



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 the expiration of the year.

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

STATE CONVENTION. At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of the public call, it was, on motion Resolved, That the friends of the National and State Administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday 16th day of August next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for CANAL COMMISSIONER, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The attention of persons desiring to purchase valuable real estate, is invited to the advertisement of the Messrs. McMURRIES, offering a large tract of Limestone Land for sale. This tract is situated in the flourishing valley of Shaver's Creek, and is, in point of location and quality, highly desirable.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July, is a superb number. It contains several elegant engravings, fashion plates, &c., &c., and is filled with the choicest kind of literary matter. Every Lady in the country should be in the receipt of this superior magazine. By an arrangement with the publisher, we will send this magazine, the price of which is \$3.00, with the "Journal," for \$3.50 per annum, in advance.

Select School. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. J. A. HALL is about opening, in Huntingdon, a Select School. In this community, where Mr. H. has taught for several years, he enjoys the enviable reputation of being the best Teacher ever connected with our Schools. In addition to his peculiar faculty of imparting instruction to the young, he is one of the best disciplinarians we ever knew. He is a gentleman of inflexible probity and high moral character. And we have no hesitation in assuring Parents that they can commit their children to his charge, with the utmost confidence that they will not only be rapidly advanced in all the various branches of English Education, but that their morals will also receive that care and attention so essential to their future happiness, respectability and prosperity in life. Hence, it gives us great pleasure to commend Mr. HALL'S School to public attention and patronage.

More Rioting on the Railroad. Another disgraceful Riot has been going on among the laborers employed on the Pa. Railroad, in the neighborhood of Birmingham, this county, during the most part of the past week. During its progress, several persons were badly injured, and among them we learn that Mr. Gillespie, a contractor has been seriously injured. Shanties were also torn down, and considerable property destroyed. There appears to be no other cause for these disgraceful scenes than an old feud which exists between Irishmen known as Connaught men and Far-Downs.—Several arrests, we are happy to learn, have been made. On Friday last Sheriff Croomer summoned an armed posse and proceeded to the scene of action. On his arrival there, the rioting ceased, and many of the participants fled to the mountains.

These riots are dangerous and should be suppressed at all hazards. If foreigners who come here to labor will persist in violating our laws, the authorities should give them such a demonstration of their power as will learn them hereafter to respect them. Let the orders, on all these occasions, be "MORE GRAPE," and our word for it, the peace of the community will not long be disturbed by these senseless and unmeaning Riots.

"BRISTOL GAZETTE," is the title of a new literary paper, started at Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., by WM. BACHE, Esq., an old and esteemed acquaintance of ours. Mr. B. is a very worthy man, a good Printer, and a man of excellent literary taste and ability. He will doubtless make a good paper, and we wish him the most abundant success in his enterprise.

Ice Cream. Mr. John Cunningham has opened a new Ice Cream Saloon in the lower room of the Sons of Temperance Hall, immediately opposite the Post Office. The room is handsomely fitted up, and we can bear testimony that his Cream is very fine.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mrs. Steel, Lady of Major James Steel, will please accept our thanks for the large, rich, red, luscious Strawberries, kindly sent us the other day, raised in her beautiful and tastefully arranged garden. They were the largest we ever saw, but so tempted our appetite that they all disappeared before taking the dimensions of one of them occurred to our mind.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Kittanning, to be President Judge of the 18th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clarion, Venango, Jefferson, Elk and McLean.

Lippard's Letter. The Opposition papers, says the York Republican, are just now rejoicing in, and gloating over a letter addressed to Gen. Taylor by a certain GEORGE LIPPARD, author of the "Quarter City" and other works of purulent notoriety, in which the modest writer takes the Old Hero to task for his conduct as President, and charges him with not having kept his pledges to him, said George. It seems that Lippard called himself last fall a "Taylor Democrat"—a style of politician not at all admired by the very papers which use his letter for political effect—"loving the treason, but despising the traitor." He must needs write a letter to Gen. Taylor too; and having received an answer, displayed his honorable principle by publishing it, though marked "confidential," by way of showing no doubt what correspondence he, GEORGE LIPPARD, had with great men. Not having been called to the Cabinet, nor received any appointment, or even a suit of old clothes, George waxes angry and abusive, and sets to work to exterminate Gen. Taylor with this letter now going the rounds of the Loco-foco press. The following anecdote shows that TOM CORWIN understood George edzackly: "TOM CORWIN AND GEORGE LIPPARD.—They say at Washington that Corwin's levee is always well attended as any in the city, and strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the "lions." Among others, Lippard the author of raw-head and bloody-bones stories, and who conducted a kind of piratical sheet during the Presidential campaign, in which he abused Corwin without stint, called upon him a month or two since, and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron.—Said Lippard, smiling, "Gov. Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard, of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of,—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguarded you a good deal last year." "Ah! well, Mr. Lippard, you look very much like a blackguard!" Lippard was shut up, and left.

The Lancaster Intelligencer, a leading Loco-foco paper, refuses to lend its columns to aid Geo. Lippard to gain notoriety, and rebukes its Loco-foco cotemporaries who have done so.—The editor says: "LIPPARDIANA.—We have not allowed the political diatribe of this eccentric individual, addressed to President Taylor, to grace our columns—or is it likely that we shall alter our mind hereafter. We strongly suspect, that a morbid thirst for notoriety has dictated the whole of these epistolary exercises—to which the press has injudiciously too freely administered.

The Intelligencer is right. Lippard is evidently a fellow without principle or character, and wrote this letter, besliming the great name of ZACHARY TAYLOR with abuse, with no other view than to gain notoriety. But it will be notorious followed by the contempt of all honorable men. George knew that the loco-foco press would seize with avidity a letter of this kind, and though it might go forth from a monkey they would publish it as the effusion of a man of character and distinction. He knew it would ensure notoriety,—even if it was a notoriety which high-minded and honorable men would revolt at. We are happy to observe, however, that at least one respectable Loco-foco paper declines to be used by George to gratify his thirst for notoriety. The next we hear of him he will doubtless be out in a long letter abusing the Loco-focos, with the hope of getting a hearing through the Whig press.

ROBBERY.—The Jewelry Store of Mr. James T. Scott, of this place, was robbed on Thursday night last of several watches. The robber gained access by removing the window shutter and taking out a pane of glass, which enabled him to put in his hand and lift the watches from the hooks on which they were hanging. Mr. S. was sleeping in the store, but the burglary and robbery was so quietly performed, that he was not awakened.

THE QUAKER CITY.—Those of our Whig friends who were induced to subscribe for this paper, will doubtless feel much gratified that they have done so, when they read the letter of the editor, Geo. Lippard, abusing President Taylor in the most foul-mouthed manner. Senator Corwin told him he "looked like a blackguard;" and he writes as much like a blackguard as he looks.

The Washington Examiner says that "Gen. Taylor will hereafter be regarded as having been a disgrace to the station which he occupies." And why? Simply because he removes Loco-focos from office, and obstinately refuses to surrender to his Loco-foco enemies. Santa Anna entertained about the same opinion of the old man when he refused to surrender his army to him at Buena Vista. But when he came to try his hand at making the old Hero surrender, he found himself defeated and disgraced, and General Taylor gloriously victorious. So it will be with Santa Anna's Loco-foco allies in this country, who are now heaping their foul-mouthed abuse on President Taylor, and affecting to sneer at his capacity. When they come to make open battle upon him, they will find themselves defeated and disgraced and Gen. Taylor, as heretofore, triumphantly sustained.

Sold Dust. The steamship Crescent City, from Chagres, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., bringing \$1,000,000 in gold dust. The U. S. Ship Lexington arrived at Baltimore on the 14th inst., bringing \$100,000 of the same article.

The Cholera. A despatch from New York dated 14th inst., shows an increase of deaths from Cholera, and a decrease of cases, compared with the report of the previous day. Thirty-eight cases and sixteen deaths are reported. With the exception of a few cases in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, our State has thus far entirely escaped this alarming disease. In Philadelphia there has been no cases reported during the past week.

The Whigs of Butler county have nominated Wm. Haslett, Esq., editor of the Butler Whig, for State Senator, and D. H. B. Brower for Assembly.

Removals.—The Globe. The Globe is still whining over the removals from office now making by the National Administration. But the editor appears to have no sympathy for the victims decapitated by the Loco-foco Canal Commissioners, last spring.—About thirty Canal and Railroad officers lost their heads under the operation of the Long-streth and Painter guillotine, yet we have to hear the first word of complaint from the Globe on the subject. And the editor even declines to tell us why Mr. Cunningham was removed from the Collector's office at this place. Was he not "honest and capable?" If so, why was he removed? Great sympathy is expressed by the Globe for one of the Brown's—an old office-holder, and a blackguard to boot—but the editor has not one little word of sympathy for his neighbor, Mr. Cunningham, who had only been in office three years, and is a very respectable man. Now if the editor of the Globe is honest in his opposition to removals, why does he not denounce the Canal Commissioners for the removals they have made? He is aware that more than thirty heads were taken off last Spring by the Board, yet up to this time he has been as silent as death on the subject! This is in striking contrast with the hue and cry he is raising over every removal made by the National Administration, and can only be accounted for by the conclusion that the Globe is not adverse to removals, but is only opposed to Whigs being appointed to any of the offices of the country.

Tory Opposition to Gen. Taylor. However the people may respect the honesty of the present executive, and applaud his bravery, enough has been witnessed to show that he is painfully INCOMPETENT to the performance of his duties as President of the United States. The humiliating verdict, at first whispered and suggested, amid doubt and surprise, is now openly proclaimed and rarely denied.

The Philadelphia Sun says, the above, from the Pennsylvania, is a specimen of the tactics of the unscrupulous opposition to General Taylor's administration. What has been witnessed? Who has pronounced the verdict? The Casca of the opposition, the editor of the Washington Union, who,

"Like a cur, behind, Struck Caesar on the neck," has drivelled out his belief of his incompetency, as he did of old against ANDREW JACKSON.—Who believes him or any of the pack who bark and bite at all honesty, and fawn only when "thrift may follow?" What has Gen. TAYLOR done to be thus denounced by men who were not born when he was battling for his country? What verdict shall be rendered against the shameless impudence which seeks to assail the fair fame of a veteran soldier, only for ulterior partizan purposes? The slander which was "first whispered and suggested" by the malicious leaders of Loco-focoism when smarting, under defeat, has been "now openly proclaimed" by those in whom the people have no confidence—by those who were condemned and driven from power last fall. The reputation of Gen. Taylor, his competency and his honesty, are above the reach of calumny—these cannot be touched "more than you can pluck its brightness from the sun, or with polluted finger tarnish it." The Pennsylvania may rail and fume and calumniate, but the day will come when it will shrink with shame to have forgotten itself; when it will seek to excuse and palliate its gross libels, and when it will "eat its own words," and strive to court the favor of one elected by the people against every effort of designing politicians.

The mass of our citizens are disgusted at this open prostitution of the political press, which attacks the good and great with ruffian taunts, whenever they stand between party backs and their chase after public spoils. There is but one charge which can be laid to Gen. Taylor, which is, that he has no sympathies with those political vampires who have so long sucked the blood of our country and fattened on its decay. There is nothing as yet which justifies any condemnation; he has had no opportunity of developing his policy or advising with the National Legislature, and yet besotted Loco-focoism prejudices him, and as it strove to ruin him as a General now seeks to brand him as incompetent for a President.

Schuylkill County.—Hon. James Cooper. A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Pottsville, says:—"The Whigs of this, the 'Banner county' of the State, held their usual preparatory county meeting yesterday, and to judge from the numerous attendance, and enthusiasm that prevailed, the same spirit is still abroad that led to such glorious results last fall. The Hon. James Cooper addressed the meeting in one of the best speeches I ever listened to. He kept his large audience entranced for upwards of an hour, and the new Senator may congratulate himself upon the very favorable impression which he has produced upon the citizens of this his new home. Strong resolutions were passed, awarding praise to the National and State Administrations, and renewing the pledge to the people that every exertion should be made to remodel the tariff act of 1816; also a resolution condemning the introduction of slavery into the new territory. Delegates were appointed to the Harrisburg convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, as follows:—James B. Serau, Senatorial; Robert Morris and John Hendricks, Representative, unopposed. The Whigs of Schuylkill are on the alert, and eager for the foe.

The Globe is still with a complaint that Robert Speer, late Postmaster at Cassville, "an honest man" and a "gentleman in every particular," has been removed. This complaint is very surprising and shows how hard run the Globe must be for something to find fault with, when it is known that Robert Speer signed a petition asking the department to appoint Isaac Smith to succeed him! About the "perfect gentleman in every particular," perhaps the least said the better. There is at least a diversity of opinion on that subject.

Nominations. ALLEGHENY.—Our political friends in Allegeny county have nominated the following Assembly ticket: R. C. Walker of Elizabeth; Wm. Espy of Lower St. Clair; Caleb Lee, of Pittsburg; John Miller, of Sharpsburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The Whigs of Dauphin have made the following nominations: Assembly—J. B. Rotherford, Thos. Duhcan. Prothonotary—Stephen Miller. Treasurer—John J. Clyde. The above is an excellent ticket. The Assembly candidates represented Dauphin last year, to the entire satisfaction of the people. The candidates for Prothonotary and Treasurer—Messrs. Miller and Clyde—are eminently fitted for the stations for which they have been nominated, and have always been hard-working, efficient Whigs. We are truly rejoiced that their services are appreciated by their political brethren. We shall look for the election of the whole ticket by a large majority.

"Does any body, (Gen. Taylor excepted) know who George Lippard is? Eh!—Wash. Examiner.

Senator Corwin told him what he is, by his looks, which renders the inquiry, "who George Lippard is," entirely unimportant to the public.

"I have no friends to reward," is an expression never used by Gen. Taylor, and we defy the Loco-foco papers which attribute it to him to produce the proof. The noble sentiment used by the old Hero, in his letter to Captain Allison, and which has been basely garbled by the Loco-foco press, is as follows:

"I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

The able Census Board at Washington, have issued the following Circular Letter, the object of which will be seen on its perusal:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1849. Sir—By the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make arrangements for taking the Seventh Census," it is provided that the Census Board "shall prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

The principal aim of the Board, at this time, is to acquire such information as will enable it to arrive at the most proper enumeration of subjects to be embraced in the next Census. The communications of all persons, who may feel disposed to make suggestions or contribute information on the subject, will be respectfully considered.

Address "Department of State—Census," Washington.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, REVERDY JOHNSON, JACOB COLLAMER, JOS. C. G. KENNEY, Sec'y.

We hope every citizen, who has anything of importance to suggest, will consider himself addressed by the above Circular, and will hasten to convey his knowledge to the Board.

WORKING ITS OWN CURE. The lamentation system, of which the editor of the Washington Union is the founder, is not likely to be so popular as that gentleman and those who have stolen his thunder expected it would be. The abuse of the thing has invested it with so much that is ridiculous that the absurdity is working its own cure. The "proscribed" cannot stand the dreneching given them by their friends, and on every hand are entreating them to forbear. Mr. Clapp, examiner of drugs for the port of Charleston, S. C., having been removed from office, the Charleston Mercury opened the sluices of its indignation and sorrow. Whereupon Mr. Clapp, who is not the first man who has earnestly prayed, "save me from my friends," protests against being drowned in a torrent of sympathy, denies that his removal was a case of political proscription and among other good things says:

Your picture of me as a conscientious official, devoting himself with untiring energy and sleepless assiduity to the discharge of his duties, is, per se, very affecting, but I am compelled to rob it of much of its charming warmth and freshness by confessing that all the drugs and medicines imported into Charleston since I was appointed, have been somewhat less in value than the amount of my pay, and that they perfectly put up, that their examination cost me almost as little trouble as it conferred benefit on the public. If it had not been that the duties of the office, such as they were, lay in that path of natural science where I am fond of strolling, I should have been ashamed to hold it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, while I thank you for the pathetic touch about the "dead Ossoy," I beg to assure you that I am not dead, not even politically dead, and that it will be matter of very great grief and loud complaint on my part if, on the mistaken supposition that I am so, the Greeks and Trojans should swarm out to have a battle royal over my body.

Cupid does some fast work occasionally. In Cincinnati, lately, a gentleman going through the market, saw a lovely girl. He was immediately victimised, proposed to the girl, was accepted, and married to her next day! That is the way to do business.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—The water at New Orleans on the 6th inst. was fully an inch above the highest previous mark, and in the Bayou St. John was six inches above the hurricane work of 1831. At the meeting of the joint committee of Councils on the previous night, it was stated that Mr. Dunbar, the engineer, had expressed himself confident that he would succeed in a few days in partially cutting off the volume of water.

One of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature recently offered a bill, which provided that "no lady shall be married, except in the town where she resides." It didn't go down; another member knocked it on the head by offering an amendment, requiring people "to die in the town where they are born."

The telegraph reported a few days ago that Ex-President Polk was attacked with Cholera. This is not correct. He is suffering from a severe diarrhoea, and is considered dangerously ill.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA. An erroneous opinion prevails among many persons that the Asiatic Cholera strikes its victim with the suddenness almost of lightning.—The fact is that there are few diseases which give earlier or more certain warning of their approach; and it is only after the patient has labored under the incipient stages for three or four days, that the final attack occurs. If the premonitory symptoms are watched, cholera is comparatively harmless, indeed far less fatal than any other disorder to which mankind is subject.

The first indication of the approach of the disease is a hardness, or fulness in the abdomen, betraying a slight derangement in the organs there situated. If a glass of water is taken, a feeling of distress, or uneasiness ensues, generally of a light character however, and in consequence frequently disregarded altogether, or soon forgotten. In time—on the next day perhaps—occasional pains shoot through the stomach, and a sensation of nausea is experienced.—Diarrhoea ensues, perhaps vomiting, the day after, or, in violent cases, on the same day.—Even though the patient may have disregarded the former symptoms, if he will now call in a physician, and take proper remedies, he is nearly sure of recovery, more sure than a person attacked with fever, or other ordinary disorders. If, however, he neglects these forewarnings, violent cramp succeeds, and then there is real danger.

The only peril, therefore, that exists, arises from the carelessness of the public, superinduced by the gentleness of the disease in its earlier stages. If a man is attacked with the cramp, and dies in a few hours, it is said that he fell a victim to the cholera in a single day! yet, in reality, if enquiry was instituted, it would be found that he had been laboring under the premonitory stages of the disease for several days, and that the cramp, which was considered the first, was in reality the last assault of the enemy. The lassitude accompanying the earlier progress of the disorder, joined to the extreme mildness of the symptoms, induces frequently a criminal carelessness, which leads to the most fatal results. Yet, if the approaches of the disease are watched, they are certain to yield to proper and timely treatment.

The Hungarian Victory. Last week we gave, in a postscript, the substance of the news from Europe, by the steamer Europa, in which the gathering of the Russian and Hungarian armies among the northern defiles of Hungary and the probability of an early battle was mentioned. Later advices by the same steamer announce that the expected battle had actually taken place, and that the left wing of the Russian army, 60,000 strong, had suffered a total defeat! The Intelligence, although not direct and positive, comes through so many channels as to leave no room to doubt its truth.

The battle was fought by Gen. Bem, who met the Russian army in a defile at Rottentrum, and completely routed it, the enemy losing some 8,000 men killed, and surrendering 30,000 prisoners, with all the arms, cannon, ammunition, &c. The Russians, it is said, were driven across the frontier, and forced to fall back upon Cracow, which may transfer the war to Poland.

The New York Tribune, in announcing this great victory, remarks—"This result is what was expected. We have no belief in the real strength of the Russian Army. One of Bem's or Dembinski's Magyar Hussars is worth half-a-dozen of the best troops that the Czar can furnish for this war, and the same is true of their Infantry and Artillery." It is only by overwhelming numbers that the Russians can hope to beat such a soldiery as they are now opposed to, and Paskewitch, their commander, must display a higher order of talent than he has yet evinced, if he is to out-general the Polish and Hungarian leaders.

No, let no man fear that the revolution can at once be suppressed in Hungary because the Russian automotons are hurled against her gallant defenders. It is much more likely that it will be transferred to Poland. Would not that rouse the world—to hear the tread of freemen armed for freedom once more around Warsaw? Let the cry of Poland again be raised—and raised again it must be—not by her nobles, but by a chivalrous and brave democracy, and to that last struggle of Light against Darkness all Christendom would convene. The gay and impetuous soldiers of France, generous and kindly Germans, men of England, of America, of Italy—may, mere millions of her own enfranchised peasants would gather there to wipe out the sorrows and wrongs of Poland, the blood of her sons, the torture of her daughters, the whole catalogue of unspeakable outrages which Catharine and Nicholas have inflicted upon her. The end of such a conflict could not be doubtful.—The Russian despotism would inevitably be driven back into Asia, where it belongs, and the stronghold of tyranny and injustice, the great hindrance of progress in Europe, destroyed for ever.

Issues like these hang on the war in Hungary. There is reason, then, to rejoice in this victory. God prosper the Right!"

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Jno. P. Glass, of this city died of Cholera yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. We understand that Mrs. G. was in her usual health, up to about 3 o'clock yesterday, having been at church in the forenoon. She was attacked with unmistakable symptoms, and despite of all medical aid, was a corpse in little more than three hours. This is the first case occurring in our city which has come to our knowledge.—Pitts. Gaz. June 11th.

A Hog was recently butchered in Broume co., N. Y., which weighed 2000 lbs. The skin was preserved, and it is to be sent to New York city for exhibition.

A FIXED FACT.—The Baltimore Patriot says there is nothing more intense and lasting than the "indignation of a dismissed office-holder." It lasts all the time he is "out."

Slavery Expiring. How can Slavery continue its miserable existence much longer, with the moral sentiment of the North solidly arrayed against it, and bold HARRY CLAY and the indomitable BENSON trampling it under foot in the very "house of its friends?" The severest blows it now receives are in the Slave States. Mr. Robinson of Franklin, Ky., in a speech delivered in the late Emancipation Convention at Frankfort, Ky., hit off the defenders of slavery in that State with a good deal of humor and point:

"The opposition to our views is inconsiderable if we have a fair hearing. There are but few who admire the slavery of Kentucky; and with many of that few it is a sentiment rather than a principle. Their birth-place is Old Virginia—there they spent their youth. Slavery was there, and everything in Virginia was perfect. You know, sir, the strength of this feeling among Virginians. The emigrant from even those portions of it which slavery has desolated—from the eastern sand hills—where the people subsist one half the year on fish and oysters, and the other half on past recollection—amid all the fertility of the west—sighs for the sand hills and fish and oysters of Old Virginia. With others this love of slavery is neither a sentiment nor principle—they, from mere habit, cry out against us, abolition! danger to property!—and those who cry loudest are those who never had a negro to abolish, unless their habits of industry shall vastly change, never will; while the largest portion raise the hue and cry merely for political effect, and for fear of mere party interests."

CARELESSNESS OF LIFE IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio Texian mentions a fearful increase of supposed suicide, though we doubt whether so many sudden deaths are justly chargeable to this cause. The papers say: "A reckless of life unprecedented, has exhibited itself in many instances; the horrors of death, or the fearful consequences of a hereafter seems to make but a slight impression upon the minds of many, who are daily rushing headlong into eternity. Within the last four or five days not less than five, and some report seven, bodies have been found in the San Antonio river and the ditch leading from the Alamo to the head of the river, thought to have been drowned.—The names of two only have been ascertained—Davenport and Frazer, the latter employed in this office."

WHAT A WOMAN.—In Chicago lately, a woman while intoxicated, demolished the windows and stock in trade of a grog-shop keeper, beat him, and then sallied into the street, where she drubbed a big Dutchman, and whipped half-a-dozen constables who attempted to arrest her. Delectable wife she'd make.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT TO FILL VACANCIES.

Thomas M. Foote, of New York, to be Charge d'Affairs to New Grenada, in lieu of Benjamin A. Bidlack, deceased.

Alexander K. McClung, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affairs to Bolivia, in lieu of John Appleton, resigned.

Charles L. Fleiselman, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg in lieu of Tobias Bechler, resigned.

Stephen D. Poole, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Turk's Island, in lieu of J. T. Pickett, resigned.

Geo. F. Usher, of Rhode Island, to be Commercial Agent at Port au Prince, in lieu of Joseph C. Luther, resigned.

REMOVALS. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, to be Minister Resident at Constantinople, in lieu of Dabny S. Carr, recalled.

Thomas W. Chinn, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affairs to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

John Trumbull Van Allen, of New York to be Charge d'Affairs to the Republic of Ecuador, in lieu of Van Brugh Livingston, recalled.

John C. Davis, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation to England.

Lorenzo Draper, of New York, to be Consul at Havre de Grace, in lieu of Wm. J. Staples, recalled.

Edward Kent, of Maine, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro, in lieu of Gorham Parks, recalled.

Rev. Thomas Sewall, of Maryland, to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, in lieu of John W. Holding, recalled.

William R. Hayes, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Barbadoes, in lieu of Noble Tawner, recalled.

Elijah Payne, of New York, to be Consul at Panama, in lieu of William Nelson, recalled.

Charles Benjamin, of Connecticut, to be Consul at Demerara, in lieu of Samuel J. Masters, recalled.

Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, to be Consul for New Brunswick and Canada, in lieu of Collins Whittaker, recalled.

Bailey M. Edney, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in lieu of C. G. Salinas, (a foreigner), removed.

Editorial State Convention. The undersigned publishers of Newspapers in the 17th Congressional District, concurring with their editorial brethren generally in the necessity of having an Editorial State Convention in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of correcting numerous abuses now practiced to the positive injury of Country publishers, respectfully recommend to the Fraternity that they meet in State Convention at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1849, and earnestly urge a general attendance.

The Postage Reform must be effected during the next Session of Congress. A Law whose practical effect is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, cannot be too soon erased from our National Statute Book, and we deem the time recommended for a State Convention an auspicious one for urging effectually upon our National Congress the necessity and expediency of a speedy and permanent change. This and other Reforms immediately affecting the interests of the Country Press, demand the prompt and serious attention of the Fraternity, and we call upon our brethren throughout the State to act with us harmoniously and energetically, feeling confident that by so doing the Country Press can be placed upon a proper platform.