

act it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims which may be presented for their adjudication.

This district, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to be expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concessions in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to many of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with indifferent approval by people and States, and that they were rebuffed by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest support of the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered that none of those measures was free from imperfections but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in tribute and devout thanks to the great Ruler of Nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the perturbation, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty through the land.

Our liberties, religions and civil have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the United Government under which we live.

MILLIARD FILLMORE.  
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

### Railroad Accidents.

On Wednesday evening last, as the Night Line was proceeding from this city to Philadelphia, it was thrown from the track a short distance this side of Morgan's Corner, in consequence of one of the rails being out of place. There was no one injured, however, with the exception of the engineer, who was slightly scalded, and a passenger, who sustained a trifling wound in the head. The locomotive ran a short distance into a field, where it was almost entirely imbedded in a bank; and together with five new cars which had been placed upon the road but a few days before, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was reduced to a complete wreck. When we take into consideration the number of passengers the cars contained, we cannot but look upon their escape as almost miraculous.

On the day following, the Slow Line came in collision with a burthen train, near Walkertown, by which both locomotives were injured to a considerable extent, so as to be rendered unfit for use for some time. The first of these accidents is of course attributable to the bad condition of the road; but in the latter case it is evident there was mismanagement somewhere, as both trains were upon the same track, and the accident would not have occurred.—*Lancaster Tribune*.

### Cholera in Jamaica.

Verbal accounts by the officers of a steamer just arrived from Jamaica, report the cholera to be increasing there to a frightful extent. The loss of life is very great, the deaths per day being 150 to 200, the inhabitants even dying so fast that coffins could not be prepared to supply the demand; in some instances pits were obliged to be dug to bury the dead. Every precaution was being used to check its ravages.

## THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 10, 1850.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz:

If paid in advance, per annum, ..... \$1.75

If paid during the year, ..... 2.00

If paid after the expiration of the year, ..... 2.50

To Clubs of five or more, in advance, ..... 1.50

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.

For a variety of new advertisements see advertising columns.

Hon. S. CALVIN will accept our thanks for an early copy of the President's message.

A. J. JONES, Esq., the gentlemanly and obliging Postmaster at Harrisburg, will please accept our thanks for copies of the President's message in advance of the mail.

The Commissioners, to fix a site for the County Poor House, will again assemble in Huntingdon on the 14th inst.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, (12th inst.) is the day set apart by Governor Johnson, for general Thanksgiving throughout Pennsylvania.

President's Message.

The annual message of President Fillmore will be found in this paper. It is an ably written, dignified and business-like State paper. And notwithstanding its brevity, every subject which properly comes under the notice of the Chief Executive is lucidly presented to the consideration of Congress. On the subject of a Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c., the President shows himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Whig party. Our agricultural friends will be pleased to observe that the President is not unkind to them, and recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American Industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. This recommendation is important, and will be received with great satisfaction throughout the entire country. It is useless, however, to go into extended comment on this message. All will read and judge of it for themselves.

### Post Master General's Report.

The most important feature of the Post Master General's Report is the recommendation of a reduction of the inland letter postage to a uniform rate of three cents, pre-paid, and five cents not pre-paid, and that the Postmaster General be empowered to make a further reduction to two cents, whenever, after the present proposed reductions, the revenues of the department shall have exceeded its expenditures for two consecutive years, five per cent. He also recommends that a reduction to twenty cents be made on correspondence to and from the Pacific coast, South America, the Eastern continent and its Islands, and points beyond either and to ten cents on all other sea-going letters except when the rates shall be otherwise fixed by postal treaties. He recommends a reduction on the postage of newspapers sent out of the States to one cent, and also a reduction upon pamphlets, periodicals, &c.

THE U. S. SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Navy has given permission to fit out the aforesaid named vessel to carry articles to the World's Fair at London. The matter, however, depends upon Congress making an appropriation to meet the necessary expense; and, as the ship would be an admirable specimen of American naval architecture at the World's Exhibition, in addition to its superior capacity for the purpose for which a national vessel is to be sent to London, it is to be hoped that the required means will be promptly voted by the representatives of the people.

FURTHER FROM GEORGIA.—We learn that returns of the late election for members of the Georgia Convention have been received from upwards of eighty counties. The result is, that, with the exception of ten, all of them have elected the Union candidates. Their popular majority is said to be overwhelming. Whatever it is, it would have been greatly increased if the Democrats had contested all the counties, and thus brought out a full vote. In some of the counties they presented no candidates, and in others made but a slight show of opposition.

### Dreadful Explosion!

A despatch from Charleston (S. C.) under date of Dec. 1, says:—"The steamer Antoinette Douglas burst her boiler on the Alabama river, on Tuesday morning last, killing 30 persons, and wounding 28—25 missing."

### Pennsylvania Interests.

"More than three-fourths of our population," says the President, in his late message to Congress "are employed in the cultivation of the soil." If this is true of the United States, it is especially true of the State of Pennsylvania, which produces so largely, wheat, corn, provisions, wool, flax, and other staples that are the original elements of wealth. Pennsylvania sheep produce some of the finest "fleeces" ever fabricated, and well entitled to the ancient name of "golden fleeces." Her flour commands a preference in the markets of the world and her rye whiskey forms the basis of rivers of French brandy. Commerce, manufactures and mechanics all draw their wealth originally from agriculture, which furnishes the raw material for fabrication. Let farmers think of this and "speed the plough"—and let more operatives cultivate farms, as inviolable "homesteads."—*Ledger*.

### Education in South Carolina.

Governor Seabrook, in his recent message to the Legislature says that over twenty thousand persons in South Carolina are ignorant of the alphabet.

### Report of Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is a highly interesting document. We give an abstract of its contents, which we clip from the Daily Sun, as follows:

It recommends further legislation to define the duties and powers of the Department, and the creation of the office of Solicitor to decide questions of law upon appeals, subject to the revision of the Secretary.

The estimate of the expenses of the Department for the next fiscal year, exceeds that for the present \$1,728,670 63; the Secretary fully explains the reason for this increase.

There are now 19,758 persons on the pension rolls, and the amount expended for pensions during the year, was \$1,400,000. The number of land warrants issued for services in the revolutionary war, is 12,588; in the war of 1812, 28,978; number of claims for land warrants and scrip in lieu thereof, for services in the Mexican war, 84,705. The number of claims presented under the Bounty Land law of September last, up to the 5th of November last, was 9,468, and the number is increasing rapidly. The whole number of claimants will be about 250,000.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows that the aggregate amount of lands sold, located by warrants, and otherwise disposed of in the 1st, 2d, and part of the 3d quarters of 1850, is 2,815,366, 42 ac. es.

The appointment of a Commissioner is recommended to adjudicate conflicting land claims in California, and also that the mineral lands be divided into small tracts, and sold in fee simple, to the highest bidder at public auction. The extent of the lots should depend on the apparent richness of the mines; but they should be small enough to afford all an opportunity of becoming bidders.

Our relations with the Indians will demand the prompt attention of Congress. The annexation of Texas and the treaty with Mexico have added about one hundred and twenty-four thousand persons to our Indian population—many of them fierce in their dispositions and predatory in their habits. Agents have been appointed for the Indian tribes of California and of Oregon, and two special agents have been commissioned to co-operate with the resident agent in Texas, in conciliating the Indians of that State. Three commissioners have been appointed under the same act, to accompany the Mexican Boundary Commission, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the tribes on our southwestern frontier, and, if possible, to establish friendly relations with them. It is to be regretted that no authority was conferred by law for the establishment of resident agents in New Mexico. The Indians of that country are the most savage within our boundaries. It is essential for the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations, as well as for the protection of our own citizens that agents should be sent among them, who can exercise a restraining influence over them.

The importance of a great national highway to the Pacific is considered, and the propriety of an immediate examination of the country, to determine the practicability and probable cost of the work, is suggested.

The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau is recommended, and the purchase of a farm, to be managed under the direction of the bureau, suggested as an auxiliary in illustrating the best modes of culture. The Secretary adds that, if this idea be favorably received, Mount Vernon might with great propriety become a model farm, to illustrate the progress of that pursuit to which the Father of his Country was so much devoted.

The returns, coming in daily, give assurance that the census will be completed within the time limited by law. The immediate completion of both wings of the Patent Office is urged, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior and the officers thereto attached.

### Congress.

The second Session of the Thirty-first Congress was opened on Monday last week. In the Senate forty-two members were present. In the House a large number of members answered to their names. The old officers holding over in each branch, there was nothing to do by way of organizing but call the roll and appoint the usual committees to wait on the President.

The President's Message was transmitted to both Houses between three and four o'clock on the first day of the session. After the reading the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed. Before adjourning the members of the House drew lots for seats, and thus closed the proceedings of the first day.

On Tuesday little was done in either House. In the Senate the acting President was authorized to appoint all the Committees. Col. Benton gave notice of a number of bills which he intends to offer. Among them is one granting lands for the construction of a Railroad and common highway from St. Louis to San Francisco. In the House Mr. DANER, of Pa., elected in place of Dr. Nes, from the York and Adams district, appeared and took his seat. Mr. GURLEY was re-elected Chaplain.

On Wednesday the President of the Senate announced the Committees. They are the same as last year with one or two exceptions. An election for Chaplain was then held, resulting in the choice of the Rev. C. M. BUTLER, Episcopalian. Ten thousand extra copies of the Message and documents were ordered to be printed. Mr. Cooper announced the death of the Hon. Chester Butler, of Pennsylvania, and pronounced a feeling eulogy upon him. The usual resolution were passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler's death was announced by Mr. Chandler, coupled with a beautiful eulogy, similar resolutions were adopted to those of the Senate, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the Senate adopted a resolution to print the President's Message and accompanying documents in two volumes. The several parts of the Message were on motion referred to the appropriate committees. After the transaction of other unimportant business the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House the Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees. A resolution was adopted raising a special committee to consider and report upon the Bounty Land Bill of last session. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution that the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire and ascertain the requisite expenses for fitting out the ship Pennsylvania, to send to England with

works of art and productions of the United States to be exhibited at the London Fair. Objections were made, and the motion lies over. The House then adjourned to Monday.

### Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," captivates all who have the good fortune to hear her sing. A correspondent of the Lancaster Tribune, who attended one of her recent concerts in Philadelphia, thus writes:

What shall I write of the singing? Words lose their sympathy, when they attempt to describe the vocalism of Jenny Lind. It is past all human conception. At times like the tinkling of a thousand silver bells, flying away in the notes of the softest flute. Again it whispers with the sweetness of the evening zephyr; then breaking forth wild as the wind, and clear as the trumpet. But the most remarkable feature in her voice, is the echo. You have heard the echo of a deep cavern, or some romantic vale. Jenny Lind excels them both. It is astonishing. Don't talk of the music of the spheres, or the song of the stars! Jenny Lind, as the music-minister of Heaven, has caught the perfection of the one, and the inspiration of the other, and blends them into one glorious flood of sound and beauty. And then "Home, Sweet Home," She sang this little song with a fervor, a pathos, and an originality, which elicited the most rapturous applause. I had a new view of the songstress, and noticed distinctly the feeling which evinced itself during this effort. The audience lunged with trembling emotion to each note, and the Swedish Girl gave vent to her heart in tears.—"Home, Sweet Home," struck a tender chord in the bosom of every one present, which reverberated to the voice of memory, and the dear thoughts of that dearer spot. "Home, Sweet Home," appealed to the heart of Jenny, and she wept. She sang, and thought of Sweden, she looked as if she had caught the image of those dear faces who were the friends and companions of her early days. I would not have missed the hearing of this song, for the prolonging of life for years.

In personal appearance, Jenny Lind is common place, and reminds one of many a familiar, benevolent face, which we often behold in society.—She is not handsome, but possesses true, natural beauty. Her eye is bright, and sparkles with the fire of the soul's purity. Her mouth is large, and well formed, and the general contour of her figure is that of a woman who does not know her attraction or her real worth. She is modest without being prudish; frank and joyous, but devoid of levity. Indeed, I scarcely trust my pen, in attempting to describe Miss Lind, for fear it might be guilty of committing ludicrous extremes. Hear and see her by all means, or miss the greatest enjoyment offered to us poor mortals.

### The Pursuit of Wealth.

America has produced some eccentric characters whose morbid acquisitiveness has made them the wonder of mankind. A recent instance is to be found in Illinois, in the person of Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, a very extensive landholder and cattle-dealer, and probably the wealthiest citizen of the State of Illinois. He is the owner of some forty thousand acres of land in the State, and his agricultural and other business transactions have been of an extent corresponding with his landed possessions. For years he has been by far the most extensive cattle-dealer in that or any of the Western States, and has, by continued and the most unremitting exertions, accumulated a princely fortune. The St. Louis Union says—

Mr. Strawn has been even more extensively known for his eccentricities of character, than for his great wealth. For days and nights in succession he has been known to pursue his business without intermission, never sleeping, unless whilst riding in his saddle. He chases his wife, as he would a farm, or a lot of cattle, by mere inspection of her person, selecting her from among her sisters, who were called to the door at his request, and married her without any more ceremony than was necessary to complete a moneyed transaction, and conform to the laws of the State. Everything which him was a matter of money and business, pursuing these at the sacrifice of everything else; indeed, attaching no value to anything which could not be measured by a pecuniary standard.

The St. Louis Union of the 16th inst., states that Mr. Strawn was brought down the Illinois river by the decay of a man, in charge of some of his friends, who were trying to convey him to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. His insanity was brought on by the terrible tasks to which every energy of his mind and body had been subjected for years in pursuit of wealth.

In order to induce him to travel in the direction of Columbus without violence, it had been necessary, says the St. Louis paper, to deceive him by the promise of great rewards for accompanying his protectors. Even in this his all-absorbing passion was predominant. Bonds to a large amount, with large penalties in case of breach of contract, were readily executed, to secure him the compensation agreed upon. Even before leaving the boat, and with the appearance of a correct regard to business details, the agreement read—read it himself—and called the attention of the bystanders to see that everything was correctly and explicitly understood.

"And this," continues the print above quoted "is the value of wealth! Life, health, great energy, everything devoted to the utmost stretch to secure immense possessions and to enjoy nothing but them after all, there are greater slaves than they who come, and go, and labor at the bidding of another. There are those who are poorer than they who are fed by the slow and unwilling hand of charity, and there are none more to be pitied than those who bow down in adoration of their countless thousands, knowing neither comfort, pleasure, recreation or intellectual enjoyment in aught besides their treasures!"

### Hospital Destroyed by Fire.

A despatch from Augusta, Maine, under date of Dec. 4, says:—"The hospital for the insane was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed that from twenty to thirty inmates perished in the flames. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. The alarm was first given by some of the lunatics as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers supposing the noise to have been made by some of the insane, such as they were accustomed to, gave no attention to it.

### QUEER DECISION.—In the Sup. Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Chief Justice Gibson delivered an opinion in the case where a Railroad Company took a man's house from him for the purpose of laying the rails on its site. The decision was in favor of the poor assailed by the Company.—Judge Coulter dissented from his opinion, and said that a man's house should be sacred, and should not be taken by a private corporation against the owner's consent, unless where the public safety absolutely required it. Judge C's opinion seems to us to be the more correct of the two.—*Ex.*

### Late News From Europe.

New York, Dec. 4.

The steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, from Liverpool, has arrived here, with four days later news from Europe, having sailed on the 20th ult.

Corn was firmer, and quoted at 30s 6d. for white and 31s. per quarter for yellow.

Flour maintained the late rates. Wheat was improving.

### England.

The political news generally is unimportant.—The late accounts from the West Highlands and Isles announce a failure of the potato crop to a very considerable extent. It is the impression that a severe and very general distress will prevail in 1851.

Parliament, on Wednesday, was further prorogued to the 17th December.

### Germany.

On the 15th November, the Prussian troops evacuated Kiel, which was immediately occupied by Baden troops. The Prussian troops were in full retreat from Baden. Accounts from Berlin have been received to the 10th. The Prince of Prussia has been appointed to the chief command of the second, third, and fourth corps of the Army.—These corps are to hold the ground between the Oder and Elbe.

Great excitement has been created among the Bavarian population of the Palatinate frontier, by false reports of Prussian invasion.

The advances from Vienna are more pacific. The Wurtemberg government has applied to the Emperor of Austria for troops to compel the refractory subjects to submit to lawful authority. The Holsteiners advanced on the 14th ult., against the Danish lines, but retreated after losing several men. The Danish are concentrated upon Sandenburg and are fortifying their position at Ban.

### France.

The Monitor of Saturday published a decree of the President, calling under arms 40,000 men of the 78,500 young soldiers still at disposal of the contingent of the class of 1849. Some of the leading journals of Monday comment with surprise on the ordinance for increasing the army, as being in contradiction with the Message of the President, and the less called for as the German disputes are in a state of settlement. Private accounts state that the true cause of increase is to be found in the revolutionary disposition of a portion of Switzerland, and fear lest the withdrawal of Prussia troops from the Grand Duchy, Baden should attempt another revolutionary or insurrectionary movement in that quarter.

The Bourse on the 18th ult., was dull.

### Terrific and Destructive Tornado.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1850.

One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon.

It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic churches, and the Catholic convent were destroyed.

Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company were cracked, splintered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been stems.

The steamboat Saranac, No. 2, which had just rounded to at the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some it is probable, were drowned.

The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited in the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great many persons who are seriously injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover. The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly woeful. Many citizens who were this morning to be seen with light hearts and smiling faces are to-night wrapped either in the arms of death, or else are weeping for their friends who have been thus untimely swept away.

MURDER IN THE JAIL OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—On Friday last a colored lad aged fifteen years who had been committed to prison on a charge of larceny, was killed in the county jail under the following circumstances: Cox was in the same cell with James Kelly, a white boy, aged sixteen years. Jacob, also white, and Alfred Miller, colored boys. All were committed for larceny, and none of them were over seven years of age. On Friday evening about 7 o'clock, Kelly announced that he was going to fog Cox, as he alleged, for having told lies on him to Mr. Glenn, the jailer. He proceeded at once to execute his threat by beating him with a stick after which he stripped off his clothes and placed him on the pipe used for heating the cells, burning him in the most horrible manner. He then beat him on the head, face and neck with a bottle which was in the cell. When they found Cox he was insensible; an alarm was raised, but it was too late. He died at five o'clock on Saturday morning. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, before whom Butler, Miller and Jacob testified to the above related. The jury returned a verdict, that Cox had come to his death by blows and injuries inflicted by James Kelly. Cox was a small boy, and unable to defend himself from Kelly's attack. The others were smaller than Kelly and it appears were afraid to interfere. We have never heard of a more cold-blooded and atrocious act committed by one so young.—*Pittsburg Chron.*, 2d inst.

ANOTHER OF JENNY LIND'S GOOD DEEDS.—The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased and the heart of a needy woman cheered by the receipt on Tuesday last, of a check on the bank for \$500 drawn by Miss Lind, in favor of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of the barque Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the 3d of September, in taking off the crew of the Swedish barque Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.

[For the Journal.]

### Our Borough.

"Night" has been more frequently "made hideous," in Huntingdon, for the past few weeks, than for a long time previous. Bowdism seems to be the order almost every night in the week. Now this should not be so. The peace of the citizens forbid it, and the welfare of those engaged in it also calls loudly on the officers and order loving citizens to put it down. Boys are now frequently seen intoxicated in the evenings. Where do they get the liquor? Certainly not at our regularly licensed houses. Are there any unlicensed haunts where the youth of our Borough are being demoralized and ruined? Suspicious places should be closely watched, and if any violation of law is discovered, let the guilty be duly punished. This street rowdism will be suppressed, and the cause of it rooted out, if the citizens have any regard for their own peace and safety, and the morals and future prospects of the rising generation of the place.

Let us, then, Mr. Editor, one and all make an effort to give a high and noble direction to the ambition of the boys of Huntingdon Borough. To rescue such as are about entering on a career of vice, and win them over to a virtuous and orderly course of life, should be deemed worthy the ambition of every good citizen.

A CITIZEN AND FRIEND OF THE TOWN.

### The Message.

The Ledger, a neutral paper says: "Philadelphia hailed the President's Message with a hearty welcome, as more adapted to her peculiar notions and interests than any similar document that politicians have produced for a series of years. Mr. Fillmore is opposed to land monopoly. He recommends that 'the mineral lands be sold in small parcels, under such restrictions as will guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.' This is an excellent suggestion."

Again, the same paper says: "Benevolence always shines with double lustre when it comes from those in power. President Fillmore has not forgotten the 'old soldier' and his sufferings in his recent message, in which he recommends to 'the favorable consideration of Congress the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers.' Such an institution is necessary to rescue our country from the charge of want of humanity."

### Law Reports.

The first volume of Harris, the new Supreme Court reporter, it being the 13th volume of the series called the Pennsylvania State Reports, is now out, and in the course of distribution to the profession.

This volume was printed at Lancaster by Hamersly & Co., and is remarkably well got up in style and appearance. The reports published a few years ago will not bear comparison in appearance with this volume.

We congratulate the reporter upon the evidence of satisfaction with which this volume is received. It is admitted by those who have read these reports that the industry, clearness, and general ability displayed in this volume are highly honorable to the new reporter.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph*.

### Progress of Invention.

In 1809 there was only one steam-boat in the whole world, now you could count the number?—They navigate the Nile, the Red Sea, the Ganges, the Clyde, the Hudson, the Ohio, St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Danube, the Rhine, the Thames and the golden sandal Sacramento.—America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, exhibit in every steamboat a monument in the progress of Invention.

In 1830 there were only thirty miles of locomotive railway in the world. Now there are no less than 18,000 miles. America has no less than 7,000 miles, and will soon have 10,000 in operation.—Massachusetts alone has more than 1,000 and Pennsylvania 1,200. In 1830, there were only 15 miles of Railroad in the State of New York, now there are nearly 1600. Then the slow canal boat and stage coach would lazily up the Mohawk Valley, and we remember well how it required more time to whip an old boiler into a canter, than it now requires the iron horse to whistle itself from the crags of Cohoes to the rocky pass of the Little Falls. What with the Steamboat, the Railroad, and the Telegraph, as inventions for distancing distance, the ends of the earth are brought together, civilization is fast finding its way into the most darkened corners of the earth.—*Scientific American*.

IRON WORKS STOPPED.—The Allentown Iron works, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, were closed on the 5th of November, and all the workmen discharged. These furnaces have made as much as ten thousand tons of iron in one year; and in that time consumed 20,000 tons of Anthracite Coal 23,000 tons of ore, and 12,000 tons of Limestone. They were constructed with all the new improvements, and were very advantageously situated on the Lehigh River. The quality of the iron was so decidedly superior, that it always obtained the highest prices. But the price of iron under the present Tariff has dwindled down so low that it will no longer pay expenses to keep the works in operation.—*Reading Journal*.

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS OF LEATHER.—Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the Lafayette Journal, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marlborough of Rochester, New York is the inventor. This statement may seem almost incredible when it is considered that six, eight or ten months are required to tan leather by the ordinary process.

Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half, tanned by his new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent. over the present slow method of making leather.

The right, says the Journal, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for \$500,000; Ohio for \$150,000; Michigan for \$100,000. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest improvements of the age.

### The Mayor of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 6th.—The trial of Mayor Barker closed yesterday, and resulted in his being convicted of misdemeanor.