



TERMS:

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An unusual press of Job work, which admits of no delay, has delayed our paper one day this week. The same cause may prevent our next paper from appearing before Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

New Issue.

A portion of the "New Issue," to take the place of the present ragged Relief Notes, have been issued. They are on good paper and look well. Huzza for the "Bill Johnston Currency."

Gold Dollar.

We have in our possession one of the gold dollars authorized by a recent act of Congress. Like the celebrated Gen. Tom Thumb, it is exceedingly small, but very handsome. It is much less than half a dime.

Concert.

We hope no one will forget the Concert tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Let us all turn out, and give the new Huntingdon "Utopian Band" a real benefit.

The Globe tries to shift the responsibility of not paying the laborers on the Canal from the Locofoco party, by saying that Mr. Fower is the "active member of the board." Well, if our neighbor is willing to admit that Mr. P. knows more and does more, than both his Locofoco colleagues, we certainly have no objection. The admission is anything but flattering to the men elected Canal Commissioners by the Locofoco party.

Dreadful Riot in New York.

In another column will be found an account of a most disgraceful and bloody riot in the city of New York. The causes which led to this melancholy affair are also stated. Between MACREADY, an English actor, and FORRESTER, a celebrated actor of our own country, there exists a misunderstanding, arising doubtless from a mutual jealousy, which has resulted in this most disgraceful riot, and the loss of many precious lives!

The Canal Board.

Mr. Longstreth is still unable to attend to business on account of indisposition. He has not devoted three days to the public service since October last, yet his partisans will not permit him to resign. Messrs. Power and Painter are not speaking terms, and how the business of the Canal Board is transacted, we are unable to tell.

National and Patriotic.

The Whigs of Tennessee have nominated Gov. Niel S. Brown for re-election. The following passage from his address on the occasion, will show how his Excellency thinks and speaks on the subject of slavery as connected with the new Territories. It is a bold, eloquent and patriotic exposition of the enlightened public sentiment of the whole South, with the single exception, perhaps, of the State of South Carolina, and will find a responsive cord in the hearts of all true Americans in every section of the Union.

He congratulated the Whigs upon their success in the Presidential campaign, and remarked that some questions had recently arisen, to one of which he would allude—the slavery question—arising from the acquisition of new territories. He said that on a question such as this he need give no pledges—he had in his birth and education something better than pledges. He was in favor of the institutions of the South, but he valued the Union above every thing else. He deprecated the fanaticism that seeks to array one portion of this glorious Union against another; was opposed to the proposition, made in some quarters, of non-intercourse with the North in case of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, said he would not give one foot of ground on Banker Hill, or Saratoga, or Yorktown, for all the land west of the Rio Grande, though all its hills were studded with gold and its valleys filled with slaves.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 9. The Philadelphia Appointments.—William D. Lewis, Collector of Customs, vice James Wm. J. P. White, P. M., vice George F. Lehman, removed. Jno. W. Ashmead, Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Thomas M. Pettit, removed. Anthony E. Roberts, Mars'ball for the Eastern District of Penn'a, vice Geo. M. Keim, removed. Peter C. Ellmaker, Naval Officer, Phila. Thomas E. Bank, of N. Y., has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, vice Edmund Burke, removed.

The Past and the Present. The workings of Providence—unbelievers call it "chance"—are inscrutable and its ways past finding out. The experience of all ages has proved the truth of this maxim of Sacred History beyond a doubt, and we need not go back to the events of other days, or to search the records of old and fabulous times, to establish it. The events of our time afford abundant evidence of its truth if we but open our eyes to facts and our minds to reflection and understanding. We have distinctly before us the chain of events which have conspired to place ZACHARY TAYLOR—a man who three years ago was almost entirely unknown to the great body of the American people—at the head of the most powerful nation on the face of the globe, and it affords a most remarkable proof of the proposition laid down by the ancient writer, as to the inscrutability of the workings of Providence.

If we go back to 1837, we witness the commencement of a scheme set on foot by sundry cunning politicians, having for its object the strengthening of the slave power of this country. The means by which that object was to be accomplished, the annexation of the infant Texan Republic. Up to the second or third year of the administration of John Tyler, this scheme had gained so little ground so far as the public was aware, so as to attract no great attention. The Presidential Campaign which was soon to open, however, brought it before the American people for the first time, as a matter that must be met and passed upon. It was fostered and encouraged by John Tyler, but renounced by Mr. Van Buren. The Whig party opposed it, as mischievous in its design, and likely to result disastrously to the country. Mr. Van Buren lost his nomination in consequence of the ground which he took against it. Mr. Polk—a man of whom the great body of the people had never heard, or hearing, had never remembered his name—was nominated, elected, and entered upon his duties with the scheme nearly completed. So far the plan had worked well. Now had as yet been provoked, and in his message, the new President, in a vein of party exultation, congratulated the country upon the great and bloodless acquisition. So far again, the scheme had worked to a charm—the American people had been fairly bamboozled, and glory enough had been manufactured to furnish an auspicious prestige for many future democratic administrations. The executive blustered about the glory and success of democratic measures, and every member of the party, great and small, from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as far North in Oregon as "49 deg.," clapped their hands with exultation and joy. Democracy was to live forever! Far down the mazy distance the thousand specks of official favor hung in the political firmament, "in bigness as a star of smallest magnitude."

But hark! The booming sound of cannon comes sweeping on the Southern gale—then the groans of the dying, and following, the mangled corpse and the "garments dyed in blood." The cry of the widow and the wail of the orphan is mingled with this strange discordant sound; the din of war is heard again; the call to arms; and the "bloodless acquisition," after a struggle of two years, and an expenditure of \$100,000,000—the least important of all our losses—becomes ours. And the "glory," for which such a sacrifice was made, becomes—not the reward of those short-sighted men who let loose this carnage—but by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, it is made to their overthrow. Gen. Zachary Taylor, the humble soldier, who had in the short space of two years, astonished the world with his mighty genius, and shed a lustre of imperishable glory not only upon our arms, but upon our national character, our virtue and our forbearance, was called as if by some miraculous power, to occupy and adorn the place that had been filled by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other guardian spirits of our youthful existence. His triumph was over one of the most unscrupulous and to all appearances the strongest parties that the history of our country ever furnished.

Thus failed the grand scheme of Annexation, to which was devoted so many years of anxious toil and watchfulness—which required to be sealed with blood and treasure before it could be complete. Texas was annexed—a portion of Mexico conquered—but Slavery was weakened instead of strengthened, and the great and marvellous party miscalled "democratic," instead of being perpetuated, was overthrown and put to confusion. Their horsemen and their chariots were destroyed, and their valiant men—i. e. their office-holders—are every day being put to the sword of justice.—News.

Another Present. The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal says, "A superb gold watch and chain, valued at two hundred dollars, were presented to JAMES BURNS, late President of the Canal Board of Pennsylvania, by a number of our transportation men as a mark of respect due to a faithful public officer on his retirement." It further states that the energy and zeal exhibited by Mr. B. on the occasion of the rebuilding of the "Burnt Aqueduct" over the Allegheny, were the moving cause of this neat compliment.—The names of the donors are given, and are H. Graaff & Co, Clarke & Thaw, W. Bingham, Taaf & O'Conner, Kier & Jones, Willingford & Co, and John McFadden & Co.

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The Next Congress—Virginia Election.

There have been already elected, including those from Virginia, 165 members of Congress. Conceding the election of the Locofoco candidate in the 14th Congressional District of Virginia, we have the following result for the next Congress compared with the last:

Table with columns: Next Congress, Last Congress, Whig, L. F., Whig, L. F. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc.

Table with columns: Whole Number, W., L., F. Lists states like Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, etc.

Whig maj. if remaining 66 members are of same politics as in last Congress, 9. We take the above from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last. "There is nothing in the statement," says the Patriot, "which is discouraging to the Whigs. On the contrary there is every thing to stimulate them to exertion. If they only make the exertion which their cause demands of them, they will increase this majority in the House of Representatives. But for the disaster in Virginia, by which we lose four if not five members, this would now be certain. That disaster is not to be ascribed to any falling off in the strength of the Administration there, but rather to local divisions and a culpable negligence on the part of the Whig districts, which allowed the opposition to succeed, when it was only necessary for Whigs to unite and vote, in order to have elected not merely the number of members they had before, but more than that. As it is, a very few votes, perhaps not two hundred all told, were only wanting to have secured every district in the State that ever was represented by a Whig."

The Self-Sacrificing Devotion of a Patriot.

In a long string of remarks about "State Pride," and a good many other matters and things of ancient and modern times, all heterogeneously mixed and conglomerated together, the editor of the Democratic Union speaks of the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS as having exhibited, "in his casting vote in favor of the present Tariff, the self-sacrificing devotion of a Patriot."

Does the editor of the Union mean to justify the act or not? If he does, and it was a good one, where was the sacrifice? How can a man sacrifice himself by doing that which every body should approve? On the other hand, if the act was not a good one, and was the direct cause of the wide-spread disaster and ruin which has followed, where was the patriotism?

It occurs to us that it would have been much nearer the truth, if the editor of the Union had called it the sacrifice of Pennsylvania to the selfish ambition of a weak and time serving politician. That Mr. Dallas understood the true interests of Pennsylvania too well not to have been fully aware of the probable effect of the present Tariff upon them, cannot for a moment be doubted. He knew that he was immolating every branch of Pennsylvania industry upon the altar of Locofocoism; but he was willing to make the sacrifice provided it should redound to his own personal advancement. All the great interests of Pennsylvania were but as dust when weighed in the balance with his own sordid and treacherous ambition. To place himself in a position to have his name brought before the Locofoco National Convention in 1848, he was willing to extinguish the fires of every furnace in the State, to ruin her agriculture, to stop her spindles and her looms, and leave her vast mines to a silence as profound as that of the grave. And yet we are to be told by his unscrupulous tools and parasites, even here, in the heart of the State he has so shamefully betrayed, sacrificed and laid waste, that he was prompted to what he did by "the self-sacrificing devotion of a Patriot." It was a sacrifice and a patriotism that will not be soon forgotten by the people of Pennsylvania. They not only appreciate, but they know how to reward such devotion; and they will treasure up in their very "heart of heart" a burning remembrance of it. They will carry it with them to their deserted mines and ruined furnaces. It will accompany them to their fields and their markets when they realize the pauper wages of Europe for their labor, and the pauper prices of Europe for their productions. It will canvass it in the newspapers and on the hustings; and we venture to predict that they will not forget it even at the POLLS.—Penna. Telegraph.

Pa. Railroad Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., to further the interests of this grand improvement. The gathering was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; all classes participating, and manifesting an equally deep interest in the success of the enterprise. Hon. Jos. R. INGERSOLL presided. Speeches were made by the President, by Judge Kelley, Morton McMichael, Esq., Hon. Henry C. Moore, E. A. Penniman, Esq., and Benj. C. Haywood, Esq. From the remarks of Judge Kelley, (as reported by the North American,) we learn that the present subscription, of stock amounts to \$3,180,000, to which may be added a contingent fund of \$1,000,000, to be paid when the road is finished to a certain point. It will be completed to Lewistown, a distance of sixty miles, in July next—to Huntingdon, one hundred miles, in December next, and to Tyrone Forges, one hundred and fifteen miles, in January next; and that when completed to that point the present subscription will be exhausted, and one million and a quarter of dollars more will be required to carry it to the Portage railroad, when the city subscription will become available and funds will be furnished to finish the road to within a few miles of Pittsburg. The policy of the company has been to make no loans, and to construct the road only so far as the funds available would pay.

A series of resolutions were submitted by Mr. Ellmaker, declaring that prompt and energetic measures should be taken to obtain the requisite subscription of 25,000 shares, and pledging the members of the meeting to use their best exertions to effect it; and authorizing the President to appoint block Committees to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the company. The Chairman then presented the following letter from Mr. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the road, which was read by one of the Secretaries. HUNTINGDON, April 30th, 1849. Dear Sir—I send you, agreeably to your request, the following estimate of the anticipated business of the Pennsylvania Railroad when it reaches the Allegheny Portage. It will then make a continuous road of 279 miles from Philadelphia to Johnstown, 137 miles of which will belong to this Company. This estimate of revenue will fall very far short of what may be expected from this portion of the road, when the whole line is completed to Pittsburg. It will then meet the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, which, by that time, will be extended into the heart of Ohio, and by connecting lines now in progress, joined also with Cleveland on Lake Erie. This is an important point, and to it the prominent interests of Ohio are endeavoring to concentrate the travel and transportation between the Valley of the Ohio and the Northern cities. The distance from Cleveland to New York is many miles less via Philadelphia than by any of the routes North of us, and consequently all the travel between these cities must necessarily pass over our road. When the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is finished, which I have no doubt will be ere we reach Pittsburg, I should then consider 150,000 through passengers as entirely within the range that may reasonably be expected.

Table with columns: Estimate of Revenue when completed to the Portage Railroad. Lists items like 42,000 through passengers, 20,000 emigrants, etc.

Immediately after the first volley, several medical men rushed to the scene, for the purpose of attending the wounded. In the drug store, where some of the wounded were brought, a medical man proceeded to examine the condition of a man who was very seriously injured. While performing this duty, the sufferer exclaimed, "Come, Doctor, look around, before you attend me. See if there is not somebody else worse off than I am."

The scenes at the 15th Ward Station House, at the Hospital and other places where the dead and wounded were carried, is represented as being shocking. Some of the wounds were frightful, and besides those killed, there are a large number wounded more or less seriously. As it usually happens, the severest sufferers are innocent persons, and some of them not even culpable to the extent of gratifying curiosity as spectators.

The Tribune gives the following: The first two scenes passed over with a vociferous welcome to Mr. Clarke as Malcolm. The entrance of Mr. Macready in the third act, was the signal for a perfect storm of cheers, groans and hisses. The whole audience rose, and the nine-tenths of it who were friendly to Macready, cheered, waved their hats and handkerchiefs. A large body in the parquette, with others in the second tier and amphitheatre hissed and groaned with equal zeal. The tumult lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, when an attempt was made to restore order by a board being brought upon the stage, upon which was written "The friends of Order will remain quiet." This silenced all but the rioters, who continued to drown all sound of what was said upon the stage. Not a word of the first act could be heard by any one in the house. The policemen present did little or nothing, evidently waiting orders. Finally, in the last scene of the act, Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, made his appearance in the parquette, and followed by a number of his aids, marched directly down the aisle to the leader of the disturbance, whom he secured after a short but violent struggle. One by one the rioters were taken and carried out the greater part of the audience applauding as they disappeared.

Before the second act was over, something of the play could be heard, and in the pauses of the shouts and yells, the orders of the Chief and his men in different parts of the house could be heard, as well as the wild uproar of the mob without. Mrs. Coleman Pope, as Lady Macbeth, first procured a little silence, which ended, however, immediately on Mr. Macready's reappearance. The obnoxious actor went through his part with perfect self-possession, and paid no regard to the tumultuous scene before him. As the parquette and gallery were cleared of the noisiest rioters, the crowds without grew more violent, and stones were hurled against the window on the Astor-place side. As one window cracked after another, and pieces of bricks and stones, the confusion increased till the Opera House resembled a fortress being by an invading army, rather than a place meant for the peaceful amusement of a civilized community.

TERRIBLE RIOT AND BLOOD-SHED IN NEW YORK.

ATTACK ON ASTOR PLACE THEATRE—FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

The city of New York was the scene of a most dreadful riot and bloodshed on Thursday night of last week. On the Monday evening previous, Mr. Macready, (an English actor), who has become obnoxious to a portion of the American public, on account of the ill-usage received by FORRESTER, (an American actor), in Ireland and England some time since, was driven from the Astor Place Theatre. Mr. M. then determined to close his engagement, but at the request of a number of eminent gentlemen, reconsidered, and announced his reappearance on Wednesday evening. The spirit of mobocracy being in nowise satiated by the exhibition of Monday evening, it became evident that preparations were being made, immediately upon this announcement, for a renewal of the scenes of violence. One evidence of it was the posting of a placard about the streets, asserting that the crew of the British steamer had threatened violence to all who dared to oppose Mr. Macready, and calling on "American laborers" to defend their rights. During Thursday there was a general anticipation of a collision, and large bodies of the police and military were called out by the authorities, with the purpose of repressing any disorder and maintaining the supremacy of the law.

The New York Herald says: As early as half past six o'clock persons began to assemble about the theatre; and, at about seven, crowds were seen wending their way thither from all parts of the city. By half past seven, there were several hundreds in the street, in front of the Opera House, and the rush to get admittance was tremendous. Tickets for a sufficient number to fill the house were soon sold, and the announcement was made on the placard that no more would be sold. Meantime the crowd outside was increasing every minute. Every avenue to the theatre soon became densely crowded. Astor Place was occupied by an immense assemblage, almost all of whom had been, apparently, attracted by curiosity. The portion of the Bowery adjoining the theatre was also crowded, and, in Broadway, which had at that point been opened for the purpose of constructing a sewer, hundreds of persons were seen crowded together on the top of the mound of earth thrown up from the centre of the street.

While the scenes which we have described were proceeding outside the building, the play went on with more or less interruption, arising from the shouts and groans of those inside, the volleys of stones, and the yells of the mob on the outside. At length the play came to an end, and Mr. Macready made his exit from the house in disguise, reaching his hotel in safety. The performance of the after-piece commenced, and had proceeded but a short way, when the first discharge of musketry startled the whole house—some one called out that the house was to be blown up. All started to their feet, when Mr. Ex-Justice Merritt addressed the house, and requested the audience to keep their seats, as there was no danger. This somewhat restored order, till a few minutes afterwards, when it was announced that a man had been shot outside. All was now confusion—the performance was instantly stopped, and the auditory rushed out of the building. There were a great many persons wounded in addition to those whom we have referred to, seriously or slightly, who either went away or were taken away by their friends. There were several hair-breadth escapes. A musket ball went through the hat of one man, tearing it to pieces, but without injuring him. A policeman, of the Seventh ward, received a flesh wound in the back, and had a narrow escape from being killed.

Immediately after the first volley, several medical men rushed to the scene, for the purpose of attending the wounded. In the drug store, where some of the wounded were brought, a medical man proceeded to examine the condition of a man who was very seriously injured. While performing this duty, the sufferer exclaimed, "Come, Doctor, look around, before you attend me. See if there is not somebody else worse off than I am."

Our laws and the ability of our rulers to carry them out, have been put to the test,—to such a test as we trust in God they may never be called to undergo again. But we are glad to believe that they have been sustained.

FOOD FOR THE SCAFFOLD.—Within a few months from the present time, nine men and one woman will, according to the terms of the sentences, ascend the scaffold. Vender at Baltimore, for the murder of Mrs. Tego Cooper. Wood, at New York, for the murder of his wife. Baldwin, at St. Louis, for the murder of his brother-in-law. Letitia Blaisdell, at Amherst, N. H., for the murder of the mother and child of her adopted father. Washington Goode, colored, at Boston, for the murder of a rival lover of his mistress. The Rev. Ezra Dudley, at Haverhill, N. H. for the murder of his wife while returning with her from a prayer meeting. The negro Shorter, at Buffalo, for the murder, in the frenzy of his abolition zeal, of a young white man, who presumed, in conversation with a companion to say something about "niggers." Two slaves at Lexington, Ky., on 1st of June, for the murder of Henry Yellman. Alex. Jones, colored, at New York, 23d June, for arson. And there are some half dozen late murder commitments yet to be tried. Truly will the annals of the scaffold be not the least remarkable feature in the history of the year 1849 in these United States.

A Fearful Scene.

The steam ship Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult., from Galveston. At a place called "The Point," in Pinola county, a bloody scene occurred. Some men were playing cards—two of them, a doctor and a young man, (names not remembered), fell out and concluded to have a fight. After a few mutual stabs, the doctor killed him. His brother then took it up, fought, and was also killed. The other brothers of the two, of whom there were, in all, eight, now attacked the doctor and killed him.

FLOOD IN THE ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURG, May 7.

The Allegheny river rose very suddenly last night, and the waters, overflowing the embankments, carried off a large amount of property. The damage has been very heavy, and worse results are apprehended. The water is still rising.