



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, August 20, 1850.

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WHIG STATE TICKET FOR 1850.

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

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Hunt. Co.
SETH R. MCUNE, of Blair Co.
SHERIFF, WM B. ZEIGLER, of Huntingdon.
COMMISSIONER, BENJAMIN LEAS, of Shirely.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, J. SEWELL STEWART, of Hunt.
COUNTY SURVEYOR, WILLIAM CHRISTY, of Porter.
AUDITOR, KENZIE L. GREEN, of Clay.

State of the Thermometer.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Temperature. Monday Aug. 12, 60-83; Tuesday 13, 66-81; Wednesday 14, 70-80; Thursday 15, 64-81; Friday 16, 67-80; Saturday 17, 62-79; Sunday 18, 62-76.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County.

HAVING been strongly urged by numerous friends from all parts of the county, to offer myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the approaching election, and considering the almost universal desire to have an Independent candidate as sufficient justification for my course, I have acceded to their wishes, and announce myself to you as a candidate for that office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge its duties with fidelity and humanity. JOHN WHITTAKER, August 20, 1850.—pd. te.

See new Advertisements.

Hon. S. CALVIN has our thanks for favors.

Our paper appears in NEW TYPE throughout this week.

NOTICE.—We will publish no cards in this paper for candidates for office, unless paid in advance for so doing.

The Court.

The attendance, during the first of last week, at our Court, was large. The criminal business was not of such a nature as to render a report of it interesting. The Grand Jury, we understand, reported in favor of improving the grounds around the Court House, by making walks, planting trees, &c. And also in favor of an appropriation of \$2,000 to erect a Free Bridge opposite Montgomery street in this Borough.

Congress.

The Senate is beginning to work with some industry. The bills for the admission of California and forming a Territorial Government for New Mexico, both passed the Senate during the past week. Some of the Southern Senators presented a Protest against the admission of California, which after considerable debate was laid on the table.—A copy of the protest will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

Senatorial Conference.

A resolution, recommending TUESDAY, the 21st inst., as the day, and Hollidaysburg as the place, for the meeting of the Whig Senatorial Conference of this district, was passed at the Whig County meeting held in this place on Wednesday last.

Candidates for Congress and Senate.

Dr. JOHN McCULLOCH has received the recommendation of this county for Congress. We commend him to the favorable consideration of the Whigs of the other counties of the district. Col. A. K. CORNYN has received the recommendation for the Senatorial nomination. We commend him to the favorable consideration of Cambria and Blair.

The Census.

We observe that in some counties the Marshals are making reports of the several Townships, as they take them, of the number of inhabitants, value of property, &c., to their county papers. We would be under obligations to the Marshal for this county, if he would favor us in a similar way.

Juniata County.

The Whigs of Juniata county have nominated Col. ELI SLIFER, of Union county, for Assembly; NOAH HERTZLER, for Commissioner; Wm. DUNN for County Surveyor, and JOSEPH WALLACE, for Auditor.

Col. McClure was chosen Representative delegate to the next State Convention; and John M. Purnoy, J. D. Sharon, and Dr. G. I. Cuddy appointed Congressional Conferees. They are un-instructed, but understood to be in favor of Dr. John McCulloch, of this county.

Keep Cool.

The dog-days are not yet over, and we would advise all to keep cool. We give this advice for the reason that we observe some people appear to be easily excited. Undue physical excitement is very bad for health this season of the year, and should therefore be avoided.

Whig County Ticket.

The proceedings of the Whig County Convention, which assembled on Wednesday last, will be found in another column. Considering the number of candidates for the office of Sheriff, the Delegates conducted themselves with remarkable coolness and becoming firmness. It was impossible to fully satisfy all, or to calculate with any certainty as to who would be the successful candidate. A strong disposition prevailed to give the Sheriff to the lower end, and this would have been done, had the Delegates from that section been able to unite on any one of their candidates. As it is, while many would have preferred the location of some of the candidates to be reversed, the ticket is a good one, and we doubt not will command the respect and support of the Whig party. The candidates are all gentlemen of high standing, and eminently qualified to fill the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, the candidate for Assembly, is an upright and intelligent Farmer, of Jackson township. He has ever been a consistent and efficient Whig. As a citizen and neighbor, he commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a man of reflection and sound judgment, and will make a creditable and dignified representative of the citizens of Huntingdon county, at Harrisburg. Mr. Smith is a practical man, and understands well the interests of those whom he will be called on to represent. His popularity is undisputed, and his election is beyond all doubt.

WILLIAM B. ZEIGLER, the nominee for Sheriff, is an industrious Mechanic, of this Borough. We do not say that he is a better man than many others that were urged for the same office, but we do say that he possesses every requisite to make a popular and efficient Sheriff. He is admitted on all hands to be both honest and capable; and is, in addition, a Whig of the right stripe—one who never flinches from duty. In every campaign, since our acquaintance with Mr. ZEIGLER, we have found him doing good service for the principles and candidates of his party. It is admitted, too, that he received his nomination fairly, after a protracted struggle, and hence deserves, and will doubtless receive, the undivided Whig support of the county.

BENJAMIN LEAS, of Shirelyburg, is the nominee for Commissioner. As a business man, Mr. LEAS has few superiors. We know no man better qualified to make a useful and efficient Co. Commissioner. He is a man of industry, and more than ordinary energy. The people of the county should feel gratified that they have an opportunity of placing in the Commissioner's office a man of such peculiar qualifications, to take charge of their interests. As a politician, Mr. LEAS has always been emphatically a working Whig, and has for many years done good service for his party. His election is not problematical.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Esq., is the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney. He was nominated unanimously, is well known, and it would seem almost superfluous to say anything in commendation of him. But as he is an esteemed personal friend, we will simply remark, that he possesses, as a Lawyer and a man, all the necessary requisites to fill the office for which he has been nominated, and which he now fills with so much credit both to his head and heart.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, of Porter township, the nominee for County Surveyor, is also well and favorably known. He is a good Surveyor, and all agree will make an excellent officer. Mr. C. has long been known as an efficient member of the Whig party.

KENZIE L. GREEN, of Clay township, is the candidate for Auditor. The office is one of no profit, but is of great importance to the people of the county. And we can say, without the fear of contradiction, that Mr. GREEN is eminently qualified to fill it. There is no office in the gift of the people of the county which he would not fill with credit; and while he did not desire the one in question, we can safely say he will be none the less willing to perform vigilantly the duties of carefully auditing the county accounts.

Such, Whigs of Huntingdon county, is a brief review of the candidates composing the Whig Co. Ticket. We commend all to your cordial support. Many, doubtless, feel disappointed in not having their favorites nominated. But this is always to be expected. When there is a number of candidates for the same office, some must necessarily be disappointed. The object of Conventions is to decide between the different aspirants; and the duty of all is to give a united support to those who are successful. We therefore call on one and all to give a hearty support to the TICKET—THE WHOLE TICKET—AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET, and thus place its success beyond all peradventure.

In making this appeal to the Whigs of Huntingdon county, we feel that we are doing it on behalf of worthy men, and high-minded consistent Whigs. In addition to the County Ticket, we have a Congressman and Senator to elect, and it becomes the duty of every Whig to stand fast to the party organization. The Locofocos will make a desperate effort to elect their Free Trade champion, Andrew Parker, to Congress, and if the Whigs should allow their ranks to be broken, or so far forget their duty as to countenance any disorganization in relation to the County Ticket, they will succeed.—We appeal to all, therefore, to stand firm. Rally around the Whig standard, and when the election day arrives, VOTE THE WHIG TICKET, and by so doing advance the success of the principles of the Whig party.

County Meeting.

The Whig County Meeting held on Wednesday evening last, was well attended. Among those present, we observed many of the old stand-by's of the party from all parts of the county. The speeches of Messrs. BENEDICT and CORNYN were received with marked approbation. The proceedings were unanimously adopted, and every thing passed off in the most harmonious manner. The true Whig spirit prevails in old Huntingdon, and all will be right side up in October.

Huntingdon Co. Medical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of Huntingdon county, held in this place on the 13th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. J. B. LUDEN, President; Dr. HOGTS and Dr. W. MASSEY, Vice Presidents; Dr. MARTIN ORLANDY, Rec. Sec. and Treasurer, and Dr. JOHN McCULLOCH, Cor. Sec'y.

The stated meetings of the Society will be held hereafter on the second Tuesdays of January and August, (court weeks).

ORGANIZE!

Whigs of Huntingdon county! the time for ACTION has arrived. The Whig County Ticket has been formed, and in a short time candidates for Congress and State Senator will be selected, and it therefore becomes the duty of the Whigs of old Huntingdon to prepare for action. From all parts of the State we have the most cheering accounts. The Locofocos are split up in many of their strong holds, and nothing is wanting on the part of the Whigs but unity of action and A FULL WHIG VOTE, to secure a glorious triumph in October. The next Legislature will elect a United States Senator. How important to the interests of Pennsylvania that she should be represented in the U. S. Senate by a Whig. In addition to this, it is well known that our noble Whig Governor, Wm. F. JOHNSTON, has been laboring, ever since his election, to originate and perfect measures for the benefit of his native State. These labors cannot be fully successful, unless he is sustained by a Whig majority in the Legislature. An Apportionment Bill, to apportion districts for members of Congress, will also be passed by the coming Legislature. Do the Whigs of Pennsylvania, the friends of a Protective Tariff, want to be Gerry-mandered out of a fair representation in Congress? If not, let them see to it that they perform their whole duty as Whigs.

We call upon our Whig friends in this county to ORGANIZE at once, and prepare to meet the enemy with a solid front. It seems we are to have a Guerrilla fight this year, and we call upon the old Whig Regulars to marshal their forces for the contest. In the language of our glorious but lamented leader, Gen. Taylor, "WE WILL ALL PULL TOGETHER WE CAN'T BE BEAT." Let us prepare, therefore, to "all pull together," and disconcert every thing which would have a tendency to militate against the Whig cause, or defeat any of the Whig candidates.

Locofoco Convention.

Our Locofoco friends held a County Convention on Wednesday evening last, in the School House. They appointed Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, but nominated no County ticket. We understand they intend trying the volunteer system for county officers, and nominate regular candidates for Congress and Senate. In relation to Sheriff, we learn their plan is to do all in their power to disaffect Whigs with their candidate, and then bring out a man of their party, and make a rally for him. Well, we think the Whigs will be ready to meet them, let their mode of warfare be what it may. We have had a Locofoco Sheriff for three years, and it seems now to be the disposition of the Whigs to elect one of their own men.

Whig Volunteers.

It is every man's right to offer himself for office. For Whigs, however, to offer themselves, merely to defeat the regular candidates of their party, is evidence of a bad spirit and loose political principles. At this time, it is well known that the Locofocos are making every effort to induce Whigs to Volunteer against the regular Whig candidates.—And it is also well known that as soon as they succeed in producing divisions in the Whig ranks, they will bring out and rally on candidates of their own party. This is the game that is to be played. We ask the Whigs of Huntingdon county whether they can aid the common enemy to succeed in their political tricks? Owing to unfortunate dissensions in the Whig ranks, the Locofocos have had the Sheriff for the last three years. Will the Whigs aid them in securing that officer for three years longer? We are confident in the belief that they will not. Let all, therefore, stand firm to the Whig organization, and give a united support to the WHOLE WHIG TICKET.

The Treason in Carolina.

We are inclined to think that it was after all a great mistake in Congress not letting Gen. Jackson try the virtues of hanging in influencing the Nullifiers of South Carolina. A little hemp might have had the effect of moderating, if not of quieting, this constant clamor about the "despotism" of the General Government, and the necessity of "Disunion," which the presses and politicians of South Carolina are incessantly pouring out. The general condemnation of Mr. Rheht's recent treasonable disunion speech, has only roused the traitors to a fiercer exhibition of their ire, instead of calling them back to a sense of patriotism and duty. The Charleston Mercury, the leading disunion paper in the State, thus notices the assaults upon Mr. Rheht:—"The threats of a 'traitor's doom' and 'invasion,' do not favor of the perpetuity of the Union, but indicate that even in Mr. Clay's view, it is a rotten and foul cesspool that is no longer to be held together by its own vitality, but by force, by chains and locks, the safe-guards of a lawless and hated despotism."

Message of the President.

The "National Intelligencer" says of the Message of the President:—"The decision of the Executive is such as must have been anticipated by all who have ever looked into the matter without prepossession; and the duty devolved upon the President, by the Constitution, Laws, and the spirit of the United States, in the premises, is made so clear by the statement of the Message as to leave no room for a difference of opinion upon the subject. With the President, however, we do most sincerely concur in the hope that no case can ever occur in which a resort to force to maintain the rights of the United States will be necessary; and most heartily do we concur with him, also, in his recommendation of a prompt adjustment, compensation, and settlement, not only of the difficulty which has arisen with the State of Texas, but of every other question connected with our newly acquired territories—a final settlement by specific legislation, before the next session of Congress closes. This is what the welfare and quiet of this whole Union, too long disturbed by the collision of rival interests and the strife of contentious cliques, imperiously demands.

This, too, is what the People of at least twenty-nine of the thirty States of the Union most ardently desire. So much so, that could the People of each State in the Union be polled upon the entire plan recommended in the Message, we are confident in the belief that from every State in the Union except one—and perhaps even from that one—the response of the People to that plan, to be carried out by Congress in its most liberal and comprehensive sense, would be an all but unanimous Aye!"

Messrs. Maunsell, White & Son, of New Orleans, who have been Gen. Taylor's agents for 20 years, contradict a flying rumor relative to his pecuniary affairs, and assert that he leaves bank stocks and other valuable property to the amount of \$200,000. He never gave a note in his life and died without owing a dollar.

J. Porter Brawley.

The Crawford Gazette says of the Locofoco candidate for Surveyor General—"We stated, as soon as the nomination of Mr. Brawley was known that he would be distanced badly in this his native county. We were fully aware of his unpopularity, and spoke then from the book! Our assertions have been backed up by hundreds of Democrats, over their own signatures, and hundreds of others, who do not wish publicly to make known their sentiments, will veto his aspirations at the polls. "Neither he nor his friends have any hope, whatever, that he can, in any event, receive even a respectable vote. This is truly an unusual, an astonishing circumstance in the annals of political history. A candidate abandoned by his party at home! Well may the Democracy of other portions of the State fall back and repudiate a candidate who is repudiated by those who know him best!"

Such is the state of our political atmosphere in Crawford county—and such, to a greater or less extent is the state of feeling in the whole North western portions of the State. If all who desire that "honesty, capacity, and moral worth" shall constitute the passports to office, will but do their duty, Joseph Henderson of Washington county, will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

Nipped in the Bud.

The Locofoco papers have been publishing a falsehood got up by the Pennsylvania, to the effect that GIBSON J. BALL, the late Whig State Treasurer, exchanged depreciated paper for specie funds at a cost of \$4,000 to the State, in order to pay the State Interest in part funds. They do this to glorify the present Treasurer, Gen. BECKEL, for paying the Interest in part funds. Mr. BALL has put a stopper upon them in the following letter, which they will be careful not to publish:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th, 1850. COL. J. W. FOREY.—Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to the article in your paper on the 2d inst., announcing the payment of the "August Interest." I have been too long interested in the credit, prosperity and honor of my native State, nor to rejoice in the continuance and preservation of her fame. The success therefore of Gen. Beckel, whom I am happy to call my friend, is as pleasing to me as it can be satisfactory to him. Patriotism enjoins it as the duty of every Pennsylvanian, to cherish with zealous ardor, the honor and interest of the State. This can only be done effectually by sustaining cordially the officers charged with the maintenance of the public credit. From the performance of this high duty, no consideration of political character shall ever determine the course of the article referred to, you say with emphasis, that I "got four thousand dollars in specie funds out of office, for expenses in changing money below par for specie funds." If you mean that I received \$4000 for my personal use, you do me a great wrong, for I never received a dollar. If, on the other hand, you mean to convey the impression that that sum was used in exchanging money below par for specie funds to pay the State interest, then I meet it with an equally firm and uncompromising denial, and after that the interest which fell due on the State debt the first of August, 1849, and first of February, 1850, was paid in specie funds, without one cent of cost to the Commonwealth for discount or exchange, nor was there any allowance made for that object, at any time, by any device, or expedient, direct or indirect. While you have my regard, I remain your old's servant, G. J. BALL.

Texas and her Boundaries.

The bill submitted to the Senate by Mr. Senator PEABCE, defining the boundaries of Texas and offering an indemnity of ten millions of dollars for any territory which might be transferred from Texas to the United States under the proposed arrangement, and for other claims of Texas against the United States, commends itself by its fairness and simplicity, to the favorable consideration of Congress and the country. It has been admitted on all hands from the first that the absorption by the United States of the custom revenues of Texas, on the event of annexation, did impose an obligation upon the General Government to make some compensation for the revenues so absorbed. And this obligation was the more imperative from the fact that Texas had pledged these resources as security or guarantee for a considerable portion of her debt—the bonds bearing the pledge on their face.

The territorial claims of Texas are involved in much dispute; and it must be acknowledged that the action of Congress in reference to that subject has not always been consistent. There have been virtual recognitions of the boundaries of Texas as defined by herself, and by other acts of the General Government. Santa Fe has been regarded as belonging to a foreign power—as in the case of the law of drawbacks—to say nothing of the conquest of New Mexico by the troops of the United States, and the establishment of a separate government there under the military authority of the Union.

The whole case, however, is fairly one of compromise in which mutual concessions may be made without sacrifice of principle on either side. Mr. PEABCE'S bill seems to meet the difficulty in a proper spirit and with a fair assurance of effecting a satisfactory arrangement. It gives to Texas ample territory, a sufficient, may a liberal indemnity, and secures to New Mexico what the people of that country so anxiously desire—a separate political existence free from the jurisdiction of Texas. This question once settled, there is room for the hope that other kindred issues which have been allowed to drag along to distract the deliberations of Congress may be happily adjusted also in the same spirit of conciliation. The admission of California especially presents itself as a measure worthy of all acceptance, and one which in point of fact is beset by no difficulties except factitious ones.—Balt. American.

Texas for War!

The Washington Union states that a gentleman arrived in that city on Tuesday night, direct from San Antonio, Texas, who says that there are upwards of 8,000 men under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande, to defend the "rights" of Texas. One thousand more are ready, if necessary, to rally under the standard of that State. We think it high time that this unruly State should be well breeched, and then drummed out of the Union, to which she is at the best a foul disgrace.

Strange Affair.

A Mr. Dick, who kept a coffee house in Cincinnati, was taken with cholera on Monday, ran through the various stages of the awful pestilential mystery, and finally, to all appearance, died. While lying on the cooling board, a barber was sent for to shave him, and during the operation, the supposed dead man opened his eyes, and with his arm pushed the barber out of the way. He commenced breathing and casting his eyes about the room, and amidst the consternation occasioned by this, he, in a few moments, in full sight of the person who was destined to occupy it, lived about one hour after this, and finally went calmly into the sleep of death. So avouches the Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th ult.

The Cholera.

The Cholera is still prevailing in the western cities and towns. In Pittsburg it was reported on the 16th inst., to be on the increase.

The August Elections.

The August elections have turned out queerly. In Missouri—a strong Locofoco State—the Whigs have carried the day owing to the division between the Benton and anti-Bentonites. The Whigs have elected four members of Congress, and the Locos but one—the present delegation in Congress from Missouri are all Locos. The Legislature as far as heard from stands 60 Whigs, 32 Benton and 22 anti-Benton Democrats. NORTH CAROLINA, generally Whig, has elected a Locofoco Governor and Legislature, owing to local causes. In KENTUCKY as far as heard from the Whigs claim both Houses of the Legislature, though the House is contested by the Locos. The popular vote of the State is largely Whig. In INDIANA the Locos have carried the Legislature as usual, as well as the State Constitutional Convention. In IOWA one Whig has been elected to Congress and one Loco—the present members are both Locos.

Melancholy Disaster.

BOSTON, August 16. A catastrophe of a most melancholy and distressing character occurred yesterday afternoon at Lynnfield, involving the lives of fourteen persons, all women and children but one. The following are the circumstances:

A large party of men, women and children, most of them connected with the First Christian Society of Lynn, proceeded to Lynnfield on a picnic party, and had chosen a delightful spot on the borders of a beautiful pond. About 2 o'clock, a party of twenty-five went on an excursion on the pond, and when about one hundred yards from the shore, the boat capsized, and fourteen of the party were drowned. The disaster has thrown the community of Lynn into the deepest distress.

Desperate Fight with Burglars in Albany.

ALBANY, August 16. Last night, while a party of four or five burglars were attempting to break into the store of William Mitchell, on South Broadway, a watchman named Wilson came suddenly upon them, and interrupted their proceedings.

In attempting to make a capture, shots were fired by the burglars, and officer Wilson was shot, a bullet passing through his nose and lodging under one of his eyes. The burglars fought most desperately, but notwithstanding, one of them named Hugh Johnson, was arrested.

His comrades escaped. Ten shots were fired during the conflict. The man who was arrested is said to have belonged formerly to one of our fire companies.—The rest of the gang, as our police suppose from the character of the recent burglaries, were non-residents of Albany.

Attempted Abduction.

During the late visit of Robinson & Eldred's Circus to this village, says the Watertown (N. Y.) Union, some of the company attempted to rob a widowed lady of her two beautiful daughters—one 12 and the other 13 years of age. The widow's name is Clarke. It appears that the girls, as is always the case in country places when a circus visits them, were taking a pleasure walk, viewing the tent, and listening to the music within. Their rare beauty attracted the attention of the door-keeper, who, after finding that they were fatherless, and that their mother lived on Beech's Island, a little distance off, invited them in. Being young, and as thoughtless as they were innocent, they gladly accepted the invitation. Every effort was then made to win their confidence. They were flattered and showered with presents, and finally were told if they would join the company, that they should receive \$200 each, on arriving at New York city. The girls were overpersuaded, and consented to go. Arrangements were accordingly made to take them by private conveyance to Sacker's Harbor that night after the performances. Their mother, till then unconscious of what was going on, employed an officer to assist her in obtaining their release. The company stoutly refused to give them up, but finding that legal action was about to be taken, let them go.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON.—The National Intelligencer, noting Mr. Clayton's departure from Washington, says:

Of the manner in which Mr. Clayton administered the affairs of the Department of State while Gen. Taylor was President, we may have occasion hereafter to speak. The history of that administration remains to be written, and, when written, it will show that scarcely was one ever surrounded with more difficulties, or ever, in spite of a storm of calumny, more successful in overcoming them. Mr. Clayton returns home with the hearty good wishes of many friends here, who are anxious he should return to Congress. But we believe he has resolved to return no more.

Southern Items of News.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 10 1/2 P. M.—Paul Tricon, an extensive hat importer, has been arrested in New Orleans for making false invoices by altering the records in the District Court through a chemical process. A violent thunder storm had been experienced at Savannah, which caused considerable damage to property.

From Tampa Bay we learn that the Florida Indians were quiet, but refused to emigrate. Twenty-two companies of United States troops were still stationed there, in readiness for any outbreak. Those stationed on the coast were very healthy, but those in the interior were afflicted with diarrhoea. Several companies had been ordered thence to Texas.

Accounts from Mississippi say, that information had been received from Texas, to the effect that the Governor had issued orders to raise troops to be in readiness for Santa Fe by the 1st of September. Lieut. Thomas Mason was drowned while crossing the Rio Grande. The Indians on the Texas frontier continue to be very troublesome.

Hon. Henry Clay.

Mr. CLAY visited the Rhode Island Legislature, now in session at Newport, on Friday. The House were in grand committee as he entered the hall, and as soon as he was discovered at the door, the Governor and all the members arose and received him in the most respectful manner. A recess was taken for an hour, and the members were introduced to him.

The New Administration.

We are much pleased to see, that not only in Congress, but throughout the country, the Whig party appear to be rallying with much unanimity and zeal to the support of Mr. FILLMORE'S administration. We did not think that President Taylor's administration received that cordial support from the party to which it was justly entitled, but we can see no backwardness or lukewarmness on the part of the Whigs in their support of President FILLMORE. They have entire confidence in him and entire confidence in his Cabinet. They have no doubt that both the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government will be managed in a spirit of justice, wisdom, energy and patriotism.—Louisville Journal.

The Law against Small Notes.

The following sections of the act regulating Banks, passed on the 14th of April, which prohibit the circulation, under severe penalties, in this State, of all notes of a less denomination than five dollars of other States, on and after the 21st inst., are published at the request of a number of our subscribers in town and country.

Sec. 48. From and after the twenty-first day of August, 1850, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, convey out, pass, or change, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purchased to be issued by any bank or incorporated company or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars; every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county Locofoco Legislature, to be brought, and may be tried for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

Sec. 49. In addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars; and the several courts of quarter sessions shall, in their charges to the grand jury, call their attention to this subject; and it shall be the duty of the several grand juries to make presentment of any person within their respective counties who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section; and it shall be the duty of the several constables and other peace officers within this Commonwealth to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be sworn so to do; and provided, That it shall not be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under this section, and the last preceding section, to produce, in evidence, the charter of any bank, or articles of association of any company, not located in this State.

Locofoco Banks.

The Lehigh Bank may rob the community of \$200,000; the Lumbermen's Bank of as much more; and the Susquehanna Bank of an additional \$200,000, and yet the cry for more banks is tolerated among us.—Star of the North, (Loco.) And are you aware, Mr. Star, that all three of the above Banks were chartered by Locofoco Legislatures? If not, it's time you were. "And yet the cry for more Banks is tolerated among us," say you; and again we ask you, if you are not aware, friend Star, that the Locofoco Legislature of last session chartered more banks, renewed more charters, and granted more chartered privileges than was ever done by the Whigs in any ten sessions since Pennsylvania was a State—are you aware of that, beauty? are you aware of that?—Washington Commonwealth.

Iron Buildings.

The uses of iron are only beginning to be appreciated. We perceive, by a late London paper, that it is quite a common thing to receive orders from Australia, for sets of iron houses. These are prepared and despatched with as much readiness as any other description of manufacture. In New York and Philadelphia iron fronts are also beginning to appear. The experiments that have thus far been tried have been quite successful.

ENORMOUS WHEAT CROP.—A correspondent of the Detroit Daily Tribune, writing from Romeo, Mich., states that Ira Phillips of Bruce, Macomb Co., last week harvested and thrashed from two acres of ground, one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat. The wheat crop of Macomb county and indeed of all Michigan, will be unprecedentedly large.

A serious difficulty has sprung up in the Order of the Sons of Temperance relative to the admission of colored men. The National Division have declared their admission improper and illegal. New England Subordinate Divisions loudly protest against it, and will not obey.

The Tribune's Family.

The Detroit Tribune says that President FILLMORE has two brothers who have for some time resided in Washtenaw county, Michigan—one a house carpenter, and the other a blacksmith by trade. He has a sister in Michigan, the wife of Mr. Harris, of Coldwater, a lawyer by profession, and another sister married in North Indiana. He visited them all last summer.

W. R. MORRIS, Esq., of York, Pa., has been appointed Commercial Agent of the United States at St. Thomas.

The Legislature of Texas assembled some days since. We may look for some "sound and fury" immediately.

The President has received information that another movement is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. He has ordered that a strict watch be kept upon the suspected parties.

One of our American coxcombs, of the breed that Cowper speaks of, who had made the tour to Europe only to show—

"How great a fool that has been sent to roam, Exceeds a fool that has been kept at home!"—being asked "what he thought of the Ruins of Pompeii?"—replied that he didn't think they were near so fine as they were cracked up to be—they were all out of repair." He is probably third cousin to the English cockney who didn't like Niagara Falls, because they were so devilish noisy.

CARLEVE asking "what thing to admire has America ever done," has been fitly answered thus: "She has produced a girl, deaf, dumb and blind, who with her own hands did sewing enough to send a barrel of flour to some of your starving countrymen, sir!"