



Huntingdon, Tuesday, April 4, 1848

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- Alexander Ramsey, of Dauphin.
- Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia.
- Thomas E. Cochran, of York.
- Robert Iredell, of Montgomery.
- Washington Townsend, of Chester.
- John C. Kunkel, of Dauphin.
- James Fox,
- Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia city.
- Benjamin Matthias,
- George Lear, of Bucks.
- Thomas J. Watson, of Philadelphia co.
- George Erety,
- H. H. Etter, of Perry.
- Paul S. Preston, of Wayne.
- Edward C. Darlington, of Lancaster.
- David W. Patterson,
- George F. Miller, of Union.
- David Cooper, of Mifflin.
- Lot Benson, of Berks.
- William H. Seibert, of Berks.
- Joseph Paxton, of Columbia.
- George V. Lawrence, of Washington.
- John Fenlon, of Cambria.
- D. A. Finney, of Crawford.
- L. D. Wetmore, of Warren.
- John Morrison, of Allegheny.
- H. W. Patrick, of Bradford.
- Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset.
- Alexander W. Taylor, of Indiana.

There has been no change in the markets since our last.

On our first page will be found a full account of the horrible murder recently committed in Philadelphia. The supposed murderer, Langfeldt, has been fully committed for trial.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the Caledonia which we give in another column, is such as must gratify every Republican heart. The Revolution in France has been entirely successful.—A Republic, modeled after our own, has been established. Long may it stand to dispense peace, prosperity and happiness to its citizens.

The Eddy Family.

The lovers of Music in this community will be gratified to learn that this interesting musical Family, by whom they were so delightfully entertained in the early part of the winter, will again visit this place in a few days, on their way home to the "Old Bay State." The Press, of every place which they have visited, speak of their musical abilities in the highest terms.

H. K. NEFF & BRO., have just received at their new stand, next door to Livingston's Hotel, another splendid assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Ladies and Gentlemen, give the Neff's a call—you cannot fail to be pleased.

CHLOROFORM TRIUMPHANT.—This agent, so delirious when improperly administered, is none the less valuable when in skillful hands. Dr. H. Orlandy performed a most important surgical operation in McConnelstown, a few days since, which was eminently successful, mainly owing to his patient having been previously put under the influence of Chloroform, thereby procuring that quietude essential to the performance of nice and delicate operations. The Doctor has used the Chloroform in several instances, and always with the happiest results.

The Ten Regiment Bill.

The New York Courier, alluding to the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill in the Senate, says it is apparent that it is to give full scope to the Presidential patronage, by the appointment of some five hundred officers, who may never be wanted in service, but who will forthwith draw pay, and will form a battalion of electioneers for the Presidential canvass!

"We trust the House of Representatives will take order that such a bill as this, admitting such a wide scope for the abuse of patronage—and inefficient comparatively, in any event, for good—shall not obtain their sanction.

If the war is to continue with Mexico—which Heaven forbid—let the Volunteers fight the battles, who choose their own officers—and for the most part have chosen so well—or strengthen the existing regiments, but burden not the country with such a battalion, as John V. entworth describes, of old broken down politicians, in the guise of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c."

A steam boiler in the Hope Mills, Rhode Island, exploded on Tuesday last, causing the death of 15 or 20 persons.

Official Rascality and Oppression.

Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? If so, why is it that the poor laborers who toil for the Commonwealth—the great, the magnanimous and the democratic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows, should be denied their wages? No matter how needy—no matter how destitute, and no matter how hard pushed by their creditors—still the wages of these hard laboring men are withheld from them. Why is it so? Is the Commonwealth in default? Is she bankrupt? Has she repudiated? No—the fault lies not there. The disgrace of repudiation lies not yet at the door of Pennsylvania. Thanks to the good citizens, the onerous taxes are promptly and honestly paid, and the revenues of the State are constantly replenished. Why, then, are the laborers not paid? Would you believe it, honest reader, that the fault lies at the door of the knavish demagogues who manifest so much feeling for the "dear people"—the "toiling millions!" Where else can the blame be lodged? Is it not known that an adequate appropriation to defray the expenses of the repairs was made in February—nearly two months ago! Have the laborers been paid for a day's work beyond December? Unless, indeed, they sell their time and submit to be shaved to the raw by the cormorant companions and partners of the agents of the Commonwealth, who always manage to get funds from some quarter for this purpose. Such conduct is low, mean and contemptibly sinful, and should not be tolerated for a day by the Commonwealth.

Is it one of the glorious principles of democracy that is carried out thus by the agents of the State? Is it part of the democratic faith to believe that one portion of mankind are to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the remainder—that the many are to be the slaves of the few? It would seem so. Here the most stupendous labors have been performed—labors that have made the whole head sick and the whole heart faint—ever since October, during all kinds of weather, have the hands grubbed, and wheeled, and carted for the Commonwealth. Her canal has been re-constructed—boats have long been passing—the tolls are paid into her coffers, but the laborers are not paid. The agents of the Commonwealth are withholding their pay, so that speculation may enrich those whose hearts are hard enough, and whose consciences are blunted enough, to grind the faces of the poor. Such conduct is an intolerable outrage. By means of nominally high wages, these laborers have been induced to work, and they have worked on till cruelty and distress and oppression have borne them down to the dust! Is there no Moses among the democracy to declare to these miscreants that they "shall not oppress a hired servant that is poor and needy."

BALTIMORE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments made by this conference for the Huntingdon district:

- John Miller, P. E. Lewistown Station—M. Goheen. Lewistown Circuit—F. Tanyhill, J. Gruber. Huntingdon—J. A. Gere, P. Waters. Warrior's Mark—W. F. Mills, J. Pierce. Birmingham—R. Nixon. Hollidaysburg—Geo. Guyer. Williamsburg—J. McKeon, F. Gerhart. Concord—G. Stephenson, A. McClay. Shirleysburg—Jas. Stephens, Samuel Baird. Trough Creek—R. Beers, C. Graham. Bedford—W. Howe, Robert Smith. East Bedford—H. Hoffman. Frostburg—D. Trout, J. C. H. Dosh. Cumberland—Thos. Myers. Allegheny—J. H. Switzer, David Shoffer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

In addition to the foreign news published in another column, the North American of Saturday last contains the following:

CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell's resignation was positively decided upon.

Dispatches announcing his contemplated resignation were forwarded to Dublin, the intelligence appearing in the Dublin papers on Saturday, March 11.

Cabinet Councils were held in Downing street, on Saturday evening, and during the day Lord Palmerston held a conference with Mr. Bancroft, the U. S. Minister.

The Cabinet, it was understood, had under consideration important concessions to Ireland, and a considerable extension of the elective franchise in the United Kingdom was talked of.

Two of the sons of the ex-King of France, Joinville and D'Aumale, have given in their adhesion to the republic.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks that Mr. Polk will be the Locofoco candidate for President, and Gen. Scott the candidate of the Whigs.

A Legislative Scene.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 24th ult., during the discussion on the bill to extend the charter of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, the following rich scene occurred, as reported in the Daily Record:

Mr. FOX characterized the course of the Democracy on the banking system, as a shameful and infamous humbug—and he said, if the speakers of that party here would go with him during the coming Presidential campaign and urge the sentiments that had been urged here, they should be kept well, paid salaries equal to services performed, and would assist in carrying the Hero of Lundy's Lane into the Presidential chair, by 25,000 majority. He said that the democracy had falsified every principle they had advocated before the people, and would go home to deceive them again and humbug them once more.

Mr. MYERS, (Locofoco from Berks) said that he endorsed as true what the gentleman from Dauphin, (Mr. Fox,) had said. It was too true—and he hoped that the Anti-Bank men here would acknowledge the corn, by their recorded votes and wipe away the disgrace.

Mr. ZIEGLER said that the position of the gentleman from Berks, (Mr. Myers,) reminded him of the epitaph of John Hugg:

"Here lies John Hugg,
As snug as a bug in a rug."

And the position of the gentleman from Dauphin, (Mr. Fox,) of that of John Hugg:

"Here lies John Hugg,
A little snigger,
Than tother bugger."

Besides the course of the gentleman last-named, had reminded him of the thimble rigger in John Donkey:

"Now you see it; and now you don't see it; and I'll bet five dollars you can't tell where he is."

Mr. BLAIR regretted that the father of the free banking system was not here to defend it; but, in its absence, he rejoiced that its mother was here, (Mr. Pearce,) who, when it first saw light in this body, cried out in all the fervency of maternal fondness, "it is a Democratic Boy!"

Mr. PEARCE replied to the gentleman from Huntingdon, (Mr. Blair.)—He admitted that he had said the free bank bill was a Democratic Boy, and intended to have added, as compared with the other banks of this Commonwealth. He declared himself hostile to all banks. The gentleman from Huntingdon, had destroyed the free banking system, and he expressed commiseration for it; but the death had been occasioned by the same instrument with which Sampson slew the Philistines!

Mr. BLAIR said he had no doubt but gentlemen had all read "Ten Thousand a Year," by Dr. Warren. In that inimitable work is portrayed the best specimen of puppyism to be found in the English language, Tittlebat Titmouse in Parliament. He had thought that Dr. Warren had drawn on his imagination for the character, but he had done that great delineator of human passions injustice, for in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the Session of 1848, in the person and character of the member from Columbia, (Mr. Pearce,) he beheld the living likeness of Tittlebat Titmouse!

IRON AND COAL CONVENTION.

The Iron and Coal Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, was attended by delegates from most of the coal and iron regions of the State, as well as from New York, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. A series of resolutions was adopted, setting forth "that the magnitude of the coal and iron interests in Pennsylvania requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the miners and manufacturers, to save them from the result of commercial revulsions and enormous fluctuations in prices which are constantly occurring in Great Britain; and with which our legislation cannot keep pace, and that while they wholly disclaim asking any exclusive advantage or particular favor, they deem it advisable to adopt measures for collecting all the information attainable and needful for wise legislation when the proper time shall arrive, to present the whole subject anew to the consideration of our National Legislature." A variety of committees were appointed to report upon the present condition of the various departments of the iron and coal business and were specially enjoined to avoid politics.

FIRE AT HARRISBURG.—March 22, 1848.

This morning about half-past 3 o'clock, the large furnace of Ex-Governor PORTER was discovered to be on fire, and in about 2 hours all the wooden buildings attached to it were burnt to the ground. It is stated that there was no insurance on the property. The fire originated in the casting house, caused by the hot iron breaking through the casting bed, and setting fire to the frame work, before the hands were able to check it. The loss is estimated at about \$6000.

A meeting of the members of our Legislature was held at the Capital last week, at which resolutions were passed sympathizing with the Republican movement in France. Resolutions of a similar character have also been introduced into both houses of Congress.

FROM MEXICO.

The Armistice Signed.

Augusta, March 26, 1848.

The Overland Express brings New Orleans papers of the 20th inst., and an Extra Picayune, containing later news from Mexico, brought by the arrival of the steamship Massachusetts, and the Danvers from Vera Cruz. The dates are to the 12th inst.

The armistice which has been signed, provides that the American troops are not to occupy any part of the country that is not now in their possession.—The collection of taxes is also to be suspended, except upon gambling houses, liquor shops, and places of amusement. It also stipulates that when an election is to be held in any place occupied by the Americans, that the troops are to withdraw out of the limits of the town until the election is over. There are a number of other articles giving the Mexicans the entire right of Government.

Gen. Lane left the Capital on the 17th ult., and about the fourth day he arrived at Tehuacapan. Before that place was reached he received information that a thousand Mexican lancers were stationed there. They were received with a volley from escopettes, on arriving opposite the first house at the edge of the town. This was repeated from every house throughout the town, but the enemy were soon driven from their positions with considerable loss. They then collected in a body outside of the town, when they were pursued by Gen. Lane and Colonel Hays and terribly cut up.

The number of killed is estimated at one hundred Mexicans, while the loss of the Americans was only one killed and four wounded. About fifty prisoners were taken, among them was Captain Montanez and two Lieutenants. Lieut. Colonel Montanez, the father of the Captain, and bosom friend of father Jarauta, escaped.

It is rumored that Generals Pillow and Worth had been restored to their commands.

The anniversary of the debarkation of the American troops was celebrated at Vera Cruz on the 9th inst.

Some difficulty had occurred with the Ayuto of the Capital in relation to suspending the assessment of taxes for four days, till the armistice was signed. The members had all sent in their resignation to the Governor.

The Archbishop at the Capital had submitted a written protest against the heavy assessment that had been levied upon the Church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuan on the 12th. The government had granted him a passport, but it was supposed that his asking it was a mere ruse to deceive, and enable him to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The Court Martial demanded by General Worth had not been convened.

The last advices from Querataro state that the Congress was coming together very slowly. At the last meeting twenty-one members were present.

Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

We are indebted to the Pittsburg Commercial Journal for the following synopsis of the Supplement to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Charter, which has passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor:—

Sec. 1. Provides authority for the county of Allegheny, the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and the municipal authorities of Philadelphia county, to subscribe to the stock of said company—to borrow money to pay therefor, and to make provision for the payment of principal and interest of money so borrowed upon certificates of loan of not less than 100 dollars—provides for representation at elections and other meetings of the Company, by agents appointed by the Commissioners of said Counties and Municipal bodies subscribing. Any corporation or county holding ten thousand shares, shall have a Director in lieu of voting, to be elected by the constituted authorities. Twenty shares to qualify a Director. Tax on tonnage commuted to a toll of 3 mills per ton per mile.

Sec. 2. Provides for the payment of six per cent in May and November, to all shareholders, chargeable to the cost of construction, until the road is completed, and that until so completed, all profits shall be charged to cost of constructing.

Sec. 3. Allows the road to pass through all property not occupied as dwelling houses—compensation for damages.

Sec. 4. Provides the mode of assessing damages.

Sec. 5. Authorizes a change of any turnpike or public road—the expense of reconstruction to be incurred by the company.

Sec. 6 & 7. Taxation on tonnage—termination at or near Pittsburg, and connection with the Portage Rail Road.

AID AND COMFORT.—At a Locofoco convention in Arkansas a few weeks since, Col. Ben. Taylor, a leading member of that party, and a few years ago the Locofoco candidate in Kentucky for the office of Lieutenant Governor, made use of the following language:

Sometimes I have felt a little jealousy, in looking over the army-roll, to see so many Whigs upholding the stars and stripes, because I am compelled to admit that they outnumber the Democrats.

DEATH OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

New York papers announce the death of the celebrated millionaire, John Jacob Astor, of that city. He departed this life on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness. He had reached more than the allotted time to man, three score and ten, and died immensely wealthy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the STEAMER CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later From France.

The Revolution Complete.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Leitch, arrived at her wharf at Boston on the 28th ult., bringing two weeks later advices from all parts of Europe. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th, and made the passage in 15 days and 9 hours. Her advices are from London to the 11th and from Paris to the evening of the 10th.

The intelligence by the Caledonia is highly important.

The Revolution has spread throughout France.

All the Departments have joined the Republic.

Louis Philippe and the Royal Family, with Guizot, have arrived in England.

Riots have taken place in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester.

The markets are improving.

Flour has improved since the 24th February, 1s. per bbl., being now quoted at 28s. a 28s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 27 a 28s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Cotton has declined full 1c. per lb. [From Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 12.

The Revolution in France is now *au fait accompli*. The abdication of Louis Philippe—the appointment and rejection of a regency; the complete triumph of the Parisians over the Army; the establishment of a Provisional Government; the erection of a Republic; the overthrow of the House of Peers, and titles of distinction; the precipitate, abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family, with their misguided ministry to our own shores, or to other places of the Republic; the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession that the events "of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;" each teeming with some mighty occurrences, affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties.

The speculations respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden and mighty social convulsion, are various and infinite. The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters, that they must endure "till the last syllable of recorded time."

A Provisional Government has been organized, by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world, for genius, eloquence and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris, threw down their muskets, which, in the first fury of their new born zeal for liberty, they had levelled against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the Provisional Government with the full authority of the State.

As the revolution of the year 1830 was the work of the bourgeoisie, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of power with their own blood.

The question which every one asks is "Will it last?" Every man in England, and we believe elsewhere, hopes so.

Lamartine himself says in his address to foreign powers, "we desire for humanity, that peace may be preserved; we ever hope it sincerely!" Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically, even in a more enlarged sense than Lamartine. We hope that peace may be preserved both within the republic, and within the sphere of its domestic dominion.

Our sympathies, nay our interests are all intimately interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem, which these men who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character, at once to be solved. The difficult question of human labor; the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution, is the great argument to the height to which they propose to direct all their efforts.

They may cut this Gordian knot, but to unravel it by the slower and surer process of developed industry, founded on peace and security, far exceeds the ephemeral power of any Provisional Government, however absolute or well disposed. "To make a Government," said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion "requires no great prudence. Settle the seat of power—teach obedience and the work is done. But the forming a free government—that is to temper together the opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent work, requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful, and combining mind."

The French as yet are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid on peace, the French people may

erect a proud monument to consecrate, throughout all ages, the glories and liberties of a mighty and gallant people.—But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into the dust and perish.

The Provisional Government became constituted by an usurpation, or by the free choice of the mob; but however that may be, eleven members established a Supreme authority at the Hotel de Ville; Royalty and the Peerage were swept away in a few brief lines; but hunger, gaunt hunger, with one hundred thousand mouths yawning around the seat of government.

Something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. Accordingly, the gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and executed.—Formidable legions of National Guards were formed at a stipend per day; these were packed off to the frontier; the compact between the employers and employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated; accordingly the stamp duty is removed; but these and numerous decrees will not satisfy the hungry; nor does the taxation of one large class, who earn their bread by industry in the garb of a national guard, tend to carry out to its legitimate end the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity again. Already a decree has gone forth, that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its authority into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot, are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France.

It is quite clear that the good-work people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new assembly, and leaving their more or less profitable occupation, will try their hands at statesmanship.—In the meantime, Commerce is at a stand—the funds have fallen enormously.—Considerable failures are announced, and clubs are in the course of forming to advise or overawe the government.—Strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous daily; operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen, for the rivalry on the construction of railways.

The moderate politicians, the representatives of the middle classes, disappeared from the scene. Amidst the chaos of passions, interest comes with occasional instances of sublime virtue, which the state of things has engendered.

England waits with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this strange eventful history.

PARIS, Feb. 29th.—Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the U. S., accompanied by Mr. Martin and Maj. Pison, also, waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview are taken from the National of to-day:—

The Representative minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was an appropriate representative of the Union to be the first to welcome one infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment.—The step taken by the Minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the members of the Provisional Government, and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

PARIS, March 9.—Our latest advices from Paris, represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced.—The funds have fallen considerably.—On the 8th the 3 per cent. funds opened at 50f, and after having been down to 46f, closed at 47f; while the 5 per cent. opened at 85f, were down to 74f, and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation; all was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a despatch from Folkestone, stating that the French Government had stopped the payment of the Treasury bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Gen. Cavaignac from the governorship of Algeria, in order to place the War Department under his care.—It is now fixed that Gen. Lamorieiere is to be the Minister of War.

Our latest foreign news is not much in amount but is important. The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st inst., and produced a profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the Nationale, cannot be described. The Spiets metallics fell from 91 to 82. The intelligence from Italy received