



TERMS:

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The Message—Congress.

The failure of Congress to organize, prevents us from giving our readers the Message this week. And, indeed, from the present appearance of things, we are unable to even guess when an organization will take place. It will be seen by the news from Washington, that a lamentable state of feeling exists among the members. A dissolution of the Union has already been threatened by Southern gentlemen, in the event of the passage of certain measures. We hope the Representatives of the North will maintain their own dignity and the rights of their constituents, by boldly maintaining their ground.

The North American of Saturday last has an article on the subject of the threats of these Southern traitors and disorganizers, that will be responded to by every free man of the north. We are sorry that we cannot copy the article entire. We extract, however, the concluding paragraph:

'Party feuds must be forgotten, when the Union is endangered. Let all the faithful of all parties unite for the purpose of nipping mischief in the bud, by the immediate organization of the House. No matter, now, who is Speaker, provided he be a man who is true to the Union. Let the House organize at once; and let its first measure be the adoption of a resolution declaring it a disorderly and infamous act, an outrage upon the people of the United States, for any member to advocate, or to threaten, a dissolution of the Union; and let every member guilty of such disorderly and infamous act, and such outrage upon the people of the United States, be punished by the ignominy of immediate expulsion. No such person should be allowed to disgrace the American people by his presence in Congress.'

Wm. J. Brown.

This individual, who attempted to reach the Speaker's chair by the most corrupt means and the most infamous duplicity, as will be seen by reference to our Congressional news, was second Assistant Post Master General under the administration of Mr. Polk. And it will be recollected, that on his dismissal from office by the present administration, he wrote, what our Locooco cotemporaries were pleased to term, a 'scorching letter' to President Taylor. Would they have the goodness to re-publish that letter now? If they consent to do so we would suggest that in place of their former heading—'a scorching letter'—they would introduce the letter to their readers thus: The Administration 'Done Brown.'

In speaking of the recent Congressional feat of this individual, the Daily News says: There can be little doubt that the late Locooco candidate for speaker has been 'done Brown.' We have no disposition to strike a prostrate enemy, much less one who is so utterly helpless as is Wm. J. Brown; but his operations justify the suggestion of the N. Y. Tribune, that if any circus manager is in want of an equestrian to ride several horses at once, he would do well to try the distinguished performer who so nearly rode into the Speaker's chair on the backs of the dashing barbs, Burt and Bagby, and at the same time with the shaggy, cross grained ponies Wilmot and Giddings. We consider that equal to anything ever attempted by Ducrow or Franconi.

The Railroad.

The Lewistown Gazette, of Saturday last, says: The Railroad is now completed to McVeytown, twelve miles above Lewistown, and the cars will henceforward, we presume, run to that place.

Removal.

The Post Office in this place has been removed to the residence of the Postmaster, in Washington street, immediately opposite the place it was formerly kept.

At the election in Boston on Monday last for municipal officers, Mr. John P. Biglow, the Whig candidate for Mayor, polled 4600. All the other candidates had 1078 votes. The Whigs carried every ward in the city.

Southern Convention.

A MILITARY PEOPLE.—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a resolution sanctioning the call for a Convention of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who, in his late message, declared that 'hereafter South Carolina must exist as a military people,' as so 'long as the Union endures there is to be no peace for the slaveholder.'

HUNGARIAN COLONY IN AMERICA.—The fate of the Hungarian exiles, who are now in Hamburg, was decided through the direct mediation of the American Ambassador in London; Klapha has selected in five different parts of the North of the United States, a large space of land, where he will establish a Hungarian Colony. The price of the land is very moderate. The ex-governor of the city of Comorn, Ninzy, was to leave for America on the 15th of November, in company with a Geometer, who will select the finest and most advantageous country, and will immediately proceed to its division.

The other Magyars, and Klapha himself, will sail for New York on board the ship Franklin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No organization has yet been effected in the House. Mr. Cobb, the caucus candidate of the Locoocos, withdrew early last week, and for sometime the votes of that party were scattered among a number of candidates. On Tuesday last they concentrated on Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, and gave him 109 votes. On the same day Mr. WINTHROP, the Whig candidate, withdrew his name, remarking that possibly an organization could be more easily effected with some other name. On Tuesday night a corrupt bargain was entered into between Mr. Brown, Wilmot, Giddings and Co., by which Mr. Brown secured the Free Soil vote. What followed on Wednesday, is fully described by the annexed and proceedings and letter. Free Soilism and Southern Locoocoism were both emphatically 'done Brown,' at one and the same time:

Great Flare up in the House—No Speaker yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and adjourned without transacting any business of special interest.

Mr. Pierre Soule, the newly elected Senator from Louisiana, appeared in his seat this morning.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12. Journal read.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., adverted to an article which appeared in the Union of this morning, which said that the election of Mr. W. J. Brown, of Ia., depended in part on his part. And in conclusion said that he would take a choice of two men rather than that there should be no organization.

Mr. Wilmot, of Penn'a., said that he had been mentioned by the vote, which had been given him, that if he had been elected to the Chair, he said that he was unwilling, both the candidates having retired, to stand in the way of an organization, and therefore requested his friends not again to vote for him.

The House then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for Speaker.

The following is the result of the FORTIETH BALLOT.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes W. J. Brown (112), Duer (26), Morehead (17), Stanley (18), McGaughey (13), Winthrop (17), Scattering (18), Messrs. Giddings, Allen, Preston King and W. J. (17).

Mr. Stanley, of N. C., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party appoint three members to confer with three members to be appointed by the Whigs, to operate relative to a Speaker.

Mr. Stanley remarked that the resolution was not his own suggestion, but came from the other side. He believed, with Hon. Mr. Benton, that the Union was not to be dissolved at this end of the Capitol, and so long as Rough and Ready was the chair, there was no danger. He believed, in respect to the Democratic party, there was 'something rotten in Denmark.' He repeated that his desire was to have an organization—some competent man. For himself he was not competent to preside, and while he felt gratified with the number of votes cast for him, he did not wish to be a candidate. He blushed for the Democracy, but not for the Whigs.

Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, replied to Mr. Stanley's remarks, and referred to the northern and southern Whigs being at variance as to General Taylor's sentiments on the slavery question, and accused them of being answerable for the state of things which now exist.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., rose merely to ask the gentleman whether there was any truth in the rumor that a written engagement or assurance had been entered into between Mr. Brown and the Free Soilers.

Mr. Bayley indignantly denied it. He said there was no foundation in truth for the rumor. Mr. Ashmun further asked whether there had not been more prudence between the parties.

Mr. Bayley replied, that if there had been, he was not aware of it.

Mr. Ashmun—Ah! (Laughter. Cries of 'It is false!')

Mr. Bayley—Is there authority for making the charge?

Mr. Ashmun—Nothing more than common rumor.

Mr. Bayley—The free soilers voted for our candidate without consultation with us.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, protested against the two parties arrogating to themselves the settlement of the question at issue. The minority had as much right to be heard as the majority.

Mr. Bayley was permitted to interrupt the gentleman, and say on the authority of Mr. Brown that there was a correspondence between him and Mr. Wilmot, but the correspondence was not of the character intimated. (Laughter, and much surprise manifested.)

Mr. Root resumed and concluded a humorous speech.

Mr. Brown, of Ia., was then permitted to speak for himself. He stated among other things, that when he came here he had no intention of running for Speaker; that his friends urged him that he had pointed southern gentlemen to his votes when he formerly occupied a seat in Congress, &c.

Mr. Burt, of S. C., wished to see the correspondence—he wished to see it now.

Mr. Brown—I have it.

Gentlemen crowded around him, and some took a standing position in the centre of the hall.

Mr. Brown remarked that the letter from Mr. Wilmot merely asked him in what manner he would, if elected Speaker, constitute the committee, and he (Mr. B.) stated in reply that he would make them satisfactory to him and his friends.

Mr. Wilmot remarked that he had addressed the note to Mr. Brown, asking him nothing more than to organize the committee on the District of Columbia, on the Territories, and on the Judiciary in such manner as to give a full and fair expression to the will of the country.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, wished to know whether, from the conversation, Mr. Wilmot had reason to believe that the committee would be formed of a majority of those in favor of free soil.

Mr. Wilmot replied that he had reason to believe that the committee would have on them a majority of free northern members. (Laughter.) Nothing more.

Mr. Wilmot replied that he had not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown's reply to Mr. Wilmot's letter was then read, in which he said in substance: 'Dec. 11, 1849.

Your favor was received. In answer I will state, that should I be elected Speaker, I will constitute the committee on the District of Columbia, and on Territories in such a manner as will be satisfactory to your friends and yourself. I am a representative from a free State, and I have always opposed the extension of slavery; and further than that, the Federal Government should be restrained from the responsibility of slavery when it has the constitutional power to abolish it.'

Messrs. Burt, Bailey, Harris, of Tenn., Stanton, Tenn., Hubbard, Venhule, McMullin and Wordward made few remarks, in substance, that they had been deceived in word by Mr. Brown.

Messrs. Robinson and Donhavan came to the rescue of Mr. Brown, and thought he had not been guilty of any deception.

There was considerable excitement in the House during the proceedings. It should not be omitted that Mr. Brown declined being considered a candidate for Speaker.

How Brown was 'smoked out.'—An amusing description of the scene above detailed.

[Correspondence of the Daily News.] WASHINGTON, Dec 12, 1849.

The election of W. J. Brown, of Indiana, to the speakership of the House, which was sought to be effected by a secret and most dishonorable bargain, that must cover all the parties to it with odium, has happily been prevented though by one of the narrowest chances.

It was utterly impossible to describe the scene in the House to-day; the terrific excitement, interminable confusion and wild disorder, for surely no similar scene was ever before enacted. Little doubt was entertained this morning, that on the first ballot to-day a Speaker would be chosen, and at an early hour the hall of the House, its lobbies and galleries, were densely filled with members and spectators, all much excited and impatiently awaiting the result.

The caucusing last night had distinctly pointed out who was to be speaker—so all supposed—for the mountain, after long labor, had brought forth a 'brown mouse.' Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who had stood out, embraced the first opportunity to give in his adhesion, and was followed by Wilmot, who very politely handed over to Mr. Brown the Free Soil vote. Some looked thankfulness.

The ballot commenced. As the list was called alphabetically, all answered regularly with the exception of Messrs. Bocoock and Sedden, of Va., Wallace, of S. C., and Cobb, of Ala. One hundred and fourteen votes were required to elect. The ballot went on. During the process, you might, but for the sound of the Clerk's voice, and the regular responses of the members, have heard a fly buzz in the Hall. Brown went on swimmingly. The Whigs saw defeat immediately before them. They had done everything possible to avert it, but it was coming. As the ballot went on the ultra Free Soilers, the Abolitionists, and hair splitting advocates of the South were found all voting together. Messrs. Allen, Booth and Durkee, all consistent steadfast Free Soilers, answered unfalteringly Brown; Mr. Giddings heard himself appealed to, and smoothly, calmly, clearly and coolly responded Brown; Mr. Wilmot smiled portentously, and voted Brown, as did also Mr. Cobb while a sardonic grin appeared upon the faces of some half dozen Southern members.

There is a breathless stillness, followed by audible emotion indicating alarm, chagrin and mortification. Messrs. Sedden, Bocoock and Wallace, who have not voted are in conference, surrounded by some dozen Southern members. Mr. Bayly, of Va., is heard to say 'It is false.' Mr. Sedden says 'We shall see.' Next there are symptoms of applause. Mr. Sedden asks to vote, and votes for Lynn Boyd. Mr. Bocoock follows, after a pause, and votes the same way. You might hear a pin fall. Mr. Wallace votes—he says Lynn Boyd. The Whig side of the House 'breathe freer and deeper,' while the galleries and lobbies are all agitation.—Many thought Mr. Brown elected, but others knew better. Mr. Brown knew better. Wilmot knew better. So did Sedden and his colleagues. The vote was summed up. Brown has but 112 votes. He required 114. The excitement is on the increase. The southern members are discussing the rumors afloat in relation to promises made by Brown to the Free Soilers. What an escape! Members look each other in the face. The Nullifiers and States' Right men looked at the Free Soilers and Abolitionists—their allies and co-operators in this business—and mentally exclaimed 'What have we done?' The Free Soilers and Abolitionists looked at the southern members and chuckled over a victory. But it was not to come.

Others may describe the scene which followed. I shall not attempt it. Mr. Stanley's resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each party, led out the remark that something was rotten in Denmark, at which aimed as it evidently was at the rumors afloat of bargains having been made, the southern members took fire. Mr. Bayly proclaimed public rumor a liar, and vindicated Mr. Brown with vehemence. Mr. Sedden smiled. He had saved the South. The truth must now come out. And it did come out. When Brown's letter to Wilmot was read, reeking with corruption, no painter could have done justice to the faces of the members in every part of the hall! One after another, on the opposite side, pour-

ed out their denunciations, thick and fast, upon the head of the member of their party who had so deceived and hoodwinked them, and who had just been carried almost into the Speaker's chair. Mr. Brown was overwhelmed with execrations by his own political friends. The Whigs looked on and took no part. They left the work of punishment to those who had been imposed upon. Mr. McMullen made a statement which impeled Mr. Brown on high. He said that having his doubts and misgivings, he sought out Mr. Brown this morning, before the ballot took place, and asked him, as a friend and supporter, to state to him frankly whether he had made any pledges whatever to the Free Soilers, and Mr. Brown solemnly assured him he had not, verbally or in writing, done any thing of the kind—that he stood now, as formerly, upon the high Democratic ground, which was opposed to Free Soilism. Mr. McMullen said that Brown had not only lied to him, but he had acted the lie out.

The shot poured in upon poor Brown thick and fast. He found no pity. His position became too hot for him. The South would listen to no explanation. Indignation was pictured upon every countenance. Finally Brown withdrew from the canvass. He went up like a rocket, but he fell like Lucifer when pitched out of Heaven. He has not resigned his seat but may feel compelled to do so. The scorn and contempt which will greet him from the members on all sides will be more than he ever will be able to bear. The curses which will have been showered down upon him, in all circles, to-night, should be enough to make any sensitive man go away and hang himself.

The day's work was ended. The House adjourned without another ballot. The Whigs have done well in smoking into this artful trickster. It is hoped that good to the country may flow from it. Disgrace has certainly been averted. But what of the Free Soilers. What a flattering exhibition of their party have they made under the leadership of Giddings and Wilmot. They have evinced their hatred of corruption by starting out, as a party, in a most corrupt bargain. 'Done Brown,' is the word here to-night. Yours, o. p. q.

Exciting news from Washington.

The South threatening a Dissolution of the Union!

[Correspondence of the North American.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1849.

The interesting and exciting scenes of yesterday have scarcely receded from view, before they have been followed by others of surpassing importance, and deeper moment in a national aspect. Since the opening of Congress, a feeling of sectional pride and prejudice has been discovered to exist in both parties, which has occasioned intense anxiety, and threatened the most unhappy results. Though suppressed for a season, it has always been manifest—especially since the difficulty and delay in the organization—that sooner or later it would burst the bonds of prudence, and storm the House by an exhibition of passion and violence. The worst anticipations have now been realized, as a calm and collected narrative of the proceedings will verify.

At the meeting this morning, Mr. Brown of Miss., proposed to declare Mr. Cobb Speaker, by resolution, and justified his motion by a declaration that the party which supported him was in an ascertained majority; forgetting however, if the fact was evident, that the power to illustrate it was in the hands of friends. Mr. Thompson, of Pa., whose conviction did not appear so confirmed, thought it was the duty of the House to obey the public demand, and to proceed with the public business. For the purpose, therefore, of bringing the contest to a termination, he renewed the proposition to proceed to another ballot for Speaker. A member from Ohio was indisposed to respond to the suggestion, because, on all questions of public policy, he considered the democracy in a majority. But in view of the sectional discussions which distracted its harmony, he proposed, to relieve the election of one of its embarrassments, by conferring on the House the power to choose the Committees on the District of Columbia and Territories.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, who had long been waiting a chance to hurl the bolt of discord, now entered the arena. It was his trust, that his declaration he said, that some northern man would have come forward and met the South in a spirit of concession. But it was now evident sectional lines were to be drawn. For his part, he would say, if the Wilmot proviso passed, or if slavery was abolished in this District, he hoped his eye rested on the last Speaker of the House of Representatives. The issue had come, and he was prepared to fulfill his responsibility. Mr. Root reviewed the different propositions which had been submitted, in a vein of satire and humorous illustration. Although the House seemed to enjoy his fun, there were those who felt the pungency of its application more keenly than they were disposed to admit. Mr. Duer thought the time had arrived when duty required that the House should be organized on some terms. To effect this desirable object he was willing to see a Whig, Democrat or Free Soiler in the chair—any body but a Disunionist. Mr. Bayly inquired where were Disunionists? Mr. Duer answered there were several, and pointed to his colleague, Mr. Meade, as one. That gentleman, who was standing at a short distance, answered—'It is false;' and replying again to Mr. Duer, repeated, 'it is false.' Mr. Duer, with marked emphasis and manner, retorted, 'You are a liar.'

A scene of great confusion followed, and members crowded to the area from all parts of the House. Mr. Meade instantaneously advanced forward and maintained a conspicuous position. The friends of both parties surrounded them, and the chamber was saved from a mortifying rencontre. As soon as the excitement subsided, Mr. Duer apologized to the House for the infraction of propriety, and explained that, in applying the term Disunionist, he had intended no personal affront, inasmuch as a speech of the gentleman had distinctly reprobated the continuance of the Union under a certain condition of things. Afterwards he proposed to adjourn until Saturday, with a view of allowing the House

an opportunity of consulting as to the best means of organization.

Mr. Meane opposed any adjournment, because he thought the House ought to protect its own dignity, irrespective of all personal considerations. He urged his party to stand by candidates of their own faith, and not to allow themselves to be seduced by appeals to false magnanimity. But for the action of the caucus, Mr. Cobb, in his opinion, could have been elected, and there were other gentlemen whom he believed could unite the support of both sections. Mr. Meane neglected to say whether he considered himself in this category, but such was the prevailing opinion of his convictions.

Mr. Toombs took the floor next, and his presence created more than ordinary interest, from the course which he had pursued in the Whig caucus, and subsequently in the House. The Locoocos were particularly delighted, and gathered an audience immediately in front of the Speaker. He reviewed the condition of things, the part played by the free soilers in the contest yesterday, and their alliance with the Southern men, whom he excused in consideration of their abandonment of the candidate, when the corrupt bargain with the Abolitionists was exposed. Mr. Toombs did not reflect that a secret arrangement was as discreditable to one interest as the other, and that both were equally implicated in the transaction. His recollection, too, that it was the policy of the Lacedæmonians to punish the delinquent, and not the crime, seemed to be deficient, but this may have been a pardonable oblivion in one who had a common interest to defend and not patriotism to serve. He adverted to the language of Mr. Duer, and reasoned from it that a sectional organization was to be perfected. If this was to be the basis, said he, however odious it may be the estimation of some to be a disunion man, I am one, and I am also for dissolution. This was received with shouts of applause and clapping of hands by the Southern wing, and he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers from the same side. It was painful and humiliating to see such a sentiment applauded in the National House of Representatives, and the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, which hang suspended on its walls, seemed animated as if to silence the voice of treason, and to frown down this outburst of passion. If continued Mr. Toombs, slavery is to be abolished in this district, where it has existed for 60 years, and in the territories acquired by common blood and treasure, he would go to the Union. The south ought not to organize until they get security for the future, and until it was pledged, he hoped discord would reign. At the close of his speech, the southern members on the other side congratulated Mr. Toombs; and the recollection of his hostility in the past, was forgiven in the lustration of the present, and the common alliance for the future.

Mr. Baker brought the House back to order and attention by an eloquent and ardent appeal in favor of the Union, which was received with many demonstrations of applause on the Whig side. Catching up the enthusiasm of this response, he said he augured well from such an omen. It would go forth to the country, and be answered from Maine to Georgia with a cordial and generous echo.—Mr. Stephens of Georgia, who followed, averred that he had never expected to see the time when he should be called upon to discuss the question of the Union; but he would tell the House that there were impossibilities which would not be borne. The Union was formed by compromise, and unless adhered to in that spirit, it should be dissolved. The South would no longer submit to aggression, and every word which his colleague had uttered, received from him a full and hearty response. It was well this discussion had occurred now, for it must come sooner or later. The South would not be an appendage to the Union; and the son who deserted her at this perilous juncture deserved the curses of the everlasting God.

Mr. McClernand of Ill., and Mr. Cleveland of Conn., were particularly conciliatory, and assured Southern gentlemen that the North intended no invasion of their rights. Silence would have been more becoming in those who lacked the nerve to utter the sentiments which they entertained, and were persuaded to restrain by doubtful motives. The exhibition was anything but creditable.

Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina, begged to inform the gentleman from Illinois that if he believed the South was not sincere in its purpose, he was mistaken. Let the Wilmot proviso be passed, or Slavery in the district be abolished, and the sincerity of the South would be shown by introducing a resolution in these words: Resolved, that the Union is dissolved. Mr. Baker intimated that it would be voted down; and added, that South Carolina had threatened as much sixteen years ago. Mr. Colcock answered it was true, but she was now sustained by Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and when her banner was again unfurled, the whole South would rally.

Mr. Conrad, of La., next obtained the floor, and made the most sensible, discreet and direct speech of the day. Though he sympathized with many of the eloquent sentiments uttered by his friends from Georgia, he thought gentlemen had cried out too soon. This agitation was premature and ill timed, besides being calculated to work mischievous results. He did not concur in the opinion that there existed any purpose to organize the House on sectional grounds, for if such were the case, as the North had a large majority on the first day, and still maintains it, it might easily have been done. He illustrated this position by citing the votes from both sections for the two candidates, which exhibited a liberal and generous spirit, and one in contradiction to the assumed purpose of sectional combination. For one, he could not be seduced into a premature discussion of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, succeeded by an energetic movement, in restoring order to the House, and obtaining a vote at an advanced hour of the day. The balloting terminated by bringing the

two original candidates most conspicuously forward. Both parties voted without any understanding. The northern Locoocos concentrated mainly on Mr. Potter, and the South, almost, if not entirely, to a man, abandoned their northern allies. The late Mr. Brown consumed his degradation by supporting Mr. Cobb. But of him and his masked champion, the Union, more anon.

There can hardly be an election of Speaker to-morrow, unless the House should resolve to surprise itself.

INDEPENDENT. No Speaker Yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. We learn from the proceedings of Congress under the above date, that the whole day was consumed without being able to elect a Speaker; Calmer and wiser counsels, however, seemed to prevail, and the debate which occurred was not marked by that rampant and disorganizing spirit which marked the proceedings of the previous day. A salutary resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler of this State, and adopted, cutting off further debate pending the election of Speaker. After which three ineffectual ballots were taken. Thus ended the proceedings of Friday last.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday last. Her news in a political point of view, is not important.—Ledru Rollin and thirty-three other persons implicated in the June rebellion had been transported for life. Kossuth and four hundred of his companions had been removed from Widdon to Shumla. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting the Turkish affair.—There has been a decline in the Liverpool totton market, and produce was rather dull.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Adjutant General IRWIN, who was wounded in one of his hands by a ball during the campaign against Mexico had it extracted on Thursday last week by Dr. H. T. Child and Prof. Mutter, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah, of this place. The ball had penetrated between the bones of the hand, and was so firmly wedged that the operation was rendered both difficult and protracted. It was, however, successful, and we are gratified to state that the General's condition is greatly improved, and strong hopes entertained that he will experience very little or no inconvenience hereafter from the painful infliction he has been subjected to.—Lewistown Gazette.

The Parkman Murder.

In relation to this exciting subject the Boston Post has the following statement: The whole subject of the disappearance or death of Dr. Parkman being now fairly before the Coroner's inquest, sitting with closed doors, we have concluded not to give the flying rumors of additional discoveries which are current in the street. Some we have ascertained to be unfounded, and the facts on which others are based do not justify the statements which have been circulated in relation to them. This is particularly the case with regard to certain mortgage notes given up to the officers by Mrs. Webster, when they called at the house on Wednesday afternoon.—The two faggots carried to the College by the express man for Dr. Webster were trimmings of grape-vines, and the fact has no relevancy except as it may go to sustain the assertion that Dr. Webster did not leave his laboratory open last week as had been his custom. The spots of blood on the floor of the apparatus room and the stairs turn out to be such marks as most tobacco chewers make.

The excitement appeared to have somewhat subsided yesterday, but it was manifest, from remarks on every hand that two zealous parties have been formed in relation to the case—the anti-Webster and the anti-Littlefield parties—each exaggerating every circumstance as it is supposed to make for its own side, or against the other.

It is proper to state that there are five ways by which the laboratory may be entered. Two from the entry leading to the dissecting room, which entry opens upon the street. One from the apparatus room above, and accessible from the lecture room. One from the passage way connected with the Janitor's apartments, which passage terminates in a door in the rear of the building, which is accessible from the water side by a regular landing. The fifth entrance is by a rear window, without climbing, when the tide is up.

THE BUTCHER, HAYNAU.—Haynau the Austrian butcher, is between sixty and seventy years of age. According to a correspondent of the New York Commercial, he is a natural son of an elector of Hesse Cassel, whose name is held in infamous recollection throughout Germany, not only for sensual vices, but for the fact of his having shipped off his subjects in consideration of subsidies from England, to serve in our American war. He was afterward obliged to fly from his territory, during the French invasion, and the circumstance of his depositing his ill-gotten treasure with the grandfather of the present Rothschilds was the foundation of the fortune of that family. But let Haynau's ancestors be who or what they may, his name and his deeds will go down to the latest posterity, alike reviled and execrated with an everlasting curse.