THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesady Morning, April 27, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Moses Pownall, of Lancaster county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Alexander K. McClure, of Franklin co.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg,
SAMUEL COEN, East Barree,
GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township,
JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township,
DANIEL TEAGUE, Esq., Cromwell township,
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
Dr. H. L. BROWN, Cass township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.

☞ See new Advertisements in another column.

☞ The New York Daily Tribune has been considerably enlarged, and is now one of the best, if not the very best paper published in the United States. There are thirteen proprietors, besides one hundred and seventy persons employed on the paper. The Weekly Tribune will also be enlarged to the size of the Daily, in September next.

Monument to Henry Clay.

We see it stated that there is an effort making on the part of the friends of the lamented Sage and Patriot— Henry Clay— to raise funds to erect a suitable monument over his grave, worthy to commemorate his services, and to perpetuate his fame.

In our opinion, no project could possibly be set on foot which ought more warmly to elicit the sympathies and hearty support of the American people, than this very one. Others have died distinguished indeed— many are now dying whose services to the country will long be remembered, but the event of Henry Clay's death cast a shadow over our Country and its Institutions, which will not soon disappear, and there will be none found soon to supply his place. Not that we believe his death was the signal for the departure of our national glory and prosperity, or that there may not be others possessing as great natural abilities, but that in him our liberties and our Institutions had a bolder and a more confiding advocate and defender, whose influence was more immediately felt in the growth of *American* policy, and in giving dignity to labor, than perhaps in any other American Statesman that ever lived, save General Washington. And such being the case, the country, in his death, loses the personal living influence of one whose absence must always be mourned, and whose place cannot soon be supplied. Yet, though he is dead, he still lives in the hearts of the people; his deeds will never fade from their memories, and his glory will continue to shine when that of many of his cotemporaries, whose services to the country have been distinguished and valuable, will have been dimmed by the lapse of time. The voice that now comes from his grave will be heard by millions yet unborn, and the influence he left behind will be felt when our country has grown old in years. The sentiments and views he has given to the world, on National and local subjects, will have a powerful tendency in moulding the minds of rising Statesmen, and the American policy, of which he seemed to be the author, and of which he was acknowledged to be the principal defender, will be the polar star that must finally lead our country on to unfading glory and unexampled greatness. Then why would not the erection of a monument to the memory of such an American Statesman be a matter in which every lover of his country and its institutions be deeply interested? Is there a man living who would hesitate to contribute to the project, not because there is one absolutely needed to perpetuate his memory, but because it will be simply a distinguished mark of respect to the illustrious dead? For our own part, we are ready to contribute our mite, whenever there is an opportunity given, to the erection of a monument over the grave of Henry Clay.

James Shirley's Sentence, &c., &c.

In another column will be found the sentence of this unfortunate but we have no doubt guilty individual, passed by Judge Taylor, during the last Blair County Court. And the composition, like all others from the pen of that distinguished Jurist, is beautiful and dignified, and well sustains the reputation, he has long enjoyed, of being a man of deep thought and more than ordinary common sense.

It appears Shirley has had a fair, impartial trial for the murder of his wife and has been found guilty in the first degree, by a jury almost of his own selection, and the inevitable consequence must be, unless pardoned, his death on the gallows. And of his pardon, he nor his friends, we think, and as Judge Taylor has very justly warned him, need entertain no hopes, for he was impartially and legally convicted.

We are informed two other murders have since been committed in Blair county, but of the particulars as yet we know nothing.

To us at least it seems very strange, that in an age like ours, in which so much attention has been given to the moral and intellectual culture of our youth and citizens generally, there should be so many heinous and aggravating crimes of all grades and characters so frequently perpetrated in the community. Why is it?— Is it because our laws have not their intended effect? Or because they are not properly enforced by those in the administration of Justice? Or because parents and guardians do not correctly train their children and wards, or because we are relapsing fast to barbarism? Or because all those influences together are at work? Parents would do well to reflect and try to ascertain whether they are training their children for an ignominious death on the gallows, or an honorable and peaceful grave.

☞ The Public Works of Ohio appear to be managed with about as much profit to that State, as those of Pennsylvania are to it. Accordingly there is a party there in favor of the sale of the public works, who have succeeded in bringing the subject before the Legislature. A committee reported favorably upon it, for the following reasons:

1st. Because no government can manage improvements with the same prudence, foresight and economy that characterises those of private enterprise.

2d. The proceeds of their sale, applied to the extinguishment of the State debt, would relieve the tax-payers of the State of a burden under which they loudly murmur.

3d. The principle of taxing one portion of the State to keep up a public improvement in another, of which they can derive no advantage, is not founded in justice, and ought not to be tolerated.

THE GRAVE OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.— A correspondent of the N. Y. *Observer*, writes as follows, on a subject which ought to be of national interest:

"To reach Gen. Taylor's grave, you must wind through by-ways, and finally stop before a small enclosure on the top of a hill in an open field, surrounded by a rude stone wall; and just on the other side of the wall you will see a very plain vault, with a front of limestone rocks, roughly hewn, and an iron door, and that you will be told, is the tomb of the once-famous Gen. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America. No monument has been erected to his memory! His name has not even been inscribed on his vault!! In the centre of the small graveyard there is a monument erected to the memory of his father, Col. Richard Taylor, a revolutionary soldier."

Five years ago, Gen. Taylor was the idol of the nation!

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—We learn from the Washington *Union*, the official organ, that the Japan expedition is not to be abandoned. The following force is about to rendezvous at Macao, under Commodore Perry, as Commander-in-chief of the East India squadron, viz: three steam-frigates —the Mississippi, (flag-ship,) the Susquehanna, and the Powhatan; and three sloops-of-war—the Saratoga, the Plymouth, and the Vandalia, with the store-ships Supply and Southampton. It was intended that the Vermont, ship-of-the line, the Macedonian, sloop-of-war, and the Allegheny, steamer, should have formed a part of this squadron; but the insufficiency of the appropriations, and of the naval force authorized by Congress, compel their withdrawal.

BRITISH TESTIMONIALS TO AMERICAN SEAMEN.—*Washington*, April 21.—The British Government has sent to Mr. Crampton a gold medallion likeness of Queen Victoria and a gold pocket chronometer for Capt. Nye, of the American steamship Pacific; and a gold mounted trumpet and £10 sterling for the mate, and £10 for each of the six men of the Pacific who volunteered their services to carry out the humane efforts of Capt. Nye, and saved the crew and passengers of the British barque Jesse Stevens, wrecked sometime since in the British channel. These testimonials are to be distributed through the State Department.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, April 18.—The bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was taken up, on motion of Mr. Crabb, considered and passed.

Mr. Darsie, from the Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation Bills, made a report, which was adopted. Yeas 19, nays 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, on motion of Mr. Skinner, proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Canal Commissioners to purchase additional locomotives to be used on the Colombia Rail Road.

Mr. Leech offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, relative to the distribution of the Colonial Records in the archives of the State among the members of the two Houses.

Mr. Kilbourn, from the Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was adopted without debate.

The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Deposite Bank of Pittsburg, was then taken up on motion of Mr. Eyster, and after considerable debate was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Kilbourn, the bill to incorporate the State Capital Savings Bank, of Harrisburg, was taken up, debated, and negatived.

SENATE, April 19.—The Senate, after disposing of a number of unimportant House amendments, took up on motion of Mr. Fry, the bill to incorporate the Slatington Bridge Company, which passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Phil'a. was taken up, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, considered and passed.

Mr. Carson, Speaker of the Senate, then, in a brief speech, tendered his resignation as Speaker.

The Senate then, on motion, went into an election for Speaker, when John C. Kunkel, (Whig) of Dauphin, received 18 votes, and Maxwell McCaslin, (Dem.) of Greene, 15 votes.

Mr. Kunkel was thereupon declared duly elected Speaker of the Senate until the commencement of the next session, and being conducted to the Chair, briefly tendered his acknowedgments for the compliment.

Some other unimportant business was disposed of, and the Senate then, at 12 M., adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAIVES.—The House on motion of Mr. Waterbury, took up the bill to incorporate the Dillsburg and Harrisburg Railroad Company, which was considered and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Mount Joy Savings Bank was taken up, on motion of Mr. Heistead, considered and passed.

The vote taken yesterday, rejecting the bill to incorporate the Citizens' Deposite Bank of Pittsburg, having been reconsidered, the bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Appleton, and after some little debate, passed.

Several unimportant Senate amendmets were taken from the Speaker's table and disposed of.

Mr. Meriman read a somewhat lengthy paper, embodying the reasons for his course in reference to the coduct of the Canal Board, in the matter of the lettings of work on the Portage Railroad, and asked that they might be entered upon the journal of the House.

A stormy debate ensued upon the motion, and it was finally agreed to.

The unanimous thanks of the House were, on motion of Mr. Hart, tendered to the Speaker, for his impartiality in the discharge of his duties.

The usual resolution of thanks to the officers of the House were adopted.

The Speaker, then, in a brief speech of thanks to the members, and earnest wishes for their welfare, at 12 o'clock, declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Major Stevens has nearly completed his arrangements for the survey of a Northern route for the Pacific Railroad. Lieut. Duncan and a party of sixteen persons have been sent to Oregon, via the Isthmus, to start from Puget's Sound, and meet the exploring party in the mountains. Another of the party has been some time in Canada, collecting information from the Hudson Bay Company.

HORRIBLE.—A shocking occurrence happened in the vicinity of Shelbyville Indiana on last Tuesday morning. The daughter of Mr. McKorkel, aged 15, went out into a field near by on the farm, where brush heaps were burning; her clothes accidently caught fire, burning every vestige, even to her bonnet, before any help could reach her. Her body, likewise, was most shockingly burnt, and after suffering for a few hours in the most excruciating manner, she died.

SUPREME COURT.—The annual May Term of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, will commence at the State Capital on the second monday of May next, the 9th. The following are the return days for the different districts. Lancaster, May 9; York and Adams, May 16; Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair, May 19; Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, May 25; Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, May 30; Bedford and Franklin, June 9; Berks, June, 13; Dauphin and Lebanon, June 20. The Term continues eight weeks.

☞ The new mail line from New Orleans to Key West is to go into immediate operation. The first steamer was advertised to sail on the 17th inst.

Death of the Vice President.

The failing health of Mr. King, during several months past, had prepared his friends and the country for his death at any moment. The event that has been so long throwing its sad, dark shadow before, is at last come, and the Republic is again called to mourn the departure of one more of its good and devoted servants. The Vice President died on the evening of the 18th inst., at his residence, near Cahawbe, Alabama, which, by what seems a kind special ordainment of Providence, he was permitted to reach a very few hours before dissolution. It must have been a delightful consolation to him, after vainly seeking for renewed life and strength in a foreign clime, to have the fatal stroke of disease suspended until he could tread once again the soil of his native land, and close his eyes forever to all earthly objects amid the beloved scenes and tender ministrations of home.

That he keenly felt the happiness of such privilege, all who knew his affectionate nature, and the deep, strong feeling of patriotism which animated his heart, can readily imagine; but we find a touching confirmation of the fact in the following paragraph in the Mobile Register of April 12th describing his landing at that place on the preceding morning:—"Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, A. M., the steamer Junior, Capt. Armstrong, brought up Vice President King and his accompanying relatives from the steamer Fulton, which remains at her anchorage near Dog River Bar. They were landed on Government street wharf, an immense assemblage of citizens had gathered to witness the debarkation. Colonel King came forward, supported by two of the officers of the Fulton, and was conducted to a carriage provided for the purpose. He appeared to be extremely feeble and attenuated, though he bore his head erect, and his eyes glanced round seemingly with a sad, though pleased interest, to find himself once more on the soil of his beloved Alabama—the land of rest. There was a profound sensation in the large crowd present as they gazed upon the form of the venerable statesman and patriot, thus enfeebled by the heavy hand of disease—thus stricken by the arrows of sickness, in the midst of the honors which the nation has so recently bestowed upon him; and the sad countenances, the uncovered brows, and the mute decorum of all, testified to the deep solicitude and sympathy which universally prevailed.— The sad spectacle repressed the cordial and enthusiastic cheers which would have otherwise greeted our illustrious fellow citizen upon his return to the emporium of the State which has so long cherished him as her favorite son."

Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, and represented that Sate in Congress from 1811 to 1816. In the following year, he accompanied, as Secretary of Legation, the Hon. Wm. Pinckney on his double mission to Naples and Russia.— Soon after his return to the United States he emigrated to Alabama, and from 1819 to 1844 sat as one of her representatives in the National Senate. On the 1st of July, 1836, he succeeded John Tyler as the presiding officer *pro tem.* of that body, and held the post until March 4th, 1841. In April, 1844 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and afterwards accepted from President Polk the mission to France, in which service he remained until 1847. At the expiration of his diplomatic term as minister at the the Court of Versailles, he was elected Senator from Alabama, and occupied that position up to the period when he was nominated and elected Vice President of the United States.

The public career of Mr. King is marked by no striking exhibitions of ability as a statesman, by no shining instance of intellectual power, by no personal acts which shaped the political fortunes of his country, and stand out with the strong individual prominence of historical events. In original thought, suggestive faculty, and oratorical talent, he had many superiors among the distinguished lawyers and legislators of his day. But for purity of purpose, unimpeached integrity, goodness of heart, and devotion of the honor and welfare of his country, he was the peer of the most illustrious citizens of the nation.— Though not brilliant or inventive in any remarkable degree, his mind was distinguished for clear, strong sense, and a quick perception of right; while he had a firm will in maintaining his judgment when once formed, from which no influence of passion or interest could swerve him. If he was not a shining and imposing genius, starting the beholder by his displays in the forum, or bold, masterly, and independent strokes of policy in the cabinet, yet he was a safe and sound counsellor, and a most faithful friend on every occasion on which the State needed his advice or his service.

In private, no less than in public life, he was universally esteemed for those solid and sterling qualities of character which best qualify a man to discharge truly all the duties of friend, relative, and citizen. In each of these relations he fulfilled the requirement of a christian morality and an exalted patriotism; and he leaves behind him a circle of immediate friends who will long cherish his memory with affection, as well as a nation which cannot but continue to hold in grateful remembrance his virtues and his services.—*North American.*

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The health of President Pierce was never better than at the present time. He has been rapidly gaining flesh and strength since his inauguration. The reports of his illness are totally unfounded.

Sentence of James Shirley.

We have copied from the Blair County Whig, the sentence of this unfortunate, but evidently guilty individual, passed by Judge Taylor, during the last Hollidaysburg Court:

JAMES SHIRLEY—stand up!

"Have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you?"

[The prisoner replied, "I recollect nothing of it: I am not guilty of the crime."]

The Judge then proceeded:

The Jury have found you GUILTY; and you are here to receive the sentence of the law which you have violated, and which dooms you to suffer its highest penalty.

You stand here convicted of MURDER— a crime against the laws of God and man which cannot be thought of without horror;—not of murder simply, but murder of the highest grade, willful and premeditated:—of the willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder of a woman, a defenceless woman, that woman your wife, whom every attribute of your manhood, should have prompted you to protect rather, even at the peril of your own life;—of her murder, on the eve of her confinement, a condition which should have excited some feeling in the most depraved and callous heart, although nothing could move you to a moment's pause in your premeditated work, as is but too plainly shown by the wounds upon the arms and hands raised in vain appeals to the sympathy of a monster husband;—of her murder, in a manner the most barbarous and revolting, by striking her defenceless head with a hammer until the skull was beaten in broken fragments into the brain! Our utmost conceptions of human wickedness and depravity would scarce reconcile up to the thought that YOU could have perpetrated the nameless deed, were not the proof of it so overwhelming that you are compelled to admit it; or to the thought that you could have been sane, but for the fact, clearly established by the evidence, that from the day of your marriage till the hour of her death, you cherished towards your victim feelings of jealousy and hatred, manifested by words and threats, by repeated indignities and acts of violence and brutal outrage to her person, if not attempts upon her life, of all which, in the usual progress and tendency of depravity and crime, MURDER was the natural climax;—and we are reconciled also to the crimson drapery which hangs over the foul and unnatural deed, and aggravates it beyond the horrors of naked murder, in the fact that the contents of that *tin* were no doubt intended to drown any sensibility still lingering in your bosom, and to nerve your murderous hand for its work.

Your defence was patiently heard. You had able and eloquent counsel who exerted their powers to the utmost, and whom it is not in your power sufficiently to reward for their zeal and labors in your behalf. You had, through the whole progress of the trial, every indulgence which the law extends to one charged with high crimes. The jury, which might almost be said to be of your own choice, manifested a noticeable anxiety, to hear, consider, and deliberate, that their decision might be right, and we have no doubt they were conscientious and unbiased in the verdict they have rendered. They have found you guilty; and we see no good reason to withhold our approval.

This is said to impress upon you our belief that the awful sentence which it is now our painful duty to pronounce, will be executed; and to guard you against deluding yourself for one hour of your brief remnant of life, with the hope of obtaining a pardon. Even that morbid, blind, cruel, —we had almost said *murderous*,—sentiment of sympathy for the guilty which manifest itself in efforts to palliate and excuse guilt and shield it from punishment, though it has been clearly established before the proper tribunal, and which we solemnly believe is chargeable, in one sense, with much, if not all of the innocent blood that has been shed in this county within the last two years,—even that sentiment—such is the revolting character of your crime—will not be likely to prompt to the feebiest effort in your behalf; however much it may have done to bring you here, by encouraging the delusion under which you no doubt acted, that feigned insanity would shield you from conviction and punishment. Let not that, or any delusion, prevent you from giving your undivided thoughts, your whole soul, during the few months you have to live, to the great work of preparation to meet your God! Though your guilt were ten-fold what it is, you have no reason to despair of pardon through His infinite mercy.

The sentence of the law is,—

That you, JAMES SHIRLEY, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the jail of the county of Blair, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

And may God have mercy upon your soul!

THE MORMONS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.—The movements of the Mormons is one of the most extraordinary of the day. They continue to increase and multiply at an amazing rate, and their missionaries in all parts of the world are reaping a rich harvest. A few days since, no less than 800 new converts arrived at St. Louis, from England, while six more ships are on their way, having from 2,500 to 3,000 on board. It is thought that 10,000 in all will cross the Atlantic during the coming year. How are we to account for this strange infatuation?

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1853.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst., arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning, being three days later than our last advices.

The Papal Government has concluded a loan with the Rothchilds for twenty millions of francs.

The Liverpool cotton market was heavy, but prices were unchanged. The sales of the week foot up 50,000 bales.

Flour has declined 6d, and Wheat 2d.

Trade in Manchester was quiet, with a moderate demand.

The London money market was steady. Consols closed at 100¼a100⅜ for money and account.

The affairs which threatened to create a war are in a speedy way of settlement.

The Russian army has been ordered to retire from the Turkish frontier.

The Chamber of Deputies in Turin have passed a bill for the repression of the Slave trade.

ENGLAND.—The weather in Liverpool has been very mild, and it has been suitable for farming throughout Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed measure for a reduction of the national debt has excited much attention in financial circles.

The Queen gave birth to a son at Buckingham Palace on the 7th inst. The mother and child were doing as well as could be expected.

Lord Skelmersdale is dead. He sat in the House of Commons from 1795 to 1828.

An estimate prepared by parliament shows that an additional sum of two hundred thousand pounds will be required for '53, over the ordinary grants of the army, navy and commissarial departments, to meet the expenses of the Caffre war.

Eight or ten English and France vessels went ashore in the English Channel during a dense fog, on the 6th inst. They were mostly complete wrecks. Six lives were lost. There were no American vessels injured.

The scaffolding gave way on the Dublin Crystal Palace, and killed five of the work men, and wounded eight others.

FRANCE.—We have no open accounts of the action of France, either in the Turkish or Sandinian questions, and no movements of importance at home.

Some few persons yet decline to take the oath of allegiance.

M. Montalambert has written a satirical letter on the *Corps Legislatif*, with a few sly cuts at the Senate and Emperor, and this has been quite the event of the week.

The Emperor Napoleon has been sick for a day or two. He and his young wife lead quite an active life, driving about the city, paying and receiving visits, &c.

The earthquake on the night of the 1st inst., was felt not only at Havre and Caen, but also at Folice, St. Lo, Aloncon, Rheims, St. Brienne and Nantes. The shocks lasted from six to ten seconds.

The municipal council of Brest have voted 100,000 francs for the reception of the Emperor on his journey to Brittany.

The Council of State has under consideration a project of a pension grant to the widow of Marshal Ney. The arrears amount to 336,000 francs.

On Wednesday, the Bureau Corps of the Legislature concluded its discussions on the Budget of 1854, and chose Commissioners.

The Emperor is reported to have informed the Court of Accounts, that if the revenue continues to improve in the same ratio as now, he will soon be enabled to remit nearly thirty millions of land tax.

Great excitement prevails througout the manufacturing cities of the North, growing out of a report, generally believed that the Government is about to modify the duty on cotton. An association of manufacturers has been formed, to oppose any change in the present tariff.

The Government of France is accused by the foreign press of lukewarmness in the matter of the remonstrances of Austria in reference to Piedmont.

Count de Pontecouland, ex Senator and Peer of France, has just died in his 88th year.

The accounts from Martinque are to the 13th ult. The Islands were healthy.

Preparations continue in progress for the inruguration of Napoleon's tomb on the 5th of May.

News reached Paris on Wednesday of the escape from the prison of Belle Isle, of the famous Blanqui. He was accompanied by another prisoner, whose name has not transpired. Blanqui was subsequently recaptured and given up to the authorities.

PRUSSIA.—The police have made discoveries by the arrests in Berlin, which prove that the conspiracy was in close alliance with the Italian one, of which an unsuccessful outbreak at Milan was manifested. Mr. Kinkel was deeply mixed in the Berlin affair.

The King of Prussia has offered the Madiai an asylum in his country, but it is tho'ght that they will prefer proceeding to England.

AUSTRIA.—Eight persons were shot at Csongard, Hungary, on the 19th, for drinking with three notorious robbers instead of informing against them. The ninth person was shot at the same place for abetting the escape of another robber by giving a false name to the gendarme.

The Government has offered a reward of 10,000 florins for the apprehension of the celebrated guerilla chief, Rose S. A. Sardor Maximilian Von Somerdre.

ROME.—The English residents in Rome are moving to erect a monument to Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever sat in the Papal chair.

☞ Thos. M. Bodley, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Custom House in that city, in place of G. W. Runyan, removed.