



HOOPER'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.

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Death of James K. Polk. The fears expressed by the Nashville papers have been too truly and sadly confirmed. James K. Polk, Ex-President of the United States, is no more. He died at his residence, near Nashville, on Friday evening, the 15th inst., of a complaint to which he has been for years subjected, but which assumed no violent character until within the last two months. The disease which finally caused his death, it is said, was similar to that which carried off the lamented Shunk.

Honors to his Memory. The President has issued through the proper department, a proclamation announcing to the nation the death of James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States, and ordering suitable military and naval honors to be paid to his memory.

The Adjutant General has accordingly issued a general order that the national flag shall be displayed at half mast at all the military posts of the country, and the proclamation of the President read to the troops on the day succeeding its receipt; and that 13 guns shall be fired at dawn, one gun at intervals of 30 minutes between sunrise and sunset, and a national salute of 30 guns at the close of day, while the officers of the army will wear crapes on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments be put in mourning for six months. The navy yards and naval stations, and all public vessels in commission, will fire 30 minute guns, beginning at 12 o'clock, M., carry their flag at half-mast for one week, and the officers wear crape for six months. The officers of the revenue marine service will wear the customary badges, and fire the same salutes ordered for the army. The proclamation of the President is as follows:

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville on the 15th inst.

A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever inscribed on the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this melancholy occasion, to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR. Washington, June 19, 1849.

The 'India Cholagogue,' advertised in this paper, is said to be an excellent remedy for Ague. We advise the afflicted to give it a trial.

Election of Judges. In another column of this week's paper we publish the proposed amendment of the Constitution which proposes to give to the People the election of Judges.

We have as yet taken neither side of this question. And, indeed, during this warm weather, feel but little disposition to discuss it. We will cheerfully admit into our columns, however, well written articles, for or against the proposed change, should any of our citizens desire to discuss the subject.

BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners named in the Act incorporating the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad held a meeting in the Court House, in this borough on Friday last. The proceedings will be found in another column.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Shirley, in the place of John Long, Esq., removed.

A better appointment than the above has not been made by the new administration. Mr. Lutz possesses, in an eminent degree, the Jeffersonian qualifications—"honesty and capacity."

He is a "tried and true" Whig, who has for a long series of years faithfully stood by the banner of his party both in adversity and prosperity.

The Shippensburg News, one of the most spirited weeklies on our exchange list, has recently been much improved by a new dress. It deserves, and we are happy to learn is receiving, a liberal support.

The weather during the past week has been exceedingly warm; the thermometer ranging from 96 to 96 degrees. On Saturday, however, we were visited by a timely and refreshing thunder storm, accompanied by copious showers of rain, which has caused a very acceptable change in the atmosphere and given new impetus to vegetation.

President Taylor. A Washington letter of June 16, published in the Philadelphia American, says—"The President will probably visit Bedford Springs in the month of August, and afterwards comply with his promise to the citizens of Pittsburgh, made when on his way to be inaugurated. He proposes then to journey through the interior of Pennsylvania, and to attend the Agricultural Fair at Syracuse, N. Y."

Harrisburg, York, Huntingdon.

The passage of the General Manufacturing Law last winter has awakened, in various parts of the State, quite a cheering spirit in favor of manufacturing. Some time since, in noticing the effort making by the citizens of Harrisburg to erect a Cotton Factory, we took occasion to speak flatteringly of the facilities and appearance of that place. We did so, not because we deemed the Harrisburg press incompetent to the task of representing its peculiar advantages in the most favorable light, nor with the view of disparaging any other location—but because, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, we deemed it important that a town, occupying so prominent a position—the capitol of our great State—should, by speedily carrying their project into successful operation, set an example which would have a salutary effect throughout the Commonwealth.

The York (Pa.) Republican, in an able article, urging upon the citizens of the flourishing borough of York, the importance of erecting a Cotton Factory in that place, says: "We have been more than once gratified by hearing persons who had travelled extensively in this and other countries, on being first occasionally called to York, freely give it the palm over all other towns which they had seen for pleasantness of situation and appearance. Col. CLARK, of the Huntingdon Journal, certainly never, with all the partiality which a long residence and ante-martial associations created in his favor, could have declared 'Harrisburg to be the handsomest town in Pennsylvania,' had he ever visited York. Let him only come here, and we will convince him of his error."

Our friends, Private COCHRAN and Col. COCHRAN, of the Republican, are informed that we have travelled some. And that, on one occasion, we had the pleasure of spending a day in the beautiful borough of York. And we are free to admit, that so far as art can beautify a place, we know of no town in the State that can claim any advantage over it. But still (our pleasant "ante-martial associations" entirely out of view) we adhere to the opinion that Nature has been far more lavish to the Harrisburg location; and we are half inclined to the belief that Private COCHRAN secretly concurs with us, if ever he allows his mind to revert to the time when, representing the People of his district in the Senate, he was wont, on a pleasant evening in May, to take a stroll along the banks of the Susquehanna, just as the sun was about taking its leave, and tinging, with its last flickering rays, the gorgeous scene before him!—This, (to say nothing of a view from the dome of the Capitol, whence the eye can feast for hours without satiety, on an unequalled combination of beauties, both natural and artificial,) could not fail to have left an impression upon one so capable of appreciating all that is admirable both in Nature and Art, as our friend of the Republican. Yet, as Harrisburg and York are rival Boroughs, each pining for the time when, like Lancaster and Reading, they will be hailed by the title of City, it would be asking too much to ask him to admit it. His business is to sustain York, and the citizens of that town are truly fortunate in possessing an editor so well qualified for the task.

As to our own Borough of Huntingdon, we do not as yet, of course, pretend to compare with either Harrisburg or York. But we do not by any means despair. The time, we think, is not far distant, when the business of our Borough will receive such an impetus as will cause her to take a stand among the first class Boroughs in Pennsylvania. We already have the Canal, and will in a few months have the great Penna Railroad running through our town. In addition to these, every indication favors the belief that we will soon have a Railroad from this place through the rich and flourishing Valley of Woodcock, to the great Coal Region of Broad Top. The immense advantage to Huntingdon, of this road, can hardly be realized at present. It will make our borough the transshipping point of the most valuable coal beds in the State—bituminous coal, said to be of the very best quality for the manufacture of Gas—and from which it will give us great pleasure to supply the Gas Companies of Philadelphia, York, Harrisburg, &c., &c. From the abundance of water power in our vicinity, and the healthfulness of our borough and surrounding country, caused, no doubt, by the pure, fresh mountain air which we inhale, Huntingdon will also doubtless soon become a manufacturing place. Indeed, we know of no better and few as favorable locations for a Cotton Factory, or any other manufacturing enterprise, as our own, naturally, highly favored borough. In point of capital, few towns, even of much larger population, can begin to compare with us. All will agree, then, that as regards facilities we are singularly favored. And if our citizens will but arouse from the inertness which has so long enslaved their energies, Huntingdon can soon be made to rise, Phoenix like, into importance and greatness.

While we admit, then, our inability to compare favorably at present, in point of population and appearance with either Harrisburg or York, we think we have ample cause for hope in the future. And ere long we expect to be able to say to our friend COCHRAN, of the Republican, "only come here" if you want to see a town that is a town—"only come here," if you want to see a town, a description of the business, appearance and magnificent surrounding scenery of which will be worthy of your fine descriptive powers and high reputation as an editor.

The Tunnel.

On Tuesday last, contractors CARL & THURLOW, completed the heading of the Tunnel on the Pa. Railroad through a spur of Tussey's Mountain, about 12 miles above this place.—This Tunnel is about 1100 feet in length, and has been prosecuted with most commendable despatch by the energetic contractors. Mr. STRICKLAND KNEASS, the Engineer having charge of this work, is also deserving of special notice for the admirable accuracy of his directions.—The work was prosecuted from both sides of the mountain, and met in the centre with an exactness which does the Engineer great credit. We understand that the Eastern side of the Tunnel is nearly completed.

Arrival of Gov. Ramsey.

The Minnesota Pioneer of 31st ult., announces the arrival of Gov. Ramsey at St. Paul, on the 26th ult., and says: "By invitation of the Hon. Henry H. Sibley, the Governor is spending a few days at Mendota. He rode down to our village on Monday and took the people of St. Paul by the hand. He is a plain, frank man, whom the people will like—they can't help it. A younger brother of Gov. RAMSEY also came with his Excellency.

"The troops at Fort Snelling appeared on dress parade last Thursday, and salutes were fired in honor of the arrival of his Excellency, Governor RAMSEY."

The Pioneer contains the Proclamation of the Governor organizing the Government of the territory.

It appears but a brief time since the subject of the above notice, (now Gov. Ramsey) was an apprentice to the Carpenter trade, in the borough of Harrisburg. By his own unaided exertions, he not only educated himself, but contributed, at the same time, to the support of an indigent widowed mother. His career was onward and upward, until he has reached the responsible and highly honorable post of Governor of a rich and rapidly improving territory. His history is full of encouragement to young men. No matter how poor a young man may start, in a country like this, if he has industry, perseverance, sobriety, and integrity, the highest stations in the Government are not beyond his reach. Mr. Ramsey started in life, surrounded by no circumstance to aid him, save his own energy. But merit is sure of its reward. It far outstrips wealth and family influence, let who like say to the contrary. The career of the young man, without merit, who is forced into high positions in society by the aid of wealth and family influence, is never brilliant and always brief. Merit, then, is the only safe basis for a young man to rely upon. It is the only thing which will advance him permanently. Young men, strive then, to attain merit. It is the sure and never failing passport to promotion.

Cholera.

This fearful pestilence still continues its ravages in many parts of our country. In New York during the past week it has been on the increase. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, several cases have been reported, and in the Western cities and towns it is largely on the increase. In St. Louis, a despatch says, the average deaths from Cholera, should all the Cemeteries report, would appear to be about one hundred per day! In Cincinnati it is also fearfully on the increase, and is attacking all classes. As high as 54 deaths in one day have been reported.

As yet, no cases have been reported in the interior of our State. We advise all however, to use the proper precautionary measures.

A Sensible Opinion.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, which leans towards Locofocoism, although not a member of the radical school, in speaking of the course of the Administration in appointing Whigs to offices held by Locofocos, says: "We do not think that President Taylor has shown either want of talent or want of fairness in turning out men who, previous to his election, abused him in the most villainous and disgraceful manner. On the contrary, we lament the want of decency and high-mindedness in those office-holders who, while slandering a candidate before election, would stoop afterwards to retain office under him—nay, WHINE FOR IT."

We commend the contemplation of the good sense in the above paragraph to the wailers!

The Canal Board.

The Pa. Intelligencer says: A meeting of the Canal Board was appointed to be held last week in Philadelphia. Gen. POWERS, the President of the board, attended. Mr. Painter did not make his appearance, and owing to his continued ill health, Mr. Longstreth was unable to attend. How long is this state of affairs to exist in this body? How long are the interests of the State to suffer for want of attention of her public officers, whom she pays to attend to them? Judge Longstreth is rich and does not require the salary, and certainly cannot regard it as an object. We really think that a proper regard for the interest of the Commonwealth ought to induce him to resign, and let a Commissioner be appointed who can attend to the business. We trust he will see the propriety of doing so before long. The people expect to see the business of the board attended to.

Kentucky.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, whig U. S. Senator from Kentucky, addressed a meeting in favor of emancipation, at Bowling Green, on the 18th ult., in which he said it had been intimated that he and Mr. Clay would be instructed by the next Legislature to resign their seats in the Senate on account of their advocacy of emancipation. "But," said he, "I will do my duty let the consequences be as they may." Mr. Underwood's speech, which occupied two hours in the delivery, is spoken of as very able.

Allegheny City Strip.

On Tuesday of week before last the city of Allegheny sold 21 of her "Diamond" lots, at auction. They brought \$57,700. Nineteen lots, which are all that remain, were to be sold last Tuesday, and were expected to bring about \$45,000. This sale will absorb \$100,000 of Allegheny scrip—nearly half of the amount now in circulation.

The Cholera.

The following article appeared in the National Intelligencer of Saturday: Cure and prevention of Cholera. Laudanum, { each, 2 ounces. Spirits of Camphor, { Tincture Cayenne Pepper, 2 drachms. Tincture Ginger, 1 ounce. Essence Peppermint, 2 ounces. Hoffman's Anodyne, 2 ounces. Mix all together. Dose—a table spoon full (in a little water) for an adult. (This prescription is carried on nearly all the boats on the Western waters, and will check diarrhoea in ten minutes, and abate the other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and have given the recipe to over one hundred persons. THOS. S. BRYANT, Paymaster, United States Army.

A Free Trade Nut.

Massachusetts has nearly 800,000 inhabitants; is rich in labor, wealth and prosperity—her people are all producers or manufacturers. They live in peace and plenty, and command the attention and homage of the people not only of sister States, but of foreign countries also. Of them her people buy the raw material and manufacture all they consume, profit by their industry, reap the earnings of those who bow to their skill and enterprise, pocket the interest upon all their own and much of their neighbor's capital, draws within her borders the cream of enterprise, talent and learning, and rewards all according to their dues, owing the world around them nothing, and sees with a clear and unclouded vision nought but success and prosperity ahead.

Why is this? Thus:—

She pays \$1.25 per bushel of wheat, and gives in pay 23 yards of brown sheeting at 5 cents per yard. She pays 60 cents for a bushel of corn and gives in pay 1 yard of super. sateen. She pays \$12.00 for a bbl. of beef, and gives in pay 6 yards of super. broad cloth.

Now take a western State; Illinois, for instance. She is rich in labor, natural soil, and heaven's elements of prosperity. Her people are all producers from the soil, but nothing from manufactures. They live in fear only of crowded corn markets, and accept of the purchase of her commodity by people from sister States as a boon of gratuity. Of others she buys all her manufactured goods, expends the profit of her own labor in transportation charges out and in, loses her surplus capital, wastes her enterprise, talent and learning, owes every body, rewards none beyond a bare living and hangs upon the future with nothing but hope.

She sells wheat at 60 cents a bushel, and takes her pay in 6 yards of sheeting at 10 cents per yard. She sells corn for 20 cents a bushel, and takes her pay in sateen at the rate of \$1.50 per yard. She sells beef for \$1, per barrel, and takes her pay in 1 yard of broad cloth.

Well—what now? Simply this: the agriculturist in Massachusetts receive 25 yards of sheeting for a bushel of wheat, while the Illinoisian receives but 6: the difference is, say 3 or 400 per cent. The first receives 1 yard of good sateen for a bushel corn; the latter only one-seventh of a yard; or a difference of 600 to 700 per cent. The first receives 6 yards of broad-cloth for a barrel of beef, while the latter gets only one yard; or a difference of 600 per cent.

But, says a knowing one, the Massachusetts' man cannot raise the bushel of wheat, corn, &c., to buy the 400, 500 or 600 per cent more in difference! For the sake of argument, grant it, if you please, that he cannot equal you. Yet his own family, his son and daughter, receive more profit for their labor in manufacturing the 25 yards that bought one bushel of wheat from you than you did in growing 1 bushel for the 6 yards you received, by two hundred per cent; while the difference between the intrinsic worth of the 6 yards you receive and the 12 yards they paid for the same amount of sustenance in each case, is the real meat of the nut you have or soon must crack; and you will find it in the hands of politicians, speculators, and freight or transit men.

In other words, bring machinery, and consumers to tend them to your own town, manufacture your own goods, and you, too, will receive 25 yards of sheeting for a bushel of wheat; for the wheat will have advanced in price, having plenty of consumers near by, while the sheeting, having no freight and speculator's fees to pay, can be sold for five cents.

HORRIBLE AFFRAY.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Louisville, June 16, says:

At a public speaking which took place to-day in Madison county, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner, a quarrel ensued, which resulted in a rencontre between the parties. They first drew pistols, which snapped but did not go off. They then attacked each other most fearfully and fiercely with Bowie knives. Mr. Clay was stabbed through the heart and expired immediately. Mr. Turner was severely wounded in the abdomen and groin, and has since died. This dreadful tragedy has caused great excitement and sorrow among the friends of both parties.

Clay Not Dead.

A later dispatch, dated Cincinnati, June 18, says:

It is reported in this city, that Cassius M. Clay was not killed during the rencontre in Madison county. The last intelligence we hear from him is, that there is a probability of his recovering. The death of Mr. Turner is confirmed. Mr. Clay, it seems, having accepted an invitation to address a meeting of Emancipationist in Madison county, was addressing the assemblage on the subject of slavery, and offence being taken at some of his remarks, Mr. Turner got up and called Clay a liar: hence the altercation which resulted, as near as I yet learn, as above stated.

Later.

CINCINNATI, June 23.

There are so many conflicting reports in relation to the late fatal difficulty in Madison county, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph M. Turner, that it is prudent to give credence to none of them. Mr. Clay, we learn, at last accounts, was recovering, his wound not being as dangerous as it was first supposed. It is said that Mr. Turner acknowledged, before his death, having stabbed Mr. Clay.

Disturbances on the Plains.

WASHINGTON, June 22. Accounts have been received via St. Louis stating that serious disturbances had taken place on the Plains, between the California emigrants and the Indians. A number were killed. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, (son of Henry Clay) has been appointed Charge d'Affairs to the kingdom of Portugal.

The Huntington and Broad Top Railroad.

In pursuance of public notice, the Commissioners of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad Company met at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, June 22. Present, Thomas Fisher, A. P. Wilson, John G. Miles, Isaac Cook, James Entrekim, David Blair, Levi Evans, Jacob Cresswell, John Ker, Matthew M. Peebles and James Saxton.

On motion, Matthew M. Peebles of Bedford county was chosen President, and David Blair Secretary of the meeting.

Samuel W. Mifflin, Civil Engineer, laid before the meeting a map of the route of the proposed Railroad from Huntingdon to Broad Top, as surveyed under his Superintendence in July and August 1848.

On motion, Mr. Mifflin proceeded to state to the meeting that, on survey, a route for a Railroad from Huntingdon to the Broad Top Coal region of easy grade and cheap construction, had been found to be entirely practicable. Mr. Mifflin stated further that he had been to Philadelphia and New York a short time since, and learned, on inquiry in these places, that good coal, suitable for steam vessels, was much needed at this time—that if the Broad Top Coal proved itself, on a fair trial, adapted to steam purposes, as it was believed from the superior quality of the coal it would, he was assured there would be no difficulty in getting the stock of the company subscribed at once.

After consultation and a free interchange of opinion among the Commissioners present, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That James Entrekim, James Saxton and Jacob Cresswell be and are hereby appointed a committee of Commissioners to make the best arrangement they can to get out and forward to the east for experiment, a quantity of coal from Broad Top, at as early a period as possible.

Resolved, That Samuel W. Mifflin, Engineer, be and he is hereby authorized to superintend the experiments on the coal to be sent under the preceding resolution, in Philadelphia and New York, and to solicit and procure subscriptions of stock in those cities to this Company.

Resolved, That John Ker, Jacob Cresswell and Matthew M. Peebles be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to ask and obtain releases from the land owners along the route of the proposed Railroad.

Resolved, That Levi Evans, Isaac Cook and James Entrekim be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to negotiate with the owners of Coal lands on Broad Top in regard to what interest, part or parcel in and of their lands, such owners will give or otherwise dispose of to said Company.

On motion, Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at a time and place to be fixed by the President of this meeting, on due notice.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the friends of the projected Railroad to Broad Top be due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Mifflin, for his zeal and labor in behalf of an enterprise in which the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford are so deeply interested.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Senatorial district friendly to our enterprise.

On motion adjourned.

MATTHEW M. PEEBLES, Pres't.

DAVID BLAIR, Secretary.

BENTON AND THE LOCOS.

The Washington Union has lately been hurling its abuse, in the most unmeasured terms, at the great Missourian, Benton, for the appeal which he is making to his constituents on the question of Slavery in the Territories. He is denounced as an "apostate from the Democratic party," and sundry other parts of speech are applied to him, which to say the least are not very complimentary. With a view of exhibiting to our readers another proof of what we have all along asserted, to wit: that the locofoco party in the South are, to a man, opposed to any restriction on the institution of Slavery, while the Whig party are almost unanimously in favor of excluding it from the soil which is now free, we give the following extract from the Metropolitan, the organ of the Locofoco party in Missouri, published at Jefferson, the Capital of that state. This, in addition to what has been said by the Organ of the late administration, in Washington City, speaks volumes in the ear of the North.—Wash. Com.

COL. BENTON.—The prospect ahead.

The unanimity which we have found to exist amongst the Democrats with whom we have conversed since the publication of Col. Benton's appeal, is truly gratifying, although it is neither more nor less than what was expected. We have not heard one member of the Democratic party express himself as pleased with the appeal. Most of them condemn it, out and out, and denounce its author as an apostate from the faith, for whom there remains no atonement. A few who are, excessively prudent, seem disposed to wait further developments.—What need there is for further testimony, we confess ourselves unable to perceive, and consequently as one of the sovereigns of this land to whom the imperious appellant has addressed himself, we have felt at full liberty to put our decision down in black and white.

Our prudent friends we predict, will be with us, heart and soul after a while. It is like pulling teeth to give up Benton; they have been long devoted to him; and they are hoping (against hope) that he is not gone hook and line—irrevocably and forever. They would rather take a sugar coated pill than give up "Old Bullion"; but they are good Democrats and will come to it. They might just as well take the tartar at once—their stomach will never feel easy till they get rid of such an oppressive load of political treason and corruption.

Do hairs ever turn into snakes?—[Zanesville Gazette.

No! but they frequently turn into butter.—[Wash. Com.

Sam Medary used to warn the Whigs that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would turn out the worst sort of a Locofoco—and Sam was right, for the General has turned him out.—[Dayton Journal.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN.

The Steamer American arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been effected in France, by a coalition between Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The Paris papers, however, generally disapprove of the compromise and predict its failure. The Red Republicans are particularly violent in denouncing the new Ministry.

The message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly is published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not the European mode, filling four columns of the European times.

HUNGARY.—Hungary presents no new feature and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have, however, achieved further, and in some respects, important victories. The contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The Austrian General Welden has been superceded by Lieut: Haynoise; Prince Paskernich will command the united forces in the East, and Gen. Hayman in the West.

The latest intelligence from Vienna left the Austrians under Marshall Radetsky, who was preparing to bombard that city, which was closely invested on all sides.

It is reported that the King of Sardinia has placed his army at the disposal of the Hungarians, but the report requires confirmation.

THE DANISH WAR.—The reports so constantly repeated, that the war between the Danes and Prussians is speedily to end, are renewed, but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact.

The Danish blockade is still strictly enforced.

ROME.—The Paris journals furnish intelligence from Rome to the second inst. Hostilities had not then commenced.—Gen. Oudinot had denounced the armistice.

M. Lesseps had failed in his mission to conquer the Romans into affection for France, and has returned to Paris for further instructions. Some accounts say he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried back instructions to Gen. Oudinot for the reduction of the Holy City to subjection at all hazards, and that he would commence an attack with an army of 25,000 men on the 30th of May. The Romans have announced their firm resolution to defend the city to the death against the expected assault, and it is stated that they have a force of 80,000 troops, which is deemed sufficient for that purpose.

The Pope still persists in demanding an unequalled renewal of his power as temporal ruler and the Triumvirate, backed by the people, declare they will never concede. Mazzini's determination is most profound, and determined to accomplish the destruction of the Pope's temporal power. He says:—"We shall show fight to the last against all projects of restoration."

GERMANY.—The Frankfort Parliament has determined to exercise its influence, to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wirttemberg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, have promulgated a new Constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is engrafted. In the present, as in former attempts to form a union of the German States, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement. All the other states are united, but it is doubtful whether the plan will succeed.

IRELAND.—Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death pronounced on the Sinte prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life.

In the Western provinces of Ireland the condition of the people is said to be most deplorable. Society is utterly disorganized.

Riot and Bloodshed in Philadelphia.

A disgraceful and bloody riot occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon and evening of last week, amongst some of the firemen.—The disturbance commenced about noon between the Moyamensing and Franklin companies.—Before the scene closed one man was killed and several severely wounded.

This is the fruits of the encouragement extended to mobs and rioters by a portion of the Locofoco press of the country. The Pennsylvania for instance, justified and defended the rioters in New York, the effect of which is to excite the same violent spirit in the evil and viciously disposed in their midst. Law and order are disregarded, the lives and property of their citizens are endangered, and the institutions of our country are brought into disrepute by these disgraceful occurrences, and yet a press claiming to be respectable has the hardhood to justify and defend them.

The rage for writing poetry is universal.

A modern poet says—"Oh she was fair; But sorrow came and left its traces there." What became of the balance of the harness he don't state.