



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, August 13, 1850.

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WHIG STATE TICKET FOR 1850.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOS. HENDERSON, of Washington.

State of the Thermometer.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. Rows include Monday Aug. 5, Tuesday 6, Wednesday 7, Thursday 8, Friday 9, Saturday 10, Sunday 11.

See NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Rare bargains may be had from those who advertise. We advise all to consult our advertising columns before making their purchases.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, U. S. Senator, will please accept our thanks for valuable favors.

The Whig County Convention and County Meeting.

The Delegates to the WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION will assemble in the upper room of the Court House, on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The WHIG COUNTY MEETING will assemble in the lower room of the Court House, at the ringing of the bell, in the evening. It is expected that MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others, will address the meeting. Let there be a general rally.

OUR IMPROVEMENT.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more—we'll deserve it."

The very best way to succeed in business is to deserve success. And for this reason we have labored, to the utmost of our ability, since our connection with the "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL," to render it a useful and interesting paper to its patrons. And we flatter ourselves that in this we have, at least in a measure, succeeded.

With a view of keeping pace with the constantly increasing taste of the age, we again, for the third time in five years, present the "Journal" in NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE. Our whole paper will hereafter be printed on this type, which only appears this week in the inside form.

We confidently expect this improvement to be appreciated. The Whigs of Huntingdon county, on whom we mainly rely for support, number over TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED. They are generally men of taste, intelligence, and sound judgment, and we feel assured that with the aid of our present friends we can secure among them an addition of FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED to our subscription list.

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Declination of Hon. S. Calvin.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN, member of Congress from this District, declining to be a candidate for re-nomination. It was received some two weeks ago; but impressed with the belief that it was the sincere and ardent wish of the Whigs of the District that he should again be their candidate, we took the responsibility of withholding it until the present, in the hope that he might be induced to withdraw it. No such withdrawal having been received, we now deem it our duty to give it publicity.

MR. CALVIN, we must take occasion to say, during his brief Congressional career, has acquitted himself creditably, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He has been attentively at his post, and ever watchful of Pennsylvania interests, and can return to the bosom of his family and friends and constituency, with the consciousness of having been a faithful steward of the trust committed to him by their generous confidence, and with the assurance of a friendly welcome.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1850. J. PENN JONES, Esq.—The time is approaching when it will become the duty of the Whigs of the 17th District to select their candidate to represent them in the 32d Congress; and I consider it proper to inform them, through your valuable journal, that it is my intention not to be a candidate for re-nomination. My duty to myself and family requires this step.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to all those who gave me their generous support and confidence; and I hope the gallant Whigs of the District will be able without difficulty to agree upon and elect a successor better able to serve them. I shall consider it my duty and pleasure to give them my aid in my power in promoting his election and the cause of the Whig party.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c. SAMUEL CALVIN.

We take pleasure in endorsing all that our friend of the Register says in regard to Mr. C's course in Congress. A more honorable, high minded man, never represented a constituency, than SAMUEL CALVIN. And hence we cannot but regret that he declines a re-election. Had his duty to himself and family permitted him to accept a re-nomination, his majority in Huntingdon county would have been largely increased. As it is otherwise, all we can do is to submit to his decision with the expression of our sincere regret that we are to be deprived of the public services of so able a representative and so pure and upright a man.

The President and Texas.

In another column will be found a message from President FILLMORE, in relation to the Texas Boundary question. The Ledger says the President is not to be deterred from his duty by the threats of Gov. Bell, of Texas. He intends to enforce the laws of the United States, and treat Texas as he would any other armed intruder into territory not its own, at least until the question of boundary is settled by the proper tribunal. This is the right kind of language to use, and we shall see it have its due effect, not only upon Texas, but upon all who have been threatening disunion, because they can not have everything their own way. President FILLMORE'S language may cause much bluster in certain quarters, but we may depend upon it that, as far as open resistance to the power of the General Government is concerned, there will be few rash enough to hazard the issue. In a State which is continually begging the General Government to come and protect it from a few poor miserable Camanches, to dream of such a thing is superlatively preposterous, much less attempt it. Some of the States seem to think that the Union was made only for their aggrandizement. Those for which the Nation has made the greatest sacrifices are generally the most exorbitant in their demands, and the most insignificant are usually the most troublesome.

Congressional Conference Meeting.

The time and place for holding the Congressional Conference for this district, was fixed at the last Conference meeting, held in Lewistown September 1848. The following is the resolution adopted on that occasion:

Resolved, That we recommend that our Congressional Conferences hereafter be held uniformly on the first Tuesday of September at McVeytown, Mifflin county.

This arrangement will doubtless be adhered to, and we recommend that the Whig papers of the district publish the above resolution.

North Carolina Election.

Reed, the Locofoeco candidate for Governor, has been elected in North Carolina. The Locos have also carried the Senate, and the Whigs the House. Slavery knows its friends.

Missouri Election.

The returns come in slowly from Missouri. As far as heard from, the Whigs, it is reported, have gained two members of Congress, with a prospect of carrying the Legislature.

The Cabinet.

The Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, has been appointed Secretary of War, and Hon. T. M. McKENNA, of Pa., Secretary of the Interior. This completes the new Cabinet. The appointment of Mr. McKenna will be received with universal satisfaction by the Whigs of this State.

Lebanon County.

The Whig nominating Convention of Lebanon County, was held at Lebanon on Monday the 29th ult., and nominated THOMAS M. BIGHIANS for Congress, and JOHN W. KILLINGER for Assembly. Better nominations could not have been made by the gallant Whigs of ever-reliable little Lebanon. We have but a slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Bighians, but know him well by reputation. He possesses every requisite to make an efficient and popular member of Congress.

Mr. Killinger we know well. He is always been a favorite of ours. He is not a large man, but what is of him is the "clean wharf." Socially, he is all that can be desired. Mr. K. was a member of the last Legislature, and stood high as a debater and efficient legislator. The Whigs of Lebanon have shown that they know how to appreciate merit by re-nominating him. His election is a matter of course.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Whigs of Adams county have named Daniel M. Smyser for Congress and William McSherry for the Assembly.

UNION COUNTY.—The Whigs of Union county have nominated James Armstrong, of Lycoming, for Congress, and Eli Slifer for Assembly.

Mr. Brawley at Home.

Some time ago we gave some extracts from Locofoeco papers, together with proceedings of a Locofoeco meeting in Crawford County, the residence of J. PORTER BRAWLEY, the Locofoeco candidate for Surveyor General, protesting against his nomination by the State Convention. This was before the nomination. Since the nomination the indications of hostility to him on the part of his own party friends in Crawford have not abated, but on the contrary have become more emphatic and decided. He is repudiated at home, where he is best known, and his chances are "growing small by degrees, and beautifully less."

A late number of the Erie Gazette states that Mr. George W. Howard offered a communication to the editors of the Democrat and Sentinel, a Locofoeco paper of Crawford county, urging Brawley's withdrawal from the ticket, which they refused to publish. The last Meadowville Gazette and Journal contains a protest against the refusal of the editors of the Democrat and Sentinel to publish Mr. Howard's communication, signed by one hundred and twenty-eight Democrats, among whom we observe the names of some of the leading members of the party in that county, which concludes thus:—"We say publish it—we say the Erie Observer is not mistaken, and we further say, 'take the Donkey out of Harness.' Mr. Howard recommends that he should be "turned out in good pasture that has a high fence around and pure water in it." It is manifest that Mr. Brawley will run very far behind the balance of the ticket in his own county.

At a Democratic meeting held at Conneautville on the 4th of July, the following resolutions, with others, were passed with but five dissenting voices:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Crawford county have heard of the nomination by the Williamsport Convention, of J. Porter Brawley for this county for the office of Surveyor General, with feelings of the most profound regret—and in mass meeting assembled on the anniversary of a day that gave birth to a nation of freemen, declare that we will not vote for him.

Resolved, That we will go into the Convention and make one more effort to save Crawford from going into a permanent minority and we appeal to our friends to send their best men. If that convention attempts to endorse Brawley, we will not be held accountable for the result in October.

Mr. Calvin's Declination.

The Lewistown Gazette, in noticing the declination of Mr. CALVIN, says, that "immediately on its becoming known, a strong determination was manifested by our leading Whigs from all parts of the county, who happened to be in town attending court, to remonstrate against it, and letters, numerous, signed, were at once forwarded to that effect. We most sincerely hope that he will reconsider the matter, and if he can do so without a sacrifice of his best interests, yield himself to the wishes of his constituents. From personal intercourse with our country friends during the present week, we are satisfied that no man in the district would be more cheerfully and strenuously supported, and that nine-tenths of the Locofoecos would sooner see him the Representative than any other Whig in it.

Truth from the Right Quarter.

The Hon. Mr. Chappell, an ex-member of Congress, from Georgia, has addressed a letter to the Democrats of Mason county, saying: "The annexation of Texas led to the Mexican war, the Mexican war resulted in the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and this acquisition gave rise directly to the great territorial quarrel which now agitates and threatens the Union. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, were all emphatically Democratic measures. They were, moreover, peculiarly and eminently measures of the Southern section of the Democratic party."

"It can never be forgotten how both our Northern Democratic brethren were to launch the country on the stormy and uncertain ocean of the first of that series of measures; nor how stoutly the whole body of Northern Whigs fought against it from the first. The Northern Democracy, however, yielded to the urgency of their Southern political allies, and conquering their own strong reluctance, embarked fully with us in support of the great opening measure, the entering wedge of the series, the annexation of Texas—a measure which was undoubtedly, the potent productive cause, the prolific parent of all that followed."

This (says the Albany Journal) is a manly, frank admission of important truths—truths which confirm the views we have taken of the question, and which fully justifies the course we are pursuing. Annexation, war, and conquest, were the acts of the South. And now, because California chooses to come into the Union with a free constitution, the South threatens us with disunion and civil war!

"The crisis," Mr. Chappell adds, "is mainly of their own creation, of their own bringing about. It was the Southern Democracy that forced the annexation of Texas as a leading party measure." And, in conclusion, Mr. Chappell says:

"Is it consistent with honor, with justice and patriotism, for Southern Democrats now to take an extreme stand, and to say that this dangerous conflict, which they have been thus largely instrumental in bringing about, shall never be settled except on terms of their own dictation?"

This was, essentially, the view taken of this question by Gen. Taylor. Such are the views of Secretaries Clayton, Johnson, and Preston; Messrs. Bell and Gentry, of Tennessee; Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina; Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana; the Senators and Representatives from Delaware, and other friends of the Union residing in Southern States. And such, as the abortive efforts of the Nashville Convention shows, are the views of fair-minded men throughout the Southern States.

From California.

The Steamer Cherokee, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st of July, arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing the latest news of two millions, ninety-four thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty cents in gold on freight, and four hundred thousand dollars in gold, in the hands of passengers. The Californians are getting impatient at the delay of Congress to admit them into the Union. They have good reason, and their waiting so long is only another proof of the attachment to the Union, and the value set upon it by the people, which is in striking contrast to the miserable disunion sentiments uttered by ambitious demagogues at Washington. San Francisco is recovering from the late disaster, and considerable improvements are in progress. The gold appears to be abundant, and many wild stories are circulated respecting the great discoveries. One in relation to great discoveries at Gold Lake drew off numbers of persons, who have lost time and money, and returned disappointed and indignant. The rumor that the State of California intended to take possession of the custom revenues is not confirmed.

Bribery at the Williamsport Convention.

The anti-Cameron portion of the Locofoeco press in this State, have assumed an air of the utmost indignation at the disclosures concerning the attempt of Messrs. Ovenshine and Ranken to bribe certain delegates to the Williamsport Convention to vote for Mr. Habley for Canal Commissioner, and openly charge the odium of the transaction upon Gen. Cameron. The Carlisle Democrat defends Mr. Cameron, and turns the tables upon his assailants by charging bribery directly upon Mr. Painter, one of the Canal Commissioners, and by implication, also, upon Jesse Miller of the Harrisburg Keystone. The Democrat has given publicity to several articles upon the subject, and among other things brings forward the following very formidable affidavit; and Messrs. Painter and Miller have been repeatedly called on to vindicate themselves from the charge. This affidavit, together with the Ovenshine business, must satisfy every one that the Williamsport Convention was a rare gathering of the most beautiful specimens of Locofoeco politicians:—

I, EDWARD CALVERT, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Lycoming, do certify, that Joseph Filler and Hiram Lentz, the Delegates from the county of Bedford to the late Democratic State convention, having been duly sworn on their solemn oaths before me, on the 30th day of May last, did depose and say, that Israel Painter, one of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, had offered each of said deponents an appointment worth two dollars per day on the Portage railroad, if they would leave Habley and vote for Strickland.

Certified at my office in Williamsport, 15th day of June, 1850. E. CALVERT, J. P.

Things to be Remembered.

Remember, says the Chambersburg Whig, that the last Legislature cost the State nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than sessions of the Legislature should, or ordinarily do.

Remember that this Legislature voted to its members EXTRA PAY, over and above what the law authorized them, for their criminal waste of time.

Remember that this Legislature RAISED THE SALARIES of all the heads of Departments, except the Governor.

Remember that this Legislature perpetrated this piece of dishonest and extravagant PARTIALITY because all the heads of Departments WERE LOCOFOCOS AND THE GOVERNOR A WHIG.

Remember that this Legislature RAISED THE PAY of the Locofoeco Canal Commissioners from THREE TO FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY, when it is well known that these officers are not engaged in the business of their office more than one-fourth of their time or three hours per day.

Above all things, remember that this Legislature was a LOCOFOCO BODY, and that when the Whigs are in power such EXTRAVAGANCE AND DISHONESTY are never heard of. Remember, also, that two of the nominees on the Locofoeco State Ticket, Messrs. Morrison and Brawley, were members of this corrupt extra-pay Legislature, and supported the above measures. Let them be remembered on the second Tuesday of October!

A Scheme of Disunion.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier speaks of a scheme of disunion deliberately planned, and, to a certain extent, actually prosecuted. It is alleged that an individual of no small influence at the South repaired to the city of Mexico in April last, and submitted to the Mexican authorities a formal overture for their co-operation in the establishment of a Southern confederacy. Conference after conference was held, and at length the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs espoused the proposition and strenuously advocated it in Cabinet Council. The measure was resisted by other members of the Ministry, and was finally defeated. The British legation, it is said, connived at, if it did not openly countenance this infamous treason.

This is the scheme. How far other persons besides the "individual of no small influence at the South" were concerned in it we are left to conjecture, but such overtures would not be made or entered by another government without an understanding with others, and without their sanction and co-operation. If such be the fact, it is time that the traitors were brought to light. The story may have no foundation, like many other reports which come from Washington, and it may be true, for we have seen men of distinction and political position compromising their characters and the honor of their country in lending aid to a piratical expedition against a nation with whom we are at peace, and with whom we have solemnly ratified treaties, pledging ourselves to maintain towards it good faith and amity.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—The U. S. Senate on Tuesday, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Clemens, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of conferring the Brevet rank of Lieut. General upon Major General Winfield Scott, for his eminent services. The measure is a deserved compliment to his great talents as a commander. We hope to see it reported favorably upon by the committee, and speedily passed.

Arrival of the Cambria.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of July, and brings one week's later news.

The Corn market was animated. Flour advanced six pence. Corn advanced one and six to three shillings. Wheat advanced twopence.

The Portuguese government having declined to accede to the demands of the American minister, he demanded his passports, and advertised his household furniture for sale. The American squadron was still in the Tagus, and Mr. Clay intended to leave Lisbon on the 19th ult.

The news of the death of President Taylor produced a great sensation in England. The leading journals devote much space to a review of his character and exploits, in which they pay a just tribute to his worth and fame.

A large meeting of American citizens, in London, assembled on the 25th ult., at which the American Minister presided, and passed a series of highly patriotic resolutions expressive of their sense of the great loss their country has sustained in the death of the President, and of their sympathy with his family.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Texas Boundary Bill.

Mr. Pearce's bill to settle the Texas boundary question, passed the Senate on Friday last by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bagler, Bell, Berrien, Brudbery, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Mass, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitecomb, Winthrop, &c. NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis, of Miss. Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Tully, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Yulee—20.

ANSWER—Messrs. Borland, Clay, Dayton, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Sebastian—9.

The Bill as amended and passed through the Senate, is as follows: A BILL to establish the boundary lines between the State of Texas and the Territories of the United States:

Be it enacted, &c., That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas:

Provided, That said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the 1st day of December, 1850.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point which the meridian of 100 degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36 deg. and 30 min. north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103 degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to her limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said reduction of boundaries, cession of claims to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fifth article of this agreement. Provided also, That to more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, on which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the U. States.

Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the 2d section of the Act of Congress, approved March 1, 1845, either as respects the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

California.

The bill for the admission of California is upon its final passage in the Senate. It will pass by a large majority whenever a vote is taken. Some of the Southern Senators are now engaged in the profitable business of talking against time.

Abduction of Slaves in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 9. A very great excitement has been created here by an attempt at the abduction of slaves. It is reported that four male slaves, the property of Hon. A. H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, Congressmen of Georgia, have been missing for several days. No one knew of their whereabouts until last evening, when it was discovered that they had been concealed by certain abolitionists. The latter, hearing of the discovery, determined to arrest them out of the District. The police, however, had not inkling of their intentions and started in pursuit. When about four miles from the city, they overtook a carriage containing the four fugitive slaves, in charge of a white man. The party in the carriage fired upon their pursuers and the firing was returned. Two men were badly injured. After a slight altercation, a capture was effected of three of the slaves, their white protector and the last driver, and they have all been committed to prison. One of the slaves, belonging to Mr. Toombs, made his escape during the melee.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. A white man, not attached to the National Era office, as reported, attempted last night to abduct two slaves belonging to Messrs. Toombs and Stephens. They were pursued by two of the auxiliaries of the National Era, and were captured. The other slave got away. Twenty-six shots were fired by the parties and the slave that was taken was badly injured. There is much excitement in the city about it.

Slave Excitement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 9. Five slaves who had run away from their owners in Maryland, were brought down this morning in the cars of the Susquehanna railroad from Pennsylvania. It appears that there were eleven run-aways, from different counties in this State, and certain Pennsylvanians, learning that they were secreted on the farm of a negro, one mile across the Pennsylvania line, proceeded to capture them and succeeded in retreating seven of them.

In passing through Strinsburg, one of the abolitionists, headed by Postmaster Brown, endeavored to rescue them, and succeeded in getting two of them. In the struggle Brown was knocked down. The five slaves that remained were then put into the cars and sent to this city.

While in the cars, pistols were fired at the Pennsylvanians. One slave, in attempting to shoot his captor, shot himself. The affair produced a great excitement here, as well as all along the railroad. The slaves were lodged in jail this morning, to await the arrival of their owners.

Ballooning.

Mr. Wise, the Zeronaut, inflated his great Balloon, at Lancaster, on Saturday. An immense number of people assembled to witness it, and the passenger cars upon the Columbia Railroad were crowded. After taking up passengers and letting them down again for some time, the sport was arrested by a sudden squall of wind, which captured the balloon and burst it. Mr. W. expects to repair the damage again, and then make a trip with his family to the upper regions.

SERIOUS LOSS.—The loss of property by the late storm and fresh in Lancaster county alone is estimated at one million of dollars.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Texas Boundary Question.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. I herewith transmit to the two houses of Congress, a letter from his excellency, the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death, and also transmitted a copy of the answer, which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication. Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states, that by the authority of the Legislature, of that State, he despatched a special Commissioner with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, North of Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its Northwestern limits. He proceeds to say that the Commissioner had reported to him in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfillment of his object in favor of the establishment of a separate Government East of the Rio Grande, and within the limits of the State of Texas.

These four counties which Texas proposes to establish and organize as being within her jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory East of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws by force. These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the government of the United States, and I rejoice that they are before Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, that a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two houses of Congress, and still more emphatically the Executive Government, to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties. By the constitution of the United States, the President is constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The constitution declares also that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time give to Congress information of the State of the Union. Congress has power to suspend the constitution to provide, by calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed as well for providing for the calling forth of the militia as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second message of the 28th of February, 1795, declares that where the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the military so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations. And to cause the laws to be duly executed by the Act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided, that in all cases of obstruction to the laws of the United States, or any individual, or territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the military, for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

These several enactments are now in full force so that if the laws of the U. States are opposed or obstructed in any State or territory by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia, or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both; it is, in his judgment, the exigent and necessary measure for the purpose of suppressing such combinations.

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