



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 30, 1851.

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V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements...

A Change.

Hereafter the "Journal" will be published on Thursday morning in place of Tuesday as heretofore. We make this change for the benefit of our readers.

We have been prevented by indisposition, from giving our paper much attention this week.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a week of most extraordinary mild weather. It was much more like April than January.

General Ticket Law.

Petitions have been presented by our representatives in favor of the extension of the law allowing the citizens to vote for all officers on a single ticket, to the county of Huntingdon.

J. T. SCOTT has been appointed an Hon. Secretary of the American Art Union, New York.

At his store may be seen a fine lot of Engravings, Etchings, Bulletins, &c., just received from the Art Union, which he will take pleasure in exhibiting to persons wishing to become members.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH THE LADIES.—We learn from the Lewistown Gazette, that a lady from Union county, at the late term of Court in Mifflin county, obtained a verdict against a Mr. Martin of \$1,725 damages, for a breach of promise.

Fire in Lewistown.

A fire broke out in Lewistown, at 7 o'clock on Friday evening last, in the house of Wm. Giffin, kept as a tavern, and owned by D. Fichtorn.

Fire in Hollidaysburg.

The "Register" of last week, says:—"At about 2 o'clock on Friday morning last, our citizens were again aroused by the cry of fire, occasioned by the burning of a stable belonging to Mr. G. L. Lloyd, in the rear of the store of Messrs. Lloyd & Hemphill.

Attempt to Break Jail.

We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register, that Dairy, who is in prison charged with the murder of Gorsuch, and Hutchison, under sentence of death for the murder of Edmondson, made an unsuccessful attempt to break jail last week.

WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A notice from the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, chairman, requests a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, at Covel's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, the 4th of February, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Judges, &c.

The prominent candidate for the honor of representing New Jersey in the United States Senate, are JOSEPH R. THOMPSON, Esq., and Governor TREVINO.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1851. DEAR COL.—In my letter of last week I requested to say that Gen. Packer had reported a Bill, directing the State for the election of Judges. I do not send you a copy of the Bill now, as I deem it more important to lay it before your readers; when it shall be under consideration, I will send it; then your readers will be able to follow it through its amendments, if it receives any.

The Agricultural Convention excites much interest; and much was said and done to show that the recommendation of Governor Johnston, "to create an Agricultural Department connected with the State Government," is of vital importance to the farming interests.

Tariff Resolutions have again been offered in the legislature. You will see, I doubt not, an effort on the part of the progeny of the "J. K. Kane letter," to keep up their false position in regard to protection.

Resolved, That the late settlement of the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern members of this confederacy, meets with the approval of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that it reflects the highest honor upon the true patriots who originated and supported those measures of compromise, which have prevented an attempt to dissolve the Union.

Resolved, That the aforesaid measures, commonly known as the compromise act, should be looked upon as a solemn contract between the Northern and Southern States, upon the proper performance of which the fate of the Union is dependent, and that no attempt to interfere with any portion of the said contract should be entertained for a moment.

Here, then, you will see, that several Bills, which were passed at the last session of Congress, known as the several fragments of the Compromise Bill, are treated as if they were all but one Bill—an entire contract—notwithstanding the fact that they could not pass, as a whole, but were in reality killed, because they were treated as dependent measures, and were finally passed as independent measures.

We should like to know if the free men of your county recognize such a contract, and are willing to have their mouths sealed, and their ballot-boxes destroyed, so far as an expression of their opinions on this subject is concerned.

Harrisburg has again been enlivened by the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law. On Friday of last week, Commissioner McCallister had the privilege of securing another Ten Dollar fee, as the bounty for a poor negro's scalp.

It is not a little strange that those very persons who are complaining the loudest about agitation, are keeping it up.

A short session is anticipated by some; there is but little to do. The Judicial District Bill is the only one of much importance, after the Free Banking Law is disposed of; and I presume that will soon be, as the cunning locofocos are, many of them, going for it. They see that it is a measure that will suit the interests of the people, and they are anxious to steal some of our Whig thunder.

On yesterday Mr. Muhlenberg, of the Senate, made a report from the select committee, upon the subject of the preservation of the interesting and valuable manuscripts connected with the early history of our State. The report is able, and reflects great credit upon its author, and the committee. It is accompanied by a Bill making provision for carrying out the recommendation of the Governor on this subject.

You and your readers must excuse the desultory character of my letters. They are but odds and ends, hastily gathered up, and strung together without much order or connection.

United States Senators.

The Legislature of Missouri, succeeded on Wednesday last, on the fortieth ballot, in electing Mr. GREYER the Whig candidate, U. S. Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. The vote stood—Geyer (Whig) 80, Benton (Loco) 55, Strong-fellow (anti-Benton) 18 scattering 6.

JAMES A. BAYARD, (Loco) was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Delaware, by a majority of two, on the seventh ballot. The Locos have eight on joint ballot.

The Massachusetts Legislature have had seven successful ballots for U. S. Senator up to Thursday noon. The candidates are Sumner (Free Soil) and Winthrop, (Whig.) the election has been postponed for two weeks.

Medal to Gen. Scott, by the Legislature of Virginia.

The Legislature of Virginia, at its last session, voted a massive gold medal to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, for his services during the late Mexican war. The medal has just been completed, and the Governor of Virginia has appointed a committee from the members of the present Legislature to make the presentation.

The medal is 3 1/2 inches in diameter, five-sixteenths of an inch thick, and is of course very massive and rich. On one side is an admirable life-like bust of the General, with the words "Winfield Scott" in capitals above. The bust stands upon an oblong pedestal—flanked by two noble eagles, sprigs of laurel, and oak touching their wings—a number of flags, two Mexican banners among them, guns, pikes, mortars and field-pieces forming an appropriate background.

The reverse side in the center stands a beautiful fluted column, with "1812" on the base and "1848" on the capital. A spread, holding an olive branch in its mouth, is on its top—and the column is entwined with leaves of laurel, inscribed with the words "Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Del Ray, Chapultepec, Mexico." Above the column are the words "Fecit Quod Cogitavit" below "From Virginia," and an escutcheon with the coat of arms of the State. In the background are the principal buildings in or near the city of Mexico, the Castle of San Juan (as we take it), with the peculiar and strikingly peaked mountains, batteries at work, &c.—the whole encircled by a very rich wreath of laurel and oak intertwined. The medal is one of great beauty and magnificence, and does great credit to the exquisite skill and taste of Mr. C. C. Wright an old soldier under Gen. Scott, and now of New York.

From California.

New York, Jan. 21.—A. M.

The steamers Cherokee and Prometheus arrived here this morning with dates from San Francisco to the 16th inst., being two weeks later—Sacramento City to the 14th Dec., and Kingston to the 13th inst. The Cherokee brings one and a quarter million of gold, and the Prometheus about half a million. Nearly all the New York passengers on the Isthmus are in the Cherokee. The Prometheus has 240 passengers.

The San Francisco Herald thinks that the chances of Colonel Fremont for the Senatorship to the United States are very doubtful and quite desperate. The friends of Mr. Weller are very sanguine of success. The matter, however, is in much doubt.

Snow had fallen to the depth of several inches at Nevada prior to the 16th December.

A party, consisting of forty seven Americans, had been attacked by the Indians beyond Mariposa Hill, and all of them killed.

The Stockton Journal records a collision in the vicinity of Mokelumne, between sixteen Americans and a party of Indians. Quite a fierce skirmish took place and a large number of Indians were killed.

The Military, under the command of Col. Rogers at Placerville, has been disbanded. Gold continues to be found in abundance.

The health of San Francisco and other cities has greatly improved.

The cholera has nearly disappeared.

The notorious Capt. P. H. French, arrived at San Francisco from Greganas.

Another fire had occurred in San Francisco which destroyed about \$100,000 worth of property.

The markets at San Francisco and elsewhere were over stocked. Western flour \$15. Mess Beef \$15. Pork do. \$20. Prime do. \$16. Other articles of produce generally were dull, and a downward tendency. General news unimportant.

Singular Discovery of Stolen Jewellery at Pottsville.

We learn from the Miner's Journal, at Pottsville that on Thursday of last week, while some children were at play upon the hillside, near Fishbank half a mile from Pottsville, one of the number discovered a small string fastened to a bush; his curiosity being awakened, the string was seized, and after pulling at it, he found that it became detached from some object beneath the snow. Upon an examination of the string, several gold rings were found upon it, and a slight search enabled them to discover an old stocking or drawer-leg, with several hundred dollars worth of unfinished gold rings, pencils, chains, &c. In the vicinity another string was found, fastened in the same manner, but leading off in a different direction, to the end of which there was also a large amount of jewelry, also unfinished. The Pottsville Journal thinks these articles came from some large manufacturing house in Philadelphia or New York, and the spoil hidden beneath the snow by the party committing the theft, and the spot designated by the small strings so as to enable them to regain their spoils at a future day. Perhaps the robbery of Mr. Bard's store in Arch street, Phila. on Friday night, Jan. 10, may have something to do with this discovery.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Five women were arrested in New York last week charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Pa. They said they belonged to Philadelphia, and they had about \$500 in good money about them, which had evidently been taken in exchange for counterfeits.—Two men were arrested at the same time, charged with being connected with the gang.

Hon. HENRY DODGE was on Tuesday last re-elected United States Senator from Wisconsin for six years, from the 4th March next.

Nelendez, chief of 1,500 rebels in Oajaca, Mexico, had captured several villages and put the municipal fathers to death. The rebels had not been put down, as per last accounts.

Members of Congress Dictating to the People.

Let every man attend to his proper business and members of Congress attend to their paid for duties of making laws for the nation, and abstain from making Presidents. We learn from the Washington Journals of yesterday, that the following is in circulation there for signatures among the members:

"The undersigned, members of the Thirty-first Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof effected by the Compromise Acts passed at the last session of Congress, DO HEREBY DECLARE their intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any as time and experience may develop. And, for the purpose of making this resolution effective, they FURTHER DECLARE that they will not support for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or of Representatives in Congress, or as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the renewal, in any form, of agitation upon the subject of slavery."

The signing of any such paper, in their official character, by members of Congress, is impertinent to the objects for which they were sent to Washington. We, the people expect our servants, whom we pay liberally, to attend to our interests, and await the expression of our opinions upon the repeal or alteration of the Fugitive Slave Law.—Our breath made them, members of Congress, and our breath can unmake them; they are but mere weak mortals, who look funny enough when brought into near contact. To say that as "members of Congress" they will not support, for the office of President, Vice-President, Senator, Representative in Congress, or Member of Legislature any man who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a piece of arrogant assumption, which has not been witnessed in our country, since King Canutes, in the person of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, was dethroned. We will have nothing which looks like a revival of the iron political rule that Congress, until the year 1824, exercised over the politics of our country. We will not have public opinion and popular action forestalled by members of Congress. There are barely two hundred and eighty odd of them all told, and they issue their bill of excommunication with as much gravity as if Pope Pius had fulminated it from the Vatican. What are their votes to effect—they are but a drop in the vast ocean of public opinions—a grain of sand in the millions of acres which comprise our great confederacy! And yet they "declare" and "further declare" that they will tie up their action and permit no expostulations from the people to affect their future legislation. This is the supreme of folly! Congress has truly assumed the cap and bauble!

There are but about five poor weeks of the present session left, in which to do work requiring as many months of calm deliberation. We find the precious time frittered away—partisans manoeuvring to out general each other—one party afraid and the other not daring to suggest any specific action for broad, national reform—bills sleeping in committees in the soporific company of their dull members, and all the requirements of the country at large neglected by unfaithful stewards; we find these things and are shocked and insulted by such exhibitions of partizan scheming as the one to which we have referred. Attend to your business, Messieurs Congressmen, and the people will attend to theirs! We want none of your interference and none of your dictation, as to the course we shall take in electing our Representatives. As individuals, you may act as you now officially "declare," but we tell you there will be a strict accountability demanded of your public acts. When the proper time arrives, the people will nominate such representatives for themselves in the National or State councils, as they see proper, and if you keep your advice until it is called for, you may perchance keep your seats in Congress longer.

We do not wish to be understood, as raising an objection to the principles involved in the Congressional circular. We go to the "ultima Thule" in opposing the election of any man to office who is for reviving any agitation looking to a breach of the compromise of the Constitution, or the disrupting of pacific relations between the integral States of our great unit confederacy. But we look with jealousy upon any attempt of Congress to encroach upon our popular prerogatives, and shall resist all impertinent interference on its part, with the primary movements of the people towards the selection of candidates for the Presidency and other officers. The evils which once resulted from these oligarchical cabals, are still remembered in bitterness; they were purged away by the elevation of ANDREW JACKSON to the Chief Magistracy, without the intervention of a Congressional caucus, and we trust they will never again be permitted to germinate in our country. And, therefore, we end as we began. Let Congressmen attend to their own business, and leave the prerogatives of the People to be enjoyed, unmolested, by the People.—Daily Sun.

MANMOUTH HOBS.—The Reading papers give a list of nine hogs recently killed in that city, weighing in the aggregate 4851 pounds, and averaging 539 pounds each. These are monster specimens of the Porcine species not often to be met with, and hard to be beat.

NEW FUEL.—A locomotive engine is being built near New York, which is to be a novelty.—Nothing but alcohol is to be used for heating the boiler. It is constructed upon a principle heretofore untried, but it is expected to be entirely successful in its operation. It is built for the Erie Railroad, and it will be tested on that road next week. We hope, with the Tribune, it may succeed, for we have never heard of a more suitable way of using up the fluid designed to be used.

The Canal Commissioners have ordered the Canal to be ready for navigation on the 15th February! The clerk of the weather, who has some say so in this matter, is yet to hear from, and will probably veto any such proceeding.—Lancaster Gazette.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Convention.

A Convention of Delegates representing the Farming interests of the various counties of this State, met in the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, and was organized temporarily by the appointment of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre, President, and E. E. KINZER, Secretary. A committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed to nominate permanent officers. This committee after conferring, unanimously agreed to tender the office of President to Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON, and the appointment was accordingly tendered to the Governor, who to avoid misrepresentation of any kind, and prevent misconstruction of the purposes of the Convention, felt it his duty to respectfully decline the proposed honor. The committee then nominated Hon. GEO. W. WOODWARD, President, with a Vice President from each Congressional district. The Convention then adjourned to meet in the capital at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In the afternoon, Judge HAYES, of Lancaster, from a select committee, reported a Constitution for the organization of a Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, as follows:—

CONSTITUTION:

The name of this Society shall be "The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society."

The objects of the Society are to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture and the domestic household arts.

Sec. 1. The Society shall consist of all such persons as shall signify to the Executive Committee their wish to become members, and shall pay to the Treasurer, on signing the Constitution of the Society, not less than \$1, and an annual contribution of the same amount; and also of honorary and corresponding members. The officers of County Agricultural Societies in this State, or delegations therefrom, shall be members ex-officio of this Society.

The payment of \$20 shall constitute life membership, and exempt the members so contributing from all annual payments.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President from each Congressional district, three-fourths of whom shall be practical farmers or horticulturalists; a Treasurer; a Corresponding Secretary; a Recording Secretary; a Librarian; an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist; and such other assistants as the Society may find essential to the transaction of its business; an Executive Committee, consisting of the above named officers and five additional members.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 3. The President shall have a general superintendence of all the affairs of the society; in case of the death, illness or inability of the President to perform the duties of his office, the Executive Committee shall select a Vice President to act in his stead, who shall have the same power and perform the same duties, as the President, until the next annual election.

Vice Presidents. It shall be their duty to take charge of the affairs of the Association in their several districts; to advance all its objects; to call upon Farmers, to report as to the condition of Agriculture in their neighborhood; to ask for information as to the modes of cultivation adopted by different farmers; and as far as in their power, to make known the resources of their districts; the nature of its soil; its geological character, and all such matters as may interest farmers in every part of the State.

The Treasurer shall keep an account of all the moneys paid into his hands, and shall only pay bills, when audited and approved by the Executive committee; each order for payment must be signed by the President or the Chairman of the Executive committee.

Corresponding Secretary. The duty of this officer shall be to write a correspondence with all persons interested in Agriculture, whether in the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere, but especially with our Consuls in foreign countries, that new seeds, vegetables or live stock, may be introduced, and their fitness for cultivation and propagation in our climate be tested. At each stated meeting of the Society, he shall read his correspondence—which shall, either the whole or such parts as may be selected by the Society, form a portion of the transactions. He shall also correspond with the President, or other officers of each State Society in the United States, at least twice in a year, for the purposes of combined and mutual action, and to be informed of the result and progress of each others efforts; also, to invite mechanics to forward models or implements for examination and trial.

The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society, and of the Executive Committee. At the close of each year, he shall prepare for publication such parts of the minutes and transactions of the Society, as may be designated.

The Librarian shall take charge of all books, pamphlets, &c., belonging to the Society, and shall act as curator to preserve seeds, implements, or whatever property the Society may possess.

The Executive Committee shall transact the business of the Society generally, and shall superintend and direct the publication of such of the reports and transactions as they may deem proper, and shall designate the times and places for annual exhibitions, regulate the expenditure, examine all accounts, and keep such general charge of the affairs of the Society as may best promote its interests. They shall select their own Chairman, and meet monthly; five members shall form a quorum. They shall call special meetings of the Society when necessary.

Sec. 4. The Society shall meet annually on the third Tuesday of January, at Harrisburg, when all the officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot for the ensuing year, and until another election. They shall also hold a general meeting at the time of the annual exhibition, and special meetings whenever convoked by the Executive Committee. Fifteen members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, but no member in arrears shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society.

Sec. 5. This constitution may be altered or amended at the annual meetings in January, by a vote of two-thirds of the members in attendance.

A spirited discussion ensued upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, which was kept up during the afternoon and evening. It was finally adopted by a unanimous vote.

On Wednesday afternoon the Convention again re-assembled in the Hall of the House, when the State Society was organized by the election of the Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Cumberland, President, with twenty-four Vice Presidents, representing each Congressional district, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Librarian, an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist, an Executive Committee consisting of five members, and a Treasurer. A memorial to the Legislature setting forth the object of the Convention and praying for aid, was then submitted by Judge Woodward, and a series of resolutions passed at an evening session, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The following is the Memorial adopted:—

THE MEMORIAL.

Of a Convention held at Harrisburg on the 22nd and 23d days of January, 1851, respectively represents:

That a large number of citizens of the Commonwealth, having come together at the seat of the State Government, formed themselves into a convention for the purpose of better deliberation. They represented every section of the State.— Their objects were patriotic, and their views were altogether free from selfish influences. Devoted to the best interests of the great Commonwealth to which they have the happiness to belong, and anxiously desirous to promote them, they adopted the outline of a plan for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture in Pennsylvania. As a practical art and useful science, it is peculiarly adapted to the condition and habits of the people, and is identified with the prosperity of the State. It is susceptible of being brought home to the pursuits of the great majority of the people, and of contributing to the advantages of all.

While as individuals, your memorialists are ready to make every exertion for the attainment of the great object which brought them together, they are too well satisfied that their efforts must be fruitless, and their hopes, however ardent, must end in disappointment, unless they could receive the official countenance of your honorable bodies. Your memorialists knowing that for all good purposes there is strength in union, have cordially united themselves together. They are animated with a belief that the spirit which has led to the undertaking, and which cherishes a trust in the accomplishment of it, will not fail; but that it will continue to inspire them until the scheme, which they feel to be praiseworthy, shall be crowned with success. Yet they know that the extensive and public undertaking which they represent, must be founded on public support.

Your memorialists respectfully appeal to the Legislature of the Commonwealth as the immediate representatives of the people of the Commonwealth for that support. Without it, they would be constrained to abandon their design.— With it, their design cannot fail to prosper.

A constitution has been framed chiefly upon the model of the constitution of similar societies already established in sister States. The results which have been reached elsewhere, are convincing proofs of the propriety of the individual effort, and of the wisdom and sound policy of Legislative encouragement. State Agricultural Societies are prosperous and beneficial wherever they have been formed. It is believed that no interruption has been found in their career. It is certain, that they have given birth to improvements in many departments of Agricultural science, and practical utility, equal to the most anxious hopes of their founders. It is no less certain that the sagacious policy of the Legislative bodies, which have spread over them the mantle of the law, has been recompensed by an increase of prosperity and an expansion of the various elements of greatness and wealth, which are the just aims of sovereign States. In giving encouragement to agricultural societies our State Commonwealths did but imitate wise examples set by other countries. Our own great Commonwealth cannot err in profiting by the light of such wide spread and unflinching experience.

The constitution framed by this convention, is respectfully submitted as a basis for legislative action. It will be acceptable in such form and with such details, as your honorable bodies shall consider worthy of being introduced.—The convention, knowing the necessity of a charter for the effectual existence of the society, respectfully prays for an enactment in the shape the Legislature may deem best and approve.

As an incident to Legislative protection, pecuniary assistance is respectfully asked. Individual funds will be contributed, it is hoped, not reluctantly or in small measure. If the effort shall succeed, other sources of contribution through the medium of the operations of the Society will be found. Its energies however must be crippled, and its existence would be brief, if the Commonwealth did not lend available assistance by the appropriation of money. The resources of our State, as yet but imperfectly developed will, it is confidently hoped receive for this undertaking an impulse that will not be arrested in the course of ages. The soil is prolific in great variety, and endless extent of wealth. Of dimensions, scarcely less than those of any of the older members of the Union: in population, second only to one; in situation central, and surrounded by prosperous sovereignties generously envious of each others prosperity, combined efforts of individual enterprise and Legislative wisdom and liberality alone are wanting to give to Pennsylvania the dignified and commanding position designed for her by nature, and pointed out by the unerring finger of Providence.

Your memorialists respectfully pray that a charter of incorporation may be granted to the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," by legislative enactment, and that such appropriation may be made for its relief and assistance as to your honorable bodies may seem just.

And your memorialists will ever pray, and so forth.

Harrisburg, Jan. 23, 1851. GOVERNOR RAMBEY, of Minnesota had returned to St. Paul, on the 21st ult., from a visit to the upper country. The Chippewa Indians were reported to be suffering severely for want of provisions, and the bad quality of what they had. Disease was rife among them, and not less than one hundred and sixty-seven of the tribe had perished within a short time.