

THE JOURNAL

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 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.

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

We neglected to thank Gov. JOHNSON, last week, for a valuable pub. doc.

Col. CORRY has our thanks for his continued kind attentions.

New Advertisements.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—It will be seen by a card in another column, that THOS. READ, JR., son of THOS. READ, Esq., of this place, has opened a Watch and Jewelry Store in Third Street, Philadelphia. Mr. R. is a young man of correct deportment and pleasing manners, and we commend him to the patronage of those of our readers desiring to make purchases in his line in the city. As a workman, we are informed that Mr. Read has few superiors in Philadelphia. And as an evidence of this, his father exhibited to us an exceedingly well finished Lever Watch, made by himself, which is a very rare performance in this country. His store is near that popular stopping place, the City Hotel.

JOHN MARKS has opened a new Grocery and Confectionary. Mr. M. is an honest, worthy man, and we bespeak for him a liberal share of public favor.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM is again supplied with a new stock of goods in his line, and is selling at his usual low prices. See Cards.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER, who by the by is hard to beat in selecting nice things, is again in town with a new stock, comprising almost everything. See Cards.

ROBERT GRAFUS, Alexandria, is prepared to furnish all kinds of castings, tin ware, &c. Mr. G. is an enterprising young man, and deserves a liberal support.

The attention of Farmers is invited to Pen. nock's Patent Seed Planters, for sale at the Red Warehouse by Mr. Geo. Hartley.

Our Borough.

Our merchants and mechanics are brushing up their places of business this Spring, in a manner highly ornamental to the place. Large bow windows, in which to display articles for sale, are becoming all the rage. Some of these windows, especially those in the Jewelry establishments, present a most dazzling appearance. These improvements indicate that the business of our Borough is on the increase, and that the prospect before us is of the most cheering kind. Indeed, all that is wanting now to make Huntingdon a highly prosperous business place, is enterprise and energy among the citizens. *Energy and Perseverance* can overcome the greatest obstacles, and Industry will always receive its reward.

In another column will be found an account of another disgraceful scene in the U. S. Senate—Messrs. Benton and Hangman Foote, being the actors. A committee has been appointed to report on the affair. Benton can be excused, for the reason that he has been, during the whole session, wantonly vilified and traduced by this Mississippi bandit. But nothing can wipe out the disgrace inflicted on the Senate but the expulsion of Foote. It will be observed by the debate that Foote armed himself with a pistol, and then entered the Senate and commenced a personal attack upon Mr. Benton, with a view of provoking him to violence. It seems as though the ultras of the South have been thirsting for Benton's blood ever since he has taken his stand against the extension of slavery.

The Whigs of the House.

The Pa. Telegraph says:—"We were never more surprised in our life than to find a number of Whigs (!) voting for the new apportionment bill which passed the House—because—well, we suppose, it was a very little less unjust, than the one that was vetoed; and they thought a quarter of a loaf was better than no bread. Locofocoism should be left to do its own dirty work, solitary and alone."

We observe by the last Blair county Whig that the proprietors have dissolved partnership. Mr. W. T. Wilson retires from the establishment, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by Major RAYMOND. The retiring editor has our best wishes for success in whatever he may embark, and the "Whig" under the efficient management of friend RAYMOND, we hope may go on prospering most abundantly. An enlargement of the Whig is also announced, which is good evidence that the paper is "doing well."

THE WILMOT PROVISION IN MICHIGAN.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., passed resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions offered by Mr. Leach, were rejected, 26 to 37.

Thus are repealed the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate in the United States Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

DIVORCES.—The two famous divorce cases, Forrest and Wetherill, have been again defeated at Harrisburg. Neither should have received the attention already bestowed upon them, in our opinion. The Wetherill case, especially, is an outrage on decency and good morals. It might not be amiss to remark, however, that both gentleman are very rich.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

In addition to nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, the Whig Convention which meets in Philadelphia in June next, will be called upon to select candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. In performing this duty, care should be taken to select candidates who will command the respect of the people. In nominating candidates for office, honesty and capacity are too often made secondary considerations to fancied availability. This should not be so. And we are rejoiced to believe that the time has come when the absence of the former qualifications, leaves a candidate for popular suffrage entirely without the latter. The people are beginning to think before they act, and hence cannot be humbugged into the support of unworthy candidates for important stations.

The office of Auditor General is one of the most important to tax payers in the Commonwealth. By an act of the present Legislature, which has been signed by the Governor and is now a Law, this office is to be hereafter elected by the People. It is therefore right and proper that the names of suitable persons to fill this office should be suggested. We therefore avow our preference for GIDEON J. BALL, the present efficient and indefatigable State Treasurer. In Mr. B. are combined all the qualifications, to fill the office of Auditor General with advantage to the People. He is capable in an eminent degree, incorruptibly honest, and hence would be victoriously available with the intelligent freemen of the Commonwealth. In every situation in which Mr. Ball has been placed, he has performed his trust with marked ability and fidelity. As State Treasurer, he has done much in restoring the credit of Pennsylvania. And the investigating committee raised at the instance of the Canal Commissioners, after examining all the Canal and Railroad Plunders in the State, is unable to prove a single misdemeanor against him. Mr. Ball's vindication has been most triumphant. His official character only shines the brighter after a rigid scrutiny by his enemies.

We hope, therefore, that the Philadelphia Convention will place the name of GIDEON J. BALL before the People as a candidate for Auditor General. And we venture the prediction, that should this hope be realized, the tax-payers of the Commonwealth will consult their own interests by triumphantly electing him on the second Tuesday of October.

James M. Porter.

This individual, who has been "everything by turns and nothing long," is now one of the most unprincipled, unfair, rabid Locofocos of the present Legislature. He stops at no means, however dishonest and dishonorable, to accomplish the vile purposes of his party. When Tyler was in office he was a Tyler man, and played the part of sycophant and lick-spittle at his foot-stool, until he received the appointment of Secretary of War. The Senate, however, after taking a fair look at the villainess of his political character, rejected him. He then retired into obscurity, until Gen. Taylor's name was mentioned in connection with the Presidency, when he announced himself a most flaming Taylor man, and only abandoned him at a time when he thought the chances of Gen. Cass the best. Notwithstanding his "democracy," in consequence of his twistings and turnings, was considered very "fishy" by his party, he managed last fall to get a nomination for the Legislature, in Northampton county, and was elected by a largely decreased Locofoco majority. At the commencement of the session his party rejected him for Speaker by an overwhelming majority, which circumstance served to enlighten him as to his political standing. And not being much troubled by what is called conscience, he determined to pursue a course that would reinstate him in the confidence of Locofocoism. Hence we find him on all occasions pushing himself forward to do the dirty work of the party, devising the most rascally Locofoco schemes, all the while occupying the front rank in Legislative unfairness and villainy. We learn from our Harrisburg letter that he has even had the unblushing effrontery to make a report justifying the infamous Apportionment Bill recently passed, and pours out a tirade of abuse against Gov. Johnston, for complying with his oath of office, in vetoing it. After this, we think that James M. Porter's claim to being an ultra Locofoco, need not be doubted.

A Severe Sentence.

The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young man who was arrested in January last by a special agent of the Post Office Department, charged with robbing the United States mail, took place on Monday last before the Circuit Court of Charleston, South Carolina, and resulted in his conviction on four separate indictments. He was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment at hard labor in Edgfield jail—ten years for each offence.

Clay Festival in New York.

A festival in celebration of the birth day of HENRY CLAY, took place in the city of New York on Friday evening last. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering. Senator Cooper of our state was present as one of the guests, and made a speech on the occasion. Letters were read from Mr. Clay, President Taylor, Gen. Scott and others. Mr. Clay on that day attained his seventy-third year.

FOUND GUILTY.—The pudlers and boilers, and the women who were joined with them in the riotous proceedings at Pittsburgh, recently, and who were indicted, have been found guilty. Two men were sentenced, each to eighteen months imprisonment, and four women, each to a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the common jail.

The great lake discovered in the interior of South Africa, in latitude 19 south, and longitude 24, has since been explored. The vegetation upon its banks is tropical; the language of the natives upon its shores is unlike that of any other of the African tribes.

The Baltimoreans are luxuriating on new potatoes! Favored people!

Congress.—Mr. Cooper's Course.

Judge Young, of Illinois, Locofoco, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the unexpired term of Mr. Campbell, dec'd. He was elected by a strict party vote, Wilmot, Julian and Holmes voting with the Locofocos. Nothing else of interest transpired in the House during the week.

In the Senate, the California Bill has been postponed for two weeks from yesterday. The Select Committee of thirteen, moved by the notorious Foote of Miss., to whom is to be referred the whole Slavery question, including the admission of California, after a considerable struggle, has been carried. And we blush to record the fact, that this scheme of the Slave Aristocracy, to compromise the rights of the North, succeeded by the votes and base skulking of Northern Senators. Cass, Dickinson, of New York, Dodge, of Iowa, Sturgeon, of this State, and Whitcomb, of Indiana, voted with the South for the Committee. And COOPER, of this State, dodged every vote taken, his name not appearing once with the friends of Freedom on any of the various amendments offered. What has caused this dereliction on the part of our Senator, we cannot tell. But we are bold to declare that Mr. COOPER, in thus skulking from duty, grossly misrepresents those who placed him in his present position. The Whigs, and many of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, while they do not wish to disturb Slavery in the States, are unalterably opposed to its further extension. Previous to his election, Mr. Cooper professed to entertain the same sentiments. Indeed, from his public declarations, he was considered rather radical in his opposition to Slavery. But "a change has come over the spirit of his dreams," and while he has not the courage to boldly vote with the Slavery Propagandists, he gives them "aid and comfort" by meanly dodging every question upon which the North and South take issue. And when this famous compromising Committee is appointed, the South, appreciating Mr. Cooper's course, appoints him one of its members. The opponents of the Committee did not participate in selecting it, but left that work to the Southern Senators and their Northern allies. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—Messrs. Clay, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Bell, Mangum, Berrien.

Our remarks in relation to Mr. Cooper, are made more in sorrow than in anger. We favor his election to the Senate, believing him to be a true Whig, possessed of the proper Northern feeling. We exceedingly regret that he has already given us cause to believe that we were mistaken in both particulars. If he cannot represent the sentiments of those who placed him in power, he should resign; but if too fond of place to do that, we would vastly prefer that he should go over to the enemy at once, and not disgrace his friends by skulking from duty.

The Whigs and the Tariff.

We are glad to see (says the Pa. Telegraph) that the Whig members of Congress from Pennsylvania, have at last become aroused to a sense of their duty on the Tariff question, and are using their influence to bring it before Congress with the least possible delay. It is stated that a meeting was held for this purpose on Saturday evening. As several were prevented from being in attendance by sickness or absence from the city, it was informally agreed that another meeting should be held in the course of this or the ensuing week. It was also understood that a conference should be held with the Whig members of the Committee of Ways and Means, and that measures should be adopted to present a bill embodying the principles of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for a modification of the Tariff. It was further understood that when Sir H. L. Bulwer's letter again came up for discussion, a motion should be made to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report increased and specific duties on Iron. This will present a test question, and serve to show the feeling of the House in regard to it.

We trust that the members of Congress from the North will now press this measure with the same untiring zeal and energy that the South have the slavery question—and cease not "day and night," to do their duty to their constituents, and to the country, until the poor haborer of the North is as well protected in his rights, as the rich nabob of the South is in his claim upon the colored man as a chattel created for his especial use. Let there be no delay or dodging of this question, for soon the people will call upon their representatives to render their account of deeds done.

The Washington Republic notices the recent veto of the Apportionment bill by Gov. Johnston, and says in concluding its article:—"We rejoice that Governor Johnston has vindicated his constitutional prerogative, and upon grounds, as set forth in his veto message, which must command the respect and approbation of all honest men."

The veto is universally applauded by the Whig press, and the Locofocos can say nothing against it. On the contrary, so far as we have been able to gather the public sentiment amongst their own party friends, they condemn the course of the Locofoco members.

WILLS MADE ON SUNDAY.—A case was recently decided by Judge Lewis, which involved a question as to the validity of a will made on Sunday, while the testator was in danger of immediate death, or entertained a well-grounded belief that such danger existed. The court decided the will to be valid; and that if a will were made on Sunday, under no such pressure, the court would, in the absence of proof, presume that circumstances of necessity existed to justify the act.

The New York Tribune, a paper well posted up in such matters, says:—"The triumph of Locofocoism in Connecticut's Roan Victory, and its price is a repeal of all impediments to free drinking."

The miser is unwise, who starves himself to death that his heirs may feast.

CALIFORNIA.

The Washington Republic, a paper that is supposed to reflect the views of the Administration—thus speaks on the subject of the admission of California, previous to the appointment of the famous committee of thirteen:—"It seems difficult, indeed, to imagine good reasons for connecting the admission of California with any legislation which may require the assent of any other State to its completion—or with a question of boundary, or any other controversy with any other State. It is equally difficult to assign good reasons for connecting the admission of California with any measure of less dignity than the creation of a State—or making the new State a party to any other than the compacts of the Constitution; or imposing any other compacts relating to her domain than those which have been heretofore required of the States named in Mr. Benton's instructions. Whether or not California should be admitted as a State, is a question that ought to be decided, in our judgment, purely upon its own merits."

One reason that we have heard assigned for mixing up extrinsic matters with the admission of California is, that there will otherwise be a rebellious demonstration in the House of Representatives, and that the Union will be dissolved by calling the yeas and nays, to the prevention of all business. If the Union can be thus broken up, it is probably not worth saving. If it is to be understood that a minority can arrest legislation, and prevent the passage of a perfectly constitutional and unobjectionable measure, unless it is taken in connexion with some other measure—if this newly invented piece of oligarchy is to prevail—there is an end to our Government, or there might as well be an end of it, for it would sink into deserved contempt for its feebleness and insignificance.

We believe that the American people, from Maine to Texas, would hail with acclamation the immediate, unencumbered, and unconditional admission of California.

Coal and Iron.

The Edinburgh Review sets down the number of persons employed in mining in Great Britain at 103,000; and the annual tonnage 37½ millions. It says that the supply of coal must be exhausted in a period not very remote. It gives 12,000 square miles as the whole area of coal in the U. States; and upon our resources the writer predicts that Great Britain will become dependent—unless, as he expects, some new motive power shall be discovered to supersede coal altogether. In this connection we may mention that the area of the Anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania is probably not over 400 square miles; which may give some idea of the value our descendants will be likely to place upon the small supply we have of this unique fossil fuel, when the annual consumption, now three millions of tons, shall be twenty or thirty millions! When we have the enormous tonnage, we of course count that the iron of our hills, will, as in Great Britain, form the main dependence of the whole American seaboard. The production of iron in Great Britain is said to be 2,200,000 tons per annum.

Singular Coincidence.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, after mentioning the fact that the Hon. John Quincy Adams died at the National Capitol, says:

"The fact is worthy of note, that the building in which Mr. Calhoun died, was built for the use of the Congress of the United States, and was used as the Capitol during the re-building of that edifice, after its destruction by the British troops; and therefore, it walls within which he drew his last breath, have often echoed to his voice, as poured forth in the defence of his principles, in that rapid torrent of eloquence and logical reasoning which, though it might fail to convince, never failed to electrify his hearers."

Snow Storm at St. Louis—Disstress among California Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 15, 1850. We were yesterday visited with a severe snow storm. It commenced about half past eight in the morning, and continued, without interruption, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The snow was from seven to eight inches deep on a level.

Accounts have reached this city from St. Joseph, where several companies of California emigrants are concentrated. Much sickness prevails among them—principally diarrhoea—which has carried off great numbers. The backwardness of the season adds much to their sufferings. Several of the emigrants are returning home.

THE RIGHTS OF THE LADIES.—A contemporary says there are a great many enactments now made in many of the States in regard to the rights of married females. What have the single females done or omitted, that their rights should not be as well secured to them as the married ones? We, for one, think they should receive the same privilege as the others. Hurrah for single ladies' rights.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that the President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road Company, General Robinson, has succeeded in negotiating the whole amount of the Bonds of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, on terms highly favorable. This will secure the completion of that important link in the great Central Railroad without delay.

Mr. BOTT, a Southern man, in a letter to the New York City Festival, says that the Union never has been in danger, and all the agitation at the South was gotten up by the Locofoco press for party capital, and that the Whig presses and politicians were too "timid" to expose the humbug.

PERU.—The Peruvian Congress has passed a law imposing a duty on all foreign manufactured articles, similar to those produced in Peru, of nine-tenths the price for which the domestic article sells. This of course will be a total prohibition of all such imports.

WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS.—There is a convention of Workingmen from various parts of the country, representing the different branches of the mechanic arts, now in session in Pittsburg.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1850.

DEAR COL.—Since my last, matters are assuming a more interesting aspect. The one dollar and a half day is admonishing the solons that it is time for them to be at home. It don't pay—"sixteen jiggers a day" and the extras, "cuts it to the red."

On Tuesday of last week the Legislature, by a unanimous vote, acknowledged their *hasty Legislation*, and saved themselves from another exposure by the Governor. I give your readers the facts, and they can then see how watchful Governor Johnston is of the interests of the State.

And, his Locofoco brethren, after setting on their eggs for three months, finally hatched the Bank Bill; and on purely democratic terms. Their pet was placed in the Governor's hands for approval. He examined it with his usual care and discovered that the Banks, by that Bill, were required to pay the contemptible tax of only four and a half mills on the dollar for the whole fifteen years of their chartered existence. It was so grossly unjust when compared with the tax on other banks already chartered, that Gov. Johnston sent the bill back to the comparing committee, to ascertain whether it was not an error committed in the transcribing room. It was not—it was just as it had been passed! What was to be done? They were confident the Governor would never sanction so foul a wrong. A motion is at once made in the House and unanimously agreed to, to insert in the Bill, after the words "four and a half mills," two other very expressive words, viz: "per annum." And the Senate unanimously assented to the amendment. The Banks were thereby compelled to pay fifteen times as much tax as was originally demanded in the bill. Thus the democracy saved themselves an exposure by another veto, and acknowledged their *hasty Legislation*; and Gov. Johnston, by his vigilance, saved for Pennsylvania THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was well remarked by one in my hearing, "nothing escapes him!"

Gov. Johnston gave the Democracy another veto this week. It knocked them "speechless" again. They had passed a law giving that model political Judge—King of Philadelphia—the rum selling patronage of the city and county. Corrupting and debasing as that patronage is, it was to be placed in the hands of a court, which in a short time would be before the People for election. Gov. Johnston had said that with his consent no court should be placed in a situation certain to make it obnoxious to the charge of wielding its patronage to secure its own election, and though the charge were false, so certain to soil the ermine in effect, if not in fact. His veto is admitted to be right by many of the Governor's enemies.

That political saint, of blessed memory, James Madison Porter, John Tyler's partner and pet, has been seeking to be canonized all winter, and is in a fair way to keep fresh in the memory of every honest man, the peculiar piety of his political life. When the veto message on the Apportionment Bill was sent to the House, this man, with a bitterness natural to him, declared that he would never give his consent that the funds of the State should be squandered in its printing! A week of plotting has produced from the bile of his heart, and that of his companions (not equals) in shame, a specious, false and foul political tirade which is dignified with the name of a "Report of the majority of the Apportionment Committee," and they bring that into the House. This conscientious creature then asks to have it printed with the Governor's veto! He cares nothing for the public moneys now, since he has a chance to appear in public as the defender of Gov. Johnston. And do you think his bold faced inquiry is satisfied with this? No! The minority of that committee prepared hastily a minority report, and asked that it too be printed in connection with the majority report and the message. Unfair and disgraceful as it may seem, still it is true, that this modern Jeffries called on his party to strike out the minority report, that the judgment should be passed, *a la* Jeffries of old, on the hearing of one side only! How truly has the Poet said of the Hypocrite—

"In sermon style he bought In scripture phrase, and salutary ones made In holy terms transacted villainies."

Finally, however, the House agreed to print the minority report *separately*. Hoping that if their rascaldom got the start, the truth would never overtake it.

On Wednesday we had one of the richest scenes in the House I ever witnessed. The new Apportionment Bill was on its final passage. The Westmoreland and Bedford double Senators, who had been split in two, John Cessna, Bedford's great man, and the object of his hopes glide from his grasp, and he waked up a fearful tempest, and the thunder, lightning and wind of his wrath was directed against the Westmoreland members. It was an awful storm, but "the lightning did not strike any body" but Cessna himself. He sat down to view the wreck he had made. And Westmoreland's own Guffey, having escaped the boots of this modern Jove, answered him. "He was a Westmoreland democrat, and wanted nothing to do with such a contemptible fellow as John Cessna, who was no great thing of a democrat, or he would have got more than fifteen majority in Bedford. Bedford wanted everything. She had got the Congressmen for several years, and they were not going to let her have the Senator. The cow that bawled the most about the loss of her calf was Cessna over her. John Cessna was like the bubbles on the water, just pumping up and busting, and going out again." This reply of Guffey was interrupted with rounds of applause, and an occasional voice, *solo voce*, "Go it Guffey." John Cessna was annihilated, and he looked very much like a foot ball where some unlucky kick has knocked the wind out of it, and left it empty and placid.

The Forrest Divorce Bill suddenly arose from its seeming sleep and passed the lower House. In the Senate it was again put to rest, 18 to 15 being the vote. It will, I have no doubt, be tried again. The Wetherill case went down once more, and the prospect is that it will stay down. The House has begun at last upon the Appropriation Bill. Their courage like that of Bob Acre's, has "oozed out at their finger ends." They have concluded that they cannot starve the Whigs out so soon as they expected.

Since the Apportionment Bill has passed the House, Cessna, Bravely, and a few more of the same kidney, have been wielding all the power of party to have the bill amended in the Senate so as to save their necks from the axe of their constituents. They are striving to make the best bargain possible, if they can but succeed. The result is still uncertain. The Whigs are passive. If the honest democracy of the Legislature will show anything like a fair purpose, there will be no complaining. But if the villainy of the Locofoco is to be acted out on the "bitter chili," they will find that Gov. Johnston dare do his duty, the bass (e) drum to the contrary notwithstanding.

I mention one fact, that the people may know how previous Administrations have neglected their duties. The laws of the State, for upwards of seven years, (from 1810 to 1819) have been unrecorded! If any person can tell what the Clerks were doing, while this large amount of work was left undone, they must get their information from some other source than the evidence in the office of the State Department. Not less than \$5,500 is required to employ

Clerks to do this labor now, while Locofoco Clerks have already pocketed the money for the same service. Will the People ever learn that this modern democracy lives upon the stealings in office.

The session has been so long protracted that, contrary to their wishes, the State Treasury investigating committee have got through with their testimony at last. But how to report is the trouble. Truth and conscience says, acquit Ball and censure the Canal Commissioners. Locofocoism, condemn Ball at the expense of both. If the committee report at all, it will be a queer report, permit me to say in advance.

No signs of adjournment yet.

PHILO.

MONEY MATTERS.

\$5 counterfeits on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, of Wilmington, Del., are in circulation. The impression is much lighter than the genuine bill, and appears to have been printed with paler ink. The signature of the President is bad; but that of the Cashier very fair. But the main points of detection is in the inferior paper of the counterfeit, it being one sixteenth of an inch shorter, and in the vignette, the figures being badly executed. The woman at the top of the note, representing Liberty, has her left foot turned up, as her large toe was where the small one ought to be. The shading lines on the faces at the sides of the note are all turned in opposite directions to those on the genuine note.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1850.

There is an increased demand for Flour, and 1000 a 1500 bbls. standard and good brands sold for shipment and to the city dealers at \$5 a 5 12½, and choice lots and extra for \$5, 18½ a 5, 50 per bbl.

Rye Flour is steady, small sales at \$2, 81½. Corn Meal is held firmly. Sales of 500 bbls. Pennsylvania at \$2, 02½ per bbl.

Grain—Wheat continues very scarce, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of good red at \$1, 11, and white at \$1, 16 a 1, 17 per bushel.

Rye—Several lots have been sold at 60 a 60½ cents.

Corn is in demand, and the receipts continue exceedingly small. Sales of yellow at 58 a 57 cts. Oats are much wanted, but there are very few arriving. Sales of 4000 bushels prime Pa. at 40 cents per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 22½ cents, and in 2½ cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Additional new advertisements on third page.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of PETER DECKER, of West township deceased. All persons having claims will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

NICHOLAS C. DECKER.

MARY DECKER.

Administrators.

April 23d 1850.

THOMAS READ, JR.

DEALER IN Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

No. 55 NORTH THIRD STREET, BELOW ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Watches and Jewelry of every description neatly repaired and warranted.

His friends and the public generally, visiting Philadelphia, are invited to give him a call, as he feels confident that he can furnish articles in his line of such quality and price as will give universal satisfaction. The trade will be supplied with Watches, Jewelry, &c., as cheap as they can be procured elsewhere.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1850.

SOMETHING NEW!

John Marks in the Field.

The subscriber has opened a very neat GROCERY and CONFECTIONARY in the East end of the Exchange Hotel, Market Square, Huntingdon. In the room formerly occupied by Neff and Miller as a Jewelry Store, where articles in his line can be had cheap for cash or country produce. His stock consists of

Coffee of different qualities, Tea, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black, Sugar, from 63 to 11 cts per lb. Chocolate, Sweet Spiced, Tolaccos, Snuff and Segars. Corn brooms and Whitewash Brushes, Best Table and Baking Molasses, Soap, Fancy and Rosin, Candles, Mould and Speim. Rice and Starch, Twine and Candle Wick, Congress Lemons and Oranges, Fancy and side Cans, Bath Brick,

Table Salt, and a general assortment of CAKES, RAISINS, NUTS and CANDIES, all of which I am prepared to sell at a very small profit.

JOHN MARKS.

April 23d, 1850.

Farmers of Huntingdon County.

FENNOCK'S Patent Seed Planters, for Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, the best machine of the kind now in use, kept constantly for sale at the Red Warehouse, Huntingdon. These Planters will save 15 per cent in labor, and 20 per cent in grain over the old method of Harrowing. Also Self-Sharpening Plows and Co. n Shefflers of the latest and improved style.

GEORGE HARTLEY.

April 23d, 1850.—3m.—pd.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Groceries & Confectionaries.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, HAS just received a choice stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. He respectfully invites his customers and the public generally to call, and examine his assortment.

Huntingdon, April 23, 1850.

WALL AND CAP PAPER

Of superior quality, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

H. W. SMITH.

April 23, 1850.

Coffee, Teas and Sugars.

A FRESH supply just opened and for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Grocery and Confectionary.