



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 29, 1850.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The 'HUNTINGDON JOURNAL' is published at the following rates, viz: If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.75...

'S. L. G.' will observe that we have condensed his communication. We were obliged to do this, or omit the whole of it.

Miss MARY A. MILLER has just opened a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods and Fancy Articles.

J. & W. SAXTON are 'astounding the natives' again, with a magnificent display of new goods.

NEW GOODS.—Our friends of the 'Elephant,' Messrs. PRIGHT & BOGGS, are here again, with new goods, and selling as cheap as ever.

Our Paper.

The election is over, and the returns summed up, and we can now devote all our time and energies to making the Journal an interesting newspaper.

Remains of Gen. Taylor.

The mortal remains of the late President Taylor passed through this place on Friday evening last, en route for their final resting place in Kentucky.

The last Huntingdon Journal exhibits the true character of the men who are hired to do the dirty work for the editor during his absence.

Duty compelled us to be absent for the past two weeks, on a visit to an aged and only surviving parent, who resides in the upper end of Northumberland county.

The late election having resulted in favor of our opponents, they have already commenced discussing the merits of their several aspirants to the Senatorship.

'Getting Their Eyes Open.' The Democrats who wished to defeat Mr. Zeigler, but who could not agree to support the candidate we recommended, are already getting their eyes open to the fact.

Blair County Whig compliments the Whigs of this county, and congratulates us on the result of the late election. We return the compliment, by congratulating the Whigs of Blair on what they did.

Our cotemporaries are filling their papers with a description of an 'excursion' on the P. Railroad, got up to celebrate the opening of this road to the Allegheny mountain.

When the enterprise was first talked of, we said all we could in its favor, and to the extent of our humble abilities aided it through our paper up to the present time.

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The Election in this County.

JAMES CLARK, Esq., of the Journal, deserves the thanks of every Whig in the State, who values the organization of the party and its usages, for the able and efficient services he rendered in the late campaign in his own county of Huntingdon.

We do not publish the above because of the more than deserved compliment paid to ourselves, but for the purpose of showing the Whigs how the contest in this county was viewed by our Whig brethren elsewhere.

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The Way it Works.

Last winter, the Locofocos, in violation of the true representative principle, united Beaver, Butler and Lawrence counties together into one representative district—giving them three members of Assembly—something less than they were entitled to.

Contested Elections.

The election of Horn Kneass, Esq., as District Attorney of the county of Philadelphia, is contested by Wm. B. Reed, Esq., in whose behalf a petition has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The next U. S. Senator.

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'Getting Their Eyes Open.'

The Democrats who wished to defeat Mr. Zeigler, but who could not agree to support the candidate we recommended, are already getting their eyes open to the fact.

A Significant Fact.

Amid all the excitement and agitation the country has witnessed the past year, says the Norristown Register, no body of men respectable in numbers or exercising any influence, and no individual holding any office, national, state, or municipal, within any of the Free States, has put forth a sentiment in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Fulton County.

Our Whig friends in the new county of Fulton have done nobly. They have resolved that that shall be a Whig county, and in the late contest they fairly divided the honors, electing a Whig Sheriff, a Whig Prothonotary, and a Whig Congressman.

It will be seen, by the official returns, that the majority in favor of the Amendment to the Constitution, reaches nearly 75,000.

The Blair County Whig has hoisted the name of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT for President, in 1852.

T. Butler King has been appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Repeal, Not Resistance.

This measure, as we stated last week, has awakened a strong feeling of opposition in the Northern States. Meetings have been held in many places at which it was denounced with great virulence; and determinations have ever been expressed to oppose its operation with force.

The opponents of the law have strenuously contended that it was unconstitutional, because Art. 1 Sec. 6 of the Constitution of the United States says:—'The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.'

'And the certificates in this, and the first section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the State or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate or other person whomsoever.'

This same difficulty presented itself to the mind of President FILLMORE before he signed the bill, and he referred the matter to Attorney General CATTRELL for a legal opinion on that point.

'The whole effect of the law may be thus briefly stated. Congress has constituted a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction, to determine summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service or labor under the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution and to whom such tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other tribunal, and therefore the judgment of the tribunal created by this act is conclusive upon all tribunals. Wherever this judgment is made to appear it is conclusive of the right of the owner to retain in his custody the fugitive from his service and remove him back to the place or State from which he escaped.'

'Taking this then as an answer to the constitutional objection—and we shall not venture to controvert it—the question still remains, is the law just and proper in its provisions, and ought it to continue in force? The personal liberty of an individual, no matter of what color, is one of his dearest rights; and yet this law submits the final disposition of that question to the determination of men, for the most part needy and inexperienced, who have the audacity in the face of public opinion in the free States to accept appointments as Commissioners for the purpose of assisting Southern Slaveholders in reducing to bondage men whom they may demand as slaves.'

'We notice that Col. KANE, son of the District Judge of the United States at Philadelphia, has resigned his office of Commissioner of that Court rather than carry out the provisions of this Fugitive Slave Law. It is to be hoped that there are few counties in this State where men can be found willing to accept an appointment for the purpose. We think that the law ought to be repealed, and hope that it will not be permitted long to remain on the statute book.'

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The World's Fair.

Active preparations are still in progress in London, with reference to the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. According to a recent decision, five thousand additional feet of room have been allotted to the productions of the United States, and ten thousand to Austria. Chinese productions will occupy five thousand feet. One hundred and seven thousand feet have been allotted to Great Britain and her colonies.

This seems to be a small proportion of raw materials, but, as samples of articles need not be large, the low ratio may be accounted for.

A Bostonian speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose may go to London and see the big fair, in the Spring, and come back again, all for not more than one hundred dollars. He says he has ascertained from good authority, that provided a line of first class packets will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommodations and excellent fare, for the sum of sixty dollars each. The whole trip and stay to include about three months.

A short time since, the Rev. A. H. Lockman, of York, Pa., received the following anonymous communication, containing \$140:

Reverend Sir—The money enclosed is for the State of Pennsylvania—one-half to each. Have the goodness to put it in proper place. It is for taxes which had not been assessed.

According to the request of the writer, the Rev. gentleman has paid to both the State and County \$70 each, and published formal receipts therefor.

Operatives Discharged. Our exchanges for several weeks past, have reported a more than usual number of instances in which the manufacturing establishments in various sections of the country have ceased operations.

'Mr. Brawley, as was expected, has fallen largely behind his party vote in Crawford county. Henderson's majority over him is 450, while Morrison, Democrat, is 579 ahead of Dungan—showing a falling off on Brawley of 1020 votes. His fellow-citizens have testified that they 'know him.'

'Distress Occurrence.—We are informed that one day last week, a dispute occurred between David Masters and Henry Johnson, near Millville, about some buckwheat, growing on a piece of land in dispute between said Masters and Johnson, but for which, judgement had, at the last term of Court gone in favor of Masters. Johnson interposed when Masters went to harvest the buckwheat, and while the two men were scuffling, the wife of Johnson threw a stone at his antagonist, which accidentally hitting her husband on the head, killed him. He was buried on Saturday last.—Bloomsburg Democrat.

'ONE OF MARRON'S MEN.—The Greenville (Tennessee) Spy informs us that Azariah Doty, who resides nine miles north of Greenville, is one hundred and five years old. He served in the revolutionary war under General Marion, and is the oldest relic of those immortal times in East Tennessee. He enjoys fine health and a remarkable degree of spirits. Only one heavy misfortune has attended his age, and that is, the entire loss of the power of vision. Otherwise he is an active, sprightly monument of other generations.

'Jenny Lind's Benevolence. The 'Swedish Nightingale' continues to captivate all hearts, with her unbounded liberality.—We stated last week, that since her arrival in this country, she had expended over \$18,000 in the way of public charities, as follows:—

To New York Societies, \$10,000 To Boston Societies, 7,225 To Chicago Swedish Church, 1,000 Total, \$18,225

To say nothing of her private alms-givings, which amount to a very considerable sum. The 'Home Journal,' of New York, records a new act of her 'angelic benevolence,' as follows:—

'During her first visit here, a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old play fellow when they were children together at Stine. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made the wife of her old school-mate a long visit. Again the next day, just before leaving for home, she went again. The husband was not at home. She gave to the wife a note for him—he opened it on his return—it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give to his children a memento of their father's school friendship with Jenny Lind. The 'memento' was a check for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! This anecdote, we assure our readers, is correct in its particulars. The fashionable say it is impossible to get a visit from Jenny Lind. It is never with the return—it contains of a proverb we have somewhere seen.—'The rich draw FRIENDS to them—the poor draw ANGELS.'

A Boston clergyman, on the Sunday before Jenny Lind's departure from that city, thus glorified her in his sermon:—

'Why is it that everybody loves that singing lady, now giving concerts in our city? Not on account of the matchless skill of her performances—not because of the bird-like sweetness of her tones—but because, like the Saviour of the world, she goes about doing good; because, by her many acts of disinterested benevolence, she shows that she loves everybody.'

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—1850.

Table with columns: Counties, Canal Com., Aud. Gen., Sur. Gen., Banks, and Returns. Lists candidates and their vote counts for various counties.

The above table contains the official vote of every county in the State, and foots up as follows:

Summary table for CANAL COMMISSIONER, AUDITOR GENERAL, SURVEYOR GENERAL, and Banks' majority.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Table showing For and Against votes for the Amendment to the Constitution across various counties.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

State Senate. Philad. City.—W. A. Crabb, Benj. Matthias, Philad. Co.—Peleg B. Savery, Thos. S. Fernon, Thos. H. Forsyth.

Fugitive Slaves—Great Excitement.

The U. S. marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves, who are stopping here. Much excitement prevails among the negro population, and the courts have been surrounded by them all the morning.

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The York Republican states that large quantities of tobacco and buckwheat will be raised in that county this year. The crop of the latter is said to be immense. Fifty pounds of Guano to the acre, with favorable weather, has caused the productions of the fullest and finest crops on the thinnest soil.

House of Representatives.

Adams county—William M. Sherry, \* Allegheny—Morgan Robertson, \* T. J. Bigham, \* John M. Closkey, \* R. C. Walker, \* Jas. Fife, \* Bedford and Cambria—John Linton, \* John Cenna, \* Berks—Alex. S. Feathers, Sam. Fegely, John C. Evans, J. Reiffenbender, \* Bucks—Noah Shull, J. Ely, Ed. Thomas, \* Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Thos. Dungan, \* D. H. Brower, \* Wm. Hamilton, \* Blair and Huntingdon—Wm. B. Smith, Seth R. M. Cunniff, \* Bradford—A. McKean, Henry Gibbs, \* Chester—D. J. Bent, \* J. S. Bowen, \* J. Dorlan, \* Cumberland—T. C. Scouler, (one vacancy), \* Centre—Wm. H. Blair, \* Clearfield, Elk and Kenn.—H. C. Johnson, \* Crawford, Erie and McKean—W. J. Hemphill, \* Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson—J. S. Rhey, R. Lauthin, Thos. M'Keo, \* Columbia and Montour—J. S. Reynolds, \* Dauphin—John C. Kunkle, \* J. Cooper, \* Delaware—J. M. Broomall, \* Erie—Jas. C. Reed, \* A. W. Blanc, \* Franklin—John M'Leans, \* D. M'Clay, \* Greengrove—Lewis Roberts, \* Indiana—Wm. Evans, \* Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—Wm. Brindle, Wm. Dumm, \* Lancaster—C. L. Hunsicker, \* B. A. Shaffer, \* Robt. Baldwin, \* J. Nissey, \* Jas. Cowden, \* Lebanon—J. W. Killinger, \* Lehigh and Carbon—L. Lantry, Wm. Lilly, \* Luzerne—S. S. Benedict, J. W. Rhodes, \* Monroe and Pike—John D. Morris, \* Mercer, Venango and Warren—Morris Leech, \* J. W. Slugett, G. W. Scofield, \* Mifflin—John Ross, \* Montgomery—Wm. Henry, O. P. Fretz, Curtis W. Cabc, \* Northampton—A. E. Brown, \* (Independent), \* Joseph Brown, (Independent), \* Northumberland—J. B. Packer, \* Perry—David Stewart, \* Philadelphia City—Chas. O'Neil, \* Geo. H. Hart, \* J. L. Glosser, \* Ed. Armstrong, \* Philadelphia County—W. A. Jackson, L. Cassidy, Wm. Goodwin, S. Skinner, E. A. Penningan, A. W. Olevine, S. Demers, Wm. H. Souder, R. Simpson, A. Hagne, H. Huplet, \* Somerset—George Mowry, \* Schuylkill—J. S. Strainers, \* Wm. Dobbins, \* Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Isaac Reckhow, E. Mowry, jr., \* Tioga—A. J. Monroe, \* Wayne—C. Freeman, (Independent), \* Westmoreland and Fayette—J. P. Downey, J. E. Griffin, L. L. Bigelow, Jos. Guffey, \* Washington—J. D. Leet, D. Riddle, \* Union and Columbia—Eli Sifer, \* York—Jacob S. Hadden, Alex. S. M'Curdy, Edwin C. Tronc, \* Names of Whigs marked with a star. (\*)

RECAPITULATION. Locos. Whigs. Senate.....16.....17 House of Representatives.....60.....39

Locofoco majority on joint ballot, 20. 70.....56

A Negro without Ears.

The Rev. H. Benton, in a letter to the London (Va.) Chronicle, says: 'Strange, but not less true, I yesterday saw a colored woman without ears; not only was she without the auricle or the external part of the ear, but there is no trace of a foramen or passage for sonorous vibration; the meatus is entirely closed, yet she can converse with us, and distinctly hear their words, for which purpose she employs her mouth. Now, is the sound transmitted to the brain by means of the tympanum, or does it act on the auditory nerves without the intervention of the drum and attendant organs? This is an interesting question for physiologists.'

Slave Catchers in Washington.

Our citizens were thrown into quite an excitement on Monday by the appearance of a trio of Slave-catchers, in our midst. They were in pursuit of a 'fugitive from labor,' who has resided for several years in the vicinity of Washington. As we have no 'Commissioner' appointed in this County, they were unable to obtain a warrant of arrest and after making some unsuccessful attempts to procure one, and, being compelled to leave the county, they were seen by a portion of our householders, who were, perhaps, 'stirred up to such a sudden flood of mutiny;' they were seen flying in every direction, 'pale as a cloth,' and full of a determination to understand what was going on.

Fugitive Slave Law.

The Presbyterian Synod (Old School) met here in Convention to-day, and was organized by the Rev. Geo. Marshall, Moderator. Two hundred ministers and elders are in attendance, this being the largest synod in connection with that body. A memorial from the Session and Congregation of the Presbytery of Beaver was presented, praying the Synod to give an expression of its opinion on the Fugitive Slave Law. The memorial denounces the law as unjust and unjust. A motion was made to immediately postpone the subject, which was voted down, but one voting in its favor. The Rev. Proctor Smith, Dr. Campbell and others, spoke against the law, denouncing it as unconstitutional, subversive of morality, and oppressive to enlightened freedom, and declaring that they will suffer the penitentiary rather than submit to such an outrageous law. Much excitement prevailed, when finally a committee, composed principally of its bitter opponents, was appointed to report on the subject.

Fugitive Slaves—Great Excitement.

The U. S. marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves, who are stopping here. Much excitement prevails among the negro population, and the courts have been surrounded by them all the morning. They are determined to arrest any attempt to carry the fugitives back to slavery, even to the shedding of blood. One man, named Lattimer, who has been here for three or four years, was recognised and pointed out by his master. Blood may be shed if an open arrest is attempted. It is said that a number of arrests have already been made. They are now in the Leveer street jail. The committee of vigilance is now in session. Slips will be printed at once and distributed over the State. Judge Sprague was questioned this morning, but he will not say whether there have been any arrests or not. He says, however, that all examinations of fugitives must be made in the Court House.—The negroes are mustering strongly. They are now in groups all about the Court House. Forcible demonstrations will be made should they ascertain positively that there have been any arrests.

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The York Republican states that large quantities of tobacco and buckwheat will be raised in that county this year. The crop of the latter is said to be immense. Fifty pounds of Guano to the acre, with favorable weather, has caused the productions of the fullest and finest crops on the thinnest soil.

It is said that the late Bounty Land bill will give away about forty millions of acres.