

Huntingdon Journal.



WM. BREWSTER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, February 10 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal, is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon Journal for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, to be paid in advance as follows:

The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50

The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50

The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50

The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50

The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75

The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75

The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The time has arrived when, in our judgment, the vital interests of the Republican Party, and its solemn duty to the cause of Freedom, Labor and humanity alike imperatively demand that Republicans should assemble, from every part of the State, for the purpose of firmly organizing the party on the solid basis of its own principles.

We therefore invite our fellow Republicans to meet in formal CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on the 23d of FEBRUARY, 1858, at three o'clock, P. M., to adopt such measures as may be deemed best calculated to impress upon the legislation of the nation, the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Republican Convention of June, 1856.

Gideon J. Ball, Erie co. C. J. Morton, Dela.

T. B. Gara, " E. T. Foster, Carh.

D. A. Finny, " M. Richards, Mony.

A. Hindekoper, Crawford A. N. Rankin, Yk.

E. G. King, Cambria Wm. B. Thomas,

Isaac Benson, Potter W. J. Wainwright,

R. W. Winslow, Clinton William Duane,

J. S. Myers, Franklin James Verree,

Samuel Allen, Snyder Wm. Grege, M. Strong,

W. E. Murtree, Hunn Wm. K. Kelly,

David Willis, Adams William D. Kelly,

John A. Fisher, Dauphin John M. Butler,

Wm. Wright, Adams Thos. S. Cavender,

Thos. S. Christ, Union Benjamin Huckel,

Jos. J. Lewis, Chester William S. Pierce,

H. T. Darlington, Bucks Henry Simpson,

L. T. Coffman, Chester Harman Baugh,

Wayne M'Veagh, " Thomas Balch,

W. H. Cobb, Tioga George A. Coffey,

A. Humphrey, " E. B. McDowell.

We are pleased to learn that our friend

JOHN J. LAWRENCE, Esq., of this place,

has been appointed Superintendent of the

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and

Coal company.

A six and three quarter, first

quality, plain PIANO, perfect in tone

and finish, for sale on reasonable terms.

Apply at this office.

In our issue of last week we stated

that our office was again entered by

burglars who stole our Pack Book con-

taining a list of our subscribers, which we

had been striving with great labor to com-

plete since they stole the one in October.

But after more minute examination we

find strong indication of a loss of type.

We find the following in Dr.

Johnson's Dictionary:

Garret—The uppermost room in a

house.

Cockloft—The room above the garret.

After our last book and type were

stolen, the theft was kept a profound se-

The Pennsylvania School Journal, for February, 1858, has been received. Edited by Thos. H. Burrows, Lancaster, Pa. Send for it, it is only one dollar a year.

Educational.

For the Journal.

My duties for a few weeks past, have been so arduous, that I could find no time to pen anything for your columns. But since I had the pleasure of attending on Friday Jan. 29th, an examination of the school under the care of George P. Elledge Esq., of Morris township, I now regard it, truly, as a *mental feast* that I can report to the friends of education the result of so successful an examination.

I will not attempt to give a detail of the various recitations of the school, for neither time nor space would permit. I will however, say that while witnessing the exercise of several boys in Book Keeping we were highly delighted with the proficiency they had made in said branch, as we learned from the teacher, that they had been engaged in this exercise only a short time.

We were also much gratified with the chanting of a number of girls and boys on Outline Map which had been drawn and colored by the teacher of the school.

And as I designed to be brief, suffice it to say that the entire exercises of the day were highly entertaining. The scholars acquitted themselves admirably—thus reflecting great credit not only upon themselves, but also upon their devoted teacher.

Before the close of the examination, a number of citizens and directors being present, the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That we, as directors and citizens, are highly pleased with the rapid advancement of our school, under the charge of Mr. Elledge. And that he deserves great praise for his zeal and untiring labor, in advancing the interests of our children.

Resolved, That we regard Mr. Elledge as one among our First Teachers and that we will lend him our undivided assistance in support of his school.

And since "the laborer is worthy his hire" it is but just that I should add, Mr. Elledge is truly a teacher for the times, and I dismiss the subject by commending to public confidence so successful an instructor.

A VISITOR.

Some further developments were made yesterday before the Committee on

Education. "If the 'don't know' and 'can't remember' of witnesses could be treated with a few doses of commitment for contempt, the examination might prove something more than a farce.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The Westport correspondent of the Republican says that difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, Kansas, and that a requisition has been made on the Governor for troops.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded.)

They provided still more, effectually, as they supposed, for the perpetration of their minority government, by adopting the Oxford fraud as the basis of their appointment, giving a great preponderance of representation to the counties on the Missouri border, and affording at the same time every possible facility for the introduction of spurious votes.

The President of the Convention was clothed with unlimited power in conducting the elections and receiving the returns, while the officers are not required to take the usual oath to secure fair and honest dealing. The elections were hurried on in midwinter—the 21st of December and the 4th of January—when emigrants could come only from the immediate borders, under the qualification which invited to the ballot box every white male inhabitant "in the Territory on that day." The same men who did this had previously denounced Governor Walker for the suggestion in his inaugural address, and in his Topeka speech, that the constitution should be submitted to all the bona fide inhabitants, although he invariably stated, when asked for explanation, that some reasonable length of residence ought to be required as evidence of the bona fide character of inhabitancy.

It was apparent that all the machinery had been artfully prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, similar to those which had been attempted in October; and it was in view of all these facts, after the adjournment of the convention, that the people of the territory, by an almost unanimous demand, called upon me, as the acting Governor, to convene an extra session of the Legislature, in order to enable them peaceably to protect themselves against the wrongs evidently contemplated by the adoption of this constitution. There was no law to punish frauds in election returns. The people were intensely excited; and it was the opinion of the coolest men in the territory, that, without a call of the Legislature, the elections under the constitution could not have taken place without collision and bloodshed. The meeting of the Legislature diverted the attention of the people from the schemes of violence upon which they were brooding, substituted the excitement of debate and investigation for that of fierce and warlike hatred, and enabled their representatives to devise means for counteracting the wrongs which they justly apprehended.

Recent events have shown that their apprehensions were well founded. Enormous

frauds have been perpetrated at the precincts of Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo; and it may well be believed that this result was actually designed by the artful leaders who devised the plan and framework of the Lecompton constitution. I have lately been at Shawnee, and I have seen and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. The frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may fill the channels of public information with shameless representations to the contrary, they can be easily established beyond all controversy.

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds and to give equal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legislature together.

In my judgment the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their legislature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening the body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal and consequent loss of favor with the President, rather than occupy the position of Governor and refuse to the people an opportunity to assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon an outraged community.

Not having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had felt bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented difficulty and secured peace. Were it important, I am confident I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made towards such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton constitution. This affords the Democratic party an opportunity to defend the true principles of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of the people and not force upon them a government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs without the least difficulty and without any danger to the confederacy. The Southern States, which are, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of so wicked and dishonest a contrivance as the Lecompton constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defence of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the territory hereafter to be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my peremptory dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

FRED. P. STANTON.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1858.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 25th, 1858.

The following are the Joint Resolves of the Legislature of Iowa respecting the latest phase of the Kansas question:

Whereas, Application has been made, on behalf of the Territory of Kansas, for admission to the Union of the States, for the admission of the present Territory of Kansas into the Union of the States, under the instrument known as the Lecompton Constitution; and

Whereas, Among other great questions arising from said application is that presented by the fact that the Convention which framed said instrument, refuses to submit it fairly to the people of said Territory for ratification or rejection; and

Whereas, The question thus presented involves one of the fundamental principles upon which our Governments, State and National, are based; and

Whereas, It is eminently right and proper that the several States, through their General Assembly, clearly express to their Senators and Representatives in Congress their opinions upon such questions, therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to oppose the admission of Kansas as one of the States of our Union, under the so-called Lecompton Constitution, because, among other reasons, said Constitution was not a fair and honest voice of the people of the Territory of Kansas for their ratification or rejection;

Resolved, That we condemn the President of the United States Senators in Congress, and all others in authority under the Constitution of the United States who have advised or consented the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That the terms of the pretended submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas Territory, employed in the schedule of said Constitution—viz: that the votes, if cast, must be for the Constitution—are an insult to common sense, and an outrage upon human honesty, and that their origin is a bold determination to thrust slavery on Kansas in opposition to the consent of the people, and in violation of the spirit of our National Constitution.

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News Items.

A SUEMAREK'S ADVERTISEMENT.—D. S. Cates, of Danville, Va., boot and shoemaker, closes an advertisement thus poetically:

"Blow, oh blow, ye heavenly breezes,
All among the leaves and trees;
Sing, oh sing, ye heavenly muses,
And I will mend your boots and shoes!"

A lady in Texas, in the 38th year of her age, has lately given birth to her nineteenth child.

P. S.—We know a gentleman the father of 27 children.

Eggs in Havana are selling for 10 cents each; butter 50 to 75 cents per lb; and the rate of board in first class houses is \$3 50 per day.

The geese are flying north again, a sure sign of an unusually mild winter; for however silly that clumsy bird may be, as a general thing, it is an excellent judge of the weather.

Col. James L. Orr, the speaker of the House, in Congress, like a great many other statesmen, started from humble life. His father was a South Carolina clock pedlar.

It is stated that General Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands.

The General Assembly of the Rhode Island Legislature has passed, by a nearly unanimous vote, resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolutions denouncing the Lecompton swindle passed the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday by a vote of 31 to 17. Moderate resolutions, expressive of confidence in the Administration, also passed by a vote of 31 to 21, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed resolutions yesterday directing the Special Committee on Kansas Affairs not to report until March 10.

Look Orr.—The Bank of Crawford county and the Tiooga County Bank, are denounced by the Erie Dispatch as swindling, irresponsible concerns, owned by speculators of Buffalo, New York. They have just commenced circulating their notes, and the advice is that those who would not suffer loss, should refuse the notes of both the above named banks.

It is stated that the bank of Pennsylvania will pay the State interest in February as usual.

The resumption of specie payments now covers the banks of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and some of the country institutions of this State.

CALHOUNITES FLEEING.—The Kansas correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

"Judges in all the precincts where frauds were committed on the 4th inst., are now in Missouri. Some of them are offering their property for sale at a great sacrifice, and will never attempt to live here again. It is also said that with one exception, every member of the Calhoun Constitutional Convention has fled from the Territory."

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading Southern journal, and ever prominent in its advocacy of Democratic measures, is out in an article maintaining Gov. Wise in his position upon the Kansas question.

A man named Bryan Mulvaney was killed by a locomotive on the Reading railroad, near Reading, on Friday evening last. He was intoxicated. He leaves six small children.

The wheat crop of Virginia is said to have never presented a better appearance at this season of the year, than at present.

The bakers of Paris made a New Year's present to the poor of 650,806 pounds of bread in place of the presents they have formerly made the cooks of their customers.

The winter has been very cold on the Lakes. Thermometer 30° below zero.

Why will you Delay?
Why will you neglect that disease which is taking such deep root, and which gives you warning by that hacking cough, that you are fast ripening for eternity? Why encourage that pain in the side, the raising of blood, those night sweats, or that difficult breathing, which must be done to save you from the grave of a consumptive? Why act so carelessly by permitting that disease to destroy your health, and hasten you to the tomb from whence no traveler ever yet returned?

Silence that dreadful Cough or death must carry you to your silent grave. Why delay while there is yet hope? Consumption is caused by impure humors of the blood being deposited in the cells of the lungs. Hence the lungs are like a spring of water, when rolled up by the dirt or mud, if clear water comes to flow down through the springs, impurities or mud will be conveyed away by the water. Just so with the blood when kept in a clean or pure state; as it constantly flows through the lungs, it carries away all corrupt matter, and perfect health will be the result. From two to four Pills taken every night, or every other night, or enough to keep the bowels regular, will in a reasonable time cure consumption. The reason these pills are used more than all others, is because they are made of purifying vegetables, and cleanse the body from all corrupt matter, and drive close corrupt or diseased particles, quicker and in a milder way, than any other Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market: \$5 75 per bush.

CLOVER SEED.—There is a steady business to notice: \$5.25 to 5.37 1/2 per bush.

WHEAT.—Continues limited; 110c. per bush.

LIST OF OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS,

Due at Settlement with the Auditors for the year 1857.

Years.	Townships.	Collectors' Names.	County Tax	State Tax	Militia Finis
1844	Walker,	A. B. Sangree,			11 88
1847	Franklin,	John H. Stonebraker,	15 14		
1851	West,	Charles Green,	37 81		70 53
1852	Walker,	John Coulter,	49 34	4 35	52 50
1853	Cass,	Joshua Greenland,			6 50
	Henderson,	Luke Vorhees,	123 56	77 08	75 05
1854	Barree,	William Couch,			39 54
	Brady,	John McDonald.			6 18
	Cromwell,	Michael Myers,			42 00
	Franklin,	John Laport,	70 76		54 50
	Porter,	William B. Shaw,			10 00
1855	Barree,	John Smith,	125 32	377 03	51 50
	†Cromwell,	David Etner,			10 49
	†Hopewell,	John Beaver,	101 71	11 99	53 68
	Morris,	Abraham Isenberg,	325 38	94 46	28 00
	Tod,	Benjamin Baker,		10 05	5 70
	*Walker,	John Thompson,	34 47	28 89	46 50
1856	Barree,	Joseph Forrest,	64 88	36 95	33 00
	Brady,	George Rupert,	115 56	20 97	37 50
	Cassville,	Nicholas Corbin,			7 00
	Cromwell,	Frederick Harman,	8 43	29 74	
	Jackson,	Solomon Hamer,	816 35	379 05	35 50
	*Morris,	Benjamin F. Wallace,	62 11	77 79	24 50
	*Tod,	A. J. Dunlap,	18 77	33 05	19 50
	†Union,	David Phasant,	21 29	64 51	41 00
	Walker,	Joseph Isenberg,	341 09	210 09	
	Warriormark,	Henry Grazier,	100 00		13 30
	West,	William Moore,	96 09		48 00
1857	*Alexandria,	Alexander Stitt,	237 17	248 63	15 00
	*Brady,	John R. McCarthy,	752 56	444 59	30 50
	*Barree,	Peter Livingston,	935 45	568 87	38 00
	*Cass,	George M. Green,	269 73	155 00	5 50
	*Cassville,	Samuel Smith,	95 47	48 94	2 00
	*Clay,	Joseph Park,	367 33	261 45	28 00
	*Cromwell,	William Johns,	755 84	513 12	17 50
	*Dublin,	Brian Blair,	624 82	369 29	25 00
	*Franklin,	William Bice,	1552 26	936 61	63 00
	*Henderson,	George Numer,	396 06	188 45	16 50
	*Huntingdon,	Samuel S. Smith,	1140 95	742 32	48 50
	*Hopewell,	George B. Weaver,	469 27	301 05	30 50
	*Jackson,	John Jackson,	1159 44	697 51	35 50
	*Junata,	Henry Mark,	382 91	242 02	11 00
	*Morris,	Samuel Harish,	1283 76	830 58	19 50
	*Oneida,	George Miller,	220 21	139 84	17 50
	*Penn,	Andrew G. Neff,	519 18	396 94	37 00
	*Porter,	David P. Henderson,	1658 59	1008 40	25 00
	*Shirley,	James G. Doyle,	1420 68	882 33	5 00
	*Shirleyburg,	Charles Bowersox,	164 24	155 12	5 00
	*Springfield,	Joshua Jones,	28 97	192 96	23 50
	*Tell,	Thomas Cinsy,	422 88	293 83	22 50
	*Tod,	Abraham Elias,	921 86	532 03	24 50
	*Union,	M. F. Campbell,	339 60	189 89	25 50
	*Walker,	Martin Flenner,	631 67	516 02	25 50
	*Warriormark,	Samuel Lehman,	946 77	642 55	33 50
	West,	John Thompson,	2101 98	1360 60	77 50