



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1849

Hoover's Ink. HOOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

TERMS: The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

FISHER, McMURTRY & Co., have just received a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which are attracting a crowd of customers to the "old Locust Corner."

Major D. McMurtry, it will be seen, has opened an Officer's Saloon, in the basement of Snare's Row. The Major, being an old soldier, and passing unharmed through the Mexican war, of course can't be beat in anything which he undertakes.

County Meeting. The Whig County Committee, it will be seen, have called a County Meeting for Tuesday evening of the first week of April Court.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.—In all parts of the county our friends have done well at the Spring Election. In Brady township we are informed the Locos did not even make a show of resistance, and the whole Whig Ticket prevailed throughout.

The Packet Boats are now making their regular trips. The travelling community will be pleased to learn that all the old obliging and gentlemanly Captains—Messrs. KARNs, ELIOTT, CLEMONSON and HOOVER—are retained on the Juniata.

Removals. The office-holders and their organs are complaining that the new Administration is making removals. Well, this is to be expected; but their complaints and whining should receive no attention.

The Relief Notes. In accordance with the wishes of the People, Gov. Johnston recommended, in his annual message, that provision be made by the Legislature, for withdrawing from circulation the mutilated and defaced Relief Notes.

On Friday night 16th inst., one of the stages running on the northern route between Blairsville and Pittsburg was precipitated down a precipice nearly perpendicular, forty or fifty feet into a small creek.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, the Ward elections throughout the city, on Friday last, resulted quite favorable to the Whig cause. The friends of Taylor and Fillmore were successful in nearly every Ward in the city, while the result in the county are also highly gratifying.

Another Accident. A laboring man by the name of Kelly, employed on Paxton's section above this place, was severely injured by a premature explosion a few days since, while engaged in blowing rocks.

Appointments. WM. B. NORRIS, formerly of Millfin county, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

Political Grave. We have frequently heard it remarked that the office of Canal Commissioner was the political grave of every man who accepted it.

JOHN BANKS.

The name of Judge Banks is mentioned at Washington in connection with a Foreign Mission. Few men are as well qualified, and none more deserving of such a consideration.

The following commentary on the above, by the editor of the Butler Whig, is so entirely to our liking, that we cannot refrain from publishing it. It is true to the letter. The Whig says:—Our respected and able contemporary of the Telegraph must have been in an ironical mood when he penned the above paragraph.

By a circular from Mr. COLLAMER, the new Postmaster General, we learn that transient newspapers, (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication,) will hereafter be subject to newspaper postage only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same state, and one and a half cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one state into another.

Newspaper Postage. By a circular from Mr. COLLAMER, the new Postmaster General, we learn that transient newspapers, (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication,) will hereafter be subject to newspaper postage only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same state, and one and a half cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one state into another.

Special election in Adams County. WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., the Whig candidate, has been returned to the Legislature from Adams county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cooper, by upwards of 1800 majority, there being no organized opposition to him.

Baltimore Conference. The following are the appointments, by the Baltimore Conference for Huntingdon District: John Miller, P. E. Lewistown Station—Samuel V. Blake, Lewistown Circuit—Thomas Tanyhill, J. Gruber, Huntingdon—James Stevens, Ephraim—McCormick, Warrior's Mark—Wm. R. Mills, John S. McMurtry, Bald Eagle—F. Gearhart, Birmingham—G. Guyer, Hollidaysburg—James Sanks, Williamsburg—J. G. McKelhan, Alex. E. Maclay, Concord—Jos. N. Springler, J. H. C. Dosh, Shirelysburg—Robert Beers, David Shoaff, Trough Creek—Zane Bland, Adam Hockenberry, Bedford—Wesley Howe, P. E. Waters, East Bedford—Cambridge Graham, Cumberland—Thomas Myers, Cumberland Mission—J. W. Ewing, Frostburg—Thomas Switzer, Henry Hoffman, Alleghany—S. L. M. Conser.

Rev. JOHN A. GERR, has been appointed P. E. for Northumberland District. We learn by the Montrose Register, that Mr. James Adams, of Hartford, Susquehanna county, died on the 27th ult., aged one hundred and four years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and a volunteer in the Revolutionary war.

Stage Accident. On Friday night 16th inst., one of the stages running on the northern route between Blairsville and Pittsburg was precipitated down a precipice nearly perpendicular, forty or fifty feet into a small creek.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, the Ward elections throughout the city, on Friday last, resulted quite favorable to the Whig cause. The friends of Taylor and Fillmore were successful in nearly every Ward in the city, while the result in the county are also highly gratifying.

Another Accident. A laboring man by the name of Kelly, employed on Paxton's section above this place, was severely injured by a premature explosion a few days since, while engaged in blowing rocks.

Appointments. WM. B. NORRIS, formerly of Millfin county, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

Political Grave. We have frequently heard it remarked that the office of Canal Commissioner was the political grave of every man who accepted it.

JOHN BANKS. The name of Judge Banks is mentioned at Washington in connection with a Foreign Mission. Few men are as well qualified, and none more deserving of such a consideration.

A Flare up in the Canal Board.

The Pa. Telegraph says: Mr. Painter the new Canal Commissioner seems to take pride in making himself the tool of a set of political desperadoes who are anxious to create trouble and make difficulty whenever they can. Last week, (by previous concert, as it appears,) a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, asking of the Board of Canal Commissioners certain information respecting the debts due and money needed for the repairs of the public works, and in the evening placed in the hands of Mr. Painter, who without the knowledge of Mr. Power, took the resolution to his hotel and with the aid of the clerk and others engaged in the secret operation, manufactured a report which was sent into the House on Saturday last.

This was the first intimation that Mr. Power had of the matter; and he immediately addressed to the House the following letter, which explains the transaction. On Monday last Mr. Painter addressed another communication to the House in which he intimates a charge of falsehood against Mr. Power, and which is so personally abusive that all intercourse between them is suspended, and with it the transaction of business in the Board. Mr. Power left here this morning on a visit to Mr. Longstreth:

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 19, 1849. Hon. WM. F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. SIR—I understand that Israel Painter, a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners, has addressed to the House of Representatives a reply to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the debts due on the public works and the cost of keeping up the same for the present year.

Father Matthew Coming. In a letter from FATHER MATTHEW to M. Allen, Esq., of Pittsburgh, dated at Cork, Feb. 21, 1849, published in the Pittsburgh Gazette of Monday last, this great Apostle of Temperance says: "Now that the position of Ireland bears a brighter prospect, and that my health is sufficiently re-established, to permit me, without risk, to cross the Atlantic, I propose myself that long desired privilege in April. During the ensuing month of May, I hope for the happiness of seeing you and my other friends in Pittsburgh."

Duelling Prohibited. The New York Sun says, President Taylor and his Cabinet have decided that every officer of the Army and Navy, and every man connected with the civil service of the government, shall be removed from office if he engage in a duel.

Santa Anna. This cruel tyrant and real foe to the welfare of his country is again meddling in the affairs of Mexico. He has entered into communication with his friends, and succeeded in instituting an insurrectionary movement in his behalf, which threatens to be formidable.

Removals from Office. Col. Samuel D. Patterson, who has been succeeded as Naval Agent at Philadelphia, is the editor of the Norristown Register; and in the last number of that paper, he uses the following language. We commend it to the attention of those who have been condemning the Administration for making removals:

FREE MASONRY AMONG THE INDIANS.—Letters from California to January 20th have been received in Boston. A volunteer in Col. Fremont's expedition writes that he has been nine months a prisoner—his life having been spared and his liberty finally granted him, as he says, on account of his having been discovered by the Indians to be a free-mason, of which fraternity, it seems, many of the red men were members.

IRISH DISTRESS.—In the county of Mayo, three magistrates are receiving out-door relief for themselves and families, from the different parish unions. This fact is sufficient to show that the destitution is not confined to the peasantry. In fact, the 1500 emigrants who daily pass through Dublin on their way to America, are nearly all people who belonged to the middle classes of society. The upper classes can no more exist than the lower, and those who have money enough to leave are doing so.

JAMES BUCHANAN.—This gentleman has accepted a complimentary invitation, from the democratic members of the Legislature, to visit the seat of government. This, he says, had been his previous determination, "not only for the purpose of meeting old friends, but for the privilege of making new ones."

THE bill erecting a new county out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, to be called Lawrence, has finally passed both branches of our State Legislature.

GEORGE GRIZ, Whig, has been elected Mayor of the City of Reading by a majority of 200 votes.

Gen. Scott at Washington.

The gallant and veteran Hero of the nation who commenced his brilliant career at Lundy's Lane, is again at Washington, having been invited back to his old post by President Taylor. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of the 19th instant says: The skillful and gallant Gen. Scott is here, and looking himself again—exceedingly well—many are calling on him to pay their respects, in a sense of gratitude for the honor reflected on his country, even more, if possible, by his humanity than his valor.

It is a fact equally honorable and true as to our two most renowned Commanders, Scott and Taylor, that no two men in this country would be less apt than they to involve us in war, by any predilection for that barbarous expedient for settling national disputes. For this, far more than for their achievements, do they deserve the esteem and admiration of all good men.

When introduced, he received us very cordially, and said we were the people among whom he had been. I expressed to him the gratification the Cherokees felt that he was now President of the United States. He thanked me repeatedly, and seemed to feel deeply. I like the old man much, and heard him make a speech to the Red Skins long before he ever dreamed of the Presidency. He was sometime in command of our frontier, and was the best officer we ever had there. He is well acquainted with the border, and with many of our people, and I have great hope that he will make a good and just President.

W. P. ROSS, a delegate from the Cherokee Indians, paid a visit to Gen. Taylor a few days ago in company with a Choctaw, and in a letter thus speaks of it: "When introduced, he received us very cordially, and said we were the people among whom he had been. I expressed to him the gratification the Cherokees felt that he was now President of the United States. He thanked me repeatedly, and seemed to feel deeply. I like the old man much, and heard him make a speech to the Red Skins long before he ever dreamed of the Presidency. He was sometime in command of our frontier, and was the best officer we ever had there. He is well acquainted with the border, and with many of our people, and I have great hope that he will make a good and just President."

California Intelligence. Advices from California to the 24th December were received at Boston on Monday. The San Francisco Star of that date reports further proceedings of the people in favor of a Convention for the establishment of a Provisional Government. It would appear also by the report of a trial for murder before Judge Dimmick, Alcade of San Jose, that crime can be punished there. Three men, Davis, Campbell, and Freer, were found guilty, by a Jury, and executed according to sentence on the 18th, in presence of a large body of citizens. They confessed their guilt, and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Three other men, Cotton, Woolard and Lee, were convicted of being accessories, and sentenced to be whipped and confined one month in the stocks. C. E. Pickett, tried at Fort Sacramento, on a charge of the murder of Mr. Alderman, was acquitted.

Immigrants are still flocking into the country from all quarters, and a population of 100,000 was anticipated before the close of the present summer. The cold weather—which exceeds anything known there within fifty years—had checked the movement to the diggings, but the crews on the coast were preparing to go. As an evidence of the almost total absence of industry, it is mentioned that 100,000 bushels of wheat had rotted in the country for the want of people to gather it.

The following items are derived by the Evening Traveller from letters received in Boston: While in San Francisco, real estate had advanced five hundred per cent., within twelve months, in the Sandwich Islands it had fallen forty per cent. The latter Islands are fast becoming deserted, and it was expected that after the whaling season is over, every white man that can, will leave for California. As to the chances of obtaining the precious metal, the writer says:—Parties can easily obtain from 30 to 100 dollars per day, and some that I have seen obtained as high as 300 dollars per day.

The barque Undine and schooner Starling had sailed for Columbia River, for provisions and lumber. Provisions were very plentiful, and were receding in prices. The agent of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, Captain Stout, had been successful in negotiating with the Hudson Bay Company, for coal. From the best judgment that can be obtained, not more than \$200,000 in gold dust, independent of the Lexington's (gone to Valparaiso) has been shipped for this country. Most of the gold dust is shipped to Mazatlan and Valparaiso, exchanged for silver, &c., and carried back to London. It is thought also that but little of the gold will reach this country for some time, as much of it will be shipped to London, to be there drawn upon from this country.

A story is told of several young men of capital, who freighted a brig from the Sandwich Island, with \$10,000 in specie, with which they purchased gold dust for about \$10 the ounce—thus netting \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the operation.

GOLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Clinton County Democrat, published at Lock Haven, learns from a reliable source, that a gentleman in Sugar-valley, Clinton county, while digging a Well, came upon a vein of yellow mineral, which is heavier than lead, and has every appearance of being pure gold. A sample has been sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of testing it. Should this substance prove to be gold, fears are entertained that Clinton county would soon outstrip California in the variety of her population. The editor says, however, that he is by no means certain that the substance found is gold.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions petitioning the Pennsylvania Legislature to grant \$405,000 for putting the Portage Rail Road in complete order, in view of the completion of the great Central railroad to Hollidaysburg, by the Spring of 1850.

LARGE SHIP.—The largest packet ship in the world was launched on Saturday at New York. She is called the "Constellation," and is rated at 2000 tons burthen.

Mr. Hannegan's Appointment.

The appointment of Mr. Hannegan as Minister to Berlin, has excited a strong feeling of disapprobation, not only in Washington but elsewhere, and the development of every additional fact connected with it, seems to place it in a still more discreditable light. It is not only regarded as a gross outrage, from the manner in which it was secured, but discreditable to the country, from the unworthiness of the man to represent us properly at so important a court. It has been said in letters from Washington, that the appointment was solicited at the last moment, by some leading Whigs of the Senate, and it has been intimated in private circles that Mr. Webster was one of those Whigs. Such, however, was not the case, as the following letter from Mr. W. abundantly proves, while it throws some additional light upon the affair.—We may add here, that the appointment was, as has been stated, unanimously confirmed, sixteen Senators only being present. Others like Mr. Webster, were ignorant of the nomination having been made; and had it been known to them, it would most certainly have been rejected:—

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 10th, respecting Mr. Hannegan's appointment as Minister to Prussia. That appointment can have surprised nobody more than it surprised me. The Senate having completed all its business, as I supposed, I left the Senate chamber between six and seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th of March. I had never heard a syllable of any intention of nominating Mr. Hannegan as Minister to Prussia, or for any other office; and supposed it certain that no nomination, of any kind, would be sent to the Senate after that hour. When I heard the next day, that Mr. Hannegan had been nominated to a foreign mission, and that the nomination had been confirmed I at once contradicted it, saying that I had been in my seat every moment through the whole of the session of Saturday and Sunday night, and until broad daylight on Sunday morning, when the Senate was about breaking up, and I had heard nothing of any such nomination. I look upon the nomination, under the circumstances, as one of the most disreputable proceedings recorded in the history of the Government. I am, with much respect, Your obt. servt., DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, who succeeds Mr. Westcott, was one of the most active promoters in that State of General Taylor's election. He is, perhaps, the largest man now in the Senate, being of giant frame, very dark complexion, jet black hair, and perhaps fifty years of age. He is said to be an able man, and his intercourse with his fellow members appears to have made a very favorable impression.

Mr. Pierre Scales, of Louisiana, who succeeds Mr. Johnston, is a native of France, a democrat, and one of the ablest men in the United States, as was fully established by his former short Senatorial career, after the death of Mr. Barrow, whose unexpired term he was selected to fill. His French accent is just sufficiently masked to render his style of oratory still more attractive.

Mr. Whitcomb, formerly Commissioner of the General Land office, and more recently Governor of Indiana, who succeeds Mr. Hannegan, is not, perhaps, as eloquent a debator as the latter, though as a statesman he is perhaps his superior. He was elected by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana in preference to Mr. H., because of his more decided opposition to the extension of Slavery.

Gen. Shields of Illinois, who succeeds Judge Brees, is a gentleman of pleasing manners, though he has never been distinguished either as a lawyer or a statesman.

Mr. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who succeeds Mr. Allen, of New York, is a native of Vermont, and is said to be one of the ablest men in Ohio. From all I hear, I should suppose that he is destined to occupy almost as prominent a position in the Senate as does his distinguished colleague.

Frightful Loss of Life. On the night of Saturday, the 17th ultimo, the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas pipes. The fire was soon extinguished; but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out sixty-five persons perished. The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people, the price of admission being three pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell over one another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second black hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down by the strong, the latter only to be trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing. Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock, all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, near the theatre, were filled with the dead. They generally exhibited a placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases; one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on the way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

The National Intelligencer says:—"It is intimated to us that a rumor has been put in circulation that the Hon. Andrew Stewart, one of the Representatives in the last Congress, had been a candidate for a seat in the Cabinet, and that his claim had been set aside or rejected. We are authorized to state that the rumor is unfounded; and that, on the contrary, Mr. Stewart did, in terms, before the members of the Cabinet were designated, peremptorily decline being considered as a candidate for any office in the gift of the Administration."

The New United States Senators.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1849.

The new Senators are not all generally known to your readers. Mr. Norris of New Hampshire, who succeeds Mr. Althous, was, for several years, a member of the House of Representatives, at the other end of the Capitol, and distinguished himself there, not so much by his speech making propensity as by his attention to the duties of the Committee Room. He is about 55 years of age, a staunch Democrat, opposed to the extension of Slavery, and was in favor of the election of Cass and Butler.

Mr. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, who succeeds Mr. Niles, was distinguished in the last Congress as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and by his active efforts to secure the election of General Taylor.—Though unwilling to spare Mr. S. from the Senate of the United States, it is understood that the position of Secretary of the Home Department was tendered to him by the new President, and respectfully declined. Few more useful members than Mr. Smith are to be found in either House of Congress.

Mr. Seward, who succeeds Mr. Dix, has been so long and so favorably known to the American people, that nothing could be added by me to the stock of information which your readers already possess in regard to his political history. He typifies one of the ablest members of the Senate, but possesses the ability to sustain the position hitherto filled by a Dix and a Silas Wright.

Nor will it be necessary for me to speak of a gentleman so distinguished in Pennsylvania for many years, as has been James Cooper. To say that he will fully sustain in the National Senate the reputation of the Keystone State would be the utterance merely of a truism.

Mr. Wales, the successor of Mr. Clayton, is a lawyer of considerable eminence, a gentleman of great personal amenity, who has made a very favorable impression on his brother Senators, and upon all others who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Benjamin C. Howard, who succeeds temporarily Mr. Reverdy Johnson, is a Democrat of the old school, and one of Maryland's noblest sons. He is personally very popular, with men of both political parties. He will, of course, only hold his seat in the Senate until the next meeting of the Maryland Legislature, unless the Democrats should, in the meantime, succeed in changing the political complexion of that body, which is not very probable.

Mr. William C. Dawson, of Georgia, who succeeds Mr. Johnston (appointed by the Governor of that State for the unexpired term of Mr. Colquitt, resigned,) is a sound Whig and an able man; though perhaps not quite so distinguished as a public debator as was Mr. Colquitt. Mr. Dawson was in the House several years since, and was then considered a very valuable member. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, of conciliatory manners, and is not doubt destined to wield much influence in the new position to which he has been elevated.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, who succeeds Mr. Westcott, was one of the most active promoters in that State of General Taylor's election. He is, perhaps, the largest man now in the Senate, being of giant frame, very dark complexion, jet black hair, and perhaps fifty years of age. He is said to be an able man, and his intercourse with his fellow members appears to have made a very favorable impression.

Mr. Pierre Scales, of Louisiana, who succeeds Mr. Johnston, is a native of France, a democrat, and one of the ablest men in the United States, as was fully established by his former short Senatorial career, after the death of Mr. Barrow, whose unexpired term he was selected to fill. His French accent is just sufficiently masked to render his style of oratory still more attractive.

Gen. Shields of Illinois, who succeeds Judge Brees, is a gentleman of pleasing manners, though he has never been distinguished either as a lawyer or a statesman.

Mr. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who succeeds Mr. Allen, of New York, is a native of Vermont, and is said to be one of the ablest men in Ohio. From all I hear, I should suppose that he is destined to occupy almost as prominent a position in the Senate as does his distinguished colleague.

Frightful Loss of Life. On the night of Saturday, the 17th ultimo, the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas pipes. The fire was soon extinguished; but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out sixty-five persons perished. The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people, the price of admission being three pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell over one another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second black hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down by the strong, the latter only to be trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing. Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock, all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, near the theatre, were filled with the dead. They generally exhibited a placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases; one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on the way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

The National Intelligencer says:—"It is intimated to us that a rumor has been put in circulation that the Hon. Andrew Stewart, one of the Representatives in the last Congress, had been a candidate for a seat in the Cabinet, and that his claim had been set aside or rejected. We are authorized to state that the rumor is unfounded; and that, on the contrary, Mr. Stewart did, in terms, before the members of the Cabinet were designated, peremptorily decline being considered as a candidate for any office in the gift of the Administration."