



"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Wednesday morning, March 5, '45.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES:

Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street. Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York—Number 160 Nassau street. Boston—Number 16 State street.

A D V.

We hope that all persons indebted to us for a full year's subscription, for jobbing or advertising, will avail themselves of the opportunity which the next two weeks afford, of sending to us, by persons come to attend the Adjourned Court, at least a part of what they owe us. We are in want of money, and must have it.

At the same time we tender our thanks to those who have been punctual in paying.

"Jackstown" Rebuilt.

We had occasion to be at Jackstown on Saturday last, and found the substantial stone hotel erected on the site of the old tavern destroyed by fire in October 1843 completed and ready for the accommodation of the travelling community. The kind host, Mr. JOSEPH GOODHART, showed us through the building, and we were pleased with the arrangement and construction of it. The hotel is large and commodious, and well furnished with every thing calculated to minister to the comfort of the "way worn traveller." We recommend the house as highly deserving of public patronage.

We publish in another part of this paper the proceedings of a meeting held in this borough on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration an editorial article which appeared in the "Journal" of that date, headed "Spring Elections."

It is due to ourselves to state that said article found its way into our columns in our absence, without our knowledge, and that, it did not meet with our approbation. Our sentiments agree with those expressed in the resolutions of said meeting, and were so expressed in another article under the same head, on the 29th of January last.

The recommendations of the article published in our last, concerning the choice of all other officers to be chosen at the Spring Elections, except Justices of the Peace, are not disapproved of by the meeting nor by the editor.

Our Agency, &c.

We again call the attention of the Merchants into whose hands this paper falls, to the Advertisement of Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers in Philadelphia.

The business men of Philadelphia seem to understand and appreciate the benefits of advertising in the country. They are pretty generally patronizing the country press, and reaping handsome profits by so doing.

In Huntingdon county we have a population of upwards of 35,000, who are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of iron and in agricultural pursuits. We have within our bounds from 40 to 50 Iron Works, and the list of retailers of merchandise, published in this paper by the County Commissioners, shows that there are 125 Stores in this county, where a large aggregate amount of merchandise is sold. All these stores receive their goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Country merchants need scarcely be told that city merchants who advertise in country papers are always ready to give good bargains.

The "Journal" has an extensive circulation throughout Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, and is therefore an excellent medium for business men and all others to communicate information to this section of the country. We have appointed V. B. PALMER, Esq., our Agent to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, for the purpose of giving the business men of those cities an opportunity of advertising in our paper. Upon application to him they can see the paper and learn the terms of advertising, &c.

On the mainline of the Pennsylvania Canal Navigation will commence on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., weather permitting.

The Dorrites of Rhode Island are going to buckle on their leather armor, grasp their anything but trenchant weapons, and make war at the next election under the cry of "unconditional liberty for Dorr." Their efforts will no doubt be attended with the glorious results that marked Chepachet.

The Democratic Union alluding to Colonel Polk's retinue on his way to Washington, says he had "only two negro servants with him, his coachman and a wife."

Is the Union really serious in saying that the President's wife is a negro servant?

Mr. COXSON, from a Committee on Retrenchment, has reported to the House of Representatives at Harriburg, a statement of the expenses of postage to the State, for the Legislature. The whole amount from May, 1, 1841, to Jan. 6, 1845, was: For the House, \$42,370 93 For the Senate, 20,300 62

A bill accompanies the report, abolishing the practice of the State's paying postage for the members and officers of the Legislature.

"Blair County."

On Friday morning the bill for the erection of a new county to be called Blair, out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford, was called up in the Senate by Mr. Bigler of Clearfield. While the first section was under consideration Mr. Morrison moved to strike out Snyder township. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Morrison and Kline, and opposed by Mr. Eyer. The yeas and nays being called, the yeas were 7, and the nays 19—so the amendment was not agreed to.

The first section of the bill then being under consideration Mr. Morrison took the floor and spoke against the bill. He informed the Senate that he had taken pains to count the number of persons who petitioned for the new county, and also those who remonstrated against it. The petitioners on the 10th of February, numbered 1641; and the remonstrants numbered 2816, being a majority of 1175. At the same time there were 400 petitioners for a new county to be called Penn, who remonstrated against Blair. Since that time other remonstrances and petitions had been sent in. He again counted the names on the 27th, and the petitioners had increased to 1976 and the remonstrants to 4260. Difference in favor of remonstrances 2284! Mr. Morrison denied the assertions made in the other House by the gentleman from Huntingdon county, (Mr. M. Martin) when forcing this bill through that branch of the Legislature, that from 3000 to 4000 citizens had petitioned for this new county. I aver, said Mr. Morrison, that not one half of the citizens within the bounds had asked for the division. What, pass a law erecting a new county where one half of the people have never asked for it! This would be monstrous indeed, to say nothing of the remonstrances that have been presented here against the division. What, sir, pass a law in the very face of a large majority who have remonstrated against the same. Sir, it will be for this Senate to say, in this case, whether a majority is to be heard, or a minority, for the passage of this bill will settle that question.

Mr. M. next exhibited a statement of the amount of taxes levied in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, for State and county purposes. In Bedford county the county tax is \$10,535 35 State tax 7,400 00 Outstanding for state purposes, 10,851 47 Total, \$37,786 82 In Huntingdon county the amount of tax outstanding for state purposes is \$34,176 25 For county purposes, 16,748 50 Total, \$50,924 76 Sir, continued Mr. M., I have given you the amount of taxes in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford to show that they are already greater than they can pay, without the passage of this bill, which will increase them in my opinion, nearly one half in the old counties and thribble in the new. He also stated that the distance from Hollidaysburg to Huntingdon by the Turnpike is 28 miles; by the Canal 32 miles; and by way of Williamsburg only 24 miles; and appealed to the Senators from Berks, Bucks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Northampton, Westmoreland and York whether some of their constituents have not 28 miles to travel, and not all turnpike roads with a daily stage running thereon, and a canal with a daily line of packets running from their very doors to their county seats. The evils complained of by the petitioners are more imaginary than real.

Mr. Morrison then met the arguments founded on the number of causes on the dockets of Huntingdon county. He exhibited certificates which should for ever silence such an argument. The certificates exhibited the trial lists of Huntingdon county, and also those of little Millin.

In Millin county the number of causes for trial during the year 1844, on the respective lists were as follows: At January Term 111 " April " 105 " August " 107 " Nov'ber " 104

In Huntingdon county they were in the same year as follows: At January Term 51 " April " 60 " August " 49 " Nov'ber " 63

showing that little counties do not always remedy the evils complained of by the petitioners. If it did we should perhaps have petitions praying for another division of little Millin. Now, Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. Morrison, I do most solemnly protest against the passage of this bill which will injure the many for the benefit of the few, in the increase of taxes, which must necessarily follow. And I hope Senators will at once veto this section down, and wait till we see better reasons than those coming from the town of Hollidaysburg, whose personal interests are to be so much benefited. What, sir, pass a law to raise the value of every foot of ground in and around the town of Hollidaysburg to two or three times its present value, and compel every man in Bedford and Huntingdon counties to pay nearly two dollars of tax for every one which they now must pay.

Mr. Morrison referred to the attempt at making political capital out of this division. He said that he should be the last man to oppose it on such grounds. He stated that the returns of the late election show that in the contemplated new county of Blair there was a Whig majority of 760 and in the remainder of Huntingdon county a Whig majority of 575; and he could not see how the Whigs were to be overcome by taking about 100 off from their majority of from 300 to 400 in Bedford county. He called on Senators to pause before they act in this matter. As for himself, he said the oath which he took on entering the Senate forbade him from yielding to any measure which would tax the many for the benefit of the few.

Mr. Eyer advocated the bill in a few remarks, and exhibited a statement of the number of petitioners and remonstrants, differing materially from that of Mr. Morrison. On being questioned by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Eyer admitted that the persons who remonstrated against Blair county and petitioned for Penn were added to the petitions for Blair county—and also that the statement was not made out by himself but by a friend (James M. Bell, Esq.) in whose hand writing it was.

Mr. Bigler advocated the bill with a zeal worthy of a better cause, assigning every reason but the true one for the active part he was taking for the division of the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon.

Mr. Darsie opposed the bill on the ground that it would be an additional expense to the Commonwealth and increase the taxes without any adequate benefit to the people of the counties immediately interested, or of the State. He had no assurance that the President Judge of the 16th district would or could preside in the Courts of the new county without detriment to the other counties in said district—he called on the Senators representing that district to say whether Judge Black could do so. Mr. D. was not certain but at the next session of the Legislature a new Judicial District would have to be made to accommodate Blair county.—He alluded to the case of the last new county, Carbon—it was annexed to an old Judicial District but at the following session a new district had to be formed, and a new President Judge appointed to accommodate that county.

The yeas and nays being required on the first section by Messrs. Morrison and Eyer, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bailly, Bigler, Black, Champey, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Elmer, Eyer, Foulkrod, Hill, Hoover, Horton, Sherwood and Wilcox, Speaker.—15.

Nays—Messrs. Babbit, Carson, Chapman, Corman, Crabb, Craig, Darrah, Darsie, Fegeley, Gibbons, Kline, Morrison, Kahn, Steriger, and Sullivan.—15.

So the first section was not agreed to. Messrs. Heckman, Quay and Ross were absent. On Saturday Mr. Rahn moved a reconsideration, which was seconded by Mr. Chapman, and postponed, with an understanding that the vote on said motion should not be taken until all the Senators are present.

MARRIED FOR A JOKE.

The following incident is said to have taken place recently in the neighborhood of Rochester, New York.

A sleigh-riding party went out to Rush, in the "Great Western," on Tuesday evening last, and after dancing and frolicking to their heart's content, they set their faces homeward, at two o'clock in the morning. At four o'clock, the storm being at its height, the party had to stop for daylight, at a small tavern near the city, where, huddled together in a room too small for a dance, the leaders set their heads to devising a new method of killing time. A wealthy old bachelor and a pretty girl of eighteen were huddled up to be married, and a young attorney in the company was selected to play the parson or the magistrate.

The young knot-tyer, thus unceremoniously pressed into service, and duly sensible of the part he was playing, delivered himself of a most eloquent address to the parties, in reference to the solemn step they were about to take; but the impromptu eloquence of the officiator only brought down peals of laughter at his mock-seriousness, and made the party more urgent to have him proceed; and the bachelor being too much of a gentleman to back out, and the girl pleased with the sport pronounced the words in imitation of her partner, and in the presence of the selected witness, which, according to the laws of New York, constituted the parties husband and wife, till death them shall part. The attorney having declared the parties man and wife, and given each of them a certificate and filed a copy with the town clerk, informed the company that he had done all the law required—and the driver declaring that all was ready, the party left the tavern in high glee and made their way into town. The next day the legal adviser of the bridegroom informed him that he was legally married, and that the laws of this State made no provision for joking. So much for being married in fun.

CAPTAIN TYLER'S CONSCIENCE.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. York Courier, says:—

"As Mr. Tyler's political career flickers in its socket, he finds the miserable difference between honest confidence and lip-service. Few call on him now, save the coronators who seek to devour the remnants of his administration. All who once stood by him, ere he deserted the party by whom he was elevated, have long since left him. Gladly would he receive their forgiveness, if he could recover their respect. The forlorn condition of the White House, its empty rooms and uncomfortable halls attest the desertion by which it is overtaken. That which should constitute the retirement of a faithful President—honor, love, obedience, troops of friends"—the retiring Chief Executive must not look to have—nor even that mouth-honor—false semblance of respect! whose absence is yet bitterly regretted. Whatever merit may be due some of the public acts of his administration—even had his active part therein been greater than it has—the damning disgrace of his having first deserted the party to which he owed his promotion, and then used the influence that promotion gave him to destroy it, will never leave his memory; for whenever the name of Tyler is hereafter pronounced, the Whig will frown, and the Democrat blush, at the associations the sound conjures up—and the words, Tyler, treason, turpitude, as they begin with the same letter, will be suggestive of the same meaning.

DREADFUL DEATH.

The Boston Courier learns from Kendall & Co's Express, that Mr. Lorenzo D. Smith, a workman in Mr. Cooper's paper mill, at Fitchburg, lost his life yesterday morning, in a most dreadful manner. He was alone in the mill, the other hands having gone to breakfast, and it is supposed that his apron caught in the belt which carried the machinery, and having reached up his hand to clear the apron was himself caught, drawn up and carried round the drum perhaps some thousand times. When found, his jaw had caught in a joint, which stopped the machinery. His legs were broken and scattered around the room in a hundred fragments, by coming in contact with the joints, one foot being found at the farthest extremity of the room. The joint, though made of hard wood, was splintered considerably from the force with which his feet were carried against it by the machinery. He was a young man, unmarried, and of good habits, and has a brother residing in this city.

RUMORS.—The following names, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, are the members that will be agreed upon for the new Cabinet:

James Buchanan, Secretary of State. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Treasury. John V. Mason, Secretary of the Navy. Col. W. O. Butler, Secretary of War. R. M. Saunders, Postmaster General. R. J. Walker, Attorney General.

The Annexation of TEXAS bill was passed.

Furnishing the White House.

On the 18th ult., a bill to provide for furnishing the White House, appropriating \$20,000 for that purpose, was voted down on its final passage in the House. On the 19th, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. In debating this motion, Mr. Hammet said he had voted yesterday against the bill, not because he was opposed to it in principle, but because it was excessive, and because he was opposed to the high-handed manner in which the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings (M. Pratt) had been in the habit of doing business there. Mr. Pratt thought it a small business to come here and talk about the President's furniture, and upon that subject to make speeches for home consumption, speeches for 'Duncombe.' He said that it was true, he had directed a set of curtains to be put up in the President's house, because he was ashamed, and every decent man ought to be ashamed of those that were there. He had directed the finest that could be procured, and the most becoming the place, and he told the upholster if the Government did not pay for them he would, and he meant to do it. He did not give the order as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, but as a private gentleman; he had taken the responsibility, and he meant to stand by it; and then turning to Mr. Hammet, asked him very emphatically, 'Now, sir, have you ever done as much for your country?' (This, of course produced much laughter.) The motion to reconsider was adopted. Then, after the rejection of various motions, the previous question was called, and the bill was again lost by a vote of 75 to 78. The correspondent of the United States Gazette says, 'The Whigs generally declined voting, though a few voted in the affirmative, and some in the negative.—The reason I presume which induced any Whig to vote in the negative was to compel the Locos to vote for it or lose it. Heretofore they have been in the habit of voting against every appropriation of this kind—a large proportion of them at least—and then demagoguing with the people against the Whigs for making extravagant appropriations; even Mr. Polk himself and his political friends in Tennessee, did not hesitate in 1841, to denounce the Whigs for voting for an appropriation of \$6,000 in '39-'40 for furnishing the White House preparatory to its being occupied by Gen. Harrison. The Locos had no doubt now, but the Whigs would vote for the appropriation, and therefore many of them could vote against it, and still not endanger its passage; but they found themselves mistaken for once. The Whigs very properly said, if you don't think it worth while to furnish the house for your own President, why should we trouble ourselves about it? Have it your own way. Never were men in a greater quandary when they found, on taking the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, that it was lost.'

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, to which an amendment was offered after some time to appropriate \$6,000 for the repair of the White House, and \$14,000 for furnishing it.—This amendment was objected to as out of order, on the same ground that the Chair ruled an amendment offered yesterday to the same bill as out of order; namely, that the Statute declares that no appropriation shall be reported in the Appropriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law. Now there was no law authorizing this appropriation, and yet the chairman, Mr. Saunders, notwithstanding, and in the face of the decision yesterday admitted it! How consistent! The amendment was then adopted by the Committee, though not without some more amiable words and passes between the Locos. Mr. Payne, among others, taking occasion to express his feeling in pretty ardent and emphatic language, in reply to Mr. Pratt's severe and castigating rebuke.

A THIEF ARRESTED BY A DOG.—The Dayton Transcript of the 12th ult., notices a singular instance of the sagacity of a dog. It seems that a person named Spangler, called at the stove store of Col. Greer, in Dayton, under pretence of wanting to purchase some stoves. After some inquiries he left, but soon returned apparently intoxicated, and took a seat in the counting-room. Col. G. was soon called out, and in his absence Spangler took the key of the safe and attempted to depart. The dog had been watching, and immediately seized and detained him until his master returned, when Spangler again attempted to leave, but was again detained by this self-made officer. Col. Greer's suspicions were aroused; Spangler's pockets examined, and the key found upon him, and restored to its place, when the dog seemed satisfied. The thief confessed, was arrested, and committed to prison.

The Reading (Pa.) Democrat says:—On Friday evening last, as a man by the name of Shafer and another person were returning home from a wood-chopping match, in the neighborhood of Walnuttown, this county, they stopped before the house of Mr. Jacob Hell, an old man, at least 82 years of age, when one of them, Shafer, endeavored to gain forcible entrance into the house, by smashing in the shutters and windows with an axe that he had in his hand. He was repeatedly warned by the old man to desist from his undertaking, but without effect. The old man thinking, no doubt, that he was about being murdered, took hold of a knife, and with a single blow sent it through his heart, and he almost instantly expired.

DEAN, THE MURDERER.—The Lancaster Herald and Examiner of the 26th ult., says:

"Constable Hughes received last evening a requisition from the Governor of Ohio for Thomas Dean, alias Henry Thomas, who was confined in jail here on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Edwards, of Ross county, Ohio, last November. There is no doubt that this is the person for whom the reward was offered, and he is to be taken to Ross county for trial.

A reward of \$1,000 had been offered by the Governor of Ohio for the arrest of Dean, and \$900 by others; making a total of nineteen hundred dollars!"

When we hear a man boasting of his "love for the dear people," we are strongly inclined to suspect him for a love of the dear people's offices. It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" "Yes, your reverence, and the neagers too."

ANYTHING ELSE?—They are making very superior glass paper in Pittsburg, Pa. We expect to sleep in wooden sheets some of these enlightened days.—Exchange Paper.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

THEIR POLICY COMPARED.

The Editor of the United States Gazette in noticing a statement from the late English work, which applies the commercial enterprise exhibited by Americans in foreign ports in securing advantages over Englishmen, makes the following remarks to show the true secret of the success of New Englanders. The comparison of the internal policy of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania is most striking, and shows how much Pennsylvania has lost and is losing by the narrow and ignorant conclusions of the wretched party which has her interests in keeping. Truly Pennsylvania has been well called "a blind giant!" "Here," says the Gazette, "we have the secret of the universal Yankee success. The habit of united action exists among them to an extent unknown elsewhere. Every man on board of a whaler is personally interested in the success of the voyage, and the consequence is that they have driven all the rest of the world out of the oil trade.—Almost all the packets out of New York are owned by them in shares, and every man that has any management is a part proprietor. Hence their success. The factories of New England are divided into shares, and those shares are owned by the persons who have the management and those who work in them. The man who enters as a mere operative becomes, in a little time, part owner, and his heart and soul are in the business. The consequence is that they are driving the great capitalists of Europe, who have about them none but persons who receive wages only, and cannot hope to become owners, out of the markets of the world. The banks are all small. They are owned by hundreds of small capitalists, and are managed by the owners, who are not forced to send their capital abroad to be invested in some great bank, giving proxies to cashiers and presidents to act for them. Hence their success. Every thing is done in New England, generally, but more particularly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to foster this habit of union, to which they are always so greatly indebted. Men are allowed to trade with each other in such manner as they deem most advantageous, and when they desire to associate themselves together to trade upon the basis of a joint capital, which capital alone shall be responsible for the engagements of the association, they obtain charters, which are granted almost as freely as they could be obtained under a general law of incorporation. There is, consequently, no monopoly.

Pennsylvania is, on the contrary, the favored land of monopolies. We make banks of two, five or thirty-five millions capital, while refusing to the inhabitants of prosperous counties the privilege of making those twenty, fifty, or one hundred thousand dollars capital. We prevent the owners of that capital from associating for the purpose of managing it themselves, and thus compel them to send it to a distance, accompanied by proxies, to enable others to manage it for them, and then we pass laws to forbid the use of proxies, in the hope that by such miserable interference to prevent mismanagement. We forbid people from associating for the purpose of manufacturing, and then are surprised that our manufacturers cannot compete with those of New England, most of whom are directly interested in the establishments in which they are employed.—We load on restrictions and liabilities, and then wonder that this machine will not work, while the people of New England remove restrictions, under the impression that men will always take best care of their interests when left free to think and act for themselves. The action of New England is strictly democratic, and tends to make every workman an owner. That of Pennsylvania is worthy of those countries in which democracy is unknown, and where it is deemed best that the rich should become richer and the poor poorer. It approaches nearly that of England, whose policy it is that banks and factories should always be owned by wealthy men.

Pennsylvania did once make a step in advance when she passed the act for the formation of limited partnerships, the success of which has been complete. It has proved that men were not likely to run wild when emancipated from restrictions. It is, however, but a poor apology for a general act of incorporation, and it is so deemed by some of the ablest men in France, from which country we borrowed it. It might have been hoped that further progress would be made, but our present legislators are half a century behind the legislature that passed that law.

PRICES.—Mr. Greely, in a letter from Washington to the New York Tribune, says:

"I have a transcript of some of the bills paid by N. Nully, late Clerk of the House, to James F. Secor, and others, of New York for stationary for Congress. The charges are atrocious. Quills at \$40 per thousand; sperm candles at 48 cents per pound; flat cap paper at \$3 per ream, (several hundred reams), and then \$50 for cutting news two hundred reams of it. (Whoever heard of the kind!) Cartridge paper at \$3 (75, and medium at \$6 30, for an array of hard prices, such as I never saw before. If Mac buys for himself as he does for Congress, no wonder he is used up."

Quills \$40 per thousand!!! Whew! That's plucking the goose to some purpose.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY.—The \$475, and the gold watch lost by Mr. Graham, at the late fire in New York, were recovered from the ruins. Nearly all the money was uninjured, on a few of the outside notes being scorched. The watch was utterly useless, being broken to pieces.

There is something in being President besides having offices to dispense. The Louisville Journal says that Mr. Polk during his stay at Cincinnati, was charged at the rate of eight dollars an hour for his room.

REMARKABLE.—A pedlar, wishing to recommend his razors to the gaping crowd, thus addresses them:

"Gentlemen, the razors I hold in my hand were made in a cave, by the light of a diamond, in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. They can cut as quick as thought, and as bright as the morning star. Lay them under your pillow at night, and you will find yourself clean shaved in the morning."

The next U. S. Senate.

On the 21st ult., the Senate of Virginia, by a vote 16 to 14, indefinitely postponed the resolution from the House of Delegates providing for a joint meeting to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Rives. The reason for this revolutionary proceeding is to be found in the fact that the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot. In the same way and for the same reason the Locofoco Senate of Indiana have recently prevented an election for U. S. Senator from that State. Besides these two vacancies, the Legislature of Tennessee does not meet until next December, when Mr. Foster's place will not be filled until then. Of the remaining forty-nine members twenty-five are Locofocos and twenty-four Whigs, as follows:—

- Locofoco. Geo. Evans, Maine. J. Fairfield, Maine. L. Woodbury, N. H. Daniel Webster, do. C. G. Atherton, do. John M. Niles, Ct. John A. Dix, N. Y. D. S. Dickinson, do. James Buchanan, Penz. Daniel Sturgeon, do. W. H. Haywood, N. C. D. E. Huger, S. C. Geo. N. Duffie, do. W. C. Calhoun, Ga. W. T. Colquitt, do. D. H. Colquitt, Ala. A. P. Bagby, do. William S. Archer, Vir. R. J. Walker, Mass. W. P. Mangum, N. C. Jesse Spight, do. John M. Berrien, Ga. William Allen, Ohio. Alex. Barrow, Ia. D. R. Atchison, Mo. Henry Johnson, do. T. H. Benton, do. James Semple, Ill. Sidney Breece, do. J. T. Crittenden, do. Chester Ashley, Ark. Thomas Corwin, Ohio. A. H. Sevier, do. W. Woodbridge, Mo. E. A. Hannegan, Ia. Lewis Cass, Mich. 25 Locofoco.

Thanks, therefore, to the disorganizing proceedings of the Locofocos in Virginia and Indiana, Mr. Polk will start with a majority in the United States Senate. But a majority so obtained cannot be enduring.—N. Y. Tribune.

Polk's Cabinet, and the Office Hunters.

Judging from the letters written from Washington, we might suppose that the entire attention of the Cabinet party is directed to the formation of a Cabinet for President Polk, and a distribution of the offices. They all agree in representing Washington as over-run with office hunters, high and low. The Whigs of course care little about it, as they are in no way burthened with the responsibility, of so dealing out a given number of fat places, to satisfy fifty times as many hungry applicants.—All the fault finding appears to be confined to the Locofocos, who are very justly alarmed for the safety and harmony of their party. The desperation of the office seekers may be estimated by the following scrap which we clip from a Locofoco paper:

"Jesse Dow, Esq., the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, at Washington, received an application from some man for an office. On being refused, the applicant honored Mr. Dow with a written challenge to fight a duel. He was taken into custody, but again discharged, promising to behave himself better in future."

As regards the Cabinet, our whole paper would scarcely contain the rumors that are afloat. Each of the many factions of the party which elected Mr. Polk lays in a claim for a portion of the honors; while some of them are disposed to be exclusive.—Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania are urging him strongly for a place in the Cabinet, to strengthen his claims and chances for the succession to the Presidency. But they meet with formidable opposition in the pretensions of Mr. Dallas, which are to be promoted, it seems by breaking down Mr. Buchanan. It is said that Mr. Dallas "prefers that Mr. Walker should be Secretary of State, and Mr. Walker will feel very indignant if he is disappointed in getting this nomination." New York Locofocoism is divided between the Wright-Van Buren interest, and their antagonists, and whatever may be done for one section of the party will pretty certainly displease the other. Mr. Calhoun is strong with a portion of the South, and it is generally conceded that he is to retain his place for a few months, unless he can be ousted by some trick of the enemies, who are not scarce or remarkably quiet since the election. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"Your readers will doubtless remember the division caused by a certain lady, the wife of one of Jackson's Cabinet, among the party. The old one has been probed and opened anew, and the quarrel between Mr. Calhoun and Old Hickory is attested to be revived between Mr. Calhoun and Young Hickory. It is said that Mr. Polk is advised to get rid of Mr. Calhoun, because if he retains his office, it will be said that his great abilities will monopolize the glory of Polk's administration, being a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself."

Spots on the Sun.

The Boston Journal says:—"A dark spot of uncommon magnitude is now visible on the disc of the sun. It is more than ten thousand miles in diameter, and its area is greater than that of the Pacific ocean. This spot was first observed on the 13th ult., near the eastern limb of the sun, and a little above his equatorial diameter. It has now advanced nearly to the centre of the disc, and will occupy seven or eight days more in passing across to the western limb where it will disappear. It cannot be seen without difficulty by the naked eye, but it is shown distinctly with a telescope eight or ten inches in length. I making observations related to the sun, the eye should be carefully protected by means of colored glass, or a piece of window glass rendered quite dark by the smoke of a lamp.

Besides the principal spot now visible on the sun's disc, there are five others of sufficient dimensions to be seen with a 52 inch achromatic telescope.

The sun has not been entirely free from spots for several weeks. On the 31st of January, fifteen were counted, though most of them were comparatively small.

The theory most generally adopted by Astronomers in regard to these spots, that they are portions of the solid and oblate mass of the sun, seen through openings in the luminous atmosphere or phosphorescent clouds with which that body is surrounded.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—Sir B. R., an Irish Knight, was married to the daughter of Lord C., a connection of which he was very proud. Boasting of this union one day to a female friend, he observed that "his lordship had paid him the highest compliment in his power. He had seven daughters," said he, "and he gave me the oldest, and he told me, too, that if he had any older I should have her."

A MAYOR AT LAST.—The eighth trial for the election of a Mayor of the city of Boston took place on Friday, the 21st ult., and resulted in the election of THOMAS H. DAVIS, the Native American candidate. Davis had 4862 votes—Parker (Whig) 4376. Scattering 323. The Locos run no candidate.