



HUNTINGDON, PA.

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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.

Our Town.

We see it announced that a new institution of philanthropy has recently been established in the city of New York called the "Asylum for Friendless Boys." It is designed for the cure and education of dissolute and vagrant boys.

For the World's Fair.

We happened the other day to see the Rev. Mr. Mills fixing up, to send by Thos. Read, Esq., to the World's Fair, what will be a singular curiosity there, namely, an old Ballot Box.

Mr. Mills said he wanted to show the nobility of the old world how we made Kings in this country. The idea is a good one—for all of the productions of genius and of art which will crowd the crystal palace, we doubt if there will be exhibited another piece of mechanism so simple in its construction and so powerful in its operation as this American Ballot Box.

Jno. Geo. Miles, Esq.

In several of our exchanges we have noticed the name which stands at the head of this article, prominently and frequently used in connection with the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

As I have all the while predicted, the Tariff Resolutions have been pushed off, from day to day, by these "Tariff of '42" democrats, until nothing can be done in season to affect the present Congress.

Nothing has excited more ridicule among the candid and intelligent of both parties here than the course pursued by some of the Westmoreland county democracy, under the lead of that wonderful man, H. P. Laird.

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INDIANA.—The Constitutional Convention has passed a section for the new Constitution, authorizing every voter of good character to procure a law.

Messrs. Clapp & Son, of Pittsfield, Mass., have just completed a superb carriage to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

The joint resolution which passed the Senate requesting the President to direct a national vessel to bring Kossuth and his companions to this country—passed.

FLIGHT OF FUGITIVES.—The Boston Pathfinder of the 27th says, that quite a number of fugitive slaves who have lived there since their escape from bondage, have, within a few days, fled from that city.

COL. BENTON.—Mr. John C. Rives, in his reply to the rumor that himself and F. P. Blair are about to start a Benton paper, says: "While the correspondent of the Express assumes to tell the public I was making preparations to support Col. Benton, I had it from his own lips that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency,

The Senate bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California has passed.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1851.

DEAR COL.—Letter writers have a sad life; at times their difficulties are only equalled by those of the Israelites, when required to make brick without straw.

On Tuesday of last week I found all the members of both Houses were rejoicing in the liberality of the great Central Rail Road Company; each had received a free ticket to ride on that road during the session.

The discussion in the Senate in relation to the taxation of passengers, &c., on the York and Cumberland Rail Road has been kept up, but not yet finally disposed of.

A long and interesting discussion has been had in the Senate upon the subject of taxing church property. Some contending zealously for the taxation of all churches, grave-yards and church property; some for exempting the church edifice, and the burial ground, but for taxing all other property belonging to churches; and some for exempting all their property.

Petitions have been presented to the Senate and House, asking for the passage of a law, authorizing the Governor to commute the punishment of Alexander Hutchison, now under sentence of death in Blair county, to imprisonment for life.

An act was passed and approved by the Governor on Thursday of last week, creating a separate school district of the Borough of Huntingdon.

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The Tariff of '46.

The folly of the system which looks to sending the cotton in search of the spindle, or the food in search of the anvil—that system so warmly advocated by Mr. Secretary WALKER—is well exposed by our Democratic reviewer in the following passage:

"What a strange absurdity it is to see silk going from China and France, cotton from the southern United States, wool from Australia, coffee and sugar from Brazil, wheat from New York, Michigan, Odessa, and Poland, hemp and flax from St. Petersburg, pork and lard from Ohio and Illinois, concentrating in Lancashire, to be returned in goods to the localities from whence they came!

Such a state of things never could have been brought about but for the geographical position of England giving her the control of the ocean." Most absurd and most destructive is it of the interests of the farmers and planters of the world, who are compelled to exhaust their land in order that Britain may continue to be "the workshop of the world."

Our readers can scarcely fail to recollect the brilliant anticipations of Mr. WALKER in regard to the growth of the foreign market for our products. But few years were to be needed before our foreign trade should reach nine hundred millions of dollars, and thereafter it might grow to an extent that could scarcely be estimated.

It is now very apparent, from the general principles evolved in these tables, that England cannot continue to increase her demands for food and raw materials brought from a distance, and compete with those countries which have all these things within themselves, and with which the amount of freight is nothing."

Our power to produce food and raw materials is almost unlimited, says Mr. WALKER. "England cannot increase her demand for food and raw materials," says his disciple. What is the remedy? Make a market on the land for the products of the land, by bringing the spindle and the anvil to the food and raw materials.

We have looked with much anxiety for Mr. WALKER's acceptance of Mr. CAREY's challenge to a discussion of the mode by which freedom of trade could be reached. That anxiety has been greatly increased by the perusal of this article of our Democratic contemporary, because it has convinced us that nothing but full and free discussion is needed to bring the members of the league to a perception of the fact that the only mode by which they can accomplish the object of their association is by a return to the good old Democratic doctrine of protection to the American farmers and planters against the monopoly of Britain, which compels them to seek a market abroad, and to pay all the cost of getting there.

UNCLE SAM'S GUNS.—A statement of the number of muskets, &c., belonging to the United States, has been communicated to Congress by the Executive:—Whole number of muskets fit for service, of every description, 511,239; number unserviceable, 8,818. Whole number of rifles of every kind, 61,891; number unserviceable 8,166. Whole number of pistols, 25,374; number unserviceable 1,915. The materials on hand will serve to complete 26,390 muskets and 4,200 rifles.

The World's Fair.

Our lawyer Representative at Harrisburg, Mr. Bonham, announces in his report against Protection to the American manufacturer, that he opposes the manufacturing interest for the purpose of securing greater prosperity to our Farmers.

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Movements in favor of Gen. Scott.

There seems to be a very general feeling among the Whigs in various parts of the Union to press the nomination of Gen. SCOTT for the Presidency in 1852. A mass meeting of the friends of the veteran Chief, in Berks, is to assemble in the Court House this afternoon, which will no doubt be largely attended by the Whigs of this county, a majority of whom are believed to favor his claims for this important post.

Recent meetings in favor of the Old Hero have been held in Bedford and Clarion counties in this State. The Bedford meeting recommended Gen. SCOTT, for President, and Gov. Wm. F. JOHNSTON, for Vice President—a capital ticket. The Clarion Register says that the Whigs of that county are almost unanimously for Scott.

The Luckawanna Journal, published at Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pa., has hoisted at the head of its columns the names of Gen. SCOTT for President, and Gov. THOMAS BROWN of Florida, for Vice President.

Meetings have also been held in Maine, Massachusetts, various parts of New York, and in other eastern States, favorable to the Conqueror of Mexico. In the South his claims are advocated with equal fervor. These and other demonstrations "to numerous to notice," indicate that the GENERAL will walk over the course as triumphantly and successfully as did the Hero of Buena Vista in the late Presidential contest.—Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Feb. 22.

The Stanly and Inge Duel.

The circumstance which led to the meeting was a passage in the debate on the river and harbor bill, in the house on Thursday last, when, Mr. Inge asked when did the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) ever perceive anything like injustice in the American Congress?

Mr. Stanly said he did not know what he had done to incur the gentleman's displeasure. Mr. Inge—I merely stated facts, and drew my inferences. Mr. Stanly—The gentlemen has little sense, and less character, if he says that I am not a friend of the South.

Mr. Inge—I say the remark is ungentlemanly and unjust, and comes from a blackguard. Mr. Stanly said he would show the House and the country that he (Mr. I.) is a blackguard. The Chair—Personalities are not in order.

Mr. Stanly—No, sir, they are not. Let my conduct and my votes show whether I am not a better friend to the South than the noisy traitor who seeks his applause at the grog-shops at home by eternally sounding panics, whether there is danger or not. I beg pardon for answering the gentleman from Alabama. He cast the first stone, and I will always treat remarks from that quarter in the manner they deserve.

The National Intelligencer, in relation to the settlement, is authorized to state that they met each other with pistols, and "after an exchange of shots between the parties, the friend of Mr. Stanly advanced to the opposite party, and expressed a desire that the matter should be terminated, and, in order to arrive at an amicable settlement, stated that the remarks made by Mr. Stanly in reference to Mr. Inge, were made by Mr. Stanly in reply to what he considered a gross personality on the part of Mr. Inge in his first remarks. And as the friends of Mr. Inge stated those remarks to have been political, and, as such, should not have a personal bearing, Mr. Stanly withdrew his remarks. And the above having been submitted to the principals, and by them accepted, the difficulty between them was announced as honorably and amicably settled."

The Tariff.

In the House of Representatives in Congress, Mr. Stevens made an attempt on Tuesday, to amend the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, to increase the duties on certain imported articles, and that after the 15th of April next, the duties shall be levied agreeably to the average value which similar articles bore in the principal cities on the seaboard, on the first of December 1846, when the act of '46 went into effect.

The amendment was decided to be out of order. Mr. Grinnell proposed the home valuation, and appraisement at large. This was also decided out of order. Mr. Grinnell subsequently offered a further modification of the present Tariff, and this too was decided out of order.

The majority in the House of Representatives are evidently opposed to any change in the present ruinous Tariff, and the people can carry out their wishes on the subject, only by a change of the men sent to represent them.

Rhode Island.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned last Saturday, after a session of five weeks. A new apportionment of the representation in the House of Representatives was passed, by which the number of the House is increased from sixty-nine to seventy-two, the full limit of the constitution.

A long debate was held in the House upon the fugitive slave law, and a resolution was introduced directing the Attorney General to appear for any person arrested under the act and claimed as a slave. The resolution was rejected by a decided vote.

Resolutions condemnatory of the fugitive slave law were laid upon the table by a decided vote. No declaratory resolutions were passed upon any subject. The practice of passing resolutions by State Legislatures has become so frequent that they lose nearly all their force, especially when they are directed to matters exclusively of national concern, and in which the State Legislatures, as such have no authority.—Prov. Jour.

The Iowa Legislature have passed a law for the removal of all free negroes who may hereafter settle in that State. Those already there are allowed to remain, but not to acquire any additional real estate.

Mr. Vernon, the residence of Gen. Washington, in Virginia, was so named after the English Admiral Vernon, a brave officer, who first brought Washington to the notice of the English Cabinet, and which led to his getting his first commission.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

The bill from the House of Representatives providing for a reduction of the rates of postage, has been so materially altered in the Senate, with regard to the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, that we have prepared a statement of the substance of those provisions as they now stand in the bill as amended by the Senate.

With regard to letter postage, the Senate bill provides, that from and after June 30, 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked, &c., conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, three cents, when the postage shall have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double these rates; for every such single letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents; and for any distance under 2,500 miles, ten cents. A single letter is one not exceeding half an ounce; double and treble letters pay double and treble these rates.

The rates of postage on newspapers may be stated thus: All newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent to actual subscribers from the office of publication, shall be charged as follows: Weekly papers, within the county where published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, five cents per quarter; exceeding fifty and not more than three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand, twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any greater distance, thirty cents per quarter; semi-weekly papers to pay double, tri-weekly treble, and papers issued oftener than tri-weekly, five times these rates.

For any other book, paper, magazine, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be paid for a distance not exceeding 500 miles, one cent. Over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles, 2 cents. " 1,500 " 2,500 " 2 " " 2,500 " 3,500 " 3 " " 3,500 " 4,500 " 4 " " 4,500 " 5 " " 4,500 " 5 "

For each additional ounce or fraction the rates are proportionally increased.—Republic.

Gen. Jackson Repudiated.

The Carlisle Herald hits our Democratic friends in the Legislature some hard hits. In the proceedings on WASHINGTON'S birthday, Mr. BONHAM, Democrat, moved that five thousand copies of the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON and JACKSON be printed. This was carried (although WASHINGTON ought to stand alone) but Mr. SKINNER, Democrat, carried it still farther by moving to have Gen. JACKSON'S Proclamation to South Carolina added in the same book. This too was carried by the Democratic majority.

To do full justice to Gen. JACKSON, Mr. BIGHAM (Whig) then moved to have Gen. JACKSON'S letter to Dr. COLEMAN on the subject of the Tariff also put in the book. This was voted down by 55 yeas to 35 nays, the yeas being all Democrats, and Mr. BONHAM being among them! Why was Gen. JACKSON thus repudiated? Simply because his letter contains sentiments on the subject of the tariff, which are totally at variance with their present views, and which, when contrasted with their present position, will show how they have deserted the principles of those whom they regard as the founders of their party, and how utterly groundless are their vastly hypocritical eulogies upon themselves for their devotion to principle. Gen. JACKSON, in this letter, says:

"I will ask, what is the real situation of our agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanics and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the British mercantile."

It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

This says the Herald, is clear, sensible and undoubtedly true. Mr. BONHAM, and the locofoco leaders, and, therefore, the locofoco party, do not wish to take from agriculture, and thereby give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. He and they desire that we should all become farmers—the necessary result of which would be that more will be raised than we can consume and sell—for, as Gen. JACKSON says, except for cotton, we have neither a foreign nor a home market—and the prices will diminish and the country will become impoverished. The vote the locofocos gave is a direct repudiation of Gen. JACKSON'S doctrine, and shows that while they are willing to use his name and memory as a means of gaining strength as a party, they have deserted the principles which governed him, and have placed themselves in the ranks of those whose measures cannot fail, if carried into effect, to destroy our people, and expose us at once to the ridicule and pity of the world."

Horrible Death.

The body of James C. Harrington, a man of respectable connections, but who has for some time been a slave to intemperance, was found in Law's church, between Canterbury and Milford, (Del.) on Saturday last. It is supposed he entered the gallery of the church the previous evening, through an outer door, to obtain shelter from the weather, and being intoxicated, fell head foremost to the floor below. The whole of the floor was smeared with blood, showing that the fall did not kill him instantly, as he must have crawled about the church previous to his death. His hat and a jug of whiskey were found in the gallery.

Interesting to Many.

The following bill has passed the House of Representatives, and also in Committee of the Whole in the Senate. It will undoubtedly become a law, in which case the heroic volunteers from Pennsylvania will be under obligation to Capt. Williams of the Cameron Guards, for his attention to their interests in securing the passage of this just Law. The matter is left to the Auditor General for settlement, in whose discrimination and sense of justice, all parties have confidence. Captain Williams informs us that the volunteers may rely upon the fair consideration of the matter by Gen. Purviance, though his position places him as a guardian of the interests of the State. The matter may safely be trusted in his hands. It is supposed that the Treasury will finally be repaid by the Federal Government for the call made in this case. AN ACT to provide for the payment of the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, who served in the late war with Mexico.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth and he is hereby authorized and empowered to settle the claim of each and every commissioned, non-commissioned and staff officer and private, who volunteered his services to the President of the United States, upon the requisition of the General Government, through the late Governor of this State, and who served in the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers during the late war with Mexico, of which full evidence must be furnished in such manner as may be directed by the said Auditor General, whereupon that officer shall grant to each and every such commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private, their widow or heirs as the case may be, a certificate of the amount or amounts found to be justly due under the sixty-third sections of the militia law of this Commonwealth, passed April second one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, specifying therein the time of service of such commissioned officer or private, and the company and regiment in which he served, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of such certificate to the holder thereof out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the whole not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars—the time to be allowed for shall not embrace the period said troops were in the service of the United States.

SECTION 2. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth and he is hereby authorized and empowered to settle the claim of each and every commissioned, non-commissioned and staff officer and private, who volunteered his services to the President of the United States, upon the requisition of the General Government, through the late Governor of this State, and who served in the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers during the late war with Mexico, of which full evidence must be furnished in such manner as may be directed by the said Auditor General, whereupon that officer shall grant to each and every such commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private, their widow or heirs as the case may be, a certificate of the amount or amounts found to be justly due under the sixty-third sections of the militia law of this Commonwealth, passed April second one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, specifying therein the time of service of such commissioned officer or private, and the company and regiment in which he served, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of such certificate to the holder thereof out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the whole not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars—the time to be allowed for shall not embrace the period said troops were in the service of the United States.

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An American Turk.

The Ohio Observer publishes some extracts from a letter written by S. H. Sabine, formerly from Wisconsin, but now in California. On his way he visited the City of the Great Salt Lake.—He was there on Sunday and went to meeting.—"Several of them," he says, "spoke; but neither of them said anything in relation to another world or a future state of existence. It all related to farms and farming, buying and selling horses, mules, oxen, cows, &c. Near the close of Divine service, Mr. Young rose and said, 'Gentlemen, I see a great many strange faces before me to-day. I suppose they are emigrants to California. I have been reported that I have twenty-six wives.—I know not but that some of you will write back to the States such words. But whether you do or no, I have twenty-six wives, and am able to support them. Write it back as soon as you please. I care not for the States with all their power.—Write it back that Brigham Young, the presiding elder of the Latter Day Saints, has twenty-six wives. I care not.'—Sandwichian.

South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury has the following, in reference to the late election for the South Carolina State Convention:

The Convention consists of 167 members—equal to both houses of the Legislature. Of these we think we are quite safe in saying 127 are, distinctly and unalterably, for secession and withdrawal of the State of South Carolina alone from the Union; or, in other words, they are men who as an old friend from the country said to us yesterday—"have made up their minds that the Federal Government is a cursed bad bargain, which it is high time to get rid of." These men go for secession by the State alone, because there can be no other secession than by the States as individual sovereignties, and because the withdrawal from the Union will thus, in every stage of the act, be under the sanction of the supreme authority, and give to secession the same basis and support of the sovereign will expressed in the same form as the act by which South Carolina entered the Union.

A minority of the Convention, consisting of we think, less than forty, are opposed to the speedy action of the State by herself. But we are certain they are not ten members who will not unhesitatingly affirm both of the following propositions:—1. That the State, as one of a confederacy of sovereignties, has the clear right to secede; and 2, that the action and position of the Federal Government afford ample justification for the exercise of that right.

Both Houses of Congress were busily engaged on the 28th ult., on the details of various appropriation bills, all of which, not already passed, will probably receive final action to-day. The Senate had made much progress on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill; and the other House had, during the morning sitting finished the Army Bill, leaving only the Navy appropriation bill to be acted on, which received some consideration during the evening session. We do not yet despair of the River and Harbor Bill, the passage of which is the more urgently demanded from the long intermission of appropriations for those objects, and the greatly increased and daily growing internal commerce of the country.

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