

HUNTINGDON, PA

Thursday Merning, Feb. 6, 1501.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The "HEREMY OF PUBLIC ATION:

The "HEREMY ON JOURNAL" is published at the fellowing rates, our displayment is published at fine and in advance, per annum.

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The above Terms will be adhered to inall cases. Resubscriptions will be taken for a less period than its months, and no paper will be discontinued units all arrestages are paid, nuless at the option of the publisher.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our colamus, will please call on him.

A Change.

A Change.

A Change.

A Change.

A Change.

A Change.

The safer the "Journal" will be published to the mails will enable us, by this change, to give later parts of the state there has been a long and able to mails will enable us, by this change, to give later parts as was almost invariably receive the important as was in the early part of the week. The creek packages will be mailed on Wednesday serening, and will convey to our numerous subscribers in that region the very latest intelligence.

The important news may be found under Telegraph head in another column.

The critical convertisements on third page of this paper.

The Hon. M. Hamboon has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the Tariff.

Meesrs. M'Murtine, Smith, and M'Cune, will please accept our thanks for their favors from Harrisburg.

State Printing.—On an examination of the public documents received from Harrisburg.

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State Printing.—On an examination of the public documents received from Harrisburg.

State Printing.—On an examination of the public documents received from Harrisburg. We cannot but admire the handsome style in which Fan's & Co. are executing the public printing.—Nowithstanding they have taken the work at an extremely low price, we think it was never before well executed.

The "Fulton Republicana" is the title of a new White paper started in M'Connellaburg, the shire town of the new connty of Paluon, by Joux M'Curdov. It is well printed and the number before an evidences creditable talent on the part of the editor. We which if alundant success.

Mr. Cooper and the "Pledge."

The Lebana Courier says, that "Hon. James down the desks of the members make good use of the copies thus furni

Mr. Cooper and the "Pledge."

Mr. Cooper and the "Pledge."

The Lebanon Courier says, that "Hon. James to Cooper is the only one from Pennsylvania who can signed the pledge gotten up at Washington, pledging the signers to oppose any one for office who does not agree with, and endorse, the honorable gentlemen in their passage of the "Peace measures." This is the most impudent and high-handed piece of presumption we ever recollect to have heard tell of. That the representatives of the people should attempt to coerce their constituents into an endorsement of their acts, is a monstrous assumption of power that has never before been thought of in this country, and cannot but be received with indignation. Is this one of the preparatory steps by Mr. C. of an opposition to the re-election of Gov. Johnston? It has a hard equinting that way, and it is well the inquiry should be made in time. The Courier did as much as any other press in the State towards putting Mr. Cooper wisre he now is; but if he intends to use his position to distract and create a schism in the Whig party, we can now only regret that we did not know the ms. a bester at an earlier day."

The "Hustingdon Journa." was also an advocate of Mr. Cooper's election to the position be

we did not know the man better at an earlier day."

The "Huntingdon Journa," was also an advocate of Mr. Cooper's election to the position become wholds. We supported him because we liked him as a man, and had confidence in him. as a will make the man will be supported him because we have to the good of the Whig party; but we have had since Mr. C. entered the Senate, frequent occasion to think that we, and others who supported him, made a rad mistake in this particular. In price of harmonising the Whig party, he has been doing much to distruct it. And if he continues to use the position he occupies to distract the party that placed him in power, we can only join our friend of the "Courier" in the regret which he expresses.

Church Dedication.

It is expected that the Presbyterian new Church edifice at Alexandria, in this county, will be dedicated to the public worship of God, on Monday, the 23rd inst. Religious services will commence the Thurday evening previous at early candle-lighting. The public are invited to attend.

New Counties .- Petitions have been presen

place of patriotism and State pride.

On yesterday the Tsriff Resolutions came back from the committee to which they were referred. Or rather the committee reported an assortment. The chairman, Penniman, made a report with accompanying resolutions in favor of increasing the daty on iron and coal,—Messrs. Brindle and Pomham, two gentlemen of the same party, made a free trade report, and presented free trade resolutions. Messrs. Brown and Killinger, Whigs, made a short report favorable to protection, and offered Tariff resolutions. Penniman took occasion to take the Speaker to task for constituting the committee of elements opposed to the view of hinself, who asked the reference, and told hin in plain terms, he had disregarded Parliamentary.

This is an admission from an opponent, which

ould satisfy every tax payer that Gov. Johns

The Whigs have great reason to be proud of the Executive of their choice, when his statesmanship is so clearly proven that his enemies are compelled to add their voices, to echo his commendation.

His election was the town of better days in ou

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal. Letter from Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1851.

-The Solons in one Legislative Halls

having arrived, this house stands adjourned unti to-morrow at ten o'clock." On Thursday, how

made us all feel that it was possible, the resolution of the Canal Board to the contrary, that the cana of the Canal Board to the contrary, that the canal would not be open on the 13th inst. By the by, the board have after making the Neraucays dance attention upon them for three weeks, disposed of the crowd, the pulling and hauling resulted as I anticipated. Each of the factions, got a "mubbin"—and all the growlers will be starved into good nature.

ood nature,
The session is unusually dull so far.

Yours
SMIKE.

DR. Coh.—The Solons in our Legislative Halls, are beginning to look more wise each day, as they become more and more filled with the spirit of Law Givers. True, as yet they have not done mack, but you can see by the furrows that deep inought has ploughed in their brows, that, like Pat's parrot (an owl) they keep up a "d—l of a thinking," and I can only hope that "there is a good time a coming—wait a little longer."

The Tariff resolutions have been reached about ten minutes before adjourning time on several days, but tact has generally kept them down until the Speaker announced "that the hour of one having arrived, this house stands adjourned until The session is musually dell so far. Tours, SMIKE.

GOV. Johnston.—Reduction of the State Debt.

Nothing seems to snnoy the political opponents of Gov. Johnston so much as a reference to the large reduction that has been made in the State debt since the commencement of his Administration. The opposition presses are laboring hard to show that the reduction during the Administration of Gov. Shunk was quite equal to that shown for the last two years in the late message of Governor Johnston; and how they have succeeded will appear by the following letter from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who has compiled his statement from unquestionable authorities. This exhibit places this whole question in its proper light; and proves that, while Gov. Shunk, during the four years of his term of office, reduced the demands upon the public Treasury \$148,656 29, Gov. Johnston, during the tro years of his term of office, has reduced the claims treast the first presents. to-morrow at ten o'clock." On Thursday, how-ever, they were referred to a special committee, where of course they will sleep as long as decency will allow. The opposition hope to keep them out of sight and heaving until Congress has either adjourned or had formal action on the question. The citizens of Pennsylvania ought to see by this time, that loco focoism is free trade at heart.— Omosition to protection is approved in all their years of his term of office, has reduced the claims upon the Treasury \$527,251 51; while, in the years of his term of office, has reduced the claims upon the Treasury \$527,251 51; while, in the same two years, \$545,000 in addition, have been appropriated and paid to the avoidance of the Incilined Plane at Philadelphia, and the completion of the North Branch canal. It will not do to say that this is merely accidental, and the result of causes over which the Governor exercised no control. It is the result of Whig Legislation, urged on by the Governor's earnest recommendations, and he is therefore entitled to the credit of it.—

The whole financial system of the session of 1840—the creation of the Sinking Fund, and the new sources of revenue then discovered—is proper level who will be accorded by the work of Gov. Johnston, and its adoption may be attributed solely to his influence upon the Legislature of that year. It is not a mere economy, or careful husbanding of the resources of the Commonwealth, that we claim for Gov. Johnston, but the creation of a new financial system, which, not only reduces the public debt at the rate of half a million of dollars a year, but by the operations of the Sinking Fund, promises to consume it ones of the Sinking Fund, promises to consume it

tions of the Sinking Fund, promises to consume it all in the space of a few years.

"There is one thing of which the friends of Gov. Johnston have reason to be proud. It is the success which has attended his management of the finances of the State. This is one of the states which has attended his management of the finances of the State. This is one of the states of the strong hold which the Governor has apon the thinking and moderate of all parties; his opponents know well the strength of his position, and are not backward in attempting to show that the decrease of the debt, during Gov. Johnston's term, is about equal to that of Gov. Shunk, and is brought about by the operation of causes then, as now, in existence. They accompany their statements with an appearance of fairness; but by such means, throwing the unconscious reader off his guard, they use the opportunity to grossly misrepresent the facts, and do injustice to the Governor. An instance of this is found in a late number of the Democratic Union, published in Harrisburg. It contains an article relative to the State debt, which is prefaced by a pretended desire to deal with the question fairly, and which in reality is fall of misrepresentation and doubledealing. Let us look at the facts.

The Union makes the debt on Dec. 1, 1845 \$40,986,393 22 tains the following wholesome admissions, viz:

"If the act setting apart certain revenue, and pledging it to the payment of the State debt common y cailed the "Sinking Fund Act," shall be continued in force, the people of our State may then confidently hope to be relieved from the taxes now necessarily imposed upon them." "" " " it is hoped that this wise and salutary enactment will be continued in force, I to promises well to accomplish the great purpose indicated by its title, the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonicealth."

This is an admission from an environment which

ealing. Let us look at the t The Union makes the debt Dec. 1, 1845 Dec. 1, 1846 Dec. 1, 1847 Dec. 1, 1848 the Sta \$40,986,393 22 40,789,577 00 40,505,645 86 40,474,736 93

should satisfy every tax payer that Gov. Johnston has been the originator of a plan, which will finally pay off the State debt and relieve her from the burtlen of a heavy State tax. The State Treasurer in his report would not stoop to the little meauness of politicians, and pretend that the State debt had been diminished by the Shank administration. No, he is honest enough to give the credit where it is due. If our unsuspecting and oppressed tax payers will look for the truth where it can be found, they will see who has devised and is carrying out a plan for the final relief of the people.

Let, then, our toiling sons remember this truth, wrung from an official opponent, by a stubborn fact, and not permit political trickery and treachery to deceive them as to who, and what, are the causes, which have thus foreshadowed the day when Pennsylvanians shall no longer pay a State Tax. And it alleges that the State debt was reduced over half a million of dollars during the four years of Gov. Shunk's administration. The first or in this calculation is that, in comp debt of the State on the 1st December, 1848, the debt of the State on the 1st December, 1848, they entirely neglected to count the cannal and motive power and railroad debt, which was contracted durfing Gov. Shunk's administration. This debt, which was left as an inheritance to Governor Johnston, amounted to \$363,000, and the actual debt of the 1st of Dec. 1848, instead of being, as stated by the Union, \$40,474,736 93, was \$40,838,736 93. Thus:—

Debt Dec. 1, 1848, as stated by the Union, Cannal, motive power and railroad.

Cannal, motive power and railroad.

the Union,
Canal, motive power and railroad
debt, created under Governor
Shunk's administration, which
is not counted in the above,

Actual debt, Dec. 1, 1848, \$40,837,736 93 ebt Dec. 1st, 1845, as given above by the Union, 40,986,393 22 40,986,393 22

Actual reduction of the State debt, during Gov. Shunk's adminis-tration, assuming the Union's data State and that man who would willingly spare him from the place, filled with so much honor to our State, and profit to our people, will surely let the prejudice of party attachment, usgrp the place of patriotism and State pride.

\$148,656 29 the fact of the case is, that although Governor Shunk paid off \$511,656 29 of the debt in one form, i.e added a canal, motive power and railroad debt, amounting to 363,000, leaving the actual decrease \$148,656 29. Now for the decrease dur-

ing Gov. Johnston's term :-On Dec. 1st, 1850, the debt was, \$40,775,485 42 Amount of stocks and money in the Sinking Fund, 465,000 00

\$40,310,485 42 The actual debt on the 1st of D

93. The act The actual debt on the 1st of December, 1848, as shown above, was \$40,837,735 93. The actual debt on the 1st December, 1850, was \$40,310,485 42—showing that in the two years of Gov. Johnston's administration \$527,951 51 of the debt have been paid. In addition to this, large appropriations have been made to the public works. A loan to avoid the Schnylkill inclined plane was made of \$400,000, and \$143,000 were given to the North Branch canal; so that instead of paying, as Gov. Shunk did. a certain amount.

New Post Route.

A post route has recently been established from Mill Creek to Hepewell, Berford County Pa through Traugh Creek Valley, and across Broad

n the routs.

1. Mill Creek P. C., L. G. Kessler, P. M.

2. Calvin P. O., Benj. F. Glangow, P. M.

3. Tod P. O., Mord. Chileost, P. M.

4. Eagle Foundry P. O., David Hamilton, P.

5. Broadtop P. O., Isaac Cook, P. M.

6. Six Mile Run P. O., A. W. Evans, P. M.

7. Hopewell P. O., Thos. Horton, P. M.

THANKS.—Hon. S. CALVIN has sent us part 1s and second of the Congressional Globe for 1849and second of the Co and second of the Congressional Globe for 50, neatly bound. Also, a volume contains annual message of President and accompadocuments for 1850-51. We can only sa we heartily thank our M. C. for his ger

Our member, Wm. B. Smith, Esq., has in troduced a bill into the Legislature making Huntingdon Berough a separate School District.-This is right.

We learn by last evening's mail that Mr. Fegely presented a petition for a new county, out of Huntingdon to be called "TAYLOR." The boundaries are not mentioned.

COLD WEATHER .- The April like weather spoken of in our last, suddenly changed on Wed-nesday of last week, and we had four days of weather as cold as Greenland, the thermometer standing at about 20 degrees below freezing point.

Free Banking.

A writer in the Pennsylvanian, takes bold and solid ground in favor of a Free Banking Law, and declares it to be eminently democratic in its principles. He avers that the lack of enterprise so long complained of in Philadelphia, is to be ascribed to a want of banking capital. He shows, that while the city of New York has \$27,300,000, and Boston \$21,716,000, Philadelphia has only \$10,518,000; and that while the whole State of New York has a banking capital of \$48,250,000, and, Massachusetts \$38,150,000, Pennsylvania has but \$18,528,000. \$18,528,000.

\$18,528,000.

Whether this be Democratic principle or Whig principle, it is the true principle, which will be adopted sooner or later in Pennsylvania. It is undeniably the safer system for the people, inasmuch as no bank will be permitted to issue a note, until ample security is plddged to the State for its redemption. The most radical reformer could not ask for more, and the most rigid conservative could not yield less.—Germantown Telegraph.

Letter from Abbot Lawrence

Letter from Abbol Lawrenee.

A friend has received a letter from Abbot Lawence, our Minister to London, from which the folowing extract is taken. What it says of our
rowing indebtedness to Europe and of our large
mopratations from Europe, is important to those
ingaged in trade, and interesting to all readers.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1850.

engaged in trade, and interesting to all readers.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1850.

Something must be done to arre the Importations from foreign nations which so foxceed our Exports. We have now in Europe a hundred and fifty millions of dollars of Units States, City, and Corporation bonds, which haveen sold to pay the balance of trade against us, in other words for the products of foreign labor the detriment of our own. Our Exports show balance our Imports, and to that extent 1 are we ling to go—and not further. It is not eredital to our great country to borrow large sums of mon of our rivals for the purpose of obtaining such a ticles of luxury or necessity as should be produce ticles of luxury or nece ssity as should be produ at home. We are recklessly squadering our mag nificent resources. When will our people learn visdom? * * *

Believe me, dear sir, most faithfully. Your friend and obedient serv

ABBOT LAWRENCE.

The Reading Boys Outdone.

The Reading Boys Officione.

There was slaughtered, on Wednesday the 29th ultimo, by Mr. Wm. B. Leas, residing on what is now the Poor House Farm, adjoining the town of Shirleysburg, in this county, a manmoth hog, the weight of which when cleaned and dressed was 727 pounds. His Swinish Majesty was of what is called here the Chester County breed, and was about two years old.

The above is not only eminently creditable to the individual enterprise of Mr. Leas as a farmer and producer of Stock, but may it not also be considered indicative of the productiveness of the farm itself; and does it not speak well for the discrimination and good judgment of our P. House Commissioners in making the selection they did, as the future home of the poor, the helpless, and the unfortunate?

B.

Something No

Something New.

Our townsman, E. C. Smmmers has invented a mode of sooling the suffocated, in a hot summer's day. The apparatus is attached to an arm rocking chair, and by rocking gently, you are surrounded by a fine, pleasant, cooling breeze, without any exertion on your part except rocking. He has termed it the Tempest Chair, from the unusual amount of air which it produces, seented if desired. He has sent a model to Washington to obtain a patent, which I am sure he will have no difficulty in securing; he also intends sending one to the World's Fare. I believe it to be one of the finest pleasure chairs that has ever been invented. In

World's Fare. I believe it to be one of the finest pleasure chairs that has ever been invented. In a very short time he will be prepared to supply persons who may wish to purchase. A considerable number have already been engaged and will be made as soon as a right is secured. A.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Tariff.

On Tuesday of last week, the House, after son On Tuesnyo ti ast week, the HOUSE, are some previous business, went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. After all the amendments and clauses of the bill were got through with, Mr. Straono moved an important amendment, providing that after the 1st of April next, all du ties required by law to be levied, co lected and paid on goods, wares and merchandize, shall be assessed on the market value, with the addition of such charges as are now imposed by law, at the time and place of export; provided that upon all descriptions of iron, upon machinery upon all descriptions of iron, upon machinery made wholly or in part of iron, and upon anchors, chain cables and anvils, the duties shall be asses-sed upon the average prices, with the charges and-ded, which like descriptions of iron bore in the principle ports during the ten fiscal years immediately preceding the year of importation, such val-nes and charges to be ascertained and declared by use and charges to be ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the basis foreach succeeding fiscal year. It further provides that the duties on window glass and linseed oil shall be 30 per cent; upon all descriptions of iron and ma-chienery made wholly or in part of iron, chain cales, anchors, anvils, &c. 40 per cent, except rail-oad iron, which may be admitted at the old rates or one year thereafter; upon cordage, and yarns voolon goods and refined sugar, 10 per cent ove and above present rates. To prevent frauds and under valuations, and insure uniformity in ap-praisements, local appraisers at large are to be ap-pointed, at a compensation of \$2000, with necespointed, at a compensation of \$2000, with neces-sary travelling expenses to visit the various parts of the United States. The amendment also ex-tends the period to which imports may be deposit-ed in warehouses to three years. Without taking any action on the amendment the House adjour-

ed in warchouses to three years. Wif. out taking any action on the amendment the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the House took up the Deficiency Bill in Committee of the Whole, the question pending I eing the amendment of Mr. Strong offered yesterday, in relation to the Tariff, which the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Meade, pronounced to be on: of order. Mr. Strong appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question was then taken and the decision of the Chair sustained—ayes 102, noes 87. Several other efforts were made to amend the bill similar to the amendment of Mr. Strong, all of which Chair pronounced out of order, and his decision was in each instance sustained. The Committee then rose and the bill was passed under the operation of the previous question. It appropriates about one million three hundred thousand dollars to supply appropriations for the present fiscal year. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill establishing branch mints in New York and San Francisco.

POSTAGE BILL.

In the Senate, the Committee to whom was referred the Cheap Postage Bill from the House, referred the Cheap Postage Bill from the House, referred the Cheap Postage Bill from the House,

and San Francisco.

POSTAGE BILL.

In the Senate, the Committee to whom was referred the Cheap Postage Bill from the House, reported it with emendments fixing the rates of prepaid letters at three cents per half ounce, and five cents for half ounce letters not prepaid.—
Postmaster's compensation but to exceed amount of salary received for year ending June 30, 1851.
The provision exemting newspapers from postage for 30 miles, and the deduction of 50 per cent of postage on magazines, if prepaid, are Stricken out. They also strike out the provision taking away the right of exchange from those papers refusing to pupilish uncalled letters. The bill lies over for future action.

FRENCH SPOILATION—GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS, &C.

In the Senate, on Friday of last week, the

nusing to pupins uncalled letters. The bill lies over for future action.

French Spoilation—Grants of Public Lands, &c.

In the Senate, on Friday of last week, the French Spoilation bill, ordered to be engrossed the day previous, was taken up and passed finally. The bill appropriates \$5,000,000, and much of it will go to those who are much in need of it, scattered over all of the country, many of whom have spent large sums in fruitless attempts to get their claims acted upon by Congress. A bill granting a donation of public lands to aid in constructing a R. R. from Jackson, Miss., to Madison, La., was ordered to be engrossed. As giving away public land for internal improvement purposes, is a favorite policy of the 'Democracy' just now, we should like to see Pennsylvania come in for a share of benefits, to assist in the construction of hor central and other roads in progress of erection.

on Saturday, Gen. Shields, from a majority of the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on Gen. Scott for his gallant services. Mr. Ynlee made a speech on the bills equalizing the grants of lands made to the several States in aid of internal improvements. This bill grants to Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin, the aggregate amount of nineteen millions and seventy-four thousand acrest. Its further consideration, was on motion of Mr. Hale, postponed for the present.

poned for the present.

See Several Fugitive Slaves have recently been arrested and returned to tneir masters, from Pennsylvania. This goes to show that when certain individuals accused Pennsylvania of having a disposition to resist the Fugitive Slave Law, they were guilty of a base slander upon our people. Our State will ever be found ready to carry out all laws, and obey the Constitution in spirit and in letter; and there is no danger of resistance to this law by our law-abiding people, as long as it remains upon our statute books. We present an example in this that might be imitated with profit by some other sections.

The West Chester Register, in the course of an article on the and fluntingtom—the county seat to be Stonerstown.

Also, by Mr. Blair, of Centre, for a new county
out of parts of Huntingdon, Centre and Blair.
On motion of Mr. Elair, the petition was referred to a select committee consisting of the members from the above counties.

By Mr. Said, for the new county of Penn.

When the latter proposed new county
on the latter proposed new counting of the methingion, Bedford and Frankin. Well, if any
ontemplates making up its proportions from Huntingdon than she has to herself, let them take her.

We have not yet laurned whetler the boundaries
of either the proposed new contributes for the proposed new contributes the state of the selection of the state, and the hopes are now that
alaw will pass.

Also, by Mr. Blair, of Centre, for a new county
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By Mr. Said, for the new county of Penn.

When the latter proposed new county
on the patient of the public debt, and contracting a canal, mo
on the public debt, which almost equalis the made as soon as a right is secured.

DEATH PRON DRUNKENSES.—A colored man
lost his life in this borough on Sunday lact, as foloff an article on the effort which is being made
to repeat he have against kidnappile well of the well of the well as the southern vote
of paying, as Gov. Shunk did, a certain amount
the public debt, and contracting a canal, mo
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of the public debt, and contracting a canal, mo
of the public debt, and in the safe as the southern vote
of manifer the matter rested and the committee were
discharged.

The West Chester Register, in the course
of a raticle on the effort which is being made
to repair the safe the public debt

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Our Daily Exchanges.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.
A dreadful murder and suicide took place in the town of Penfield, about 8 miles from this city, between six and seven o'clock last evening.— The person murdered was a young lady of re-spectable family, named Sarah Sharp. The mur-derer's name is John Everett, husband of Miss Sharp's sister. They were found a few yards from the house of Mr. Campbell, where Miss S. had been visiting .- She was discovered with her throat cut from ear to ear. Near her lay Everett in side him. They expired on the spot. Great ex-citement prevailed in Penfield, and various rumors are afoat to account for the dreadful deeds—but we forbear publishing them until after the coron-er's inquest, which coroner Pallas has gone to hold.

DREADFUL MURDERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27. New ORLEARS, Jan. 27.
This city was last evening the scene of two of
the most terrible tragedies that have occurred
or many years. At the Verandah, an altereation
ook place between two men, named Errington
and Byrd, in which the latter received two fatal
stabs, causing almost instant death.

staos, causing aimost instant death.

The other occurrence took place at a ball,—
One of the party asked a lady to clope with him.
On receiving a negative answer he immediately drew a pistol and shot ner dead on the spot. It appears that the parties had been previously engaged to be married, but the parents of the lady had strenuously opposed the match.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER .-

The steamboat J. Adams, from New Orleans bound for Cincinnati, was sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock, at Greenville.

In five minutes after she struck, the cabin part-drom the hull and broke in two.

Over one hundred lives were best of the death.

Over one hundred lives were lost, including all the deck hands and firemen—but two of all the cabin passengers exceped.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-RAILROAD ACCI-DENT. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31

DENT.

PHILDELPHIA, Jan. 31

A very distructve fire occurred this morning in the establishment of J. S. Earle, Carver & Gelder, No. 216 Chesnut street, below Ninth. The fire broke out about 6 o'clock in the manufactory at the rear which opens upon the alley on the north side of the Chinese Museum. Its origin is not known; the interior and upper portions of the building with its fixtures and the materials, stock, &c. is entirely consumed. All the tools of the shop, the valuable presses, the moulds, and a large quantity of new mouldings just received from New York, and ready for guilding, were destroyed. There were three or four hundred dollars worth of benches, tools, presses and moulds in the place. The extensive and splendid gallery of mirrors, picture frames and psintings, and other works of art, fronting on Chesnut street, was not reached by the flames, except the back end, yet the smoke filled this part of the establishment, and with the heat and the water thrown into the building from the Fire Engines and Hose pipes, did immense damage. Several mammoth and magnificent mirrors hanging in close proximity to the flames, were either ruined by the heat and smoked, or completely demolished in the attempt to remove them. Many of the beautiful pictures that adornate he walls of the gallery were utterly to remove them. Many of the beautiful that adorned the walls of the gallery were

Mr. Earle had about \$1500 worth of paintings Air. Earle had about \$1500 worth of paintings and other pictures in his gallery, more than half of which were probably rendered worthless. We noticed among them a fine painting of St. John in the wilderness, worth \$200, which appeared to be damaged past recovery. Earle was insured to the amount of only \$5000. He estimate his loss over and above his insurance, at not less than \$8000.

On Wednesday evening one of the cars of the On Wednesday evening one of the cars of the express train from New York, on the Erie reil-road, was thown of the track and precipitated down a bank some thirty feet, into the Delaware river, with some twenty persons in it, several of whom were injured. It is feared that some have fallen into the river and have been swept off by the current, but it is not known that such is the case. Mosk of the passengers lost their hats, catpet bags, and loose articles of baggage.

The accident was caused by one of the rails breaking, owing to the intense cold and the weight of the train.

STEAMER ATLANTIC.

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New Yorks, Jan. 31. P. M.—No tidings yet of
the steamship Atlantic. The Canada, which is
now out 33 days from Liverpool, is fully due at
Halifax, and it is hoped she may bring some account of the Atlantic

DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Hon. David S. Kaufman, Representative from the First Congressional District of Texas, appeared in his seat to day, and returned to his lodgings at the Irving House, complaining of a slight indisposition, which grow worse, when he expired at about 5 o'clock, of apoplexy. He was a man of middle age, and leaves a family, who were in the city to attend his death bed.

Jenny Lind at Havaria.

Late accounts from Havanna state that Jenny Lind had given three concerts—the last for purposes of charity. The first was well attended, the second-thinly, and the third was crowded to excess. Three was a great deal of jealousy against her, in certain quarters, and the Habaneros were divided in opinion as to her singing, and grumbled a good deal at the high price of tickets. Bennet writes home that Barnum has lost from \$10.000 to \$15,000 by the tour to the Island—but Bennett is by no means good authority. Jenny, it is said, is to return to the United States immediately and will remain in the country a year or more. She may be expected in New York and Philadelphia in the Spring. She does not go to the World's Feir.