



Hoover's Ink.

HOOPER'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.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

All deficiencies in this number of the Journal will have to be set down to the account of moving and fixing up for the coming year, and excused. We do not own a "homestead," and therefore not "exempt" from the annoyance of moving at the will of the landlords.

Col. A. K. Corry, has again laid us under obligations by his numerous favors during the week. Colonel, you're a clever fellow.

B. & W. SNARE, are in the market again with an elegant stock of Ready-made Clothing, which for quality and beauty they say can't be beat. Look in and see their stock.

More New Goods!—DORSEY & MAGUIRE, and Col. Gros. Wain, have created quite an excitement up town by the receipt of their splendid supplies of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.—Their stores are within a few doors of each other, and we are pleased to observe are receiving a patronage which they eminently deserve. Both these establishments were opened but one year ago, and already enjoy an extensive and rapidly increasing custom. Why is this so?—The answer is easy—THEY ADVERTISE!—And those who advertise not only sell the cheapest, but keep themselves supplied with the best and most elegant assortment of goods.

Appointments.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, on Friday last, says sixty Postmasters have been appointed in the interior of Pennsylvania, all unimportant, however.

Among the inferior Postmasters appointed to-day in Pennsylvania, are Lewisburg, Lewisport, Gettysburg, York Springs, two in Blair county, Mechanicsburg, Petersburg, Marietta, &c. These were all made in the Post office Department, and not in cabinet council.

A later despatch informs us that Samuel Roseberry, has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg.

John N. Swoope, has been appointed Postmaster at Alexandria, in this county. This is an excellent appointment, and one that will fully meet the wishes of the People.

The Legislature.

We committed an error in our last, in stating that the supplement to the Pa. Railroad, in which some of our citizens feel an interest, had passed the Senate.

During the past week a bill providing for the cancellation and re-issue of the mutilated Relief Notes passed the Senate. And we are assured, on good authority, that it will pass the House. This is welcome news.

The North Branch bill has again failed in the House by a vote of 34 to 47. This kills the bill for this session.

The bill forming a New Judicial District out of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, has passed second reading in the House. It will in all probability become a law.

Changes.

Numerous changes have taken place in the Public Houses of this place. Peter Livingston has retired from the Exchange Hotel, and is succeeded by A. Johnston. John Marks retires from the Mansion House in Allegheny Street, and is succeeded by Mrs. S. Hampson, who is succeeded in the Black Bear Hotel by Jas. D. McKinney. We hope all may have lots of good customers.

The Hon. JESSE MILLER, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, has become associated with Mr. Barrett in the Harrisburg Keystone. From his opening address, we judge he intends to give the Tariff and Bank portion of the Democracy particular jesse, should they refuse to follow his lead. What his thunder will amount to, remains to be seen.

The Canal Board.

From the address of Jas. M. Power, Esq., published in another column, it will be seen that the difficulty in the Canal Board in relation to the proper answer to be returned to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, on the 9th inst., was settled in a full meeting of the board by the vote of Mr. Longstreth. A report was prepared by the Board, and was presented on Monday last. It was understood to be a unanimous report upon the subject, until a communication from Israel Painter, stating his dissent from the report of the majority, was presented to the House on the same day, but at a later period of the session. Whilst in Philadelphia, as we have learned, Mr. Painter gave his adhesion to the report, but no sooner had he got out of the presence of Mr. Longstreth and come into that of some one of his masters at Harrisburg, than his views underwent a wonderful change, and in consequence a counter report was submitted!

The strongest evidence that could be adduced that Mr. Painter was in the wrong and Mr. Power in the right, is the fact, that Mr. Longstreth refused to sustain Painter in his course, notwithstanding he belongs to the same political faith with himself.

We invite the attention of all to Mr. Power's Address.

The Stang of Politics.

The moderation which has marked the conduct of the new Administration, (says the Baltimore American,) has not prevented the outcry of certain journals whose columns abound with such phrases as "proscription," "victims," "the guillotine," "the working of the axe," "chopping off heads" and the like. These are terms of daily use, and have got to be so much of the political vernacular, as to be no longer regarded as figurative.

Considering the source from which such outcries come, the sensitive mind is touched.—These claimants of sympathy, these ministers of woe, who express such horror at the idea of proscription, are peculiarly entitled to consideration from the fact that they are speaking in behalf of a party that never proscribes. How forcible is their appeal! They call upon their friends in office to stay there—as long as they can. One gentleman, in the possession of a good place, has become a hero by announcing magnanimously that he would do so; and a certain journal has revived some reminiscences of the saving of the Capitol by declaring that it would put out its neck like an old Roman, rather than leave its nest.

It is the beautiful propriety of the thing to which we invite the reader's attention—the admirable consistency! SATAN rebuking SIN never rose to a loftier attitude of the sublime.—Passing the bounds of ordinary impudence, the demeanor of this outraged patriotism ascends to the height of a most imposing effrontery.—It is poetical in the boldness of its fanciful conception; it illustrates the picturesque of politics, the rhapsody of humbug.

The Black Hussars of proscription converted into meek, wayfaring pilgrims; political adventurers, who have become placemen, turned into patriots; devourers of spoils, the harmless and tender nurslings of the Treasury! Such a metamorphosis has not been seen since the days of OVID, who tells us how a hunter became a stag, and that Jupiter himself was disguised in a shower of gold.

It will be borne in mind that the new Administration has not made itself liable to the charge of proscription in any sense;—but it is also to be remembered that the ejection from office, or the refusal to re-appoint men whose sole or chief claim to place is founded upon the doctrine of "spoils," is not proscription. Quite the contrary. It is the very sort of reform which the times require, and of which good men will approve. Not, indeed, that the places of such shall be filled by new incumbents upon the ground of the same doctrine; but by men honest, capable and faithful, who are respected for their worth, and whose occupancy, of office will impart as much respectability to the place as the place may confer distinction upon the occupant.

Destructive Whirlwind—Central Rail Road Bridge Destroyed.

On Tuesday last the vicinity of Harrisburg was visited by a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail. The Pa. Intelligencer says:

The severe storm on Tuesday blew down six spans of the wood work of the Railroad Bridge, on the Susquehanna, five miles above Harrisburg. The lumber floated down the river, parts of it lodging on the piers of the two bridges, opposite our town. We learn that the frame work of five other spans, ready to be put up, was on the part of the bridge blown down, and was also carried away with it. This is a serious loss to the company and will greatly retard their operations. It will no doubt delay the completion of the bridge several months, which, but for this accident, would have been finished by the first of June.

The Packet Boat and Stage on their way up were detained several hours, the wind blowing so hard that it was impossible to get along.

We observe by the papers that New York and Baltimore were visited by a severe storm on the same day.

The Coal Bushel.

The Legislature of this State has just passed an act establishing a measure of bituminous coal, the bushel of which shall be 2688 cubic inches—or in other words—five pecks of the Winchester or common grain measure. This was greatly needed by suppliers and consumers of coal, as no rule existed heretofore for its measurement but the indefinite one of the Winchester bushel heaped. The want of any rule for heaping, left the coal measure at an uncertainty,—always creating dissatisfaction and trouble. The present law puts that matter to rest, and all carts, wagons and trucks employed in the delivering of coal are now required to be measured and sealed by a fixed and certain standard.

Clerk of the Philadelphia Orphans Court.

Gov. Johnston has appointed Jacob Broom, Esq., Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the city and county, in place of David Hanley, deceased. It will be recollected that Mr. Broom was previously appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Oliver Brooks but the Supreme Court, before which the matter was taken, decided in favor of Mr. Hanley holding over, on the ground that no vacancy actually existed.—Mr. Broom is a gentleman of much experience as a Clerk, has an excellent legal education, and will make a good officer.

Borough Officers.

The following officers were elected for this borough yesterday: Chief Burgess.—Wm. Rothrock. Assistants.—Geo. Taylor and Jas. Gwin. Town Council.—Wm. P. Orbsion, Henry Smith, Wm. Hoffman, Geo. Jackson, Wm. B. Zeigler, J. N. Prowell, Benj. Graffius. Town Clerk.—John Albright. Supervisors.—Wm. H. King, John Africa. High Constable.—B. J. Hight. Assistant Assessor.—Wm. Africa.

The Senate, in Extra Session, adjourned sine die on Friday. Much of their proceedings are of course not made public as yet.

Tom Hyer was found guilty by the Maryland jury of the assault and battery on Sullivan, and sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of \$1000.

To the Public.

There are some allegations in the address of Israel Painter, a member of the board of Canal Commissioners, dated the 10th inst., to which I feel bound to reply. My absence on official business at Philadelphia, prevented an earlier attention to the subject.

Mr. Painter charges that I allowed myself to become excited without a cause, and to indulge in personal recrimination which neither the facts nor the occasion justified. He also alleges that I was absent when the resolution was received, as an excuse for his discourteous conduct towards that officer of the board through whose hands all official communications to or from the Board have heretofore passed.

Now, what are the facts? The resolution was passed on Friday, the 9th inst. It reached the Board, I presume, on the next day, Saturday. On Monday I was in attendance in the office, and was there every day during that week. It was not until Saturday, when he presented his report, that he even condescended to inform me that such a resolution had been passed by the House. Here was a week lost without his informing me that the Legislature was waiting for information upon an important bill, in the speedy passage of which every laboring man on the public works was deeply interested. He took the resolution from the files of the office, kept it from my knowledge for a week, and then presented to me a report prepared out of the usual place of discharging official business.—Will any person, placed in my situation, wonder that under such premeditated disrespect, I refused to sign or read a report prepared for my hands under such circumstances? I think not.

As another excuse for his conduct, Mr. Painter says that he "knew that the Committee of Ways and Means were impatiently waiting for the information called for, that the delay would keep back the passage of the appropriation bill, and protract the time of paying the public creditors," which he said he wished to avoid. Now, in reply to the effort to gain popularity with the laboring classes at the expense of a reputation of a colleague, it is only necessary to say that all the delay was produced by Mr. Painter himself, and all the responsibility of that delay must rest at his own door, not mine. All the information required to reply to the resolution was in the office, and, if despatch had been his object, that reply could have been transmitted within twelve hours after the resolution had been properly laid before the Board, yet he preferred to hold back the information for the purpose of ministering to a morbid appetite for popularity. He talks of delay, and the suffering condition of the public creditors; yet he produces the very delay, and protracts the suffering of which he complains. If he had sought for truth alone, as he alleges, that truth was contained in the official files of the office, instead of seeking counsel of irresponsible persons to obtain materials for making up his report.

A few words in reply to another remark, and have done with the "Address." I have stated that a secret request was made to an officer recently appointed, for a report, in order to manufacture statements derogatory to the official character of that officer's predecessor. That remark was not intended to reflect upon the officer making the report, but upon the member of the Board making the request. That request was made by Mr. Painter, without the knowledge of any other member of the Board, through the medium of the Magnetic Telegraph. If this was not secretly done, I confess that I am ignorant of what secrecy means.—That the report was intended to be used to impeach the official character of a former officer, is evidenced by the fact, that it contains matters not called for by the House, and statements of indebtedness since the first of December last, which of course form a part of the estimates for the current year contained in the Annual Report of the Board.

I have not much to say in reply to Mr. Painter's "financial report" to the House. It is a tissue of blunders, and made up in an execrable ignorance of the subject of which it treats. Let me give an instance. After having mixed up with his motive power expenses, items notoriously belonging to the repair department of the Columbia Railroad, and endeavoring to show a discrepancy between estimates of the former and present Superintendents, he says that there will be required the sum of \$239,517 84 to pay the debts due and keep up the motive power, from the 1st of December last, to the 1st of December next, a period of twelve months. Yet, when the officer who made the last report, was recently before the board, he only asked \$50,000 in addition to the amount estimated in the Annual Report, to pay debts and keep up the motive power from the 1st of December 1848, to the 1st of April, 1850.—In other words, Mr. Painter in his report, requires \$239,000 for twelve months, and the officer upon whom he relies, says, that \$222,000 (in round numbers) will be sufficient for sixteen months.—So much for this portion of his financing.

I shall not trouble myself with his other blunders, as it is my intention to close this controversy, by showing that I was right in suspecting that his elaborate report was designed to extort more money from an exhausted treasury than was necessary for public purposes. Mr. Painter estimates the appropriation for the fiscal year at \$1,098,462 87. He then asks for repairing breaches by flood, \$50,000; \$50,000, for the purchase of materials, after the 1st of December 1849; and \$150,000 for repairs; and \$150,000 for motive power expenses between the 1st of December 1849, and the beginning of April 1850; making the enormous sum of \$1,438,462 87, to be appropriated at the present session. The amount of debts due for repairs and motive power, on the 1st of December last is, \$280,995 41 which deducted from the aforesaid sum, leaves the sum of \$1,157,467 46 as modestly asked for by Mr. Painter, to be appropriated to pay all expenses of the improvements for only 16 months. In making such an exhibit, it was superfluous for him to say that he was recently inducted into office. Every one at all acquainted with the public works, knows that the heavy repairs made in 1847, and 1848, placed the Canals in a better condition

than they have been for several years, and that an appropriation to the amount required by Mr. Painter, would be a fraud upon the people of the Commonwealth.

A full meeting of the Board was held at Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., at which the resolution of the House was fully discussed, and a report unanimously adopted of the amount necessary to pay debts and keep the Canals and Railroads in order, and pay cash for every item required from the 1st of December 1848, to the 1st of April 1850. To that report, (being over 300,000 less than the estimate presented by him to the House,) Mr. Painter assented. But when he returned to Harrisburg, he suddenly discovered that the unanimous report of the Board would not sustain his financial flight, and he accordingly dissented from his colleagues and himself, and made a separate report. That report I have not seen. If it differs in amount from that unanimously agreed upon, the excess should be placed to the credit of the man's fondness for his first born, and not be extracted from the coffers of the treasury. The majority report contains all that is sufficient to pay debts due, and keep up the cash principle.

In conclusion, I am not to be placed in a false position. My sympathies have always been perhaps more strongly enlisted in favor of the laboring classes than have been those of my colleague. I will go as far as any one to see every public creditor paid. But I will not go beyond that point, to swell an appropriation bill to advance my political scheme, much less one emanating from political adversaries.

The majority report asks for all that is wanted. If the Legislature grants more, the responsibility rests with them.

I shall not be drawn into any further notice of this subject.

J. M. POWER.

MARCH 27, 1849.

Tranquillity at the Capitol.

The United States Senate having adjourned and the Supreme Court closed its session, Washington will be left to her Summer slumbers. The eruptions of the Goths and Vandals in quest of office, has somewhat abated—the fortunate few having returned in hot haste to taste the delights of rewarded patriotism, and the heavy hearted many, with laden feet and lowering brows, crawled back—a funeral train.

That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along! Alas, for the disappointed! The dazzling visions of honor, leisure and *Pargent* that danced through their brains have left "not a race behind" except the racking sense of mortified ambition and unrequited merit—in a few weeks Washington, so recently crowded with all sorts of people from, and for, all sorts of places, will be dull as one of Ritchie's editorials on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. The President will resume his wonted equanimity and no longer haunted by the lean and hungry crowd become as placid as when enjoying the stirring music of Buena Vista. Even the members of the Cabinet will be privileged to smoke an after dinner segar, and sleep in spite of political thunder.—News.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. GRAVES, one of the most prominent English physicians, asserts that the Cholera is contagious. He strongly recommends the use of acetate of lead. He says:

"A scruple of the acetate is combined with a grain of opium, and divided into twelve pills, and of these one is to be given every half hour, until the rice-water discharges from the stomach and the rectum begin to diminish. In all cases where medicine promised any chance of relief, this remedy was attended with the very best effects. It gradually checked the discharges from the bowels, and stopped the vomiting. The acetate of lead will succeed when all other astringents fail. Dr. Thom, surgeon of the 86th regiment, speaks highly of the acetate, combined with morphia, in the treatment of cholera."

MAKING IT THE ISSUE.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Post* says, that when the Cabinet nominations were under discussion, in Executive session of the Senate, Mr. Westcott, of Florida objected to Mr. Collamer, because he was "tainted with abolitionism." After the objection had been debated at some length, Mr. Seaward of New-York rose, and remarked that he himself represented the most radical opinions upon Slavery that were held in any considerable body of the people at the North; and that he supposed Mr. Collamer would substantially agree with him. With respect to the objection made to this nomination, it was time there should be an understanding.—He would therefore simply defy them to make this issue, to vote against this man upon this ground, and establish this principle. He had nothing more to say at this time, and he took his seat, *sub silentio*. There was a sensation, and after he had settled himself back in his leather cushions, there was a general buzz.—Mr. Collamer's nomination was confirmed.

NEWSPAPER CASE.—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in the case of Jesper Harding vs. Henry D. Wolf, for nine years' subscription to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, from 1835 to 1844, it was ruled that the regular mailing of a newspaper for a length of time was at least prima facie evidence of its reception, and that receiving a paper for a certain time and not ordering the same discontinued, was sufficient to hold the person liable for the subscription price, notwithstanding he may never have ordered that paper sent. A verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiff.—*Daily News*.

Virginia Counterfeits.

The following new counterfeits are mentioned—Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk—\$10's spurious. Paper exceedingly white.—The note is altogether unlike the genuine.—Those seen were dated at Petersburg.

Northwestern Bank of Virginia—\$10's letter B., pay to H. D. Browne, date February 18, 1847; left hand vignette two females and a steamboat; right hand, full length portrait of Gen. Lafayette. The Bank has no issue of this plate.

Exchange Bank, Norfolk—\$100's spurious, vignette bee hive. Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, England. It is likely these bills have been filled up to each of the branches—those seen are made payable at Clarksville.

A MARKET FOR OUR BREAD STUFFS.

Most of the enquiring and reflective intellects of the country have regarded, with distrust, the splendid promises of the advocates of Free Trade, who have assured our farmers that, under their system, ample and stable markets would be furnished abroad for our bread stuffs. Warring against the American system which, by a proper division of labor and by establishing manufactures near the farmer, afforded him a safe and steady home market, they have advocated a policy which must soon double the vast surplus of bread stuffs now raised in the country and leave the agriculturalist without the means of exchanging his produce for the manufactured articles which he must require. We cannot imagine that the friends of free trade were themselves so far deluded as to believe it possible that their promises of a sufficient foreign market could ever be realized. A temporary demand, occasioned by a visitation of Providence, gave, for a time, the aspect of probability to their assurances; and the high price and great demand for our bread stuffs was hailed as a triumphant evidence of the beneficent influence of the British Tariff. It seems, however, and we regret that such is the fact, that this promised market already begins to fail us. The unfavorable intelligence received by the Canada of the state of the grain trade throughout the leading markets of England, and the prospect from the pressure of heavy arrivals from abroad that a still greater depreciation will take place, affords good ground for apprehension that the extravagant promises of free trade *Loco Facismo* are about to be woefully falsified. We regard this indication with sincere regret, but without the least surprise. The bitter fruits of the system which has been forced upon our country are already realized. Our mines, our forges and our factories all feel the blight; and now the agriculturalists, for whose especial benefit, the war against domestic industry—so it was proclaimed—was originally commenced, are about to share the general calamity.

The Tariff of 1816 could not have been passed but for the votes of the grain producing sections of the country. The farmers were deluded with the hopes of better prices and enlarged markets, when, in fact, the Tariff never produced the slightest influence upon either.—Let England clothe us, furnish us with every article that is produced by labor except food, and we will grow rich by supplying her with food. Such was the language of free trade.—The labor of our own people was to be crushed—the home market disregarded—and our country placed in a condition of industrial vassalage to her former mistress and oppressor. Yet it was then, as it is now, known that the world afforded no market for the entire surplus of our bread stuffs; and that in discouraging manufactures and driving fresh multitudes into agriculture, that surplus must be increased to an extent that would make us rich enough in food, but poor in everything else. The system, instead of being one of progress, was calculated to freeze all the currents of our prosperity, and to check, discourage and degrade our people.

Where was this market to be found? We derive the following facts from a statement drawn by Mr. Cheever from the last report of the Patent Office—acknowledged free trade authority:—

By the census of 1840, adding 22 per cent. for increase to 1847, being the same rate of increase as is ascertained to be that of population, we have 114,245,500 bushels of wheat as the aggregate crop in the United States in 1847. Deducting seed for the next crop, 11,424,550, and the consumption of our population, 3 bushels to each person, 62,239,700, and we have a surplus of 40,581,750 bushels. The quantity of corn produced in the United States in 1847 was 539,350,000 bushels. Deduct for seed 6,000,000, consumed by the people, 5 bushels each, 103,732,000; consumed by animals, 230,963,091, for distilling and other purposes, 25,000,000, leaving a surplus of 173,554,904. We have also a surplus of about 5,000,000 bushels of rye, and about the same amount of buckwheat, making an aggregate of about 224,000,000 bushels surplus of grain.

From the best information that could be obtained at the Patent Office, the grain buying countries take in wheat about the following quantities:—

Table with 2 columns: Country and Quantity. Includes Great Britain (20,000,000), France (5,000,000), West Indies (2,500,000), British American Colonies (2,250,000), North America generally (350,000), South America generally (1,900,000), Holland (1,000,000), Total (39,000,000). Also lists countries furnishing surplus of wheat and Russia on the Black Sea (15,000,000).

Total, 37,600,000. To supply this demand of 38,000,000 bushels of wheat, the United States has a supply of 40,581,750 bushels; and the European, Asiatic and African fields a surplus of 37,600,000 bushels.

Thus, it will be seen that the entire demand for breadstuffs would be more than supplied, if this country does not furnish a bushel. It will also be observed that if Europe, &c., sent no portion of their 38 millions of bushels surplus to market, if the demand of the world were exclusively supplied by us, it would still leave us 189,000,000 bushels for which we would have no market. The settlement of the West, the discouragement of manufactures, and the consequent rush of labor to agriculture, would enormously increase this vast surplus. And where would it find a market? or without a market what would be its value? And how, without an adequate price for our staple, could our people be supplied with the numberless necessities, comforts and refinements to which, under a wiser system, they might and should aspire?

In the State of Pennsylvania it is fortunate that the foes of her prosperity no longer fight under false colors. Those who would crush her coal, iron, agricultural and manufacturing interests, can no longer betray her to the South-

ern pretenders under the guise of friendship.—This issue is broadly made, and Pennsylvania having assumed her position can neither be driven or cajoled from it.—*Daily News*.

The Postmaster General.

A large number of the citizens of Vermont, then in Washington, called at the residence of the Hon. Jacob Collamer, the new Postmaster General, on Thursday last, to congratulate him on his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet of President Taylor. It is said that every Vermont in the city was present. They were a fine looking set of men. The best feeling prevailed among them all, and it was quite evident that all were highly gratified at the compliment paid to the unflinching integrity of Vermont by the appointment.

Mr. Hale, in behalf of the delegation, briefly addressed Judge Collamer as follows:

"We have come here, sir, in this informal manner, to congratulate you personally on your appointment to a seat in President Taylor's Cabinet, and to assure you that the compliment thus paid to our State, is not less than to yourself, is highly gratifying to us all. We are confident also that this gratification will be shared generally by the people of Vermont. We know you will discharge the duties of your new position in such a manner as will be creditable to yourself, and we doubt not, satisfactory to the country. We hope your success may be equal to your merit, and that, we are sure, will be sufficient to fill the measure of any man's ambition."

To which Mr. Collamer replied as follows:—"I thank you, gentlemen for this friendly expression of your regard for me personally, and for the kind manner in which you have received my appointment. The appointment however, was doubtless intended as a compliment to Vermont, and not as a reward for any services of mine, or any merit which I may possess. In this view it may well be gratifying to us all that the long tried and never failing virtue and integrity of our State has not been rewarded by a Cabinet appointment. Ours is the only Whig state in the union which has never severed from her political faith, and almost the only one which has never shared the patronage of the General Government. We have always been appealed to in the hour of trial. It is a right we should be remembered in the hour of triumph. This was doubtless the main ground on which the appointment was conferred upon me. It is a most responsible and laborious position.—There are seventeen thousand different post offices in the country, all requiring constant care and vigilant supervision. But, however difficult and burthen some, I shall endeavor, at least faithfully, to discharge them. And whatever ability I may bring to my aid in the administration of the department, which has been committed to my charge, I need not assure you that the character of Vermont for integrity and virtue will never be compromised by me."—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

Gen. Taylor's Benevolence.

A Washington letter writes the following story of General Taylor:

A venerable white headed man, 105 years old having tottered up to the White House, early in the morning, had the good fortune to meet the President almost at the threshold. The centenarian introduced himself; told Gen. Taylor that he was feeble, and that his blood was almost dried up in his veins, for the snows of one hundred and five winters, had left him but a short remnant of the evening of his long and eventful life. Gen. Taylor, moved by the patriarchal years and voice, and simplicity of the old man, shook him warmly by the hand and said:—"Well, grandfather, I am glad to see you. Have you been to breakfast?" The old man replied he had not. "Well, then, you must come and take some breakfast with me." "No your time is too precious. I desired only to pay you my respects; and I shall get breakfast at the market house, for I am a stranger among these people, and I do not know what you must come and breakfast with me." "No your time is too valuable, and I will not trespass upon it; good morning, General and may Providence guide you." "Well, if you will go," said Gen. Taylor, extending his hand and slipping into that of the old man three half eagles—"if you will go," God bless you; and take fast, and come up and dine with me before you leave the city." And, leaning upon his staff, the old man, older than this republic of twenty millions of people, by thirty years, went with a grateful heart, along his way.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Deadly Sufferings of Col. Fremont and his Party—The Whole Company Reported to have Perished, except the Colonel.

St. Louis, March 26. Intelligence from Santa Fe to February 2nd, has been received at Independence, Missouri. The Republican contains letters from Toas, which represent the winter as having been so very severe that Col. Fremont, while passing through one of the mountain gorges, lost 130 mules in one night. Being then on foot, he came to the conclusion that it was impossible to proceed further, and finally he dispatched three men to seek the nearest settlement and procure succor. This party not returning in twenty days, Col. Fremont started himself for Toas, distant 350 miles, where he arrived in nine days. Maj. Beale immediately despatched a party of dragoons with mules and provisions to relieve Col. Fremont's men.

Col. Fremont, though much emaciated and worn out by anxiety, and the deprivations to which he had been subjected himself, accompanied the dragoons.

The sufferings of the party are represented to have been so very great, that they were even reduced to the extremity of feeding upon the bodies of their comrades.

Mr. Greene, who brought this news to Independence, left Santa Fe several days after its publication.

Later reports say that all of Col. Fremont's party perished except himself, and he is now frost bitten.

Our correspondent at Independence expresses doubts as to the correctness of this news, if we do not see with what reason.

Terrible Disaster.

PITTSBURG, March 26. Our neighboring city of Allegheny was thrown into a great state of alarm and excitement by the explosion of the boilers of the Cotton Factory of Messrs. Fife & Brother. The boilers were thrown forty feet, and the roof raised from the building. Five of the adjacent buildings were destroyed by the explosion. Five, one of the proprietors of the factory, was killed, and the bodies of five others have been dug from the ruins.

Four persons were badly injured by the fall of a chimney, and it is feared that several persons are yet buried in the ruins.

Mr. B. E. BIDLACK, of Pennsylvania, U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, died in that city on the 6th of January, as we learn by an arrival at New York.