in this State professed to be the exclusive champions of the Protective Policy. We were then told by their orators and journals that "it was a Democratic Congress that passed the tariff act of 1816, of 1826, of 1828, and of 1832: that it was by Democratic votes that the tariff act of 1842 was passed, and that it was a Democratic House of Representatives which reduced in 1844 to disturb the tariff of 1842." Such was the language used by the Locofoco leaders in the ever memorable campaign of 1844; and when they were assailed by the Whigs for their hypocrisy, they referred to the recorded votes on the passage of former tariff acts, and impudently exclaimed: "Can you misrepresent the Democratic party and their candidates in the face of all these facts?" It was in consequence of this system of tactics, disgraceful and dishonest as all candid men now must admit, that they succeeded in wresting the electoral vote of Pennsylvania from Henry Clay, the tried and ever faithful champion of her industrial interests. And how did their subsequent acts accord with professions thus lavishly made during the contest?

No sooner had they succeeded in electing Polk and Dallas, and in securing a Locofoco majority in Congress, than they gave the lie to their professions and proved to the world the fraud they had practised upon the confiding people of Pennsylvania. James K. Polk was in due time installed into office, and one of his first acts as President was to recommend the repeal of the tariff of 1842, to the support of which his friends, in this state had pledged him. Southern democracy forbid its continuance, and northern democracy bowed to the heaviest in the most servile submission. The Locofoco majority in Congress, headed the presidential recommendation, and brought into existence the tariff of 1846, which after having first been forwarded to the British cabinet, and received its approval, was enacted into a law.—Free trade from thenceforth became the popular cry of the Locofoco leaders, and notwithstanding their solemn pledges to the people in 1844, they now endorse and eulogize the tariff of 1846, and tell us that if we have the extent of the protection which the Locofoco party is willing to afford to American industry. They are now willing that the mechanics and laborers of our own country shall be made to rely upon their own energy and skill for protection against the ruinous competition of those in Europe who labor for ten pence or a shilling a day.

In all future political contests in this state, and more especially in next fall's canvass for Congress, there can therefore be no such controversy between the two great political parties which existed in this state in 1844. There can be and will be no dispute as to which of them belongs the credit of sustaining the doctrine of protecting Home Industry, and to which of them belongs the honor, if it be an honor, of favoring British interests instead of our own. The Whigs will be found where they have ever been—on the side of American workshops and American industry. The Locofocos will sustain the tariff of 1846, which discriminates in favor of British workshops against our own, and the repeal of which, we have been officially informed by Sir Henry L. Bulwer, the British minister, "would produce a very disagreeable effect on public opinion in England."

Such will be the issue next fall in Pennsylvania. It is a plain one, and easily to be understood. Whigs prepare for it in good time. A certain victory awaits you.

Valentine Best.

We are not at all surprised by the vote of Valentine Best, the Speaker of the Senate, in favor of the Locofoco bill "gerrymandering" the State to perpetuate their power. Best is a Locofoco, but to secure and disgrace an office which has heretofore been considered honorable, and to put a paltry hundred dollars in his pocket, he deserted his party and consented to be the despised tool of an opposition. We happened to be present when he was elected Speaker by his own vote. Like a sheep-killing dog he sneaked into the chair and read a prepared address of about two minutes in length, of which he appeared himself to be ashamed. When his vote was announced his party raised him, even in the Senate hall, and but few Whigs present disgraced themselves by expressing signs of approval.—*Franklin Intelligencer.*

We happened to be in the Senate at the same time, and fully concur with friend Mish, of the Intelligencer, in the above.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The *National Intelligencer* notes the fact that a very prominent topic of the resolutions, addresses, &c., addressed to the people of the South, during the agitation of the past few months, has been the probability of the immediate abolition of Slavery within the District of Columbia, and remarks that that event has never, in our day, appeared to be more distant than during the past twelve months. Certainly at no session of Congress for many years, have so few memorials from the North been presented, asking for legislation by Congress to that effect.

LAST MOMENTS OF MR. CALHOUN.—Mr. Calhoun exhibited as much firmness in his death as in his life. Mr. C. was never heard to complain of his illness or the prospect of a close of his career, while yet in possession of mental vigor. In reply to a remark of a friend upon this subject, Mr. Calhoun said—"I desire nothing contrary to the constitution of nature." His countenance in death was serene, majestic and lifelike.

The Locofocos and Free Soilers have united in a call for a Convention in New York, to nominate a State Ticket. The same party that refuses to "pander to the Free Soil feeling," is merely going into the same Convention with the Free Soilers, in the most powerful State in the Union! Consistent Locofocoism!

The York Republican says, there is not a Furnace in operation in York county. Codorus, Margaretta, Woodstock, York and Manor are all blown out, and no talk of putting them in blast again, according to our information.—The thing has come to a dead stand. Such are the withering effects of the Tariff of 1846!

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Portsmouth, Va., Whig says that a call was made on the 8th inst. for the people of Nansemond to meet for the purpose of electing delegates to the Nashville Convention. When the hour arrived for the meeting to assemble, not a single person attended!

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN NEW YORK.—A bill exempting a man's homestead, to the value of \$1000, from sale on execution, has passed both houses of the New York legislature and been signed by the Governor.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN OREGON.—The army of officers stationed in Oregon, have petitioned Congress for an increase of pay, in consequence of the high prices of everything in that territory.

The Pittsburgh Labor Organization.

A letter dated Pittsburgh, 24th ult., gives the following account of the proceedings lately of the iron puddlers, &c.

A Working-men's Congress is to assemble in this city on the third Monday in April. The design of this gathering is to elect a union among workingmen of all branches, so that they may start an Institute, get a lecture room, library, &c. The puddlers have two associations already organized, and the members are at work. One is located in Sharon, Mercer county, with a capital of \$100,000. The largest sum held by one man is \$5,000. There are sixty stockholders, all working men. Each man has one vote, and no more.

The other association is here—about three miles up the Allegheny. The capital is only \$30,000, but the members have refused more. The leading man wants to invest a few thousands in addition, but the company will not let him. A third is organizing, to be located in Stubeville, Ohio. A fourth is preparing to start on the Allegheny, about four miles up. So much for the puddlers.

The engine builders are preparing for an organization, with a capital of \$20,000. The coopermakers have opened their books for a joint stock company.

The moulders have purchased ground in Allegheny city, to build a Union Foundry upon. The silver platers have been in operation with a joint stock company for about a year.

There are two glass establishments belonging to working men, but I know very little about them.

The tailors intend doing something soon. The printers applied to the legislature for a charter for a joint stock company, but the committee reported against it twice. It will not always be so.

A bricklayer told us yesterday that he was engaged in getting up a company of journeymen to work for themselves. So we go.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most brutal murder was perpetrated on Sunday night last, near the Jefferson Barracks. Yesterday morning, information was lodged with the guard, that the body of a man called Stephens had been found in the woods, near the barracks, stabbed and mangled in a shocking manner. Officer William J. Williamson immediately started in pursuit of the perpetrator, and was not long in overhauling a man much bedaubed with blood, who, on being interrogated, after a good deal of evasion, finished by acknowledging, in the most brutal manner, that he had committed the murder. He was taken to the police office, and searched, when \$85 in gold and \$2 in silver were found about him. His shirt he had turned with the bosom to the back, so as to conceal the blood. It seems he had carried the body some distance in the woods, after the perpetration of the crime. He registered his name at the police office as John Careless.—*St. Louis Int. 2d inst.*

The reward of \$3,000, offered by the family of Dr. Parkman, has been paid to Littlefield, the Janitor of the Medical College, who discovered the remains in Professor Webster's apartment.

FATHER MATHEW.—Up to April the 4th Father Mathew had administered the temperance pledge to upwards of 6000 persons in New Orleans.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1850.

The Flour market is quiet. Small sales at \$5 per barrel for standard shipping brands. For city consumption, sales of common and extra brands Pennsylvania at \$5 to \$5 25, and extra New York brands at \$5 75 a \$6 50.

WHEAT.—The last sale was at \$2 81 1/2. CORN MEAL is generally held at \$2 62 1/2 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is but little WHEAT offering. Sales of good and prime Red, in store, at \$1 07 a \$1 09, part for starch making, and White at \$1 11 per bushel, now held at \$1 15.

CORN continues in good demand, and several lots of Yellow sold at 55 cents, about.

OATS are scarce and in demand. Sales of Pennsylvania at 33 cents per bushel, which is in advance.

WHEAT is held at 22 cents in hhds., and 23 cents in barrels.

DIED.

At the residence of his uncle, Canoe Creek Blair County, DAVID P. LIAZ, aged 24 years.

On Monday the 8th inst., MARTHA, infant daughter of Francis B. and Amelia Wallace, aged 8 months and 8 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Irvine and Marks, was dissolved on March 5th, by mutual consent.

JNO. IRVINE.
JOHN J. M. IRVINE.
Petersburg April 16th, 1850.—3d. pd.