



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1849.

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 absence of the editor will account to our readers for any want of interest in our issue this week.

President Taylor visited Baltimore week before last, and attended the Agricultural Fair. He returned to Washington, and will remain there until the adjournment of the next Congress.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, passed through this place on Sunday morning last, on his way to Hollidaysburg, to attend the Blair county Court.

It is now said that the Hon. John C. Calhoun does not intend resigning his seat in the United States Senate, as was reported.

'Old Huntingdon.' Our contemporary of the Blair County Whig, recording the vote of Huntingdon county, speaks as follows:

'We feel proud to record the vote of this noble and gallant old county. She has covered herself with glory—put to rout the last remnant of Locofocoism, and showed her sister Blair an example worthy to be followed in all future time.'

We have received the first number of 'The Jefferson Star,' published at Brookville, Jefferson county, a Whig paper just started by Messrs. McElhoes and Duck, formerly of this county. The paper presents a neat and workmanlike appearance, and we doubt not, will do good service in the Whig cause.

Leading Members of the Legislature.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—The House will contain several gentlemen of talent and legislative experience. Amongst them are Messrs. Burden of Philadelphia, Smyser of Adams, Corvys of Huntingdon, and Allison of Beaver, Whigs. And Messrs. Porter of Northampton, Conyngham and Beaumont of Luzerne, and McClintock of Allegheny, Locofocos.

'In the Senate, amongst the new members, are Messrs. Walker of Erie, and Packer of Lycoming. There are other gentlemen in both branches who will stand prominent, amongst whom are several new members of both parties.'

Our popular Representative, Col. CORVYS, it will be seen, is not only appreciated at home but is favorably known abroad. Those who were observers of his course last winter, willingly concede that he will take his stand among the foremost men in the next Legislature.

The reported failure of the 'Delaware City Bank,' appears to have been incorrect. The Philadelphia Daily News says that the rumors concerning it are entirely without foundation; that 'the bank is perfectly solvent, and its capital stock unimpaired.'

We regret to learn that JOHN FENLON, Esq., has been defeated for the Legislature in Cambria county. He was an able and indefatigable member of the last Legislature.

A SPECK OF WAR.—An Inspector of the Customs being about to board a British schooner at Boston, the other day, he was warned off with a threat against his life. The Inspector having reported the case to the Collector, the Revenue Cutter Hamilton was ordered along side, with her ugly bows looking directly into John Bull, which settled the difficulty, and the offender was arrested.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Senate will stand twenty-five locofocos and twenty-four Whigs. In the House of Representatives the locos will have sixty-seven members, and the Whigs sixty-three: thus giving them a majority on joint ballot.

The majority for Governor Towns, the loco candidate for Governor, is put down upwards of three thousand.

The State Election.

We give in another column the official returns for Canal Commissioner, and also a table showing the complexion of the Legislature. The returns for Canal Commissioner are not yet full but sufficient to show that Mr. Gamble's majority will be large.

The Legislature will also be locofoco in both branches—they have a majority of 20 in the House and 1 in the Senate—21 on joint ballot. This result has been secured not by any superior strength on the part of our opponents, but by the apathy of the Whigs.

Wherever a change of public sentiment has occurred, it is decidedly in favor of the State and National administrations. Several of the counties have sent full Whig delegations for the first time since their organization, showing large gains in these particular localities for the Whig party.

The Whig vote in the State, taken at that cast at the gubernatorial election last year, fifty thousand; fully enough, when coupled with the open disaffection in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, to account for our defeat without the change of a single vote.

How Locofoco Victories are Won. The locofoco press are lustily crying 'victory' over the recent elections—and so far as practical results are obtained they are right enough in doing so—but it is not true that a majority of the people, or anything like a majority have approved of locofoco principles.

The N. Y. Tribune points out one striking difference between Whig and Locofoco victories. Call out (it says) a very large vote, and there will generally be a relative Whig increase; but let the vote be light, and the larger share of the loss is almost certain to fall on us.

The simple explanation is that the great mass of plodding, thrifty stay-at-home people, who do not seek office and are not the blind devotees of party, side with us when they vote, while the great mass of politicians by trade are instinctively against us.

The locofoco boasts of great gains in Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., are simple gull-traps, baited by the truth that more Whigs than locofocos stayed away from the polls at the recent elections. For example: Baltimore—City and County, 1848, 1849.

Falling off from the votes for President—Whig, 4,217; Loco, 1,721. Philadelphia—City and County President, 1848, Treasurer, 1849.

Falling off from the vote for President—Whig 9,865; Loco, 2,018.

This is what is called a locofoco gain of several thousands and it is so with the pretended 'gains' of that party all through the State.—Lancaster Examiner.

Hungary. A melancholy interest still invests what scraps of news we get from Hungary.—With a heroic resolution, that will render the names of its defenders for all time immortal, the fortress of Comorn refuses to capitulate, even on the most favorable terms it could be expected of Austria and Russia to offer.

The course of the Porte, however, may pave the way for trouble with the Czar, who, for various reasons, it is not unreasonable to suspect of no very ardent anxiety to escape a quarrel with the Infidel power, that stands between and shuts him out of the Mediterranean.

NEW COAL REGION.—The Albany Argus says that a party, some of them practical miners, have been engaged since July, in examinations in search of coal in Albany and Greene counties, and they have succeeded in finding a bed of superior quality, at a depth of fifty-five feet.

The majority for Governor Towns, the loco candidate for Governor, is put down upwards of three thousand.

Canal Commissioner.

Official returns for Canal Commissioner as far as received:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Gamble, Fuller. Lists names of counties and their respective votes for Gamble and Fuller.

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American Candidate, received the following vote.—Philadelphia and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin, 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62.

The Legislature.

The following tables, which we believe are correct exhibit the complexion of the next Legislature, which will be loco in both branches.

SENATE table with columns: Name, Dem., Whigs. Lists names like Holdingover, Allegheny and Butler, etc.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table with columns: Name, Dem., Whigs. Lists names like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, etc.

Speakers of the Two Houses.

The Locofocos having a majority in both branches of the Legislature, there will probably be somewhat of a contest between the two factions of the party, about the Speakers; but we presume that it will result in the election of Mr. PACKER Speaker of the Senate, and JAMES M. PORTER Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONNECTICUT.—The Governor of this State has set apart the 29th of November next to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A MORMON STATE.—The Mormons who have settled near the great Salt Lake, in Upper California, have adopted a Territorial Government; formed a Constitution; held a session of the Legislature; elected State officers and delegates to Congress to be admitted into the Union as the State of Deseret.

It is said they have a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to admission as a State. Their State constitution and declaration of rights are similar to those of many of the States, and there is no attempt to enforce their peculiar religious tenets.

In a letter from a lady member of the Mormon society, published some time ago, the land upon which they have settled is represented as being very productive; the climate salubrious; and medicinal springs abundant. It is also stated that gold mines have been discovered, but the people have so far declined to work them, fearful that they might excite the cupidity of their neighbours.

DREADFUL SUFFERING AT SEA.—Max killed to feed his Companions.—The new Orleans papers give in their late news from the Pacific, an account of the dreadful sufferings experienced by the crew of the American bark Jannette, of Fairhaven, Mass., engaged in the whale fishery on the Pacific. Being out after a whale, they were apparently by design, left by the mate in an open boat for twenty days to the rigor of the elements, without food or drink, except what an occasional shower of rain afforded, and a booby and a dolphin which they caught.

The Next State Treasurer. After having been so loud in condemnation of Gen. Taylor for removing Locofoco office holders, it would be fair to suppose that our opponents, now that they have an opportunity to exhibit their magnanimity, will not turn any Whig out of office for opinion's sake.

Business of the West.—The Cincinnati Price Current of that city publishes a tabular statement of the number and value of hogs and beef cattle in fifty-nine counties in Ohio, as returned for taxation by the township Assessors, and equalized by the county boards for the years 1818 and 1819.

Curious Incident. At Hickory Grove, near Burlington, N. J., is a hen, having five mottled chickens, black and white, a little larger than quails. To this group there has attached itself a kitten a few months old, of like color with the chickens.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—150 Lives Lost. On Sunday morning the 7th inst., the British brig St. John, from Galway, Ireland, for Boston, struck against the Grampus Rocks off the coast, and sunk almost instantly, having broken in pieces. By this painful calamity it is estimated that about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS found a watery grave!

Minnesota. The Minnesota Chronicle and Register, of September 23d, in speaking of the climate, soil and business of the new Territory, says, the winters are long, the ground being covered with snow six or eight inches deep from December until March. It is cold, but dry—very little mud at any time, the soil being composed of loam and black sand.

Mississippi Senator.—The next Legislature of Mississippi will elect a U. S. Senator, as the term which Mr. Jefferson Davis was appointed to fill expires on the 4th of March, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA. The steamer Caledonia, Capt. Douglas, arrived at Boston on Friday morning last bringing intelligence from all parts of Europe, one week later than published in our last paper having left Liverpool on the 29th ult.

ARRIVAL OF FREDERICA BREMER.—The eminent and universally admired authoress, Miss Frederica Bremer, has at length arrived in this country. She is now in New York, stopping at the Astor House. Her coming creates something of a sensation in literary circles.

The Cholera Over. Accounts from every section of the Union show that the cholera has almost disappeared from our borders. This is a subject of congratulation and gratitude to heaven, which ought not to be forgotten at the approaching annual Thanksgiving.—Nevils Gazette.

A CHANCE FOR THE DOCTORS.—\$19,000 reward.—A banker at Hamburg, named de Remmer who died a short time ago, left by his will 100,000 francs to the man who should discover a cure for the Asiatic Cholera.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.—The Republic states that Col. Fremont has accepted the appointment of chief of the Mexican Boundary Survey, in the place of Col. Weller, removed.

For the Journal.

To Mr. ALBERT OWEN:—Sir:—The controversy you propose might be amusing to the intelligent readers of the Journal, and bring you into merited notice, I must decline it. Such a discussion would be cruel sport, Mr. Owen, 'for the boys, perhaps, but distress if not death to the poor frogs.'

Whether the 'essence' of your idea of rivalry 'is coeval' with the first contest between the sons of Adam, or merely 'handed from' Mr. Owen, I will not undertake to say; but, without intending disrespect to the many merry children and very excellent Text Books in the public schools, I must do affirm that the 'idea itself' 'could find a place only in the most vacant apartment of an empty understanding.'

October 18, 1849. A tornado of the most frightful character was experienced on the sea coast near Cape May, on the 14th inst., by which three dwelling houses, with nearly every thing in them, were literally torn to atoms. One woman lost her life instantly, another was shockingly mutilated, and two other persons much injured.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN MANIFESTO.—The New York Evening papers contain an important address in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, which has been signed by three hundred persons of high standing, some of them being members of the Colonial Parliament. It commences with the statement of the grievances of the colonies. Chief among these is the withdrawal of protection to domestic industry, which withdrawal has blighted the manufactures and trade of the colonies.

DEATH OF E. A. POE.—We regret to learn that Edgar A. Poe, a distinguished scholar and critic died in Baltimore on Sunday, after a brief illness, in his 38th year. He was a man of decided genius, and a terse and forcible writer, whose merits were everywhere acknowledged, notwithstanding many eccentricities, which in a measure detracted from his usefulness.

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The New State of Deseret.

The boundaries of this new State, recently formed by the Mormons, around the region of the Great Salt Lake, unknown ten years ago, are thus defined:

Commencing at the 33 deg. north latitude, where it crosses the 108 deg. longitude, west of Greenwich; thence running south and west to the northern boundary of Mexico; thence west and north down the main channel of the Gila River, on the northern line of Mexico and on the northern boundary of Lower California to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast northwesterly to the 118 deg. 30 min. of west longitude; thence north to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence north along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Columbia River from the waters running into the Great Basin; thence easterly along the dividing range of mountains that separate said waters flowing into the Columbia River on the north, from the waters flowing into the Great Basin on the south, to the summit of the Wind River chain of these mountains; thence southeast and south by the dividing range of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, from the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning, as set forth in a map drawn by Charles Preuss, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1848.

EARTHQUAKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in several of the towns in the middle of Sussex county, on Monday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Two very loud and heavy explosions were heard, and the earth, and buildings continued to tremble during the moments which elapsed. At Acton, Concord, and other towns, the people ran out of the houses and stores, supposing some terrible explosions of the powder mill in Sunbury had occurred. At Concord, Acton, Carlisle, Bedford, Lexington, Lincoln, Stow, and probably many other towns, the shocks were distinctly realized, and it was generally supposed to have been the blowing up of some powder mill.

A Positive Rebuke. Tractable as the Locofoco press generally is, under the dictation of the Central organ, now and then a newspaper turns up of sufficient dignity and self-respect to rebuke its blackguardism and to deny any sympathy with the system of detraction, for which it has become so infamously notorious.

'Low and undignified attacks' may be regarded as rather a mincing phrase for the thousand slanders and falsehoods which are constantly levelled against the President and every member of his cabinet, through the columns of that scurrilous sheet, but still it is a concession which we scarcely expected from the quarter in which it has appeared.

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