



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17, 1850.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.75...

Want of help, indisposition of the editor, &c., has delayed the issue of our paper, and is our excuse for all deficiencies.

Thanks to Hon. S. CALVIN, for public documents.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed by our citizens. All places of business were closed, and public worship attended to in the Churches.

Marble Works. Mr. R. G. STEWART has removed his Marble Works to the brick building in the rear of the residence of Hon. James Gwin, near Johnston's Hotel.

The Poor House. The Commissioners to select a site for a County Poor House, re-assembled in this place on Saturday last. After a protracted sitting, extending into the night, the farm belonging to WILLIAM B. LEAS, in Shirley township, and adjoining Shirleyburg, was agreed upon.

We are requested by the President of the Board, to state that a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held in this town on the 30th inst.

Newspaper Postage.

The New York Tribune, a high-toned and honorable paper, looks upon this subject in the true light, and speaks upon it in a manner which entitles it to the thanks of its country contemporaries.

One cent per printed sheet, weighing not more than two ounces when mailed, is probably a very fair general rate; but there should be a much lower rate for Country Newspapers—that is, for all periodicals conveyed less than forty miles.

The above is a merited rebuke to the Postmaster General for his illiberality to the Country Press. In his report the interests of the City papers are alone cared for. He wants the papers which circulate principally in the country to be carried one mile, as he would charge his city favorites for one thousand or more miles.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for January, has been furnished us by H. W. Smith, of the Huntingdon Book Store. It is a superb number. The contents possess great literary excellence, and the engravings with which it is adorned, are truly beautiful.

GODEY'S and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINES for January have been received. They both fully sustain their high reputations. Godey says cannot be equalled, and Graham, very confidently asserts that he stands at the head of American Magazines.

Congress.

Congress is not expected to do much until after the Holidays. The President's message has been referred to the appropriate committees, without debate, except a speech from Mr. Giddings, to which very properly, no one made any reply.

On the 12th inst., Mr. HAMPTON, of Pittsburg, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting a portion of the public lands to Pennsylvania to aid in constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg and Conneville road, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. The bill proposes to grant 3,000,000 of acres to the State, to be distributed among the above named roads as follows:—2,000,000 to the Pennsylvania road; 500,000 to the Pittsburg and Conneville road; and 500,000 to the Ohio and Pennsylvania road.

Fires in Hollidaysburg.

Some time since, letters were sent to several of the Citizens of Hollidaysburg, informing them that their houses would be burnt. By the last Hollidaysburg papers we learn that attempts have been made, to carry out these horrible threats. The Register of Wednesday last says: "On Monday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the citizens of our town were thrown into commotion by the cry of Fire! originating from the discovery of an attempt to fire a Stable in Strawberry alley, belonging to Mr. Henry Leamer.

Drowned.

EDWARD BALL, for many years a resident of this county and generally known, fell into the lock in front of the collector's office on Saturday evening last, and before assistance could be rendered him, the breath of life had departed! One account states that he left his shop, adjoining the collector's office, for the purpose of crossing to the store on the opposite side of the canal, and in consequence of the darkness missed his footing; another is that the wind blew his hat off, and he fell in his effort to recover it. The body was recovered in a short time, and an inquest held on it by Coroner Davis, which returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning. The deceased was probably about 50 years of age, a shoemaker by trade and a most excellent workman.—Leviston Gaz.

The Tariff.

The Lancaster Union says: Notwithstanding the able manner in which the President has pointed out the evils which exist in the present tariff—notwithstanding the startling fact that the country is running into debt under the existing system, the greatest opposition will be manifested by the opponents of home industry, to the admirable suggestions contained in the message upon the subject of a change in the tariff. Pennsylvania has not been true to herself and to her own interest, and if her manufactures continue to suffer—if her workshops are closed and her fires extinguished, she must blame herself. The lesson will be a bitter one, and she is likely from present appearances to enjoy it. If it had not been for the votes of her Locooco representatives last session, the tariff would have been so modified, ere this, as to have afforded a proper remuneration to the operatives.

"We had intended to call on Col. M. CLINE, of the Juniata Sentinel, about Christmas time, to marshal the editorial forces hereabouts, and march to Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg on the railroad, then and there to make our brethren fight out their disputes at once in a regular pitched battle—or else treat to turkey and oysters; but as the spirit of rebellion against the editorial convention's resolution has been softened down, we'll have to defer our visit to some more fitting opportunity."—Leviston Gazette.

We plead not guilty to the charge contained in the above, but would nevertheless be well pleased to have a visit from "the editorial forces" of Leviston and Millflintown. We will gladly stand our share of the "treat" too, for we have no doubt something warm would taste good to our brethren of the above mentioned places this cold inclement weather!

"Hope you won't burst your trousers, Col."—Globe.

We're down! We acknowledge our inability to compete with the classic beauty, to say nothing of the inimitable wit of the above sentence!

McCAN, who recently opened an oyster Saloon in the basement of the Elephant Store, gave an oyster supper a short time since, to which he politely invited us. We could not attend on this interesting occasion, but learn from those who did, that the oysters served up were large and delicious, and everything else in good taste and style. McCAN gets his oysters in the shell, and hence can furnish them to his customers entirely fresh. We commend his establishment to public favor.

California a Whig State!

At the first election in California the vote was very small and the result Locoocoish. Immediately the cry rung through the State that California was Locooco to the core. The boasts seems to have been premature, however.—A letter dated San Francisco, Oct. 31, 1850, published in the Philadelphia North American of Tuesday, holds the following decided language in reference to the politics of the new State: "There need be no apprehension whether California will be a Whig State—for she is one already. There is a majority in the Legislature of nine on joint ballot, which will secure us a United States Senator. This result has been brought about by the persevering efforts of James M. Crane, the editor of the California Courier, who, it is now generally conceded, will be the person selected by the Whigs to fill Col. Fremont's place. The Whigs of the Atlantic States have reason to feel proud of Mr. Crane for his gallant efforts in securing this superb Whig triumph against such odds. This event has struck the Locoocos with consternation. Well have they been paid off."

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.—Among the important topics before Congress are the following:—The reduction of the postage to two cents—prepaid—on all letters, and the free transmission of newspapers.

The construction of a railroad to the Pacific, on Whitney's plan.

The opening of a good wagon road to California.

The sale of the mineral lands of California.

The establishment of a mint in California.

The establishment of a mint in New York.

The signing of the Nicaragua treaty now before the Senate.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War, is also a comparatively brief document, being a plain perspicuous and continuous statement almost a narrative of affairs appertaining to the army and the military defence of the country, with few figures and no intricate tables. It will be read with equal facility and interest.

The aggregate strength of the army, as at present established by law, is 12,326 officers and men. It is estimated that the number of men actually in service and fit for duty, from deaths, discharges, desertions, sickness, and other casualties, falls short of the legal organization on an average of from 30 to 40 per cent; so that the above number would represent an effective force of only from 7,400 to 8,700 men. Of the whole number 7,796 are stationed in or are under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon; leaving only 4,520 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

The Secretary urges the necessity of employing a cavalry force to curb the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico; and suggests the adoption of some system, dictated equally by policy and humanity, for reclaiming the whole unfortunate race, by inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to agricultural pursuits for subsistence. The statement of the enormous cost of transporting pork and flour for the use of the troops in New Mexico affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the republic would derive, in a mere pecuniary light, from restoring peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, "a large portion of which is susceptible of producing crops of grain, and nearly all of which is well adapted to grazing."

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, is of considerable length, and is characterized by clearness and ability. We take from the North American the following abstract of its main features: The report gives an account of the operations of the six different squadrons into which the ships in commission are divided.

It is remarked that occasional instances of British interference with vessels bearing our flag on the African coast have occurred, but that in each case explanations and apologies have been made to our officers on that station, and the reports thereof transmitted to the government.

The Secretary says that the interests of commerce have been secure under his protection. The Navy consists of 7 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 4 brig, 2 schooner, 5 steam frigates, 3 steamers of the first class, 6 steamers of less than first class, and 5 store ships. The ships in commission are 1 razee, 6 frigates, 15 sloops of war, 4 brig, 2 schooner, 2 coast survey, 2 steam frigates, 1 steamer of the first class, 2 steamers of less than first class, 3 ships of the line as receiving ships, 1 steamer, 1 brig, and 1 sloop do. Four ships of the line and 2 frigates are on the stocks in process of construction, the work suspended. Besides these, there are the mail steamships of the New York and Liverpool and New York and Casgras lines, liable to naval duty in case of necessity.

The Secretary notices the improvements going on in the Navy Yards in Philadelphia and other places; states that he has invited proposals for the construction of a dry dock in the Pacific; says that the stores on hand in the various yards amount to \$2,600,000 in value; and discusses the questions of reducing the number of yards, which he declines recommending at present, and depending on private contracts for the construction of ships. The existing personnel of the Navy embraces 68 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 68 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 43 assistants, 464 pursuers, 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics; 11 masters in the line of promotion, 464 passed and other midshipmen, and 7,500 ward, 4 brig, 2 schooner, 2 coast survey, 2 steam frigates, 1 steamer of the first class, 2 steamers of less than first class, 3 ships of the line as receiving ships, 1 steamer, 1 brig, and 1 sloop do. Four ships of the line and 2 frigates are on the stocks in process of construction, the work suspended. Besides these, there are the mail steamships of the New York and Liverpool and New York and Casgras lines, liable to naval duty in case of necessity.

TRAVEL BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pittsburg American of Saturday afternoon says:—Six coaches started this morning with 54 passengers to Hollidaysburg every stage having its full complement. This was the first day the six lines advertised by W. Morehead, Esq., the active agent of the enterprising company, started on this route.

Hon. Wm. H. BISSELL.—It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, now representing the first Congressional district of Illinois, being a candidate in the same district at the election lately held for Representatives to the next Congress, was elected without opposition receiving every vote, to the number of twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-one!

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

United States Senator.

Mr. JONES.—The election of U. States Senator, by the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, is being somewhat discussed, in several leading papers belonging to the two great parties in the State. As the Democratic press points with some degree of certainty to man upon whom the Democracy will in all probability unite as the candidate for the U. S. Senate, the Whigs should be casting about among the many "good and true men" in their party, for a candidate to whom the full and unanimous Whig vote should be given for U. States Senator.

Several distinguished Whigs have already been named, the brilliancy of whose talents and qualifications would reflect credit and honor on the State and Nation; and the election of any one of whom would be a proud triumph for the Whigs of Pennsylvania. To the many names already suggested, in connection with the election of U. States Senator, we would respectively commend to the consideration of the Whig party our able member of Congress, the Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN. Mr. Calvin is emphatically the architect of his name and fame. Starting in life, without any of the aids of fortune or influential friends, he has by indomitable energy and proper direction of talents of a high order, placed himself in a commanding position as a Member of the Bar and as a bold and able advocate of Whig principles and measures.—Mr. Calvin's honesty of purpose, extensive attainments as a scholar and lawyer, and thorough comprehension and correct appreciation of the interests of the people, render him eminently qualified for the discharge of the important duties devolving on a member of the U. States Senate.

Although a new member of the present Congress Mr. Calvin's conduct during the last session in relation to the great question of protection to domestic industry, has gathered around him a host of warm and admiring friends in Pennsylvania, and his able speech in favor of some modification of the Tariff of 1846, distinguished him as a Pennsylvanian, having at heart the welfare and prosperity of his native State.

Foreign News.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning with one week's later news from Europe. The Anti-Popery feeling in England is growing stronger, and measures are about to be introduced into Parliament to deprive the Catholic clergy of their titles by making it a penal offence to hold them. The established Church in England appears to be too strong for the Pope, and the feeling excited against the latter may lead to measures which will undo much of the work which the liberality of the British Parliament in recent years has effected in favor of the Catholic portion of the population of Great Britain. The intelligence from Germany has the same aspect, threatening the peace of Europe, but in spite of the King of Prussia's course, the whole difficulty, it seems to be expected, will end only in threatening movements, and Europe will not be plunged into a war at present from this cause. The condition of things however is somewhat critical, and further hostilities between the Prussian and Bavarian troops, which have occurred, may so ferment the war spirit already rife in Prussia that it will be difficult to allay it without a decided appeal to arms. The German question grows more complicated and more interesting each day. Its solution concerns all Europe.

Growlers.

Somebody, we don't know who, says there is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, growling because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men, usually, have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. In either case, they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault finding with one's condition or position occurs, there is always a want of self-respect. If you are despise you, do not tell of it all over town. If you are smart, show it. Do something, and keep doing. If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your deeds. Then, if people feel above you, go straight off and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic or a farmer, or a shop boy, turn yours up a notch higher. They'll swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself, and if this does not "fetch them," conclude very good-naturedly that they are unworthy your acquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance to get into good society.

Society never estimates a man at what he imagines himself to be. He must show himself to be possessed of self-respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possessions will "put him through." Who blames a man for feeling above those who are mean enough to go around, like babies, telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency.

THE LARGE GLASS EDIFICE erecting in London for the World's Fair, is fast progressing towards completion. Two thousand men are employed upon it. Its length will be 2000 feet, and its breadth 408 feet, covering 20 acres of ground, and being of a height sufficient to embrace under its roof some of the high forest trees of Hyde Park. The structure is carried on in traverse sections of 24 feet each, east and west, extending across the width of the building north and south. Commencing at each extremity, and working towards the centre, two parties of 130 men respectively, add two sections of 24 feet per day, thus advancing 96 feet per day across the entire breadth.

A GOOD RULE.—The Editor of the Pottstown Ledger thinks that every subscriber to a paper should make it an unvarying rule to pay his dues regularly once a year. They are then paid without being felt, but when they are left to accumulate for years, they amount to a sum that is not so willingly paid. The Ledger man expresses our views exactly.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SOUTH.—The Charleston News, commenting upon the President's message, says that Mr. FILLMORE is singularly evasive and cautious in relation to the slavery question, and proceeds to lecture him for defending the compromise measures.

Truths Eloquently Expressed.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Edward Everett, though unable to attend the Massachusetts Whig State Convention at Worcester, on Tuesday week, writes a letter to the Convention full of good advice. We give an extract: "The almost certain effect of organizing a third party—mainly resting on one idea—is to endanger many great interests, for the doubtful prospects to promote one, certain to lead to arrangements which, whatever their momentary advantage, can scarcely be justified on general principles. Where the third party is in its nature geographical and sectional, it strikes of course at the principles of the Union. Whatever reason may have seemed to exist two years ago for a separate organization, must be admitted at the present time to have lost much of its force. Of the territory supposed to be in danger, California, by far the largest and most important part, is already brought into the family of the States, under a constitution framed by herself, and excluding slavery. New Mexico has framed a similar constitution.—She has not yet been admitted, but she is sure to come in when she is found to have the requisite population. The fact just mentioned, with others bearing on this point, make it as certain as any future event can be, that she will come in as a free State: the same remark may be made of the intervening region between New Mexico and California. It is principally settled from the New England and Middle States, and from Great Britain, and as a practical question, no one will, I think, suppose that there is the slightest danger that the inhabitants of Utah will be a slaveholding population."

VERY CIVIL AND VERY SIGNIFICANT.—It is stated by correspondents at Washington that the reply of President Fillmore and of Mr. Webster to Governor Seabrook's demand, why so many U. S. troops were concentrated at Fort Monroe, has been received, and creates a sensation. The President replies, in substance, that this is a question which the Governor or Legislature of South Carolina has no right to put—that by the Constitution he is Commander-in-Chief, and has a constitutional right to dispose of the U. S. forces in barracks, when he considers it best for the public interests. As he is not responsible to State authority for his action, he respectfully declines answering the inquiry. This is a very proper reply, though State pride may receive a shock by it.—The State should not, however, make impertinent inquiries.—Ledger.

THE ANTI-PAPAL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND is the main subject of comment in the English papers. London had added to its already numerous pronouncements, during the week ending Nov. 30th, by a great outburst at Guildhall. Scotland is also stirring. Resolutions, denouncing the Pope as the man of sin, were passed in the General Assembly in the Scottish capital with acclamation. It has been announced officially that Her Majesty receives with great satisfaction all addresses presented to her against the late bull of the Pope.—Mr. Hume, a liberal member of Parliament, ridicules the idea of the clergy of the Church of England pretending to be alarmed at the proceedings of the Catholics, and declares that the Church has much more to fear from the Anti-State Church Societies, whom this movement will strengthen, than from the Pope's bull.—Ledger.

Awful Calamity.

THREE PERSONS BURNED.—We learn that on last Saturday night a house occupied by an old gentleman, his wife and daughter, by the name of Dick, in Carlisle, was destroyed by fire, and the three perished in the flames. The fire broke out about midnight, and had made such progress when first discovered that all effort was in vain. After the fire was extinguished the remains of the three bodies were found among the ruins, but so horribly burnt—to a perfect cinder—as to render them unrecognizable. The family were universally esteemed and respected, and their awful fate has thrown a deep gloom over the entire community. The daughter was a young lady of about twenty years of age.—Shippensburg News.

INCENDIARY SENTENCED.—The Court of Quarter Sessions at Harrisburg, refused a new trial to young Milligan, who was convicted of burning the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Clark's Ferry.—He was then sentenced to three years hard labor in the County Prison, being the extent of the law.

FIRES IN HAGERSTOWN, Md.—The large stone grist mill, situated at the eastern end of Hagerstown, was, with two thousand bushels of wheat and 4 or 5000 bushels of offal, entirely consumed by fire on Friday night last. The fire originated in the upper story by the friction of the elevators. The mill was the property of Mr. Hass, and cost \$20,000. The Torch says that the owners of the mill are insured in Philadelphia for \$2000, and Mr. Ell Stump who carried it on, is insured in the Leitersburg M. L. Company for \$5000. It is said his loss is about \$4000.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.

There is manifest propriety in the project for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Government, and we are pleased to see it recommended in the truly able report of the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the establishment of an agricultural bureau. In the event of the establishment of such a bureau, which we trust to see speedily accomplished, a model farm in the vicinity of the metropolis, under the direction of the bureau, would prove an auxiliary in illustrating the best modes of culture; and should such a view meet the favorable consideration of Congress, Mr. Stuart suggests that Mount Vernon, whose soil was once tilled by the hands, and is now consecrated by the dust of the Father of his Country, and which should properly belong to the nation, might, with great propriety, become under its auspices, a model farm to illustrate the progress of that pursuit to which he was so much devoted. Whatever may be the action of Congress, we are sure the heart of the whole American people will respond affirmatively to this suggestion. It would ensure protection and permanence to the relics which are now objects of so much interest, and would admirably comport with the regard we all entertain for whatever is associated with the memory of Washington.—Daily News.

Wages in Ireland.

We copy the following from the London Times: At the petty sessions, lately held at Kanturk, Ireland, an Irish farmer, Green by name, was summoned by one of his laborers for the sum of one shilling and sixpence, which, he might suppose, represented a day's work. It appeared, however, that it was claimed for three week's work, done at the rate of one penny per diem during harvest time—for eighteen days, eighteen pence. There was no dispute about the fact of the labor having been performed, the farmer's reluctance being grounded on the exorbitant character of the demand. Mr. Green declared that he should never have thought of engaging a stave like the complainant Walsh at that money, when he could get the best men in the country for a shilling. He could bring a witness to prove that the wages really contracted for were one half-penny per week: it was purely a commercial question; he had made a bargain, as he averred, in accordance with the state of the labor market in that locality, taking into consideration the capacities of Walsh; he considered that a bargain was a bargain, and ought to be kept; finally, he tendered three half pence as the amount of the legitimate claim.—Assisted by such an offer, the magistrates demanded of Walsh what he had obtained in the way of food from his employer. They received for answer as follows:—"Whilst I was with him I was obliged to be up in the morning about 4 o'clock, to let the cows out of the sleeping-field, and remain herding them until the other men would come to their work, and used then to be obliged to work with them all day, and get nothing for my support but a bit of dry Indian gruel. They used to give milk to the pigs and calves before my face, but would not give me a drop." Under these circumstances, the magistrates gave orders for the payment of the more exorbitant sum of one penny per day, not, however, without renewed objections on the part of Mr. Green, who stoutly maintained the justice and the sacredness of his bargain.

This conduct of the Irish farmer affords a clue, if we do not greatly mistake, to the horrible social condition of Ireland.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The census returns already received from seventeen states of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone, make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other states by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some of the states the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconceivable.—In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000 showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000 showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

Wages in Ireland.

We copy the following from the London Times:

At the petty sessions, lately held at Kanturk, Ireland, an Irish farmer, Green by name, was summoned by one of his laborers for the sum of one shilling and sixpence, which, he might suppose, represented a day's work. It appeared, however, that it was claimed for three week's work, done at the rate of one penny per diem during harvest time—for eighteen days, eighteen pence. There was no dispute about the fact of the labor having been performed, the farmer's reluctance being grounded on the exorbitant character of the demand. Mr. Green declared that he should never have thought of engaging a stave like the complainant Walsh at that money, when he could get the best men in the country for a shilling. He could bring a witness to prove that the wages really contracted for were one half-penny per week: it was purely a commercial question; he had made a bargain, as he averred, in accordance with the state of the labor market in that locality, taking into consideration the capacities of Walsh; he considered that a bargain was a bargain, and ought to be kept; finally, he tendered three half pence as the amount of the legitimate claim.—Assisted by such an offer, the magistrates demanded of Walsh what he had obtained in the way of food from his employer. They received for answer as follows:—"Whilst I was with him I was obliged to be up in the morning about 4 o'clock, to let the cows out of the sleeping-field, and remain herding them until the other men would come to their work, and used then to be obliged to work with them all day, and get nothing for my support but a bit of dry Indian gruel. They used to give milk to the pigs and calves before my face, but would not give me a drop." Under these circumstances, the magistrates gave orders for the payment of the more exorbitant sum of one penny per day, not, however, without renewed objections on the part of Mr. Green, who stoutly maintained the justice and the sacredness of his bargain.

This conduct of the Irish farmer affords a clue, if we do not greatly mistake, to the horrible social condition of Ireland.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The census returns already received from seventeen states of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone, make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other states by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some of the states the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconceivable.—In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000 showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000 showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen states, is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent ahead of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent. below the average. In the northern states heard from, the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.—New York Evening Post.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.—We learn from the Pension Office, says the National Intelligencer, that in answer to various inquiries relative to the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, decisions have been made as follows:

- 1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit, and not his employer.— 2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married several times; or although her marriage to the officer or soldier may have taken place after he left the service; but if not a widow when the law passed, the benefit of the act insures to the minor children of the deceased soldier. 3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850. 4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which the several terms consolidated will entitle him. 5. In all cases where any portion of the marine corps in the several wars referred to in the act of the 28th of September, 1850, were embodied with the army in the field, and performed service as a portion of the line of the army, the marines who so served, if they served the time required by law, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to land. No seaman, nor any other person belonging to the navy proper, is entitled to land. And no tanner, or artificer is entitled to land. Persons who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in 1836, or in removing Indians at any time, are not entitled to land.

Mrs. Partington gives it as her private opinion that "Perce's Bill" is the most popular man in all Texas. She has just been reading the papers and finds that he has beaten his opponent by an overwhelming majority. "It is not to be wondered at," however," she philosophizes the old lady, "a General Sentiment, one of the most influential men in the state, was enlisted in his behalf."