



Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1845.

See first and fourth pages for interesting reading matter. The great length of the Court reports, together with the proceedings of meetings recently held, exclude almost all news from our inside form.

There was almost a total eclipse of the moon on Thursday evening last. The sky being unclouded, this natural phenomenon was visible during the whole time of its continuance.

The Trial of McCafferty.

The trial is over—McCafferty has been convicted—the public are at rest, and justice, we doubt not, has been done. The prosecution was conducted by Dept. Atty. General Cresswell, assisted by Sam'l. Calvin, Esq. The prisoner was defended by Major T. P. Campbell and Gen. Wilson. The defence relied upon was habitual intoxication of the prisoner, and consequently a mental derangement sufficient to repel the presumption of malice or deliberation. This position was argued by Mr. Campbell with great power and eloquence; he took a new and startling view of intemperance, its consequences and effects on the human mind. True, his argument was rather in the face of well settled law, but still there was much in it to admire: there was its zeal—its ingenuity—its eloquence, and its unquestioned ability; and more than that, it was made in behalf of an unfortunate man on the threshold of the other world. It was an able effort and one that fully sustained his rising reputation. Mr. Wilson followed in a speech of some two hours, characterized by his usual ability.

Mr. Calvin closed for the prosecution, and it was evident, before he proceeded far, that he was going to make sad havoc of the arguments for the defence. The tower built around the unfortunate prisoner by his counsel, that seemed to be one of strength and beauty when they left it, began to betray its weakness. It shook and staggered like a drunken man, before the powerful reasoning and searching scrutiny of Mr. Calvin. He proceeded like a master of his subject, encountering and exposing fallacy with learning and logic; and characterizing the deed of blood with the burning eloquence of the loftiest invective. The defence seemed to have retired, its last battlement gone and its last citadel taken. On closing this hasty article we have but a word to say—it is this: The end of this convicted and sentenced man should be an awful warning to the first step in crime, not knowing how soon it may end in disgrace and death.

The Railroad Meeting.

On Wednesday evening was an interesting and spirited affair and numerously attended. The address of Isaac Fisher, Esq., evinced a thorough knowledge of the efficacy of the desired route to develop the resources of our State, and of the capacity of the proposed route to supersede any other in the transportation of passengers and merchandise between the East and West, whether cheapness, speed or pleasure be the criterion. The eloquent gentleman, touched upon a variety of subjects having reference to the object of the meeting; but which our limits will not allow us to notice. One portion of his argument we must however take notice of, as it is a subject not only of State but national importance. We allude to the improvement of the Ohio River. Mr. Fisher expressed his astonishment and indignation at the apathy of Pennsylvania and other States lying on and to the west and north-west of the Ohio, in not urging long ago upon Congress their claims to this improvement. It is a subject upon which the eastern States are also deeply interested, and will undoubtedly meet their hearty concurrence, with, it may be, the exception of New York. The outlay of one or two millions of dollars will readily suffice to make this river navigable from Pittsburg to its mouth all the year round, with the exception of a month or six weeks at mid-winter. It is of momentous importance to more than half of the States of the Union, and it is a matter of great surprise that it has not been demanded as a right, whilst it is still more strange that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has done nothing to forward it. Mr. F. concluded with some statistical remarks and stating his preference for the route by the valley of the Juniata.

The Railroad Meeting.

Gen. Wilson responded to a call, in some pertinent and able remarks in favor of the measure, and his practical knowledge on the subject of public improvements gave great weight to the statistics adduced by him in favor of the Juniata Valley Route. The Committee, through Mr. Stewart, their chairman, having then reported a preamble and resolutions, a spirited debate sprang up upon the subject of adopting one of the resolutions, in regard to granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, in which Messrs. J. K. Henderson, Esq., Gen. Wilson, Gen. Green, D. Blair, Esq., John Porter, Col. Baker, A. W. Benedict, Esq., Jonathan M'Williams, and the Chairman participated. This debate was able and interesting, and after the withdrawal of the resolution to which exception was taken, the remaining resolutions and preamble were unanimously adopted. A number of delegates were then appointed to the Railroad Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 2nd Monday of January next, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, every one fully sensible of the vital importance of the proposed measure, and determined to aid in its accomplishment. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will charter a company immediately on their organization, and the work be at once commenced.

Reported for the "Huntingdon Journal." Court of Oyer and Terminer. TRIAL OF JAS. MCCAFFERTY, FOR THE Murder of David Hassler.

The prisoner was arraigned at August sessions, when he pleaded not guilty to the indictment. On account of the sickness of one of his counsel, the trial was postponed until the November term. On the 11th inst. the following jury was empanelled and sworn, namely: Peter Myers, Peter Burket, Solomon Hamer, Jacob G. Huyett, Michael Grazer, Alex. L. Holliday, George Wilson, William Stevens, George Köpp, Isaac Snyder, David Burket, and Jacob Snowberger. Sixty jurors had been summoned to the Court, 49 of whom appeared. Out of the regular panel 10 were suffered to be sworn, and talemens were then called from the by-standers, by the Sheriff, and thus the latter two gentlemen got upon the jury. 32 were challenged for cause, having formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner—16 were challenged peremptorily—and 2 of the talemens called did not appear.

On the part of the Commonwealth 16 witnesses were called and examined of whose testimony we give the following synopsis. Martin O'Brien testified that he and Henry Lantz and David Hassler met James McCafferty on the turnpike below Mill Creek, while going to their work, on the morning of the 17th July last, about sun rise. McCafferty had a jug with him, and they plucked him about the jug. Lantz said he smelled liquor—the rest laughed—Hassler laughed. The witness did not laugh, and afterwards McCafferty called him to himself and gave him a drink—said nothing. About 8 o'clock, A. M., he came to O'Brien on the mountain, where he was chopping—got to talking about how they plucked him about the jug—swore—and said he would be revenged of some of them—appeared to be mad.

In the forenoon of the 17th July last (the day on which the murder was perpetrated) McCafferty was seen on the towing path opposite the "Red House," talking to one of Thomas Patterson's little boys, who was on the berm-bank. He commenced talking to the boy, and asked him why he was not out harvesting. The boy told him no person came for him. He then told the boy if he had his gun along with him he would shoot one of his legs off. Afterwards he said he would shoot some body about the Red House that day, or he would burn the house down over their heads. These facts were sworn to by Miss Catharine Buchammer and Mrs. Harriet Helsel, who were on the Lerm bank or in the yard of the Red House at the time spoken of.

At about 2 o'clock of the same day McCafferty came up the turnpike to the Red House, where Thomas Patterson was sitting on his door step, with an axe which he had got dressed that day, picking the scales off with his pocket knife. He came walking up and when close to Mr. Patterson drew his gun on him—the muzzle being about two feet from the breast of the latter. Mr. Patterson said, "Jim, what in the name of God do you mean? Do you intend to shoot me?" McCafferty replied, "I intend to shoot some of you sons—bitches about the house here, or chase you all off." Patterson then raised to his feet—McCafferty cocked the gun—Patterson stepped down—McCafferty stepped back, setting his foot into mud and slipped—he snapped, the cap burst, and the load remained in the gun—when he snapped the gun Patterson jumped under it. McCafferty then felt in his pocket as if feeling for another cap—then began to laugh and talk and offered to shake hands with Mr. Patterson, and said he had no spite or grudge at him. Mr. Patterson put his hand in his pocket, pulled out his money, and paid McCafferty five cents which he owed him for fish. He did not want to take it at first—but took it when offered to him a second time. Mrs. Hassler, the wife of the deceased and daughter of Mr. Patterson, then told her father to ask McCafferty if he would take coffee for what Hassler owed him. Mr. Patterson asked him, and he said if they would tie up the coffee he would take it. It was tied up for him, a pound and a half or two pounds. He took it, said he would go to Buchanan's and get it weighed, and if it did not hold out he would raise hell there that evening. Mr. Patterson told him to get it weighed and if it did not hold out he would pay him the balance himself rather than have a fuss about it. McCafferty walked off muttering, saying the next time he loaded his gun it would go off. These facts were testified to by Thomas Patterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Buchammer and her daughter Catharine.

On the evening of the same day, about an hour before sundown, McCafferty was seen at his house or shanty, on the opposite side of the river from the Red House, by Gabriel Lucas, Andrew Comfer, and Levi Wright. McCafferty told them he had been over at the Red House, "and the d—d rascals living there are going away and won't pay me my fish money." He went into his shanty and then came out with a jug and offered them a drink. He told them he was going over to the Red House and would shoot some one, and that if his gun had gone off he would have shot old Patterson through. He told Mr. Lucas that he had brought a skiff over—there it was, and if he would give him two plugs of tobacco he might have it—if he would not give that he would break it up and cover his shanty with it. The hind end of the skiff was broken. About half an hour later William M'Callister and Anthony Collobine saw McCafferty going from Mr. Sturk's in company with his wife towards his own home. He had a gun on his shoulder. Sturk is his father-in-law. They caught up with him at his shanty. He told them also that he had been at the Red House—said that there was a little movement going on there—that one man there owed him 4 pounds of coffee and another 7 pounds of bacon—said that he had got some of the coffee. He showed them his musket and asked if he was not well armed about his little building. He said he was going over to the Red House again, one man owed him a pound and a half of coffee and if he did not get it and they would serve him as they did that day, he would shoot a man.

Next McCafferty was seen upon the towing

path about sundown that evening, opposite the Red House. Sturk was along with him. David Hassler was in his garden, watering his cabbage and vines. He asked McCafferty who broke their skiff. McCafferty said, "I broke it and I will break every skiff you land on our side of the river and send it to hell," or something to that effect. Hassler asked him why he had broken it. McCafferty said he was coming over there and would tell him what it was done for. McCafferty and Sturk were going down the towing path, and got out of hearing distance. Jacob Cutler, Martin O'Brien, Henry Lantz, and Thomas Patterson were witnesses to the above interview and conversation.

Now we come to the last act of this horrible tragedy. McCafferty had passed down on the towing path—crossed the canal under the Mill Creek aqueduct, and is now coming up the turnpike. The scene is before the Red House and the time evening twilight. Hassler is chopping at his woodpile in the yard. McCafferty calls to him, "You big man with the white shirt on, come out here!"—"Come out you man with the white shirt, and I will talk to you now!" Hassler lays down his axe and is about going out. Mrs. Buchammer warns him not to go—tells him McCafferty has a gun and he may injure him. He tells her he will go out and see what he wants—he will talk to him, perhaps he can please him—and he goes. He hears an awful oath—"By the thundering Jesus, I'll shoot you!" He says I hope not—and puts one foot upon the turnpike. McCafferty now raises his gun—takes aim. Hassler turns half around, still advancing. McCafferty fires. Hassler jumps up eighteen inches from the ground and falls upon his face in the public highway. Now burst forth the screams and the lamentations of those whose eyes and ears have thus been outraged. A scene of confusion and consternation follows. The vengeful monster throws his gun upon his shoulder—looks upon his victim for a moment or two, and then walks off with as much indifference as though he had felled a brute to the earth. He is pursued—runs and is overtaken at the tavern near the scene of the massacre, where he is arrested and brought back to the Red House. As they carry the bleeding, dying victim past him he says "McCafferty, you have shot me." The demon replies, "I don't care a d—n." Hassler is laid upon a bed of pain, where he languishes for 24 hours and 20 minutes, when he closes his eyes upon his wife and his child and all the world—death ends his bodily sufferings and he steps from time into eternity! This bloody act was witnessed by William Cupples, John Buchammer, Harriet Helsel, Catharine Buchammer, Jacob Cutler, Thomas Patterson and Elizabeth Buchammer.

Dr. Swoope of Huntingdon and Chesnutwood of Mill Creek attended Hassler; and they testified in substance as follows: Found him laboring under the effects of a gun-shot wound, suffering most excruciating pain and agony—as much as he could endure. He desired some anodyne to relieve his pain—they gave him a large dose of laudanum.—They then proceeded to examine the wound—it was in the upper part of the left arm, near the shoulder joint—probed it to as great an extent as they could to see where the ball was lodged—found the arm fractured about three inches below the wound—failed in finding the ball—gave up further search, believing the ball to have sunk in the body. The existing symptoms induced them to believe that the ball had penetrated the stomach or bowels, as the patient complained of all the pain in that region. He seemed perfectly rational. The physicians directed what treatment should be pursued, and left him. Dr. Chesnutwood went to see him the next morning, and found him still in excruciating pain—went to see him three or four times during the day. The next night, they made a post-mortem examination. They made an incision in the left arm, dilated the wound, and carried the section downwards—not finding the ball there, they proceeded to examine the chest. After the chest was opened they found that the ball had entered between the second and third ribs, penetrated the superior part of the left lobe of the lungs. Upon further examination and removal of blood, they found that the ball had penetrated the spine. They removed two of the vertebrae (joints of the back) and found the ball in the cavity of the spinal column, in the spinal marrow. They testified that the deceased was a very healthy, muscular man, from all appearance; and that his death was caused by the gun-shot wound—the wound in the lungs or in the spine either, being sufficient to have caused death.

On the part of the prisoner they examined but four witnesses—three of them testifying merely to the temperate habits of the prisoner, but the fourth one, Jacob Prior, went it strongly, roughly, and awfully—swearing that he stood on the brow of the hill near Buchanan's tavern—210 or 25 yards from where McCafferty and Hassler were—that he saw Hassler and some men come out; heard some one of them say, "Run under him, God d—n him, catch him!"—that Hassler came up to him—that McCafferty had his gun on his shoulder—took it down and punched Hassler off with it—the Hassler was stooping down, and as he raised McCafferty fired. In the cross-examination he contradicted himself several times—said McCafferty did not tell him at the jail not to forget him at his trial—and the witness denied that he told McCafferty he could help him much. His testimony as to the encounter on the turnpike was successfully rebutted by the other witnesses who were near the spot where the murder was committed.—Several witnesses proved that Prior's character for truth is bad in his neighborhood.

Andrew Comfer was recalled on the part of the prosecution, and testified that he was at the jail with Prior, to see McCafferty, where the flowing conversation was had. Jake says to him, "You think they'll hang you, Jim?" "Oh no," says Jim, "I don't think they will—they can't more than take me across the mountain awhile." Then Jim says, "remember me, Jake, when you're hanged." Jake said, "I will." Jim said, "I think you can do me a great deal of good. Jake replied, "I would remember him, and said he thought he could clear him."

Pro. Atty, John Cresswell commenced the argument for the Commonwealth. He was followed by Thomas P. Campbell and A. P. Wilson, Esqrs.

for the prisoner. And Samuel Calvin, Esq., closed on the part of the prosecution. Much ability, learning, and zeal was manifested by the counsel on both sides. We are sorry that our limits prevent us from giving a synopsis of the speeches; and we say the same of the able charge of the Court to the jury.

The jury retired and were absent about an hour when they returned with a verdict of Guilty of murder of the first degree.

The trial commenced on Tuesday afternoon and terminated late on Friday night. The first half day was consumed in empanelling a jury, and Thursday afternoon and Friday in the speeches of the lawyers, and the charge of the Court.

On Saturday afternoon sentence of death was pronounced upon the prisoner, James McCafferty. The Sentence pronounced by his Honor Judge Wilson was greatly affecting; and caused a profusion of tears in the Court House.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

After a patient hearing, the jury selected to investigate the charge brought against you for the murder of David Hassler, have decided that the act of the 17th of July last by which you deprived him of life, is murder of the first degree. The counsel who conducted your defence have performed their whole duty with care and ability; but their exertions in your behalf could not prevail against evidence which precluded the slightest doubt of your guilt. Your counsel urged upon the jury that your offence was less than murder of the first degree—the facts and circumstances under which you committed the deed would not admit of such amelioration.

From the evidence given on your trial it is manifest that to a long indulgence and too frequent use of strong drink is to be attributed your throwing away your life, and even periling your soul.

We do not intend to dwell on the terrible details of your offence; but in discharge of our duty point out to you the fearful position you now occupy.

The act by which you deprived David Hassler of life is the only crime punishable with death in Pennsylvania, and in consequence of it you will shortly know the day and hour when your earthly existence must terminate. To die without previous reconciliation with your God, at whose bar you must stand as your final judge, will be death forever. You are then to answer not only for the offence of shedding the blood of a fellow creature, for which the laws of your country require your life, but for all the sins of your earthly existence: for the punishment of which you will be sentenced to everlasting misery where your suffering will be wretched beyond description. Such is the inevitable fate of fallen men who die impenitent. The justice of God demands it. During your few remaining days on earth, pious men and teachers of the gospel will be permitted and are requested to visit you. We earnestly enjoin on you to give an attentive ear to their instructions. The gospel which they will explain to you presents the only secure basis on which to rear your hopes for eternity.

It teaches you that God who is good as well as just, has devised a plan by which he can exercise his goodness towards fallen man without doing violence to his justice. To use its own language, than which none could be more expressive, it shows us how "God can be just and yet the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus." We entreat you then to pause and reflect on the fearful consequences of your earthly deeds—certain and overwhelming destruction lies at a short distance before you—and a few more days without repenting and embracing the salvation offered in the gospel, must land you, to remain forever, in a world of woe. We again entreat you to take instruction from pious men; engage earnestly in the work they shall direct, for with you the day of salvation must soon pass away and the night soon set in in which no man can work. A pardon from the Executive you must not expect—we see nothing in your case to induce a belief that the power vested in that officer will be exercised to stay the hand that the law has designated for the solemn duty of executing this dreadful sentence which it becomes our painful task to declare—

That you now be taken hence to the prison of this county of Huntingdon, and from thence to the proper place of execution, upon such day as may be assigned by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and be there hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The following cases came before the Court at the November Sessions, last week, and were disposed of as therein stated. All the judges present.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Africa. This was an indictment found at April Sessions last for obstructing the Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Pittsburg road, in Henderson township at and near the stone quarry below Huntingdon, on and previous to the first of April last. "True Bill."—Plea, not guilty. The jury found the defendant guilty, and his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, which is yet pending.

Com'th vs. Dennis Clark and John Clark.—Indictment for Tippling House. The bill which was found at August Sessions charged the defendants with keeping a tippling house in Gaysport, on and previous to the first day of May, 1845. The defendants severally plead not guilty. Verdict, not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Joseph Tidwiler. Indictment for keeping a Tippling House. "True Bill."—Plea, not guilty. The jury found the defendant guilty, and his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, which is yet pending.

Com'th vs. Christian Kellerman and Henry Kreider. Supervisors of Snyder township, for Neglect of Duty, in not opening a State Road. "True Bill."—Plea, not guilty. Verdict, guilty. The defendants counsel moved for a new trial, which motion is still pending.

Com'th vs. Patrick Lang. Indictment for Assault and Battery on Elizabeth Teator, in Hopewell township. "True Bill." Continued.

Com'th vs. Joseph Stewart. Indictment for Obstructing Highway &c. "True Bill." Continued.

Com'th vs. Jacob Snowberger, Frederick Snowberger and William Marsden. Indictment for Assault and Battery on Andrew Hilliker, in Huston township, on the 27th of October last. "True Bill." Verdict, guilty. Sentence, that the defendants each pay a fine of fifty cents and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Jacob Shenefelt, Jacob Snowberger and Frederick Snowberger. Indictment for Malicious Mischief. "True Bill." Verdict, guilty. Sentence, that the defendants each pay a fine of fifty cents, and the costs of prosecution.

RAIL ROAD COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon county convened at the Court House in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst.

On motion of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., the meeting was organized by appointing JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., of Huntingdon, President; and JOHN PORTER, Esq., of Alexandria; DAVID SNARE, Esq., of Huntingdon; WILLIAM HIRST, Esq., of Barre; DANIEL MASSEY, Esq., of Barre; Hon. JOSEPH ADAMS, of Williamsburg, and ALEXANDER STEEL, of West, Vice Presidents. William H. Peightal, J. W. Brewer, and John P. McCahan, Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., Gen. S. Miles Green, Jas. Wilson, Esq.; D. Blair, Esq.; J. K. Henderson, Esq., John S. Isett, Andrew Neff, William Myton, Jacob Garrett, Thomas Bell, Elias Baker, Maj. William Moore, Mordecai Massey, John Harper, Thomas Fisher, Esq., Samuel Coen, James Clark; Thomas P. Campbell, Esq.; Robert Alexander, and Haze Hamilton.

During the absence of the Committee, Isaac Fisher, Esq. and Gen. A. P. Wilson, were called upon and addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth in sound and lucid argument, the necessity of a continuous line of railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the great advantages which the valley of the Juniata presents over all others, for constructing such road through it.

The Committee, through their Chairman, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some little discussion, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The interest of Pennsylvania as a State, and her citizens as individuals, requires that there should be a more direct, quick and convenient means of communication between the eastern cities and the great valley of the Mississippi; so that the products of the one may be conveyed to the other with more despatch and less expense; and that the travelling public may be furnished with a shorter, better, and speedier route than they now have, thereby giving them an opportunity to scatter their dollars among the hardy, industrious, and peace-loving sons of this great Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is the Keystone which binds together the eastern and western parts of the great federal arch; that by reference to the map of the United States it will be perceived, that the shortest route is through it, from all the great commercial cities in the east, N. York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to any point on the Ohio river; and that by means of a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the traveller can start from Boston, the cradle of liberty, and be carried by steam to the frontiers of civilization.

Resolved, That all travellers from directly west of this State, as well as all those in the south-west, would go by this railroad to the city of New York itself, in preference to going by the lakes and thence by the New York railroad to Albany; and if Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston was their destination, the whole travelling public of the entire west would pour along the Pennsylvania railroad.

Resolved, That being the best and most direct travelling route, it would be the best, shortest and most direct route for the transportation of merchandise, from one part of the Union to the other.

Resolved, That with a communication such as this would be, directly through the interior of the State, all private and public interests would be enhanced; our mountains would melt into gold and silver; our valleys would bloom and brighten under the influence of industry and thrift; every pulsation in this great artery of the body politic, would send a throb of prosperity into every part of the Commonwealth; and in a few years, forty millions of debt will be but a light load for the great state of Pennsylvania to carry.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Huntingdon county, are in favor of the Juniata route, as being the shortest and most direct of any other, and the least expensive to make.

Resolved, That with this communication, the farmer of Huntingdon county, can send off a load of wheat, and in three days have the money for it.

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to charter a company to construct the said railroad.

Resolved, That the following persons are appointed delegates to represent this county in the General Rail Road Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the Second Monday of January next, and that our Senator and Representatives be also requested to attend that Convention as delegates. Isaac Fisher, Esq., Gen. A. P. Wilson, Gen. S. Miles Green, John Williamson, Esq., J. K. Henderson, Esq., Col. Elias Baker, John Porter, Esq., Samuel Calvin, Esq., Jonathan Briggs, John S. Isett, Col. H. E. Betts, Daniel Massey, Thos. M'Name, Jonathan M'Williams, Esq., Jonathan Linn.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of this county. [Signed by the officers.]

SLAVERS' PICTORIAL MAGAZINE.—The November and December Numbers of this work have just come to hand. They conclude the volume.—The object of this beautiful and useful family work, is to give the public subjects, scenes, places, and persons, of our own and other lands. The first volume, now completed, comes up to the promises of the Prospectus, and its contents are a rich treat, to the lovers of entertaining and useful matter.—The reading matter, descriptive of the Plates, is written with ability; and from the Prospectus of the next volume, and the great variety of interesting articles promised, it cannot fail to be a valuable addition to every family library.

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.—The Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, was entered some time ago by burglars, who stole therefrom a clock that had been purchased and put in the building a short time previous.

HOGS.—The Chillicothe Metropolis says, "It is now generally conceded that the ruling price for hogs in this market, during the present season will be four dollars per hundred." At Altoon and St. Louis, pork is worth \$3 to \$3.50 and beef 2.50.—The Quincy Whig says "We are inclined to think that the article this fall and winter will command prices satisfactory to the farmers."

EDUCATION.—The Virginians are talking vigorously about improving their system of education. We hope it will not end in talk, but we have little faith in a system that contemplates raising a fund for educating the poor as a distinct class; and there are features in the organization of society in the slave states that we fear will always interpose difficulties in any system of general education that can be adopted.

A young lady at New Richmond, Ohio, in needy circumstances, has received intelligence from England, that by the death of a relative she is heir to forty thousand pounds sterling.

Massachusetts Election.

Below will be found the result of the election in Massachusetts. The turn out was small indeed. The whole number of votes for Briggs, Whig, is 47,931; for Davis, L. F., 35,839; Shaw, Native, 6,964; Sewell, Abolition, 6,960, and 1,274 scattering. Governor Briggs wants 1,105 of being elected. All the Senators elected are Whig. There are certainly nine, and possibly twelve, Whig Senators elected.

To the House of Representatives, there are 144 Whigs, 43 Democrats, and 3 Native Americans, certainly elected.

The deficiencies in the House will be supplied by popular election, the Senate and Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen by that body, so that the Whigs have it all their own way.

The Black Tariff.

The Journal of Commerce is frequently forced to confound and overthrow his free trade theories by such facts as these:

LARGE CARGO.—The ship Cornelia, which sailed a few days since for Liverpool, has on board the following cargo:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Pounds. 2,525 barrels flour, at 215 lbs. each, 542,875; 1,185 bales cotton, weighing 445,226; 493 boxes cheese, 83,040; 200,000 bush wheat, (by measure) about 1,725,000.

Ballast, 60 tons, 2,746,141; 134,400.

Making a total of 2,880,541

This is said to be the heaviest cargo ever carried from this port.

Such are the workings of a Tariff which was to destroy commerce! This is the "Black Tariff" (as it was called by the Washington Globe) that was to ruin the country! But when had we so many merchants ships afloat! When has our commerce in a more palmy state! When has cotton found a steadier market! When did we ship as much flour, pork, cheese, &c., as since the Tariff of 1842 went into operation!—Albany Journal

JAMES CLARK, has been appointed Governor of Iowa by President Polk. Eight years ago he worked at Harrisburg, in this State as a Journeyman Printer.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says—The Grand Jury has for the second time refused to indict Mackenzie for publishing or purloining the Hoyt and Butler correspondence. One of the evening papers, (the Little Star,) says bitterly but truly, it doesn't see why Mackenzie should be indicted for taking a few old letters from the Custom House, while another who stole \$200,000 from there, goes at large, and circulates in fashionable society. I suppose Mr. Butler would say this is owing to "the stated preaching of the Gospel!"

THE MARKET.—During the last three days, says the North American, there has been an active demand for flour and wheat for export to Europe, and in speculation, and prices have still further advanced. Farmers will do well to forward a portion of their grain crops to market before the closing of the canals, the prices obtained being much above those generally anticipated. Immense supplies from the West will no doubt seek the seaboard this winter and in the spring by way of New Orleans, whence it will be shipped to Europe, if required before the opening of our canals.

TO BE HUNG.—John and Aaron Long and Granville Young, who murdered Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, Ill., on the 4th of July last, while the family were attending a Sabbath School celebration, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst.

OHIO MUSTARD CROP.—The Cultivator says that not less than seventy acres of Mustard were grown in Ohio this season, which, at ten bushels per acre, will make seven hundred bushels.—it will command eight cents per pound in Philadelphia.

FORTUNE'S FOLIO.—A journeyman tailor at Boston, and a poor man, with a large family, received intelligence by the steamer Hibernia that he was entitled to a large amount of money, houses, land, plate, horses, carriages, &c., amounting to \$150,000 to \$200,000, being the effects of a rich pawnbroker, deceased, of whom he is sole heir.

GREAT VERDICT.—At the late Circuit Court held at White Plains, N. Y., Miss Conklin, a lady rising forty years of age, obtained a verdict of four thousand dollars against Mr. Addison Hill, of about the same age, for breach of promise of marriage.

EUGENE SUE, it is said, has been excommunicated from the Catholic church by the archbishop of Lyons, France, for publishing his work called the "Wandering Jew." This will only cause it to spread still further.