



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 27, 1851.

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

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

Tavern Licenses.

Persons who intend applying for Tavern Licenses at the next April Court, ought to send in their advertisements in time to be published in next week's paper or that of the week following, at farthest. The law requires the advertisements to be published three weeks, the last insertion to be at least ten days before the Court.

At the request of the Postmaster at Cassville we have changed a number of names from Calvin Post Office to that Office.

The Eddy Family.

These sweet singers, whose visits we always hail with gladness, as we do the return of the swallow, held forth on Tuesday evening in the new Town Hall to a large and delighted audience. They improve every time we hear them. Some of their songs were exquisitely sweet. "Brother come Home," "He doeth all things well," and "Ossian's Serenade," were sung admirably. They sing again on Friday evening next, in the same place, a new set of songs. We bespeak for them a full house.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

We have just finished reading the Report of A. L. Russell, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, and either our judgment is biased by personal friendship for the very clever and gentlemanly Superintendent, or this is the ablest Report that has ever emanated from the School Department. A considerable portion of the document is taken up in recommending a project and plan for a State Agricultural School. To an agricultural people, like the citizens of Pennsylvania, this is a matter of the first importance, and we trust the present Legislature will not adjourn without having made some provision by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Governor and Superintendent. From this Report we learn that the Common Schools of the State during the last school year, as in years past "languishing did live." Instead of tinkering away from session to session, making new laws and changing old ones, something must be done by the Legislature to renovate and reform our Common School system, and we know of nothing so likely to do this as the sending forth, annually, from this State Agricultural School, according to the plan of the Superintendent, of fifty persons, well educated and thoroughly trained, to teach in our Public Schools.

Sad Occurrence.

The Hollidaysburg papers of last week contain an account of a horrible tragedy, which took place in Logan township, Blair county, a few days ago. A man by the name of George Peight, while his daughter, aged about 17, was at her work in the kitchen, came up behind her, and with a double-bitted axe, split her head in twain. After committing this inhuman act, and before it was discovered, he immediately ran to a mill dam near by and drowned himself. No other cause can be assigned than that he had been sick, and had, as is supposed, lost his reason.

While writing this we are reminded of an incident we read in the last Presbyterian, of a man in London stopping another man on the street and asking him if he had ever thanked God for his senses—to which the person addressed said that he did not know that he had—then, said he, go and do so at once, for I have lost mine!

Wm. B. Smith, Esq.

We clip the following notice of the member from this county, Wm. B. SMITH, Esq., from the Whig State Journal, published at Harrisburg. It is a well merited compliment to our worthy member.

"The people of Huntingdon county were exceedingly fortunate in selecting the above named gentleman to represent them in the popular branch of the Legislature. Mr. SMITH is a plain, unassuming, honest farmer, possessing a highly cultivated mind and sound judgment. He is one of the most industrious and useful members of the House—always promptly at his post—and always doing his whole duty to his constituents, whose interests he guards with a watchful eye. If he had fewer talkers and more sound thinkers, like Mr. SMITH, in the Legislature, we might then hope for shorter sessions, purer legislation, and a great saving of money to be oppressed tax-payers of the Commonwealth.

The World's Fair.

The frigate St. Lawrence did not sail until Tuesday the 18th inst., from New York, with the cargo of Yankee curiosities for the Worlds Fair in London, which is to open in May. The London Times estimates that there will be two millions of visitors in London, during the continuance of the Fair. One million from foreign countries, and one million from the various parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Arrangements are already made, it appears, by railroad companies to convey ten thousand persons from Vienna alone. The London Times expresses some apprehensions concerning the subsistence and lodging of such a concourse of people.

The Legislature.

The proceedings of this body are so dull and devoid of all interest that we, in mercy to our readers, do not publish them. The House has passed a bill to re-annex Montour to Columbia county. This is a matter of sheer political vindictiveness towards Valentine Best, the late Speaker of the Senate, through whose exertions, and otherwise, this Montour county was erected by the last Legislature. From the number of petitions presented from all quarters of the State for the passage of a General Banking Law on the basis of State and Government stocks; there seems to be a combined effort to carry this project into effect the present session.

The Wetherill divorce case, which afforded so much interest and such good picking last session, is again brought forward. This will wake up the members to the importance of a vote. We have understood that Alexander King, Esq., of Bedford, is engaged as one of the counsel of Mr. Wetherill. We are sorry to hear this. That our readers may have some idea of the case, we make the following extract from the eloquent and touching memorial of Mrs. Wetherill to the present Legislature, in answer to the petition of her husband. She says:

"I cannot suppose it possible that your honorable bodies will judge and decide of me, my rights, my children's interests, and their mother's character, without giving her and them a full opportunity of meeting every accusation and disproving every charge. If, by law, I have such a right, I claim it. I have not, I appeal to your sense of sacred justice to give it to me. Indeed, I am not guilty in act or thought of any of the things of which I am accused, in the printed memorial of my misguided husband, and which I have now before me. They cannot, believe me, be proved—no witness can maintain them, and if any profess so to do, I desire and claim the right to be present when such evidence is heard—that my friends and myself may be there to aid me, that secret testimony shall not harm me—that my own witnesses may be examined and heard—that my life and my conduct as a woman, a wife, and a mother, may be proved and made known to you; but until this is done, I pray you, do not condemn me, and give to the short remnant of my life more unhappiness and sorrow than past years of sadness have caused. The evidence taken for the last session does not apply to the new and different state of facts presented by the new memorial; and I claim the right, if I have it, that what should be given in support of the one now before you shall be only taken after notice to me.

If my husband means to charge me with extravagance and disregard of his pecuniary interests, I beg most solemnly to deny it. Had I desired to participate even in the gaieties of those who were my friends and my own, which I did not, my own feeble hands would not for many years have permitted it; and it is surely not just to reproach me for having enjoyed those comforts which it was within his means readily to give, and which, before his heart was turned against me, were enjoyed by us in common. Never until the occurrence of these sad details, was it suggested to me that my mode of life was other than consistent with his desires and wishes. I have been the mother of fifteen children to this my husband, who now seeks to disown and disgrace me; twelve of them are now alive. I desired no extravagant expenditures for town or country house; my hope on earth was a peaceful and happy life, to educate my children in virtue and Christianity, and to make them industrious and useful.

Indeed, there is no less fairness of what is said of my temper and demeanor to my husband. It is easy, very, very easy, for one who should defend, to make charges against his wife; but I promise you, if you will but give me time to defend myself, that I will show by all the members of my husband's own family, by friends, by all who have known me, or lived with me, or seen me at home or abroad, that these charges are without foundation.

Riot at Boston.

A colored man, claimed as a slave, was arrested at Boston last week by the U. S. Marshal, and subsequently rescued from him by a band of negroes, assisted, it is said, by Charles G. Davis, a young lawyer, and Elizer Wright, the editor of an abolition sheet. Both these men have been arrested and held to bail, and if guilty, we trust will meet with the extreme penalty of the law.—Such lawless acts will meet no favor at the hands of order-loving citizens, and instead of benefiting the colored race, will ultimately do them much injury by driving moderate men to the open support of the fugitive slave law. In reference to this matter, President Fillmore has issued the following Proclamation:—

"Whereas, Information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing, by force, the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Mass., on the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, release from their custody a prisoner arrested—a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner, lawfully held by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law—now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this, my proclamation, calling on all well disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting by all means in their power in quelling this and other such combinations, assisting the Marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above mentioned prisoner; and I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, to cause the foregoing offenders, or all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested, and proceeded with according to law."

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, this eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States.

By DANIEL WEBSTER, Sec'y of State.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—It is understood that Chancellor Walworth has made his report to the Supreme Court against the Wheeling Bridge, declaring it an obstruction to navigation as it now stands, and recommending that it be raised twenty-eight feet.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1851.

DEAR COL.—The old contest between the citizens of Montour and Columbia, is again agitating our Legislature, and consuming the time and the money of the Commonwealth.

The Democracy, maddened by the success of Senator Best, are now arranging all their forces to re-annex Montour to Columbia. Regardless of the vested rights of the citizens of Montour, and the private wrong done to the officers elect in that county, they are determined to establish the precedent, that a new county once erected, may again be sent back into its original elements as part of an old county.

On Monday afternoon the bill annexing Montour to Columbia was reached, and the previous question called by the majority party, and, by a strict party vote, the bill was forced through the second reading. Bowen, of Chester, happened to get the floor on the second session, before they had time to apply the gag, and gave the voters a short hearing, which they evidently felt, but did not heed, for they pressed on in their petty spleen, and gagged every section through.

This is a new and dangerous precedent, as the majority will some day learn, and, if I am not much mistaken, the poisoned chalice will be returned to their own lips; and I was really astonished to see some men engaged in it, who I had been led to suppose would not permit party-leading strings to guide them in ways of such doubtful propriety. I am almost convinced that all Locofocos are alike, and hold party obligations superior to every other, whether political or moral. Some of them bawl loudly about fraud! and charge it all upon the Whigs and Best. Do they suppose that the people have forgotten who first tried the experiment of trading for the Montour capital last winter? It was this incorruptible Democracy; and the offspring of their bargain was strangled in the Executive Chamber, by the veto of the Apportionment Bill. When Best ascertained that no such monster as the Democracy of the Legislature desired could get through there alive, he concluded to be more wise, and more honest, and this is what they now call fraud!

They have forced this unprecedented bill through the Lower House, and it is to be hoped it will be remembered, and some day arise in judgment against them.

The Tariff resolutions have been thus far choked down. The Tariff Democrats (those gentlemen who are Tariff men 364 days in the year, but on one day—election day—vote with the Free Traders) play into the hands of their partisans just enough to keep the vote on these important resolutions back. I do not imagine that they will be in time to do any good at the Federal City.

The Free Banking Law is evidently a favorite of the people. Petitions are pouring in every day, and numerous signed, but I have great fears that the Bank hating Locofocos of the House will oppose the bill quietly. There are a good many Banks asking re-charters, and some new ones wanting charters; and they can offer reasons of the weightiest kind, and these bank haters have no other way to prove how much they dislike banks, than by finding out how much is necessary to get them to vote for their charters. The Free Banking Law has no interested friends, who can offer the kind of inducements necessary to make things work easy. I trust, however, that it will finally become the law of the land. And I am bold to say that every honest advocate of the Free Banking system ought steadily to oppose every Bank Charter, new or old, until this law, or some one similar to shall be passed.

On Friday we had one of those pleasant little incidents in political life, which are so rich with instruction as to men's sincerity. The usual motion to print the Farewell Address of General Washington was offered; and, as has been usual with the "latter-day-saints," an amendment was offered to include the Address of Gen. Jackson, and of course, the "gas fixtures" had to blow off a little gas on the subject of Gen. Jackson's opinions, and it was to be hoped, said the Locos, that no Whig would be afraid to let his opinions go abroad to be read by the people. Upon this suggestion Bigham, of Allegheny, moved that the amendment be amended by adding "General Jackson's letter to Mr. Coleman on the subject of the Tariff." This was more than they wanted—this opinion of the old hero's they were afraid of themselves, and they were in a quandary to see how they should get out of the fix, and not have to vote against circulating Jackson's opinions.—Ingenuity finally came to their relief and they called the previous question, and thus got rid of the "troublesome customer." They admire Old Hickory's opinions amazingly, when they suit their patent nostrums, but when they show them up in their true colors, they practise some dodge to get out of the way.

There has been quite an interesting discussion in the Senate on the question of taxing passengers and freight on the York and Cumberland Rail Road. It took a pretty wide sway, Philadelphia and her interest taking sides in favor of the taxation, and those who think and believe that, all the avenues for carrying trade should be as little burdened with taxes as possible, if we would induce trade and commerce to find their way over them, opposed the bill. Senator Packer made an able argument in behalf of the interests of the company, and showed pretty clearly that Pennsylvania's and Philadelphia's interests were mutual, but that the way to secure and advance both was to secure the carriage of the Western trade over our public improvements by making this a point of divergences and one of importance. Then instead of Pennsylvania's suffering by the operation she would gain the income for the carriage of the Western produce which would then seek Baltimore by this route, but which now was taken some other way to that city.

We have been enlivened the past week with much talk about the renowned and somewhat eccentric Senator from Texas, Samuel Houston.—The Democracy thought they would get up a little rare-show for the 22nd of February, and he was invited to come and talk. The Ladies of the Episcopal Church, who are stirring to raise a fund to erect a parsonage, took this as a favorable chance to make something; and, forthwith, they invited the Senator to Lecture for them. This he

accepted. The Legislature having already granted the use of the Hall, notices were soon up—that the show would be 60 cents a ticket. This on mature reflection, looked rough.—Showing a candidate for the Presidency at 50 cents a head! What was to be done? Why it is said they bought out the interest of the Ladies, and the Lecture came off free. It was listened to with much pleasure by a crowded audience. The subject, Texas History. Yours, SMIKE.

Washington's Birth Day in Huntingdon.

On the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to notice, the "Huntingdon Guards," including the Band, met in full uniform at their usual place, and after having discharged the duties required, they assembled, at twelve o'clock, in the Court House; where, immediately after organizing, the Band performed several pieces of most thrilling music. Then,

On Motion, A committee of five was appointed, consisting of Capt. Campbell, Lieut. M'Gill, Lieut. Lewis, Sergeant Bond, and Ensign Glasgow, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

On Motion, Capt. Campbell and S. L. Glasgow, consecutively rose and delivered addresses.

On Motion, The meeting adjourned to meet again in the Court House at 6 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING.—Pursuant to adjournment the Guards again met with a large number of citizens, including many of the fair sex; when,

On Motion, The meeting was organized by appointing Lieut. M'Gill, President, Lieut. Lewis and Sergeant Bond, Vice Presidents, and Ensign S. L. Glasgow, Secretary.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed during the day to draft resolutions, then reported as follows:— Whereas, In the history of the world, there are great events that deserve human consecration, not because men's efforts have brought them about, but because Providence, directing all things, has seen fit, occasionally, to bring forth peculiar objects to display His designs of finally emancipating the world from the thralldom and the chains of despotism and tyranny. Amongst these is the object of this day's veneration.—

But not only may we venerate a memory so sacred, and a bravery so great, but a faithfulness beyond reproach, and a wisdom belonging only to him, which, in the fulness of their vigor, astounded the world.

The beginning of all liberty, as every one knows, was amidst the hills of Switzerland, in ancient Rome, and the ancient Republics of Greece, where there was only a name to live, whilst man's freedom was dead; but here in this land, she has planted her standard, which has cast an undying shadow upon the soil consecrated by the blood of our fathers. And on this day, there was a great man born, so closely connected with human liberty that he may be considered as the first among all that have ever lived. Now was the era when the human mind bursting its chains and leaping from the thralldom of centuries, found a champion and asserted its worth: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That upon this day, we meet for the purpose of commemorating, not only the birth of General WASHINGTON, but the great results to human liberty, which his life seemed to afford.

Resolved, That the 22nd day of February, anniversary of 1732, is a day that all nations who love freedom should celebrate as the Birth-day of the greatest and best of men.

Resolved, That there are not only days in the history of nations and of mankind, but places that deserve the consecration of our thoughts.

Resolved, That the battle-fields of the Revolution on which Gen. WASHINGTON fought, where the blood of our fathers was poured out upon the soil which he enriched, are the Mecca's of the land, are her Delphian vates and her Palestines. After which,

On Motion, J. Sewell Stewart, David Blair, S. L. Glasgow and John Scott, jr., addressed the meeting suitably to the occasion.

On Motion, The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On Motion, The meeting adjourned.

S. L. GLASGOW, Sec'y.

A Reminiscence of '44

We accidentally laid our hands on a Leavittown Republican of November 6, 1844, a few days since, from which we copy the following paragraph from its principal editorial. The majority for Polk that year was one, as many of our readers will no doubt remember, and in speaking of this unexpected result, the Republican says:

"We have been informed by those who were acquainted with the facts, that at least one iron master, told his hands that if Polk was elected, he would be compelled to shut up his works and abandon his business. Not satisfied with assuring those under his employ that such would be the case, but he went to those farmers from whom he procured his produce, and circulated the same ridiculous and nonsensical report. It was by such contemptible trickery and falsehood that our majority was reduced. We have only alluded to the matter to show what a desperate political party will do, and have done, to aid the election of their demagogue."

The iron master alluded to, we believe was, J. F. COTRELL, Esq., of Matilda Furnace.—Well, Polk was elected, and the result has turned out exactly as the proprietor said it would. He has within a few years closed his furnace, discharged his hands, sold off his stock, and of course no longer purchases produce from the farmers in that neighborhood. Now who has been the gainer by this operation? Mr. C. relinquished his business because he could not make anything by it—of course he is not the gainer. His hands, who as everybody knows, were regularly and liberally paid, were thrown out of employment, and compelled to seek other pursuits or remove to neighboring counties—of course they are not the gainers. The farmers, whose produce these men consumed, are now compelled to take it to other and more distant points without an adequate increase of prices—if these have even lost nothing (but we think they have) still they have gained nothing. Who then are the gainers? Why British ironmasters and British laborers—these are the gainers by such acts, and what is true of Matilda Furnace, is true of every furnace in the land!—Leavittown Gazette.

From California.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 18th inst., with 218 passengers and a small amount in gold dust. The Crescent City brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, but no mail. The steamship New Orleans, which left San Francisco on that day, arrived at Panama on the 2d inst. with \$300,000 in gold dust on freight, and 690 passengers. The steamship Antelope, which also sailed on the 15th ult., arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. with \$300,000 in gold dust on freight, and 150 passengers. The Sarah Sands arrived at Panama on the 1st inst. with 26 passengers. The United States Mail steamship Unicorn, with the United States mails, left on the 15th ult. with \$600,000 in gold dust on freight, but had not arrived at Panama on the 5th inst.

We condense the following from the Pacific News: The Legislature assembled on the 6th of December, and a quorum being present, immediately organized, and appointed its officers. The message of Governor Burnett was transmitted to the succeeding day. A few days subsequent to the meeting of the Legislature, Governor Burnett tendered to that body his resignation, and Lieut. Governor McDougal was inaugurated as Governor the subsequent day. On an election for President of the Senate, in place of the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. D. C. Broderick, of San Francisco, was chosen on the first ballot. A day for the assembling of the joint convention for the choice of a Senator has not been named, but the vote will probably be taken about the middle of February.

Business throughout the cities of California is extremely dull. Goods have been sold at uncommonly low rates, in some instances lower than the first cost in New York. The want of rain in the mountains has been a serious drawback upon the labors of the miners. Still, considerable amounts of gold dust are daily purchased by the bankers, though not so much as would have been thrown into market but for the dryness of the season.

Much excitement prevailed relative to the reports of the immense riches of the black sand found in the region of the Kalamath river. A company had been formed for the collection of the same and determining the value. Many vessels had been fitted out and others had sailed for this spot. It is said that if one half of the estimates are well founded, the treasures in black sand are sufficient to give each adventurer a fortune. The location is on certain bluffs from 100 to 600 feet high, along the coast from 25 miles north of Trinidad to 8 miles south of the hills of Kalamath river. The bluffs are of a black sand containing a very large proportion of gold. One sample is said to have yielded six dollars to the pound, and the sanguine members of the Pacific Mining Company, who have organized for the purpose of reaping the harvest, think the poorest sand will realize from 55 cents to \$1.25 a pound. It is said the gold is easily separated from the sands by acids.

The amount of gold dust cleared at San Francisco, from January 1 to 15, was \$2,295,000.—The number of vessels arrived 106, with 474 passengers; do. cleared 62, with 1,058 passengers. Tonnage entered, 28,611; cleared, 18,995. A project is on foot to light the city of San Francisco with gas. Thomas Butler King, the new Collector of the port, has entered upon his duties.—He was warmly welcomed to the city. The value of real estate in San Francisco city and county is seventeen millions of dollars. The aggregate of tax is two hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The Indian difficulties are less frequent and the tribes generally more quiet.

The Governor's Message.—The San Francisco Herald contains a summary of Governor Burnett's Message. It opens with a review of the general history of the State since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and thence proceeds to recommend certain measures for the action of the present Legislative Assembly. After speaking of the difficulties we had to encounter before our admission into the Union, the Governor details the Indian troubles on our frontier. His Excellency thinks that the Indian difficulties have been brought about by the failure of the General Government to make treaties with the tribes for their lands. Our relations to the negro race come in after the Indians have been considered. The Message recommends the passage of a law excluding negroes from the State. The agricultural interests of the State are duly considered. The Surveyor General ought according to the Message, to continue his attention to the statistics of agriculture. The passage of a Homestead Exemption bill is urgently recommended. A general reduction of the salaries of State officers is suggested, and also a reduction of the fees of clerks, recorders, and other officers. The necessity of cheap and speedy justice is insisted on.

The State finances are in a better condition than could have been anticipated, and the Legislature evinces a laudable determination to retrench expenses and preserve the credit of the State.—The total debt of the State up to the 15th December was \$485,460.28. The amount of receipts to that date was \$324,674, making the expenditures amounted to \$447,153, while an excess of expenditures of \$122,179. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1851 are \$519,350, and if the proposed reductions in the expenses are made, they will amount to but \$289,203, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th June next, of \$230,346, nearly half the total debt. We may therefore reasonably hope that at the end of June, 1852, the State debt of California will be all but liquidated.

RAILROAD LIABILITIES.—Kennard vs. the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, while crossing a bridge in one of the defendants' cars, suffered his elbow to protrude from the side of the car. According to the plaintiff's allegation, his arm extended but a few inches out the side window, when it was struck by the timbers of the bridge, and very seriously injured. The timber was so near the side of the car, that it had been necessary to cut away part of the wood to enable the car to pass. There was no notice or caution to the passengers on the subject.—The judge nonsuited the plaintiff, saying that there was no evidence of negligence by the Company—that passengers were bound to keep within the cars.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Illinois exempting a homestead, to the value of \$1000, from execution.

Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Senate of the United States passed, on Thursday of last week, by a vote of 31 yeas to 16 nays, a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer upon Gen. Winfield Scott the rank of Lieutenant General, for meritorious services during the late war with Mexico. The resolution was warmly supported by Henry Clay, among others, who offered a generous tribute to the patriot soldier who in two different wars and in the extremes of his life, acquired so much glory for the country at the expense of so much misfortune and suffering for himself. "In the former," remarks the North American, "he came from Lundy's Lane, like a Spartan martyr-hero, on his shield—wounded almost to death; yet spared by fate to accomplish a still more magnificent destiny. In the latter—it was but as yesterday—he returned from Mexico, like Belshazzar, in what was meant to be disgrace—a great conqueror, recalled from the field of his fame, from the enemy's country, which he had subdued, and the hostile capital which he had taken, by a jealous government which dreaded his power and hated his renown. The distinction which the Senate confers upon him, is, therefore, an act of reparation, as well as honor. It is true, Mr. Foote, who voted for the resolution, would dispute this; because, viewed in this light, the compliment involves "an innuendo" against the administration of Mr. Polk. *De mortuis*—let us deal gently with the acts and the memory of the dead. Nevertheless the fact still remains a fact; and there never was a graver instance of wrong done to, and outrage heaped upon, a great soldier by an ungrateful government than that which history will forever chronicle as the first reward which Scott received for the conquest of Mexico. Let us add—for history will also record this—that there never was a more glorious example furnished by man of the submission of a good citizen to the laws of his country. A General at the head of a victorious and devoted army; in an enemy's country, which he had subdued; holding that and his fortunes in his own hands, subjected to his own will, might have been expected to show some temper, if not some resistance, at an order which robbed him of his power, of his right, almost of his honor and fame. Scott showed neither. If the order was unjust, it came from his superior officer, the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the Executive head of the Republic. He obeyed it; and the conqueror of Mexico, surrendering his army to another, returned, silent and uncomplaining, to his country, like a private citizen, to expect and patiently await the hour of his destined redress.—Well did Mr. Clayton, in his memorable speech at Wilmington, point to the proud epitaph of the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae—"Go stranger, and tell the Lacedaemonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws;"—and declare that a prouder inscription should be carved upon the monument of him who surrendered power and glory, at Mexico, under the weight of wrong and justice, in obedience to the laws of his country. Winfield Scott, returning from Bridgewater, covered with wounds and with laurels, was a less noble spectacle than the scarred veteran recalled in disgrace from Chermusco and the National Palace of Mexico.

It is now the hour of his vindication. The Senate has done well. The voice of the country approves its action. Let the Representatives of the people imitate its example. Let that honor be paid to the great Captain, which is an act of justice to the good citizen."

THE TRUANTEE TREATY with Mexico has been concluded, and was brought up at Washington on Wednesday. It was received by Mr. Barlow, as United States special messenger. All difficulty as to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is now removed, and Mexico agrees to all the guarantees which we have asked for.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cressman, Mr. LYONS MESSINA of Centre County, to Miss MART ANN COUSINS of the Borough of Huntingdon.

[With the above notice we received a most delicious pound cake, for which we return our hearty thanks. Our best wishes for the health and prosperity of Mr. MESSINA and his blooming bride, tender, hoping always that their united pilgrimage through this world may be happy and blessed, that their path-way may be beset with roses and their home encircled with cherubs.]

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 23d inst., RICHARD FULTON of Upper Swatara township, Dauphin County, in the 54th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1851. The export demand for Flour continues limited and only 56000 bbls standard and good brands have been disposed of at \$4.50 per bbl., at which holders are firm. The sales for city consumption are small at \$4.564,623 for common and good brands, and 4,7545 for extra. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no further sales have been reported. The demand for Wheat is limited. A lot of good red sold at 103c., and some of ordinary quality at 65 cents. A sale of 500 bushels Penn'a Rye at 75 cents per bushel. Corn continues to come in slowly. Sales of Southern yellow, afloat at 61c. and Penn'a in store at 60c. No sales of Oats have transpired. In provisions there is more doing; sales of hams in pickle, to a considerable extent at 9, and shoulders at 6c per lb.

MONY MATTERS.

Philadelphia Rates of Discount. CORRECTED WEEKLY. Philadelphia Banks—par/Lebanon, par Pittsburg, par Chambersburg, 3 Germantown, par/Gettysburg, 4 Chester County, par/Middletown, 3 Delaware County, par/Carlisle, 3 Montgomery Co., par/Harrisburg, 3 Northumberland, par/Honesdale, 12 Col. Bridge Co., par/Wyoming City, 13 Reading, par/Erle Bank, 12 Lancaster, par/Waynesburg, 14 Doylstown, par/Schuylkill Haven, par Easton, par/West Branch, par Bucks County, par/Relief Notes, 13 Brownsville, par New issue, 13 Pottsville, par State Scrip, 13 Washington, par/Pittsburg City Scrip, 13 York, par/Allentown City, 20 Danville, par/Allegheny County, 20