

Florida War Extravagance.

A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig, says that the Committee on the War Department will soon be prepared to make a partial report, and the enormities of the Florida War will soon be brought to light.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny. Huntingdon, March 30, 1842.

For corn, per bushel \$18 00
For oats, per do. 23 00
For wood, per cord 40 00
For making a wagon 2,500 00
For hire of a steamboat 80,000 00

Another very interesting circumstance connected with the purchase of wood was that it was bought in New Orleans and shipped to Florida, and landed in a Pine Forest!

Important from S. America. THE PRESIDENT OF PERU KILLED.

Intelligence has been received at New York, via Panama and Jamaica, informing us that Gamarra, the President of Peru, had invaded Bolivia with an army of 7000 men.

A Change in the Rates of Postage.

The Postmaster General has submitted to the consideration of the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives the outlines of a bill proposing that all letters and packages now paying a postage of 6 cents, shall hereafter pay but 5 cents.

Division of the 4th Judicial District.

We have not been able to procure a correct copy of the act making the above division. It is said that it changes the time of holding the Courts in this county, to the third Mondays of January, April, August and November.

Judges and Inspectors.

Below we give a list of the Judges and Inspectors of the next general election, elected on the 18th inst.
1st District—Huntingdon. Judge, James Wray, Inspectors, F. B. Wallace, John Flenner.

WAR IN TEXAS.

By the packet ship New York, we received yesterday, Galveston papers to the 12th inst. We learn from them and from several Texian gentlemen among the passengers, with whom we have conversed, that the Mexican army, under the command of Arista, and stated by private advices to be 12 to 15,000 strong, was on the move for the subjugation of the country.

WAR—MEXICO, TEXAS, AND THE UNITED STATES.

An extraordinary correspondence between GEN. HAMILTON, as Agent for Texas, Mr. BEE, as a citizen of Texas, (both natives of the U. S.) and SANTA ANNA, President of the Mexican Republic, is published in some of the paper which have recently come to hand. The correspondence is highly important, and we would willingly lay it before our readers, were it possible to make room for it in our columns.

WAR—MEXICO, TEXAS, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Later accounts show that Santa Anna has pursued his threats with remarkable activity, and that "grim-visaged war" is already on its bloody march. The following is from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th inst., and is full of interest to the whole country.

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the debate on the Resumption Bill as reported by the committee of Conference. It is given on the first page of to-day's paper. The remarks of Mr. STEVENS seem to us to set the matter in its true light; and we fear that before the lapse of a single year the predictions therein contained will be realized in their worst shapes.

Ajournment and an Extra Session.

Both branches of our State Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 5th of April, and to meet again on the second Thursday of June. An Extra Session! Is this the promised Reform?

Hon. Alexander Mouton, of Louisiana, has taken to himself a wife, and resigned his seat in the United States Senate. CHARLES M. CONRAD, Esq. has been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Conrad is said to be "an old fashioned, genuine Whig."

New Justices.

The following named persons were on the 18th inst. elected Justices of the Peace, to fill vacancies: For Barre Township,—Robert Stewart, " Blair " Landon Reed, " Cromwell " T. T. Cromwell, " Dublin " David Jefferson, " Snyder " Moses Robison, " Tyrone " James McMullen, " " James Wilson, " Warriormark " Benj. Johnston.

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11th District—Porter.

Judge—Alexander Stitt. Inspectors—And. McClure, Wm. D. Robb.

12th District—Franklin.

Judge—Hugh M. Sharp. Inspectors—Nathaniel Lytle, Cornelius McAlreay.

13th District—Telf.

Judge—Jonathan S. Briggs. Inspectors—John Briggs, Samuel Gooshorn.

14th District—Springfield.

Judge—John B. Logan. Inspectors—Selon Lock, Abraham Smyers.

15th District—Union.

Judge—Allen Edwards. Inspectors—Benjamin Greenland, Humphrey Chilcote.

16th District—Roxberry.

Judge—James Short. Inspectors—Benj. Platt, Jac. Daughenbaugh.

17th District—Tyrone.

Judge—Matthew Mcrow. Inspectors—Jos. W. Cameron, Jno Maguire.

18th District—Morris.

Judge—John Hyle. Inspectors, Thos. Donnelly, Jos. Law.

19th District—West.

Judge, Samuel Myton. Inspectors, George Borst, Wm. McClure.

20th District—Walker.

Judge, William Staves. Inspectors, Wm. Vandevander, J. W. Given.

21st District—Tod.

Judge, Jonathan Lias. Inspectors, James McIlroy, Samuel Stirson.

22nd District—Murray's Run.

Judge, John Livingston. Inspectors, Samuel Prigntal, Geo. Miller.

23rd District—Cromwell.

Judge, Michael Starr. Inspectors, Wm. Chilcote, Daniel Tague.

24th District—Franklin.

Judge, Daniel Stewart. Inspectors, Jos. Smith, Daniel Brua.

25th District—Hollidaysburg.

Judge, Daniel Hewit. Inspectors, Alex. McCormick, John Wiley.

26th District—Blair.

Judge, C. McConnell. Inspectors, Wm. Anderson, Jno McNannara.

27th District—Snyder.

Judge, Moses Robison. Inspectors, Wm. R. Plumer, John Fox.

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NAVY—Messrs. Crispin, Dimock, Fegely, Gorgas, Hays, Headley, Kidder, McCully, McLanahan, Penniman, Spackman, Stewart, Strohm, Speaker—13.

The question was then taken on the first section of the bill which was negatively by the following vote. YEAS—Messrs. Coplan, Fleming, Headley, Kidder, McLanahan, —5.

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Cochran, Crispin, Darsie, Dimock, Farrelly, Fegely, Gibbons, Gorgas, Gratz, Hays, Heister, Huddleson, Kline, Maclay, Mathers, McCully, Mullin, Penniman, Plumer, Smith, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan, Strohm, Speaker—25.

Tuesday, March 22. The Senate took up the nomination of Richard Vaux, for Recorder of Philadelphia. Mr. Darsie inquired the use of a Recorder—the duties he had to perform—since the Criminal Court had taken all the criminal business that was formerly brought before it.

Mr. McCully did not know the duties the Recorder had to perform, but he believed there were duties, although the criminal business had been taken away. The nomination was confirmed—yeas 24, nays 4.

Wednesday, March 23. The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of Union county, that they may be permitted to remain as a part of the eighth judicial district. Messrs. Gibbons and Dimock, each one of like import.

On motion of Mr. Heister, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the House, relative to adjournment. The question being on the amendment offered yesterday, by Mr. Heister, it was lost. After numerous propositions were made to amend the resolution, and lost, the resolution was agreed to as it passed the House, fixing the day of adjournment on the 5th of April, and to meet again on the 9th of June.

A message was read from the Governor, nominating Abraham S. Wilson for President Judge of the 20th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To day has been resolution day, and one has been passed which will produce more retrenchment and reform than any thing which has happened this session. It was the passage of Mr. Stanley's resolution authorizing a majority to take a Bill out of Committee whenever they shall see fit to name a day. Various efforts were made to kill it but all were unsuccessful, and it was finally passed by 105 to 98, and now all that is required to expedite matters in Committees is to enforce it rigidly.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1842. We have had another Senatorial rejection in the person of Mr. Stewart of Md., nominated to the important post of Comptroller of the Treasury, the alleged reason is the want of the necessary qualifications for the office.

A large crowd was assembled in the Senate Chamber to-day, in expectation of a speech from Mr. Clay. They were, however, doomed to be disappointed, for after the disposal of the morning business, when the order of the day was called, Mr. Clay expressed a wish to postpone the consideration of it to-day, as he felt too unwell to enter upon the discussion. The Senate acceded to his request, and passed to the consideration of some amendments offered by Mr. McRoberts to the Distribution Act, which were agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Soon after the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore moved the House into committee of the whole on the Loan Bill, which was carried. The question was on an amendment of Mr. Everett's, as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the said loan at the shortest period of payment at which the same can be disposed of at par, not exceeding twenty years." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Everett would not vote for the bill, unless some provision was introduced to sustain the credit of the government. He had great doubts whether the loan could be obtained as the bill now stood.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, then offered an amendment, pledging the duties on imports for the payment and redemption of this loan and that of May 1841.

Mr. Everett said there was no pledge in the bill, except the revenue already raised, for the security of the loan. That pledged nothing. There was no security for repayment, it was merely for interest. In voting against the bill he had no intention to throw any embarrassments in the way of government. He insisted that instant provision should be made to sustain the faith of the government. He would make a proposition which he thought would facilitate matters.

Mr. Everett here sent his amendment to the clerk to be read, which being done, Mr. Fillmore thought it out of order, and it was so ruled by the Chair—when an appeal was at once taken, and after some debate, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

STRENGTH IN.—That in ten years previous to General Jackson's war on our currency system the number of banks was 22, with a capital of \$8,000,000; that in the next 2 years the number of banks created was 268, with a capital of \$368,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound and the Locofocoes are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the condition of no currency at all.—True Whig.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS OF THE 15th contain accounts of a conflagration in that city, by which the celebrated St. Charles Theatre, said to be one of the largest in the world, together with several other buildings, has been completely burnt to the ground. It is melancholy to hear in addition that a fireman was killed while in the discharge of his duties, and several others severely injured. The total loss is not mentioned.

A FACTORY GIRL.—A few years since there was a girl working at the spindles of one of the establishments at Ware in Hampshire county, who subsequently taught school; and still later, found her way to the west. She is now the accomplished wife of the able Representative from Michigan.—Newburyport Herald.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SENATE. Extracts from the Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, March 21st, 1842. At the opening of the Senate today Mr Barrow presented to the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, in reference to the treatment of the American Consul at Santa Fe, and also of the American citizens taken prisoners in the Texian expedition to that place. He endorsed the language used in them, and trusted that energetic and efficient steps would be taken at once to effect their release.

Mr. Buchanan presented several memorials from Pennsylvania in relation to the duty on iron—together with some for a general revision of the Tariff laws. The special order of the day, Mr. Clay's Resolution, being taken up, Mr. Huntington addressed the Senate on the subject of Free trade and protection. The free trade which was proposed was, he argued, a one sided affair. Free on one side, whilst on all other sides protective duties were the order of the day. Other nations, and especially Great Britain, talked very loudly in favor of free trade, whilst in practice they acted out the reverse. He defended the Protective system as a wise, safe and national system, and the only one under which we could ever hope to thrive.

At the close of his speech the Senate went into Executive session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. To day has been resolution day, and one has been passed which will produce more retrenchment and reform than any thing which has happened this session. It was the passage of Mr. Stanley's resolution authorizing a majority to take a Bill out of Committee whenever they shall see fit to name a day. Various efforts were made to kill it but all were unsuccessful, and it was finally passed by 105 to 98, and now all that is required to expedite matters in Committees is to enforce it rigidly.

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Remember the poor and afflicted.