



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 19, 1851.

WILLIAM H. PEIGHTAL—EDITOR.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,

JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1851,

WM. F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER,
Chairman.

SUPPORT YOUR COUNTY PAPERS.

REDUCTION OF TERMS.

Now Is the Time to Subscribe!

On and after the first of July no Postage will be required for the

"Huntingdon Journal"

in any part of the County! This, together with our reduction of terms, should induce every person who feels an interest in the prosperity of the County, and who has a family which he wishes to keep well looked up in passing events, to send in his name. The "Journal" is, emphatically, a Family Newspaper, containing the very latest intelligence on all subjects which can interest the community. It is WISE in politics, being certain that the principles of great party are calculated to subvert and advance the best interest of the whole Country.

In consequence of the very great encouragement we have received since taking charge of the establishment we propose issuing our second number in July on entirely new type. This improvement will make our paper one of the most handsome in the State; and as we are determined to spare no pains or expense in collecting the most important and the latest intelligence we are warranted in saying that no Country paper shall, or can excel the JOURNAL in ANY WAY.

Our terms now are \$1 50 cts. a year if paid in advance; \$1 75 if paid during the year, & \$2 50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. To Clubs of TEN OR MORE \$1 25 IN ADVANCE.

We have already increased our list one hundred and fifty since the 1st of April and now desire to have 300 more new subscribers as early in July as possible. Shall we have them? What do you say, old Whig, you, who have fought the battles of your party for half a century? And what do you say, generous, impulsive, and noble hearted young man, you, who are wedded to the great Whig party because of your conviction that its principles are calculated to benefit mankind—what do you say? Shall we have them? Try! No Whig should know such words as fail!

"Free Press."

This valuable paper, published in Brownsville, Fayette county, in this State has changed hands. Messrs. P. H. REINHARD and J. M. GORDON have succeeded Mr. SHAW.

We wish the retiring editor all the felicity genuine merit is entitled to, and trust that his successors will be properly appreciated and suitably rewarded by the good people of Fayette.

We last week made some remarks against the further detention of Kossuth by Turkey. Since then we have received the following, which, if true, will make the countrymen of the immortal hero rejoice with "exceeding great joy."

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.—The steamer Asia, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, brings a report that the cabinet of Vienna have consented to the liberation of Kossuth and the other Hungarians, on condition that they immediately leave Europe.

The Fall Campaign.

The time for making county nominations is rapidly approaching. We are determined to take no part, or, in any way, interfere in the nominations to be made, because we are wedded to the great Whig party, and only desire that its principles may be fully carried out, conscious that permitting ourselves to adopt the opinions of any particular clan or faction would not add "one jot or tittle" to the great object we have in view, and that is, the best interests of the Whig party.

The election this fall is an important one. Great interests are involved, and it behooves the people to be careful in their selections of candidates for local offices, for the reason that if an unpopular or undeserving man should be placed upon the ticket it must, to a certain extent, operate against the success of more important desires. Therefore we say to the Whigs of the county, nominate your best and most available men. Encourage union and concert of action. Let not the selfish disappointments of any produce desertion in your ranks. Keep the all-important matter in view—the success of Whig principles and the consequent uprooting of the baneful doctrines of Locofocoism. When the time arrives for your primary meetings see that as many as on the ground as will give a fair expression of the wishes of your different townships, this will avoid all difficulties and render our success certain.

Washington.

We have just received from an highly esteemed lady of our place a copy of the "Oracle of Duphin," published in Harrisburg in the year 1800. It contains the Will of Washington in *extenso*, and for this reason is a great curiosity as well as a valuable relic of times gone by. It can be seen at our office.

DEATH OF J. K. HENDERSON, Esq.—No man who knew the deceased but will be ready to exclaim, *poor Kade!* He was a man of honor, and although he may have stepped aside from the path of rectitude, there are few persons who knew him but what will mourn his loss, regretting at the same time that society does not possess more who are endowed with his talents and devoid of his fatal propensities.

Distressing Occurrence.

On Tuesday night, as the cars arrived here, a man was seen to jump out of one of them and make off as fast as he could run; it was soon ascertained that it was Mr. Graham M'Calmont, of Antes township, Blair county, who has been degrading for some time, and was on his way to Philadelphia, in charge of his son and Maj. B. F. Bell. After searching for some time, a portion of his clothing was discovered on the bank of the canal, near the first lock above this place, and his body was soon after found in the canal, into which he had thrown himself and drowned. Mr. M'Calmont, previous to his becoming deranged, was one of the most enterprising business men of Blair county, and a most estimable and worthy citizen.

Post Master General.

Mr. N. K. HALL, the Post Master General of the United States, is acknowledged by every person who is at all conversant with the affairs of that important branch of the government, to be one of the most efficient officers that has ever had charge of that department. We extract from his Circular the following, which conveys all that is of interest to our community:—

"Under the provisions of the second section of the new postage act, no newspaper other than those published weekly only, are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published."

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be prepaid.

If the amount paid and marked on such printed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid; and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery.

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Department, under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of March 3, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in pre-payment of postage after the 30th of the present month.

Therefore persons holding any such will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th day of September next, present them for redemption to the postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

The Ten Cent Candidates.

The Daily News says, with much truth, that the names of Bigler and Clover are now fully identified with that of Buchanan. Their success would be claimed and heralded abroad as a Buchanan victory, and as proof conclusive of the popularity of Ten-cents-a-day-Jimmy in Pennsylvania. Whether it is very likely that those opposed to him will labor hard to bring about such a result we leave to those who judge who know the character of the men arrayed against him. Of one thing the Whigs of Pennsylvania may feel assured. Their success next fall now depends altogether on themselves. They can triumph if they act wisely and patriotically. Let one and all enter upon the canvass in a truly national spirit—place the party upon the broad platform of the Constitution—sustain the Whig National Administration, and the wise and enlightened measures to which it is pledged, and we shall not only command the respect of our political opponents and the sympathies and good wishes of the Whigs of other States, but we may confidently rely on our success.

Puffing at Public Auction.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg has reaffirmed the decision recently given at Philadelphia, in the case Penneck vs. Powell's Admin'rs., that the employment of a puffer at public auction vitiates a sale, and the buyer is defrauded, even though he did not pay more than the article was worth in the opinion of witnesses. A man is defrauded whenever he is induced by artful means to bid more than he otherwise would; and whenever the price is even so little enhanced by a secret contrivance, he is cheated.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The Missouri Republican says that at no period since 1840, has the emigration to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota & Missouri been so general as this spring. Large accessions are daily made to their population from other States in the Union, and sections of the country which have heretofore been passed by, are now rapidly filling up with population. In addition to the tide from other States greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the South and frequently boats from Ohio, come crowded to excess with these emigrants.

Indian War in Yucatan.

The war in Yucatan appears to be drawing to a close. The Indians every day diminish their efforts, and their courage evidently commences to decline. The only thing worthy of note is the bloody defeat of the savages at Bacalar. They endeavored to take the place by assault, and 600 of them penetrated to the plaza. The garrison received them with such a fire that they were utterly routed, and the river was choked up with their dead bodies. The loss of the whites was insignificant.

THE HUMAN PANORAMA.—Mankind moves onward through the night of time like a procession of torch-bearers, and words are the lights which the generations carry. By means of those they kindle abiding lamps beside the track which they have passed, and some of them, like the stars, shall shine forever and forever.

Schuylkill County.

It is frequently asserted that this county has returned into the ranks of Locofocoism, notwithstanding the depression of her mining interests under the tariff '46, and the attempt of the Locofocos to impose a tax on coal. We believe the Locos once favored a tax upon all coal exported from our State, but they now propose to tax it at the month of the pit.

The Miners' Journal, in the following article corrects this erroneous statement:

The affections of the great mass of the people of the Old Keystone, centered as they are upon WM. F. JOHNSTON, are worthily bestowed—he is deserving their highest regard and confidence. During no previous administration for many years, have the affairs of the State been attended to with so much prudence and economy, or the responsibilities of this high office been discharged with more faithfulness or more to the entire satisfaction of the great mass of the people.

The Whigs of Schuylkill have much to cheer them in the coming contest. The county is undoubtedly Whig to the core—it only requires the strength of the party to turn out to make it manifest. Whigs are springing up everywhere in our midst. We have been told that 400 would be naturalized in the county, before the election, and we are sure that nine-tenths of the rising population of our young men are Whig. They cannot fail to observe the ruinous effects of Locofoco measures upon the community, and they reasonably infer that if the business prospects of their elders are so much blighted by such policy, there will be but a slim chance for them, when they grow up to take their father's places. The Public Schools are making Whigs. The mass of the people are becoming better educated—they are growing better acquainted with the spirit of our government, and the interests of the Commonwealth, and as "knowledge is power," they are beginning to think and act for themselves, instead of tamely following in the leading strigs of selfish office-seekers.

The Union.

Discontinue whatever may suggest a suspicion that the Union can, in any event, be abandoned.

WASHINGTON.

The Locofocos are playing a very bold game—one in which, however, they will be very apt to overreach themselves. They have at last come down to the proposition, that upon the election of Col. Bigler depends the Union of the States.—This they vociferate very industriously, and hope to gull some simple souls by the foolish twaddle. They forget all else. They leave out of view the Tariff question, and the infamous conduct of their party in repealing the Tariff of 1842, after solemnly promising the people of Pennsylvania not to disturb it. They forget to defend their representatives at Harrisburg last winter, who attempted to pass an Appropriation Bill which might have beggared the State Treasury, and would have increased the State debt at least \$250,000. They forget the vote of Mr. Bigler given in the State Senate in favor of taxing LINEAL INHERITANCES. They overlook the proposition of their Canal Commissioners to levy a tax upon coal at the pit, in order, indirectly, to discourage mining and depress labor. All these and other important questions of State policy they entirely neglect, and fall back upon the assertion, that Gov. Johnston's election will dissolve the Union, and that Mr. Bigler's election will save it.

It is the people who are daily experiencing the countless blessings of our Union—the people who look back with pride upon its founders, and bless the wisdom that devised and executed this, the best system of human government ever originated—the people who are proud to be the descendants of such ancestors, and who will never mar the beauty and symmetry of the structure reared in days gone by—the people who look upon the Union as the ark of our covenant, which no man dare touch and live—the people who look upon it as the glory of the past, the pride of the present, and the hope of the future. It is they who wield the strong arm in this government, and who will ever rally around this, the source of all the good they now enjoy, and all that countless generations will enjoy.—Daily American.

Another Division of Mexico.

The New York Tribune learns from a reliable gentleman, directly from California, that a very extensive scheme is on foot for separating from the Mexican Republic the rich State of Sonora. Various bands have left California expressly for the purpose; our informant supposes that in all five hundred daring and well armed men have set out on the expedition.

The people and administration of Sonora are said to be in the plot, being dissatisfied with the condition of Mexico, particularly because they have received no share of the American indemnity. It is contemplated to declare the State independent of Mexico, organize a provisional Government, and finally get it annexed to the United States. It lies on the Gulf of California, between 27 deg. and 33 deg. North latitude, is about half as large as Texas, and is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially silver.

The Tribune adds:—Another expedition to take possession of Lower California and seize on the port of Mazatlan in the State of Cinaloa, is much talked of. At Mazatlan this enterprise would be likely to meet a more hostile reception. The people of that place, our informant tells us, are quite inimical to Americans, and would like another war as a means of getting money, not only from the support of American armies in their country, but from a new indemnity, which they count on for another slice of territory.

Cholera at the West.

The Cholera is on the increase at the West—cases making their appearance at various points. At Paducah, Kentucky, it is said to be very fatal. Among the recent victims at that place is Dr. N. Lane, the Locofoco candidate for Congress at the last election, from the Louisville district. The Louisville Courier of the 3d instant says that the steamer Grand Turk, from New Orleans, with a large number of emigrants on board for St. Louis, lost 25 or 30 of her passengers, by the Cholera, before the boat reached Cairo. Seventeen had died before the boat arrived at Napoleon, and the disease was then raging terribly on board.

The Operation or the Tariff of 1846.

What will become of the manufacturers at the present high prices of wool, and the low state of the markets for manufactured goods? They cannot succeed long. One of two things they must do—either stop their mills or fail to pay their obligations. Under the present aspect, what is the best course for them to adopt? The best thing they can do is to stop their mills when they have wrought up their present stock of wool. This will lessen the production of manufactured goods, and make them scarcer in the market, and consequently improve the prices and facilitate sales.

It would also allow the wool speculators to hold on to the wool which they have diverted from the natural channel of business at extravagant prices, until notes become matured and payment is demanded. Then, it is more than probable, wool could be bought at fair prices. But what good will it do, if one or two, or a dozen mills were to stop? So small a number would do very little good, but "every little helps." More than one hundred and fifty sets of machines have been stopped in the Eastern States. Two large manufacturing establishments have been compelled to suspend payments and their mills also.—This is but the beginning of troubles with the manufacturers. The conclusion of the whole matter is, if manufacturers continue to buy wool at the present high prices, and sell their goods at the present low prices, they must inevitably become bankrupt.—Daily Sun.

Question of Next Governor Settled.

The Bedford Gazette in snubbing up the claims of Col. BIGLER to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, relates one incident in the Colonel's history that at once settles the question in his favor and throws all other aspirants far into the shade.

The occasion upon which this important event occurred was that of a camp meeting held in the woods, and into which, says the Gazette:

"A tall, stout looking man entered, took out his flint and steel and struck a fire; bought some cakes, slapped one little fellow on the back, and pulled another's hair!"

A contemporary thinks that this fact will doubtless be regarded as a "knock-down argument;" not only establishing the Colonel's claims to Christian devoutness and piety, but also his peculiar qualifications for Governor of Pennsylvania. Moreover, in view of this startling announcement, the probability is, that the Whig party will not think it worth while to nominate a candidate at all, unless they should be fortunate enough to find some man in the State who has "pulled a boy's hair at a camp meeting."

The Connecticut Senator.

In the Connecticut Legislature, (where the ballot for U. S. Senator, a few days since, stood Seymour, Dem., 106, Baldwin, Free Soil Whig, 92, scattering 35) a dozen or fifteen Whigs refused to vote for an abolition or Free Soil Whig. They cannot be induced to vote for Baldwin, and the Whigs now talk of another candidate. James Dixon, who received eleven votes, is named, as also Judge Storrs, whose opinions on Free Soil are not known. The Whigs have the Senate, and the Democrats cannot elect any one.

Enlargement of the Capitol.

The President has decided on the plan of the enlargement of the Capitol. The corner stone is to be laid on the 4th of July next. It adds two wings to the North and South of the Capitol—one for a Senate Hall and another for a Hall of Representatives. The proposed Hall of Representatives is to be of such capacity as not only to answer for the number of Representatives under the Vinton law—233—but capable of extension as may be necessary hereafter, with ample accommodations for public auditories, committee rooms, &c.

There appears to be an admirable unanimity of sentiment on the part of the Whigs of this State, says the Perry Freeman, in the respective counties where conventions or meetings have been held, as regards their preference for the gubernatorial candidate. All expressions of opinion seem to be strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Governor Johnston, because, they affirm, his official acts have been tested and found worthy in all respects. Even his political opponents have nothing to say, with any color of truth, against the manner in which he has discharged his duties as the Executive of Pennsylvania. He has introduced substantial reforms, and his prudence and sagacity have enabled the tax-payers to see in his revenue measure the practical reduction of no inconsiderable portion of the State Debt, even whilst perfecting and extending several important branches of the State's improvements. The most careful observer can perceive that his successful efforts to diminish the State Debt have placed his official acts warmly and gratefully in the memory of the vast portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party.

A Candid Confession.

The Pennsylvania makes the following confession:—"Many brilliant and eminent men are now doing battle in the ranks of the Democracy, whose early association and immature judgments first led them into the political arena under the banner flag of Federalism." Certainly. There is, for instance, James Buchanan, who will probably be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Buchanan's judgment remained immature until 1834, when he was nearly forty years of age. About that time the federal party disbanded, and Mr. Buchanan went into the party which had the nearest resemblance to it.

Lynching in California.

Scenes of Lynch Law continue to occur. The papers before us record various executions. In one case, a man named Macaulley was tried and convicted of the murder of Simon H. Sellers, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of April. The Governor, however, extended the time until the 26th of May, whereupon a public meeting was held at Nappa City, and the Governor was denounced in the warmest manner.

The N. Y. Mirror, alluding to Mr. Webster's Albany Speech, says:—"Every newspaper in the Union should publish it, every man, woman and child should read it. Before the glorious sunlight of such principles as these, the 'High-Low' rush lights, pale their ineffectual fires."

The Army.

Six thousand troops of the regular army, says the correspondent of the North American, are at this moment stationed on, or have been transferred to, the Mexican and Texas frontiers, to enforce the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe. General Persifer Smith succeeds General Brooke in command in Texas. Gen. Hiltcheck succeeds Gen. Smith on the West Pacific Division. Col. Sumner succeeds Col. Munro in New Mexico.—Col. Harney serves under Gen. Smith. These officers are among the flower of the army, and have been selected with special reference to the delicate and important duties to which they have been assigned. Formal instructions have been issued by the Secretary of War to revise the policy and re-invigorate the administration of military affairs at different stations; and to protect the persons and property of Mexican citizens with the same care as our own. To give increased efficiency to these movements, a regiment of infantry, and a portion of the cavalry, have been ordered on the route between Red River and El Paso, in the very midst of the Camanches. The skeleton of the mounted regiment of riflemen has been ordered from Oregon to Texas, and is to be filled with recruits under the authority of the last Congress. In addition to this, all troops adapted to frontier service, and not indispensable elsewhere, have been ordered to the Mexican and Texan lines. The necessity for these active measures is undeniable. Already fictitious claims for alleged depredations have become common, as is demonstrated by the reports of officers at the various stations. Some correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister, in regard to alleged infractions of the Treaty, and there is likely to be more of it.

State Agricultural Fair.

From present indications the great State Fair which is to take place here in October next, will be largely attended, not only by the citizens of our own State, but by farmers and others from the neighboring States. This being the first affair of the kind in Pennsylvania, it is to be hoped that the farmer, the horticulturalist, the inventor, and all engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits will contribute and partake in the interest which will be excited by the occasion. Arrangements are now being made for enclosing the grounds, and providing separate and safe places for all animals and articles which shall be presented for exhibition. All the canals and railways of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg, and visitors will come and go on them at one-half the usual rates. The young men of the State are reminded that the Plovering Match will afford them an opportunity for the display of their skill, the training of their teams, and the fitness of their implements. [State Journal.

LARVA OF THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.—Dr. Everett, of the Patent Office, has presented to us a branch of pine in which the eggs of the locust have been deposited. The secretion of the pine where it has been pierced to deposit these eggs has a foam-like appearance, from the action of the larva on it. Many pine trees now show a dozen or more of such foamy spots. The eggs of the insects are usually hatched in fifteen or sixteen days, when they change to the second condition, that of larva; in a few days afterwards these drop to the ground, and commence their seven-year's pilgrimage into the earth, burrowing down by the roots of trees, from two to three feet deep.—Telegraph.

The World's Fair.

Display of the Americans.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American, says:—

The space allotted by the Royal Commissioners to the contributions from the United States is not nearly occupied. In fact, the Americans have the most meagre display of any nation except Russia, and none of her goods have yet arrived. The Royal Commissioners having been informed that the original notice to the Americans as to the final date at which their contributions would be received was too short to enable them to get all their articles ready, the Commissioners have now informed Mr. Riddle, our Commissioner, that articles from the United States will be received at the Crystal Palace till next August. It is to be hoped that the Americans will avail themselves of this offer, notwithstanding it comes at so late a period.—The U. S. Commissioner will, by this steamer, send to the authorities at Washington an official announcement respecting this subject.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—The New York Commercial says:—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting upon the suggestion of the Court in the late trial respecting the church property, have proposed to the commissioners of the Church South, "an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration under the authority of the Court." We are glad to learn this, and trust that the South will, with equal promptitude and cheerfulness, meet the proposal favorably.

The arguments in this case were closed on Wednesday. At the conclusion of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson's masterly argument, the Court addressed some remarks to the litigants which were pregnant with meaning, as we understand them.—The Court said emphatically that the interests of religion and the Methodist Church would be promoted by an amicable settlement of the case prior to the decision which the Court might make.—Those who have carefully watched the trial, heard or read the arguments of counsel, and in other ways familiarized themselves with the subject, will probably infer from the Court's remarks that the decision would be in favor of the claimants.

A Cowhiding for a Kiss.

A young man by the name of Powelson, a daguerreotypist, was cowhided in Broadway, New York, for kissing a young lady at the daguerreotypy rooms of her father, in the upper part of the city. The chastisement was inflicted by the lover of the young lady, who, of course, felt that he had pre-emption rights to all such little luxuries. The Mirror says the young man was sorely tempted; and the young lady had no business to be so beautiful.

If a body kiss a body
Need a body cry?

HON. THOMAS CORWIN left Washington the 16th inst., on his way to New York, from whence he will go to Cincinnati by the Erie Railroad.—Repose is needed by this gentleman after his arduous duties encountered whilst suffering under sickness. The Department of the Treasury is now better organized, and the administration of its duties is more prompt and efficient than formerly.—We copied some time since from the Journal of Commerce's Washington correspondence, that Mr. CORWIN was engaged in an examination of the several Bureaux of the Treasury, with a view to improve their management, and, that in his own office, he had made beneficial changes. We now learn from that paper that he has got the Department in good trim. Formerly, as every one knows, business of importance might be brought before the Department, and then lie without attention for weeks and months, and even for years. Merchants used, in many instances, to be obliged to write to the Department some twenty or thirty letters, on the same business, and, even then, perhaps, without a reply. It was the custom to evade the responsibility of decisions by simply filing papers and applications. As to the several Bureaux their business was generally two or three years behind hand.

Such, indeed, continued to be the condition of the Department until after the termination of the last Congress. But now every letter that is received, meets with prompt acknowledgment. Mr. CORWIN has directed that every day's mail shall be attended to on the day of its receipt. While the current business is thus promptly despatched, nearly the entire business of two or three years' accumulation has been brought up, and the whole of it soon will be. If, as we learn, the intention of Mr. CORWIN, that the Department, in all its parts, and especially in his own office, shall despatch business as promptly and as thoroughly as is done in a merchant's counting house.

Mr. CORWIN has issued an order, which is to be a standing rule, that clerks and officers of the Department shall be at their desks from eight o'clock till four and longer when necessary to despatch the current business. The public will be much obliged to M. CORWIN for the accomplishment of these useful official reforms. Daily Sun.

Late from Tehuantepec.

By the arrival of the Robert Spedden we have late news from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, and the city of Mexico. Maj. J. A. Kelly, who was lately connected with the surveying party on the Isthmus, came over on the Robert Spedden. The Major is direct from Mina Titlan, where he has been engaged for sometime in observing and noting the tides of the Coatzacoalcos. He reports that the vomito is prevailing at Vera Cruz. The American Consul, Capt. Rogers, had been ill of it, but was getting better when the Spedden left.

The British steamer landed at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult, and took on board her passengers and left immediately for Kingston, Jamaica. Major Kelly brings dispatches from Mr. Sidell, the engineer.

The survey of the isthmus is entirely completed, and the hydrographic party was waiting at Mina Titlan for transportation home. Mr. Avery's party was expected every day from the Jalisco.

It was expected that Mr. Williams and his party would be ready to move from Mina Titlan on the 5th inst. A portion of his party was at the Pass of Chevela at the latest accounts, and the other part was at the Cerro Encantada.

Maj. Barnard was at El Barrio, where he was daily improving in health. He also was expected at Mina Titlan by the 5th inst.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN JERSEY CITY.—This morning, at nine o'clock, a pyrotechnical establishment in this city, in Canal street, near Barrow, was suddenly blown into fragments. Mr. James Daves, owner of the laboratory, who was at work in the establishment at the time of the explosion, was blown some distance in the air, every article of clothing being torn from his body, with the exception of one boot. Mr. Daves was seen, after the explosion, to walk about twenty yards, when he fell, and expired shortly afterwards.

The body of the unfortunate man was burnt as black as a coal, his eyes were blown out, and his face horribly mutilated. Deceased leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end. Within twenty-five yards of the spot where this dreadful accident occurred, there were seven men at work, and strange to say, notwithstanding pieces of the building were blown in every direction, some of them across to Communipaw shore, not one of them sustained the slightest injury.—Jersey City Sentinel, June 14.

A GREAT DEAL OF WHITTLING TO BE DONE. In the advertisement of the Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives of the next Congress, there is set down, among the things needed, 250 dozen pen knives—about a dozen for each member—of which 100 dozen are required to be "four bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality, and 100 dozen of two bladed, and of the highest finish and best quality." Each member must have a large family of boys.

The editor of the Fishkill Standard tells a good story about a friend of his who was in New York when Fillmore and the procession was passing up Broadway. About opposite the Park, a number of gents were in the fourth story window shouting hurrahs for the President, when a tall fellow in the crowd, whom he took to be a Vermont-er, looked up at the window, and asked in a voice that could be distinctly heard by the whole crowd, "Mister what office will you hev?"

Listen to the New York Star man. Did you ever?

"June tore the veil of cloud from her bright face yesterday, and shook out her golden hair. The earth laughed, the crinkling waters laughed, the blue sky laughed, and the leaves swung themselves upward on their stalks to catch the newborn sunshine. Never was their a pleasanter day for recreation; but, we, a poor sheep of the press, confined to our pen, could only make love to nature by the clairvoyant process of imagination."