

Huntingdon Journal.



Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHILIPS, OF ALBANY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTELOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Our friend John Road—a first rate fellow—has been re-painting his store building. It looks very pretty.

The School Journal for July is before us. It is published by T. H. Burrows, Lancaster, Pa., at \$1 per year.

Good Movs.—It will be seen by reference to another column, that all secrecy has been abolished by the Americans of this county.

The eight o'clock passenger train going west, on Saturday evening last, ran over and killed a watchman on the road, below Birmingham.

Much obliged to our friend of Storer's Place, for his handsome list of new subscribers.

The bill for the admission of Kansas as a Free State, with the Topeka constitution passed in the House on Thursday last.

We are indebted to the President for a copy of the "Seventh annual announcement of the Female Medical College of Pa."

Next week we shall publish a sermon delivered by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, on the 29th of June, in Philadelphia, on "Our Country's Troubles."

Kennedy's Bank Note Review, has been received for July. Kennedy & Bro., Pittsburg, Pa., publishers. The best Counterfeit Detector extant.

We have received the July No. of Inventor, published by Low, Haskell & Co., 804 Broadway, N. Y., at \$1 per year. It is an excellent scientific work.

ON DIT—That Wm. Lewis, publisher of the Huntingdon Globe, has a serious intention of becoming a priest. Nature has done her duty towards fitting him for that occupation.

The Farm Journal for June and July has been received. As usual it is filled with interesting matter. Published by Emlin & Co., 7th and Market St., Phila., at \$1 per year.

VERY RICH—That letter written by our neighbors of the American, to one of their agents, asking him to aid them.—But the answer received was richer. Your doctrines won't pay up in that region, fellows.

We have received a very interesting letter from Mr. Foster, who went from this county to California, about a year ago; giving a description of the late assassination, &c., in that place. The particulars have been published in this paper and therefore we make no extract.

The "Globe" unblushingly asserts that the Republican is a "One idea party." If this is true,—and we by no means admit that it is,—the Democracy have the advantage three ideas—slavery extension, Polygamy, and ten cents a day for laborers!

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—It is said that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held last week at Harrisburg, Judge Ives sent in a letter of declination as a candidate for Surveyor General. The letter was accepted and the Committee appointed the sixth day of August for the assembling of the State Convention, at Chambersburg, to nominate a candidate in his stead.

The Lancaster Examiner says:—"From what we already see of public opinion in this county, we feel justified in asserting that the Whig vote will be thrown almost solid for Fremont and Dayton, while the American vote will be cast in the same direction with equal unanimity. The original anti-slavery men will of course aid with their entire strength.

"The reputation of Lancaster county, for giving large majorities will in no wise suffer in November next—and then, as heretofore, the 'Old Guard' will lead the column for the Constitution, the Union, and Freedom."

The Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The day was ushered in by the most deafening peals of "Heaven's dread artillery," and the most vivid flashes of lightning we ever heard or saw. Trees were uprooted, and the house of one of our citizens was struck with lightning. Hail Columbia was ushered in on the grandest scale, and Yankee Doodle had a good time generally. The Methodist and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools had a very happy time one at McCahan's and the other at Cypress Grove. Speeches were delivered at the latter place by Rev. McClean, A. W. Benedict and Wm. Colon, Esqs.

The Hypocrites.

The leaders of the foreign party, while professing great love for foreign Catholics, are endeavoring to obtain the votes of Americans, whom they have branded for the last three years as "midnight thieves," "assassins," "traitors," &c., by circulating the silly story that Fremont is a Catholic! When it is known that he is a descendant of one of the Huguenots or Protestants of France, of whom more than seventy thousand were slain in a brief period by Catholics, because they would not swallow Popery. And he is a son of one of those Protestants who emigrated to South Carolina from France to escape the terrible persecutions and slaughter of the Pope, on account of their religion. Mr. Fremont is a member of the Episcopal Church, and all his children have been baptized in that church. If any man is worthy of the support of the Americans on account of hostility to political Popery and Jesuitism, it is Fremont.

Horrible Murder.

On last Sunday evening, just before sundown, in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Mr. John Kissel, an old bachelor farmer, was shot dead, while carrying his milk to the springhouse. The perpetrator of the deed must have been behind the springhouse, and when Mr. Kissel came within a few feet of him, he discharged a load of shot in his brain, and relieved him of his money. No clue has as yet been obtained of the villain who did the deed. The deceased was a very eccentric man, living entirely alone, and some distance from his neighbors. He was a man of some means, and carried all his money, upon all occasions, in a large wallet fastened upon the inside of his vest. It is said by his neighbors that he had at the time some four or five hundred dollars and perhaps a great deal more; the wallet made quite a prominence in his vest, which any one could notice, and would observe on first sight of him.

Black Republicans.

Some of the lower grade of Democratic papers style Fremont and Dayton the "Black" Republican candidates. We will submit a simple statement of facts and leave the public to decide whether the epithet "black" would not be more appropriately applied to the democratic party. Fremont and Dayton are pledged to favor the admission of Kansas under the constitution already formed—which constitution prohibits the admission of negroes into the State, whether free or slave.—Consequently under that constitution the State would be forever consecrated to an unmixt white population. While on the other hand the Cincinnati platform allows slave owners to carry their negroes there in droves, and if that platform is sustained by the people, and the expulsion of the free-state settlers from Kansas approved of, the black race will soon become a permanent institution there. The success of the Republican ticket would tend to make it a white State—while the success of the Democratic ticket will in all probability make it a black, or slave State. Now, to which party does the epithet "black" more appropriately belong?

New method for the Guitar.

Containing Elementary Instructions in Music designed for those who study without a master; a lucid and simple method for tuning; Diagrams and Directions for holding the Guitar, together with a complete guide, illustrated by exercises and examples to enable the learner to become a good accompanist; to which is added a selection of beautiful Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., and a set of Preludes with keys mostly used on the Guitar; giving the different Chords and their Changes, which will enable learners to arrange their own accompaniments. By Charles C. Converse. Price, \$2. Sent, post free, to any part of the United States. Published by Wm. Hall & Son, 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.) New York.

We take the following from the Pitsburg Journal, of Thursday last.

"We are glad to see our old friend General John Williamson, of Huntingdon, in the city. He occupies an eminent position in the American Party, and it is ominous of good that he comes amongst us to exert his powers for the cure of dissensions which yet unhappily exist. General Williamson is stopping at the Monongahela House."

See the "Resolution" proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says one of the chief subjects of anxiety with the Committee while in Kansas, was the safety of the evidence they had collected. After hearing repeated rumors that an attempt to obtain possession of the evidence and destroy it, was contemplated by the Border Ruffians, who continually surrounded the Commission, the Committee took pains to obtain correct and reliable evidence of their purpose. They soon became fully possessed of the plans of the Borderers. They learned that night after night these men debated the particular plan by which they proposed to get possession of the testimony.

Report of the Kansas Committee.

We condense the following report of the Committee on Investigation from the Philadelphia Sun:

This document is too voluminous for our pages, but we advise every freeman to procure a copy and read it. The majority show that as soon as the bill to organize the territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing abolitionists, and declaring that Slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854, a secret political society, called the "Blue Lodge" was formed, the plan of operations of which with its oaths, etc., are given in the report. This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election of November 29, 1855, for a delegate to Congress, there was no evidence of fraud, except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. Details in relation to these facts are given in the report, which says: "It is reduced to mathematical precision that seventeen hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast by citizens of Missouri; the remainder, being legal votes, amounted to eleven hundred." Mr. Whitfield would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri votes, he receiving a plurality of all the votes cast. During the winter of '54-'55, great excitement existed in the Territory on account of the invasion; public meetings were held, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2905. Previous to the election in the spring of 1855, active preparations were made to invade the Territory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least five thousand Missourians took up the line of March for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the Territory except one. In detail of the acts of these companies and the declarations made by them, a great portion of the testimony consists.

The Kansas Investigating Committee had before them the poll books, census rolls, &c., showing who were legal as well as who were illegal voters, and from accurate and almost absolute proof it appears that of about 6300 votes cast at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature five thousand were those of non-residents. The majority of both Houses of the Legislature would have been Free State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians. The Governor set aside the election in some of the districts, and a new election took place therein on the 22d of May, resulting in the choice of Free State men in these districts, except Leavenworth, where there was still illegal voting. The Committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise alludes to the murders, robberies and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case except that of McRea, a Free State man, was there any prosecution for these offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice.—The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas, prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is clearly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri with one of the invading companies, and made a speech in the Fifteenth Election District, but it is not proved that he voted. The conclusions of the Committee are that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by the invasion from Missouri; that consequently the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and has no power to pass valid laws—therefore its enactments are void. The election of G. W. Whitfield as Delegate to Congress was not held under any valid law, neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law. The Committee suggest no remedy. The report alludes to objections that were thrown in the way of the Committee and to the general violence which prevails in the Territory. It is signed by Messrs. Howard and Sherman.

The continuation of Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, says the Village Record, has been the source of some apprehension on the part of the friends of Freedom and Free Soil. We have always doubted whether he would withdraw; and we have always doubted its advantage. Mr. Fillmore is the representative of those who are indifferent to the existence and spread of Slavery, or who are openly in favor of it. In the South he is sustained as a better and more reliable man than Mr. Buchanan, and in the North it is not pretended that he will be sufficiently reliable as the exponent of the principles of Republicanism. It is probable, that in case Fillmore were to withdraw that thousands who are not prepared to vote for Fremont, would vote for Buchanan; while it is not to be expected that any sincere and honest well wisher to the Republican cause, which has for its object free soil, free speech, and the free principles of a Declaration of Independence, will be governed by party or personal prejudices as to refuse to vote for Fremont and Dayton. These men are the standard-bearers of the Republican Flag—of that flag which northern men have uniformly professed to honor—and all men of all parties, must and will rally to it, who love principles better than men or better than mere party. The man who is not prepared to stand out upon the broad and liberal platform made by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, will go for Buchanan if he were deprived of the name of Fillmore. He would thus strengthen the former. It is wished therefore, that Fillmore should run. He will run. He has so said. He has denounced the principles of the Republican party, and that too, in manner not very creditable to his intelligence. In a speech at Albany, on Thursday last, he condemns the Republican party because its candidate are both selected from the free States, and argues that necessarily the most disastrous consequences must follow. Why so? Jackson and Calhoun were both Southerners—both from slave States. They were elected two terms. If the South, with not one-third of the white population, and both President and Vice President, gave no cause for repudiating the Union, or cause sectional jealousies, with what face can it be alleged that just cause for dissatisfaction is afforded, when nothing more is claimed for the other two thirds than what has been heretofore conceded to the South? It is but too apparent that Mr. Fillmore's proclivities are adverse to the Republican organization, and that his feelings have been governed by the jaundiced representations of its enemies. He has been abroad—has just returned, and we think as a prudent man it would have been wiser for him to have withheld his views until he had an opportunity of observing the circumstances which have preceded the present excitement among the people, and of which he has been comparatively ignorant owing to his absence—such as the rufianism at Washington—the outrages in Kansas and the suppression of free speech and the Ballot Box. Subsequent reflection may bring him to other conclusions; but should he continue in the field he must serve to divide the opposition to Fremont and thus to increase his chances.

Mr. Fillmore.

All agreed that it would never do to let this testimony go out of the territory; but how to get it without killing the majority of the Committee, or whether it was necessary or advisable to take their lives, was a subject of considerable discussion. The more generally approved plan was to watch an opportunity when the committee should be travelling, and, at an unguarded moment, to seize upon their baggage, ransack it for the testimony, and carry it off in the tumult. The Committee of course took every precaution to guard against a surprise. But they did not trust alone to their vigilance. A part of the evidence, taken was sent off, as is already known, by Governor Robinson, and was safely brought through by his wife. The remainder was put in charge of an honest old farmer living several miles from town, who, with his wife, buried it during the night time, in a box of leached ashes, which they covered with straw and a hen's nest. This box was left standing out in the yard back of his house. The farmer vindicated his own confidence in the security of this hiding place by depositing in the same box with the testimony some thousand dollars in gold, of which he feared he might be robbed by the Border Ruffians who were prowling about the country. The manuscript and the gold lay thus concealed for some three or four weeks—nobody knowing its whereabouts except the farmer and his wife, and Messrs. Howard and Sherman. As early as possible a complete duplicate of the testimony was prepared and secretly deposited in the Fort, in charge of Col. Sumner.

The State of Camden and Amboy, has concluded that her magnificent sand-banks present an arena worthy of a contest for the Presidency, all to itself, and therefore her North Americans hoist the name of Commodore Stockton. New Jersey having concluded to go in a gang by herself, we are not informed whether the seat of government is to be subjected to a removal within its limits, or suffered to remain where it exists at present, under the guardianship of Brooks and Rust. Let the Blue Hen cackle out the object of her present incubation, for if taking the Presidency to herself she designs taking the Capitol too, we want to be "counted in."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale a tract of five Limestone Land, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnells-town, one and a half from the Broad Top Railroad and six and a half from the Penna. Railroad and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in Clover and 20 in Timothy. It is all good limestone land, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms. There are a Good Dwelling House, a Fine Stable, Double Barn and Out buildings, and Two Orchards, on the property. A stream sufficient for a Saw Mill runs thro' it, and there are springs in every field except one. The land which is not cleared is well covered with poplar, chestnut, white oak, hickory, walnut, beech and maple timber of the best quality. There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm and a Trill of Pencil Ore runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata. The land is all patented and an indisputed title will be given. TERMS—One fourth in hand and the residue in three equal annual payments with interest. Possession given after the first of April next. Any further information desired will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon; Daniel Plenner, on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittanning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS, Esq., of David Reynolds, dec'd. June 9, 1856—3m.

RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Meeting of the American Executive Committee of Huntingdon County.

Adoption of an Open Organization.

In pursuance of public notice to that effect, the Executive Committee of Huntingdon County met at the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 5th of July, inst., when G. W. Johnston of Barree township was called to the chair, and G. W. Thompson of Mill Creek, appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were thereupon submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all secrecy, obligations, signs, grips and passwords of the American Order in Huntingdon County are hereby abolished; and that all voters who declare themselves in favor of American principles and avow their purpose to support American candidates at the ballot boxes, are henceforth to be regarded as members of the party in good standing.

Resolved, That in accordance with the foregoing resolution, public meetings of the voters as above, as well as all voters in said county opposed to the principles and policy of the present national administration, be held in the several townships, boroughs and several election districts of Huntingdon County, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, to choose two delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Huntingdon on the 12th day of August next to nominate a county ticket and transact such other business as exigencies may require.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be signed by the officers and published.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Pres't. G. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

New Jersey in the Lead.

The State of Camden and Amboy, has concluded that her magnificent sand-banks present an arena worthy of a contest for the Presidency, all to itself, and therefore her North Americans hoist the name of Commodore Stockton. New Jersey having concluded to go in a gang by herself, we are not informed whether the seat of government is to be subjected to a removal within its limits, or suffered to remain where it exists at present, under the guardianship of Brooks and Rust. Let the Blue Hen cackle out the object of her present incubation, for if taking the Presidency to herself she designs taking the Capitol too, we want to be "counted in."

It has been stated that Pennsylvania delegates, at New York bolted, and afterwards assisted in the nomination of Stockton. One such commands a steamboat owned by Stockton, and was sent to go his master, make or break. Another, glorying in the cognomen of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and an editor, (God save us, as we trust we are both, from ever seeing his like again) was a tool of an up-start Philadelphia lawyer, who clings parasitically around the Commodore's mast. He lives on the bank of the Delaware, and pastures his cows on the Jersey side. And thus much for Pennsylvania defection to him of the mast.

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indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debt, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxable, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants to entitle it to at least two representatives shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

Any city or town of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

To be Section XXVI, Article 1. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporations.

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 5. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 6. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal.

THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 21, 1856.