



HUNTINGDON, PA.

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The above Terms will be adhered to in all cases. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

MARBLE YARD.—Attention is invited to the card of Mr. R. G. Stewart. It will be seen that he has established a Marble Yard in this place, a branch of business not heretofore carried on in Huntingdon. We understand that Mr. S. is a superior workman, and therefore commend him to the patronage of our citizens.

Attention is invited to the card of VAN LOAN & Co., Philadelphia. Also to the valuable real estate advertised for sale.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This popular favorite with the Ladies has made its appearance for December. It is alike rich in reading matter and engravings. Every Lady should be in the receipt of this valuable periodical. Price \$3 per annum.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December No. of this widely circulated periodical is before us. It is a publication of decided merit. The contents are varied, and of a high order of literature. Some of the best writers in the country contribute to its columns. Price \$3 per annum.

American Art-Union.

From a perusal of the November Bulletin of the New York American Art-Union, we are pleased to observe that it is largely increasing in patronage and usefulness. Every lover of Art should become a subscriber to this excellent institution, which is doing so much to improve the artistic taste of the people of this country, and so largely increasing the number of our artists. Every subscriber, of five dollars, becomes a member for the year, and receives a picture worth more than that sum, and in addition, has a chance of receiving a picture of great value at the annual drawing. In addition to the pictures sent to each member, a number of valuable pictures are distributed by lot.

J. SMITH READ, is the Honorary Secretary for this country, to whom subscriptions and payments may be made. Mr. R. will also give any information desired, relative to the institution.

PICTORIAL SATURDAY COURIER.—This is a large sheet, filled with well executed engravings, among which is one representing the countenance of Jemmy Lind. It is well calculated to take the fancy of the young folks. It contains Mrs. Healy's popular story of the Mob Cap at length, together with a variety of other matter. Parents should furnish their small children with a copy for the Holidays. For sale at SMITH'S Book Store.

BROTHER JONATHAN for the Christmas Holidays, and New Years, 1851, has been sent us by Wilson & Co., the New York publishers. It would be almost impossible to over-rate the splendid collection of engravings which appear in this magnificent Christmas sheet. The fine large spirited picture of "the Country Girl in N. York," is a master-piece of American Fine Arts; and either that or the group of spirited portraits at President Taylor's Death Bed, is alone worth double the cost of the whole paper. Another gem is the "Dream of Love and Pleasure," a large picture occupying the first page. We have not room to enumerate a title of the beautiful Engravings and popular reading which go to make up this stupendous sheet. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

Those who have friends in California, and desire to send an acceptable present, are informed that V. B. Palmer's Business Men's Almanac would eminently prove such. It is calculated for eight different latitudes, including California and is perhaps, the only Almanac published, adapted to that meridian.

COME AT LAST.—Our beautiful autumn weather, which many were predicting would continue until Christmas, was suddenly brought to a stand on Saturday evening last, by a smart sprinkle of snow. Since which time, up to the present writing, we have had a North-wester with an edge on it.

Foreign Interference.

An abolitionist named George Thompson, a member of the English Parliament, has arrived in this country. He comes for the purpose of preaching abolitionism. On Friday night last, the abolitionists got up a reception for him in Faneuil Hall, Boston. A row was the consequence, and Mr. Thompson was very properly hissed down, and not allowed to speak. The people of this country can take care of themselves without any foreign interference.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Esq., editor of the Union and Tribune, has been appointed Postmaster at Lancaster city. This is a good appointment, and we congratulate friend Hammersley on his good luck.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The city papers of Saturday contain three days later news from Europe, but nothing of importance. No change in the grain market.

As our neighbor of the Globe seems to think that it is almost treason to say aught against the Fugitive Slave Law, we will quote for his benefit an extract from an ancient Law, the binding force of which many yet acknowledge. This law has never been repealed, and is in direct conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law. It is in these words:—

"Thou shalt not deliver unto the master his servant, which has escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee. Even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him."—DEUT. XXIII. 15, 16.

The Journal has taken ground in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. We advise the editor to invite his brethren, who attended the West Chester Convention, to visit Huntingdon. We promise them all proper attention.—Globe.

A contemporary remarks, "what a dastardly editor lacks in point of wit or weight of argument, he makes up by insinuation." It would seem that this was the case with our neighbor. He did not boldly charge us with being an ultra, fanatical abolitionist; he did not declare that we were capable of defaming the memory of the Father of his Country, and that of the beloved and lamented Taylor, and of assailing a host of living patriots, with epithets the most foul and degrading. He did not charge us with openly assailing the Constitution of our country, and of being opposed to the perpetuity of our glorious Union. We say the Globe editor did not openly charge us with these sins; but he done so by insinuation. For, the members of the Convention referred to, called our brethren, were guilty of all and more than we have enumerated above. Now we would like our neighbor to point to a line or word ever written or uttered by us, which warrants him in charging us with entertaining any of the infamous sentiments uttered at the West Chester Convention. The insinuation is purely gratuitous, and shows a disposition on the part of our neighbor to defame us, which we hardly supposed he possessed.

When we mentioned last week that in this paper we would give the above paragraph from the Globe our attention, we intended speaking of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law to which we objected, and our reasons for so objecting, but being somewhat indisposed, and not in the writing mood, we shall defer doing so until another occasion. In conclusion, we will call the attention of our neighbor to some of the operations going on in his own party. In Illinois, every one of the newly elected Locofoco members of Congress is pledged to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and in Massachusetts, the Locofocos united in the election of members and Senators, with the most able opposers of that law, for the purpose of defeating the Whigs. Will the Globe say that its party in Illinois and Massachusetts are opposed to the Union, and the libellers of the dead and living patriots of our country?

A Silly Opinion.

Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, in a recent contested election case, declared it as his opinion that the law does not require that every judge of election shall be able to read and write; that there are hundreds of election officers in Pennsylvania who can do neither; and that if the judge of an election can't sign his name, he can get somebody to do it for him, and that will do just as well. On this silly opinion the Daily News remarks, that it can be readily perceived how desirable it might be, now that the judges are to be elected by the people, that there should be ignorant judges of elections, who can neither read nor write, in such districts as Moyamensing or Penn, where Locofocoism is in the ascendency; but we are at a loss to know how a judge upon the bench could so far forget his own self-respect as to express an opinion, which, if carried out practically, could not fail to undermine our free institutions, and to result in the most fearful consequences. To adjudge that it is not necessary for an elective officer to have the capacity to do the duties which he swears to perform, would be making a public mockery of our elections; and yet who will pretend to say that the man who can neither read nor write is capable of doing the duties which an election officer swears he will perform? The position assumed by Judge Parsons would be too ridiculously absurd to deserve any notice, did he not occupy a judicial position. Could the man who can neither read nor write, do one of the duties of an election officer? Could he tell whether a voter's name was on the Assessor's list? Could he know whether the clerk had correctly written down the voter's name on the poll list? Could he decide upon the right of a naturalized citizen's vote upon an examination of his certificate of naturalization?—Could he count off the tickets? Could he, in short, without being able to read or write, certify under each that John Smith had received so many votes for Congress, and John Jones so many for Prothonotary, and so on? He could not do so. As for the statement of the Judge that there are hundreds of election officers in the State who can not read nor write, we can only say he has drawn upon his imagination for his facts. We have never known a case of the kind in the interior, and we are quite certain Judge Parsons never did.

The Elections.

The result in New York is about as we stated last week. Hunt's majority for Governor does not exceed 300. The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, is about 40?

MASSACHUSETTS.—In this State Locofocoism, Free Soilism and Abolitionism, entered into a coalition to defeat the Whigs. For Governor, the vote stands thus: Briggs, Whig, 56,836; Boutwell, Loco, 35,871; Phillips, Free Soil, 27,734. The coalition of Locofocos and Free Soilers have secured a majority in the State Senate, and some accounts give them a majority in the House. In many districts there is no choice.

The Whigs have elected three members of Congress. Horace Mann, (F.S.) has been elected in the eighth district over both Whig and Locofoco candidates. Mann was elected to the last Congress by the Whigs, but was thrown off at the late nominating Convention. In the balance of the districts there is no choice. In Massachusetts, a candidate to be elected, must have a majority over all others running for the same office, which accounts for failures in a choice.

Delaware.

Ross, Loco, is elected Governor by 15 majority. Riddle, Loco, is elected to Congress by 200 maj. The Loco have a majority in the Legislature.—The temperance vote in New Castle county was 300, which caused the Whig defeat.

The "Daily News" will hereafter be published by Joseph R. Flanigan. J. P. Sanderson, Esq., has been retained as editor, and will devote all his attention to the editorial department.

Arkansas promises to be one of the richest mining States in the Union. Silver is found in almost a pure state, and lead and iron abound also.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, arrived at New York, on Thursday, with \$800,000 worth of gold dust. The steamer Cherokee arrived on Friday, with \$1,400,000.

Election of Judges.

Now, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution has been adopted by an unprecedented majority, showing the confidence of the people in their capacity for selecting the Judges that are to rule over them, it is proper that the manner of carrying out this important provision should be agitated and well-settled in the minds of all so far as shall be necessary to make it work well at the commencement, and thus prove a progressive improvement in our system of government. At the next general election all the Judges of the State have to be elected; and every branch of the Judiciary thus chosen, supercedes the old one in December, 1851.

The Lancaster Examiner very truly says:—Every man in the State, entitled to vote, ought to think of it anxiously; and commence at once the scrutiny for fit candidates. For he will perceive that on him rests the duty of casting his ballot, in October next, for five proper persons to compose the Supreme Court, as well as for President Judge and Associates for his own county and district.

To enable the voter to inquire as to suitable men and select understandingly, he ought to adopt certain principles to guide him in his choice. To form a correct judgement of who would suit the standard required of judicial character must be fixed in the mind, with which to compare men as they are thought of, or brought into view as proper candidates.

And now as to those qualifications fitting a man for a Judge: The essential requisites are—First, of all—HONESTY, unadulterated integrity. Second, MORAL COURAGE, firmness of mind and purpose; the capacity to draw just conclusions unimpaired by temporary clamor, or thought of self; the mental power to follow truth lead where it may. Third, STRONG COMMON SENSE, that tact or judgment by which a man of well-constituted mind, guides judiciously his own conduct. Without this faculty no man is fit for a great public agent, and least of all a Judge. The visionary, learned or unlearned, so far from capacity to guide others, almost needs a guardian to keep himself from straying.

These three, then, honesty, courage, common sense, are essentials. A second set of qualifications, any one of these, no man is qualified to be a judge over the rights, liberties, and property of his fellow-men.

The next, though subordinate, are requisites to make a perfect Judge; and are three in number also. First, thorough LEGAL TRAINING. Second, great INDUSTRY. Third, entire SOBERIETY.

The first three are essentials, wanting which, no man need be thought of, except to dismiss him from thought, as one of the number from whom choices are to be made.

The last three are requisite, though not absolutely essential. A man possessed of the first three might be a tolerable judge without thorough knowledge of the law. He would, if industrious, improve and become in a short time quite competent; in a few years he would be versed in legal lore.—Yet it is a qualification to be sedulously sought for and obtained if possible.

So, too, a man without very great industry may get along. But he can scarcely do his duty as a judge. And it betokens a carelessness of consequences arising therefrom, approaching to dishonesty, to lack the requisite industry in judicial station.

The negative qualification of sobriety need not be mentioned. Its opposite is a species of insanity self-imposed. A man sometimes intemperate, may possibly be a good judge. But it is a growing, unseemly vice anywhere, unpardonable on the bench, and tending to degrade the body and deprave the mind. A cautious people would avoid such a choice.

Union Meeting in Philadelphia. It is stated that a great "Union Meeting" is to be held in Philadelphia shortly, similar to the one recently held at Castle Garden, N. Y. One is almost forced to exclaim, in contemplating these Union meetings, "why all this fuss?" There is no danger of a dissolution; and if we did not know that the originators of these meetings had merited in view, we should set them down as a set of old women, alarmed at a shadow. The fact of the matter is, these meetings are gotten up for the purpose of making capital, either in politics or in selling merchandise. The Union never stood more firmly than it does at the present moment.—It is true that a few madcaps in the South have for a number of years been threatening dissolution on every conceivable occasion, and at length some in the North, almost equally as mad, have shown a disposition to take them at their word, and are found echoing the insincere cry of dissolution; but the men of this class, both North and South, are entirely too insignificant in numbers and respectability to deserve the consideration of a counter-movement; and had attention not been called to them by the proceedings of those who are ambitious to figure in "Union Meetings," it would not now be known that they had an existence. We trust, therefore, that the old women in men's clothing in Philadelphia who contemplate the Union Meeting, will calm their nervous fears and clothe themselves in the becoming habiliments of their sex. It would have been much more appropriate and becoming in them had they gone to the Woman's Rights Convention, at Worcester, to consult and denounce the wrongs endured by the feminine gender, and to devise ways and means for gaining their proper position in the "ranks of the people." But we rather suspect that these Union Meetings are the legitimate offspring of the Worcester Convention, being a step on the road of progress.—Other old women, in looking at the Unionists, can now see that all that is necessary to give them a freeman's rights, is to put on a coat, hat and breeches. They can then fight this man of straw this idle creation of a dream—dissolution—as valiantly, and pass as fiercely patriotic resolutions, as their booted sisters at Castle Garden or the Chinese Museum. Hurra, we say, for the women of 1850.—Lancaster Courier.

OLD CHIPPEWA.—The Beaver Argus in noticing the Whig movement in Mich. in favor of Gen. Scott for the next Presidency, says the signs indicate that the gallant old Soldier will have warm friends in many other States. Lumley's Lane and Chippeva, Cerro Gorda and Cherabuseo, would be charming watchwords in the next campaign.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania are now in this city, and are considering the propriety of a still further reduction of the tolls. We trust sincerely that they may determine on such a step. Pennsylvania can afford to carry merchandise to and from the West, as cheap as any other State in the Union, and a reduction of tolls would no doubt greatly increase the general trade on the Public Works.—Phila. Inq.

INDIANA.—A proposition is now pending in the Indiana Constitutional Convention, to prevent the emigration of free negroes into the State. It is urged that the laws of Kentucky and other Slave States tend to drive the negroes into the free States and that in order to guard Indiana from a "mixed population," which is called one of the evils of slavery, such a prohibitory law is expedient.

Grooms of the Afflicted.

The Whigs in New York city well nigh made a clean sweep. The reason, partly, may be gathered from the character given by the N. Y. Herald of its party managers and candidates. Such a confession before the election is not to be had from Locofoco organs; but after it is over they sometimes own the truth, in order to produce a reform for their own benefit. The following is from the Herald of Thursday:—

"Burglars, thieves, gamblers, and stool-pigeons, rowdies, misable and corrupt politicians, drunk and vagabonds, pugilists, and men of the lowest and most dangerous character, seeking from the stewards of the city, have lately had all the influence and pulled the wires at the nominations in Tammany Hall. Of course, their candidates to a great extent, partook of the influence which brought about their nomination. The respectable men of the democracy—the talent and worth, and virtue of the party—who have heretofore assembled in Tammany Hall, and who gave it fame and a name throughout the country, have deserted it, in consequence of the admission within its sacred halls, of the worst of characters and the most infamous men and candidates that could be picked up in a city of this magnitude."

Congress.—The Next Session.

Alluding to the breaking up of Congress, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"As but two months elapse before the re-assembling, the President and Heads of Departments will commence almost immediately the preparation of the message and the several reports. Very little speculation need be indulged as to their character. They will be essentially and thoroughly Whig. Of this there can be no doubt. They will advocate an alteration in the present Tariff, which will prevent frauds and protect American labor; an improvement of our rivers and harbors; a reduction of the present rates of postage, and an extension of postal facilities. It will remain for Congress to carry these principles out, and I trust the people throughout the country will give such unmistakable evidence of their wishes before the next meeting, as will induce the members to do justice to them."

Patronize Your Home Papers.

The Western Magazine, puts forth some good notions and strong arguments favorable to the more general support of the local press—its superiority over foreign newspapers. It says: "every person would give more for a history of his own, than of a foreign country. Upon the same principle he should prize more highly a record of his own than a neighboring state and still more highly should he value a record of the events in his own than a neighboring county. People entertain a mistaken notion when they suppose they can secure a better family paper from abroad than at home. Papers intended for a wide circulation do not contain the news, and the insipid matter that many of our foreign papers contain, leaves a deadly mildew and vitiated taste wherever they go. The advertisements of a home paper are far superior reading matter to the wishy washy, milk-and-water, love sick trash that is offered to us at such cheap club rates: And then by patronizing our home papers we know when to shed the sympathetic tear with those who have been bereft of a friend, by reading under the deaths; and when to utter the hearty Ha! ha! ha! by reading under the marriages. We say, then, to our western people patronize your home papers first."

THE PRESIDENT AND FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Ohio State Journal publishes the Fugitive Law, dissects from its provision, and adds:

"Some Whigs seem to think it was the duty of President Fillmore to have vetoed the measure, and are disposed to blame him for doing it. It seems to us that such persons forget one of the prominent articles in the Whig faith. We, as a party, have from the first, declaimed against the arbitrary use of the one man power. We have contended that it was only in case of clear infraction of the constitution, or where there was manifest haste, and want of due consideration, that the President would be justified in vetoing a law of Congress. We still support that doctrine, and are supporting it think the President could not have justified a veto of the bill on any ground that would have been recognized as sufficient by the Whig party. We have the best reasons for believing that he was opposed to the measure, but his duty as the executive officer forbade him to interfere with legislation when deliberation and performance, and when it keeps within the limits of the Constitution. The responsibilities must rest upon the majority of Congress."

MR. WEBSTER would enjoy the following as much as any man:—

A correspondent of a Dover (N. H.) paper tells the story as having occurred in a neighboring town last Sunday. He goes on to say, as usual in the forenoon services, our worthy divine devoted a prayer upon our national councils, and in remembering the spirit of the departed President and our present worthy incumbent, he commenced upon the cabinet, exclaiming with great fervor:—"And O Lord, try to bless Daniel Webster!"

TRANSPORTATION BOAT LOST.—One of the boats belonging to Leech & Co's transportation line ran over the dam at Clark's Ferry, on Friday last, and, with the cargo, is a total loss. The boat was attached to the State tow-boat, and while crossing the river became detached, when it was carried down by the current so rapidly that all efforts to save it proved unavailing. The boat was laden with coffee and soda ash. During the same week another boat belonging to the same company was sunk west of the mountains, but the loss sustained is trifling in comparison with the other.

IMPORTANT SALE.—The Board of Canal Commissioners, at their meeting in Philadelphia on Friday last, concluded a sale of the Columbia Railroad Bridge over the Schuylkill, together with the road leading from the foot of the inclined plane into the city, the collector's office and car depot, for \$243,700. The act that authorizes the sale stipulates that the proceeds shall be applied for the purpose of repairing the State Road between Philadelphia and Columbia.

The Lancaster Tribune recommends Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., of that city, as a suitable nominee for the Supreme Bench. Mr. F. is a gentleman of high legal attainments, and justly esteemed in his private relations.

DON'T HOLD STRANGE BARRIES.—One evening last week, a brakeman on the rail-road between Washington and Baltimore, was asked by a lady to hold her child for a moment, while she got off the cars. He took it, and the lady disappeared, having strayed to parts unknown, leaving the infant in his tender mercies. It has been properly taken care of, though it was rather more than he contracted for when he started on the trip.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

NOVEMBER TERM.

COM'Y. VS. DAVID THOMPSON.—Indictment for cutting timber trees. Verdict, not guilty, and county pay costs.

COM'Y. VS. JOHN AND ANDREW SMITH.—Indictment for passing counterfeit money. True Bill. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, not guilty, and Allen Green, the prosecutor, to pay costs.

COM'Y. VS. DAVID THOMPSON.—Surety of the Peace. Defendant bound in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards Jas. Chesney for the space of six months.

COM'Y. VS. PHILIP DEMSEY.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. True Bill. Def't, pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

COM'Y. VS. JAMES KELLY.—Indictment for assault and battery. After calling a jury and proceeding for some time, Def't. pleads guilty, and submits to the Court. Sentence, that Def't. pay a fine of \$1, costs, and undergo one month's imprisonment.

COM'Y. VS. JAMES KELLY.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. True Bill. Plea, guilty. Sentence, to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

COM'Y. VS. ROBERT CORSEY.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. Plea, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

COM'Y. VS. ROBINSON CAMPBELL.—Indictment for larceny. True Bill. Plea, not guilty. Verdict, not guilty.

COM'Y. VS. GOTTLIEB TREXLER.—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. Plea, guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania is immense. The aggregate of tonnage on the three great lines of improvement—the Reading railroad, the Schuylkill canal and the Lehigh works—from January 1st, to October 31st, 1850, amounted to no less than 2,923,877 tons. All this coal is comparatively worthless in the mines, but when dug out and sent to market, its worth is immensely increased. The avails of a single year amount to many millions of dollars, a very large proportion of which is paid for labor alone.

Never put too much confidence in a man who does not look you frankly in the face when he converses with you. We always distrust men who look and act as if they were ashamed of themselves and everything they do.

FROM TEXAS.—There is a very large majority of the people of Texas, as far as returns have been received, in favor of the Pierce Boundary Line and the ten millions. Gen. Brook has issued orders to all the commanders of the interior military posts, to pursue and punish such of the savages as participated in capturing and carrying off the daughter of Mr. Thomas, from San Antonio. The San Antonio Ledger states that the Mexican Boundary Commissioners have nearly finished surveying the road from Indianola to El Paso.

IN OFFICE AT LAST.—We see by the Manry (Tenn.) Intelligencer, that Gideon J. Pillow, of Mexican war notoriety, has been elected "President of the Dark River Steam-boat Navigation Company." We congratulate the country on the advancement of the distinguished "ditch digging" General. The whole people will rejoice, as with one voice, at the new honors that are clustering around the Hero's brow!

The Locofoco majority in Pennsylvania, on the Congressional vote, is only a little rising of five thousand. Upwards of 50,000 Whigs did not vote, and only about 25,000 Locofocos staid at home. A full Whig vote is a Whig victory both in the State and in the United States. How would it answer to deprive those who neglect this important duty of a citizen of the privilege of voting? It is a species of negligence that is unpardonable in a Republic, and a penalty ought to be attached for its non-performance.

THE GREAT BASIN.—It is stated that the Mormons have recently discovered whipsnakes in the Salt Lake, which may possibly lead to the discovery of some outlet for the waters of the Great Basin, in which the Mormons have established their homes. The basin is some five hundred miles in diameter every way, between four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around by mountains, with its own system of lakes and rivers, and having no known connection whatever with the sea.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Some men who were engaged in throwing stones down the mountain in the Narrows about eight miles below Lewisstown, caused an accident on Wednesday last to the up freight train which delayed the passenger trains east and west to a late hour in the night. The stones were lying on the road at a curve where the engineer could not see them in time to stop the train, and the engine and a freight car were thrown off with much violence, causing considerable damage to both, as well as the road. It is surprising to us that any one with a full knowledge that trains pass up or down every few hours, should be so heedless of property and life as to leave any obstruction on the road for a moment.—Lancaster Gazette.

OHIO, 1850.—It is said the present year has been for Ohio one of unprecedented prosperity. Not a single crop has failed, while the principal ones have greatly exceeded those of former years. The wheat harvest, it is estimated, will realize about thirty millions of bushels, being fifteen millions more than usual. Allowing a reasonable amount for increase of population of the State, there will be, it is calculated, at least fifteen millions of bushels for exportation—about the quantity heretofore exported from all the other States put together.

The corn crop is computed at not less than fifty millions of bushels—to be used in making pork, fattening cattle, &c., for Eastern and Southern markets.

THE NAVAL "CAT."—We learn that great efforts are now being made at Washington by the super-additional disciplinarians of the Navy to have the "cat," (that is, flogging) revived in that department of the national service. The President opposes the movement, as do also nine-tenths of the freemen of the Union. If the antiquated officers of the Navy cannot get along without the use of the odious cat, the sooner they retire and give place to younger and abler men, the better.

Astounding Freak of Nature.

On Friday last, an old lady, aged 81 years, died at Lawrenceville, of a disease of the bowels. A few days prior to her death, it was discovered that a tumor existed in her abdomen, and on being asked whether she was willing to have her body opened after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tumor, she assented.

Accordingly, immediately after her death, a post mortem examination was held, and a bony substance of an oval shape was removed. Upon sawing through this, it was discovered that the ossified covering was but thin, and that within it was contained a fully developed female child! So perfectly formed was the child in all parts, that no difficulty whatever, was found in deciding upon its sex at once, and from facts afterwards learned, the woman must have carried that infant for forty years!

The circumstances which sustain this supposition are these: Her niece, with whom she lived up to the time of her death, distinctly recollects that at one time, her aunt supposed herself to be *puerperans*, and went so far as to make all the preliminary preparations for the expected little stranger; but to the astonishment of all, was never born. About this time her husband died, and from that period until her death, her general health was good, and she experienced no inconvenience from the presence of the supposed tumor.

The above statement is one of simple facts.—The most astonishing part of the whole story is, that a highly respectable physician, assures us that the child bore signs, of at least, a probable recent living existence! We shall not comment on this matter, as we understand a full statement of the circumstances will soon be published.—Fitchburg Journal.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN CURIOSITIES.—MR. S. B. KNOX arrived at Tremont House yesterday with two Kama children, a boy and a girl, of almost extinct race of Central America. They are the most outre looking objects ever brought to this country; but they are "natural humans," notwithstanding that their appearance at the first glance is rather against them. The boy is 32 inches in height, and weighs 16 pounds; and in the opinion of Dr. Gilman Watts, of New York, is about 10 years of age. The girl is 28 inches in height, weighs 14 pounds, and is supposed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of foreheads, while their noses are finely developed, straight and long, and project at a well defined angle. Their eyes are full, dark and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which descends forward nearly to the eyebrows. The face is very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree. Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of forehead, there is not in the profile view the least resemblance to the Simiil tribe. They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called Kamaas, which, by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals diminutive in stature, and imbecile in intellect. Their heads and faces resemble exactly the figures on the bas-reliefs on the temple ruins described in Stevens' Central America. They are orphans, and at the close of a war between two of the Aztec tribes, fell into the hands of a traveller named Hammond. They are lively, playful, and affectionate, but all attempts to teach them a word of English have thus far proved unsuccessful; but they occasionally utter a few gibberish sounds.—Boston Post.

The Romance of Robbery.

In our foreign exchanges we find the following interesting item, respecting a remarkable, and chivalrous robber:

On the 18th ult., the police of Paris broke up a gang of desperate villains whose head quarters were in a long street on the south of the Seine. It was a regular band of thieves and murderers. 150 in number—with one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, and eight corporals! The captain moved in fashionable society under the name of Baron d'Ardennes, had a beautiful mistress who once also moved in high life, and the evening that the Nepoleonic Princes were at the opera, that Baron and his lady took a box next theirs, for the purpose, it is supposed, of robbing them of their diamonds. Many is the poor fellow who has lost his purse and perhaps his life, through this well-ordered band of miscreants. Every thing was done in the regular brigand style.—They all had plenty of money, lived well—but are now in jail.

Another Congressman Dead.

Gen. JOHN H. HAMMOND, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Louisiana, died a few days ago in New Orleans, whither he had gone, from his residence in the Baton Rouge district, to place himself under the care of physicians.

METHODIST.—The sessions of all the annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, have been held, and the New York Tribune gives a recapitulation of the statistics of this and the preceding year, from which it appears there are 4129 travelling preachers, 5420 local preachers, and 689,682 members—being an increase over last year of 148 travelling preachers, 226 local preachers, and 27,867 members.

How They Get Married in Illinois.

Mr. Henry Wheeler, of Greene county and Minerva Steely, of Macreiss county, wanted to get married, but their friends did not want them to.—They drove forty-five miles to Alton in order to escape this difficulty, but when they got there, found that the law sternly required a license, which could only be had from the County Clerk, who resided in another town. Not discouraged, they engaged a parson and jumped into a skiff, and were rowed over to a small bar in the river, directly opposite to Alton, where, shortly after sunrise, in the State of Mo., surrounded by water entirely isolated from the world and the "rest of mankind," but in sight of the whole city, they solemnly plighted their troth. They returned in a few minutes to the shore, where they were welcomed with cheers by the assembled people.

The valuation of Massachusetts will exceed five hundred millions of dollars. The valuation of Boston is as follows: Real Estate \$102,827,500; valuation of personal estate \$71,252,700; total, \$175,180,200.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Statistics founded on the tax returns received at the office of the Comptroller General of South Carolina, gives the white population at 280,385, and the slaves at 358,714.