



S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.  
WHIG STATE TICKET:  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS,  
Moses Fowall, of Lancaster county.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Christian Myers, of Clarion county.  
FOR ADDITOR GENERAL,  
Alexander H. McClure, of Franklin co.

V. B. PALMER  
Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements and all persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

Agents for the Journal.  
The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and remit 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 COLES, East Barre, GEORGE W. CONNELLEY, Shirley township, JAMES E. GLASGOW, Clay township, DANIEL TRIGG, Esq., Cromwell township, DR. J. P. BRADY, Penn township, DR. H. L. BROWN, Cass township, J. WARREN MATTHEW, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFY, Jackson township, ROBERT MURPHY, Esq., Brady township, COL. JOE. C. WARREN, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., JAMES McDONALD, Brady township, GEORGE WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Barre, JOHN BALSACH, Waterstreet, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, JOHN N. SVOOPE, Esq., Alexandria.

REMOVAL.

The "JOURNAL OFFICE" has been removed one door East from the room it has heretofore been in, to the Brick Building recently occupied as the Globe Office, where our subscribers and others will hereafter find us, always ready to receive the names of new subscribers and money due for subscription.

A good boy, about sixteen years of age, will be taken at this office to learn the printing. None need apply except such as have strictly moral habits, and are of an industrious disposition.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, has our thanks for a copy of his speeches in reply to Senators Clayton and Butler, on the Central American Treaty.

See New Advertisements.

It will be seen by the Card of Col. Wharton, in another column, that he has returned from his labors at Harrisburg and resumed the duties of his Profession.

It will be seen by their Card in another column, that John Scott and H. Bucher Swoope, Esqs., have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. They are both men of talent and energy. The former, we understand, contemplates visiting Europe, carrying with him Government papers, sometime during next month.

The customers of Jacob Snyder and every body else who wishes ready-made clothing of the best quality and neat style, can now be supplied at his fashionable Clothing Emporium. He has just returned from the City with a very splendid, fashionable and extensive assortment. Our friend Snyder is a man who understands his business, and any article he has for sale can be relied on as being substantial, cheap and neat.

Those wanting good and fashionable Boots, Shoes, &c., of all kinds and prices, had better deal with Charles S. Black, Esq., and Levi Westbrook. They have a splendid and extensive assortment.

Mr. Bricker, across the way from our office, has just returned from the East with a heavy supply of Groceries, &c., and is ready to accommodate his customers and others, to anything in his line. Give him a call, and you will not be disappointed.

See advertisement of Store of Cornprobst & Cunningham, at Marklesburg. These gentlemen have purchased the Store recently owned and sold by Frank & Neff, and are prepared, with a splendid and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, to accommodate all who may give them a call. There are few men in the country more obliging and accommodating than Cornprobst & Cunningham.

Since we have had hold of the Journal, which has been only a few weeks, we have made an addition to our subscription list of at least one hundred new subscribers. We feel very thankful to our friends and those who subscribe, for this valuable acquisition to our list.— We hope the good work will continue.

We send this week a copy of the JOURNAL, respectively, to a number of good Whigs in the county, who do not now take it, hoping they will permit us to regard them hereafter as regular subscribers. If they, however, decline so doing, they will please return it to us again, so that we may know that they do not wish to be subscribers.

"The Mountain Echo," published at Johnstown, Pa., by L. Nelson Smith, came to us last week considerably enlarged and otherwise materially improved. The Echo now is a handsome sheet, and we hope it will receive the patronage it deserves. Our friend Smith has our best wishes for a glorious and prosperous career in the conduct of the Echo. The appearance of his first issue displays talent and exhibits industry, the two prominent requisites to insure success in the management of a paper.

John Slidell has been elected U. States Senator from Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation, some time since, of Mr. P. Soule. He was appointed Minister to Central America, but backed out to let Soule go as Minister to Spain.

The election of Slidell, as Senator, is nothing more than we expected. As a matter of course, he has no bargain or understanding that Mr. Slidell should have Mr. Soule's place as a condition of his resignation. Certainly not.— He received the nomination and was elected by the Louisiana Legislature, just as many other courtesies occasions occur.

The Journal Enlarged.

Our readers no doubt remember that when we assumed the responsibilities of the Editorial Chair, we promised to enlarge and improve the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, during the former part of the Summer, and this week they receive a copy of it in accordance with that promise.— Whether it will meet with the expectations of our friends, or not, we have not just now the opportunity to know; but certain it is, as all must admit, its appearance is strikingly improved, and its dimensions considerably enlarged. The reading matter in the new edition is at least double the quantity that the old one contained, and is set up in entirely new type. We have incurred a heavy expense to gratify the tastes and wishes of the Journal's patrons and readers, and make it to a considerable degree what it should be, and we hope they will not forget the increased obligations these circumstances impose upon them. It is true, the present issue does not wear the appearance we would wish to see, nor is the matter arranged as we expect to have it; but, under the circumstances, with a new press, new types, &c., which always work roughly until they are in use a short time, we think there is no reason to complain. Our purpose is to go on improving the paper until it becomes one of the best, neatest, and most useful publications in the interior of the State. We will try to make it decidedly a Family Newspaper, suited to all classes and conditions of society, but we will never forget that it is the organ of the Whig party of Huntingdon County. The political motto we have adopted, which appears under the title of the paper, shall be the star that shall guide us to glory or the grave.

We have made no material change in the terms, thus affording those who wish a good weekly issue an opportunity to obtain a paper on exceedingly moderate conditions. No family should be without a newspaper of some kind, on account of the vast quantity of information it imparts on most every subject with which the human mind ordinarily comes in contact, and the incalculable benefit derived by the powerful influence it exerts in properly moulding the opinions and views of the expanding intellect in relation to the nature and object of civil liberty and our Republican Institutions.— The Journal shall be a paper of this character, and we confidently hope its influence, for the better, may be continually progressive. We expect again the end of the present year to have at least double the number of subscribers it had when we took charge of it, and we will consume our whole time in endeavoring to make it acceptable to them. As we stated at the outset, we here state again, and we wish it to be distinctly understood, that the columns of the Journal shall not be used as media through which factions and cliques may advance their private views to the prejudice of the public feeling generally, or secure the accomplishment of their personal, selfish schemes. Such a course, we are satisfied, judging from the past, would have a fatal tendency, and we therefore will not permit any thing of the kind. For the examination or investigation of subjects, however, which would be of public advantage, we will freely allow the use of our columns, providing the arguments are of a gentlemanly, moral and dignified nature. Communications also, which we deem prudent to publish, shall cheerfully be inserted.

Death of Judge Gibson.

This distinguished Jurist departed this life, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the fourth inst., at the United States Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia. And although the popular mind was measurably prepared for this public bereavement, yet it has cast a deep shade of sorrow over the feelings of our citizens, and has given them only another additional evidence, that death is no respecter of persons. In his death society has lost a valuable member—the companion of his bosom a faithful husband, and his children a kind father. The Bench and the Bar must also painfully feel that they have lost one of their brightest jewels.

Judge Gibson was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1780, and was consequently about seventy-three years of age. He was the son of a father, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and who gallantly fell, in 1791, whilst fighting the Indians, at St. Clair's defeat. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and studied law under Thomas Duncan, Esq., of Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1803. In 1812 Governor Snyder appointed him Judge of the 11th Judicial District, and in 1818 he was elevated to the Supreme Bench. In 1827, he became Chief Justice, by appointment from Gov. Schultz, on the death of Chief Justice Tighman, to fill the vacancy.

Pacific Railroad.

Congress, during the last Session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the survey of the three routes, to be selected by the President, for a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean. But as yet, very little is done, at Washington, or any place else, towards effecting an organization of the parties to be employed for the purpose. A condition of the appropriation was, that the surveys should be completed as soon as possible, so that Reports of the same could be made to Congress by February next. It is, however, now appears that Major Stevens, the recently appointed Governor of Washington Territory, (which, till some time during the last session of Congress, was the Northern part of Oregon Territory,) to whose charge the Northern route has been committed, seems to be the only individual yet selected for the object in question. He is said to be a man of energy and practical knowledge, and has already effected the organization of his force, and has it in a state of readiness. It is indeed very desirable that the person or persons to whom these selections were committed should give the subject their immediate attention, for we want a Railroad to the Pacific as soon as it can possibly be made.

We have received at this office the first number of a Periodical called "The Popular Educator," published monthly, in New York City. It is a large and handsomely got up publication; and we have no doubt, judging from the nature of the contents, that it would be exceedingly interesting to the friends of education and instructive to all. The title expresses the intention of the work, and should of itself be sufficient to recommend it to public favor. Each copy costs only twelve and a half cents.

We have this week, for the first time, received a copy of the "Crystal Fountain," published at Harrisburg, by Wm. P. Coulter, Esq., and it is decidedly a neat sheet. Our friend C. is a man of extensive ability, with any amount of energy, and we have no doubt that success will triumphantly crown his labors.

The Farmers' Agricultural School, &c.

A communication, by Judge Watts, of Carlisle, appears in our columns this week, to which we invite the attention of the farmers and citizens, generally, of Huntingdon County. It is on the subject of an Agricultural College, to educate our farmers' sons. Such an Institution, as we stated some time since, would certainly be an undying honor to the people of Pennsylvania, and the benefits to be derived therefrom would surpass all human calculation. Why is it that the majority of our farmers are so indifferent on the subject of Agricultural Education? The very thing which would have a tendency to elevate them in point of general intelligence, as well as usefully extend their knowledge in relation to tilling the soil. If they could but feel the importance of such a School, and see the benefits flowing therefrom, we are satisfied the project of establishing an Agricultural College in the State would receive their hearty support. True, they are now the most independent class of our citizens, but how much more so would they be, and how much more capable would they generally become to discharge the duties connected with every position in life, were their minds stored with the useful knowledge to be obtained at an Agricultural College?

And whilst we are alluding to this subject, we would ask the farmers of Huntingdon County, why they have not yet formed an Agricultural Society? All other counties around us have their Agricultural Societies, and it is said, have derived much benefit. The very fact that nearly every county in the State has a Society of the kind, is an evidence of their utility; and their general prosperity, which is known to exist, fastens conviction on the mind, of their undoubted importance. Then why will not our farmers and others become interested in the formation of a similar one in Huntingdon County? If the undertaking cannot be made a general one, let a few individuals commence the project, and it will be no time till all will lay hold with a helping hand. Let none say it can't be done, because what can be done in other counties, can be done in "Old Huntingdon." We will cheerfully do all we can towards the formation of a Society of the kind, because we feel at least equally as much interested in the prosperity of the farmers as we are in that of any other class of the community. We regard them as the "bone and sinew of the land."

Herman Haupt, Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the place of Edward Miller, Esq., resigned. The situation was tendered to him by a unanimous vote of the Directors. Mr. Haupt formerly was Superintendent of the Central Road, but having received an appointment at the South, had resigned. It is well the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has secured the services of Mr. H., for a man with the ability and efficiency of him is evidently needed to properly discharge the duties of the office vacated by the resignation of Mr. Miller.

A few days since, a muss was kicked up, among a number of boat-men above town, in which one individual, a driver, managed to have his skull fractured, by a blow from one of the others with a hatchet. Three of them were brought before Justice Africa on a warrant the next day; one of whom, a man by the name of McDonald, in the absence of bail, was committed to the County Jail, the others were let go on surety. McDonald has since obtained bail, and is now out of prison.

We learn with no little pleasure, that our young friend, James E. Belch, Esq., has been admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Blair County. He is a young man of talent, with excellent social qualities, and there is no doubt of his success in the profession. He has formed a partnership with Col. D. H. Hofius, of Hollidaysburg, who has an extensive practice, and cannot fail to do well. We have spent many pleasant moments with Mr. B. at school, and during that period, if two spirits become congenial, nothing on earth can easily estrange them.

Consistent Lococofoism.

A perusal of the proceedings of a Lococofo meeting recently held in one of the western counties, has afforded us no little amusement. After endorsing Gov. BIGLER, and their representatives in the Legislature, the untitled proceed to define "the fundamental principles of Democracy." They have discovered the nucleus of the great Democratic comet, which at present spreads so prodigious a tail over the Union, and report their discovery in these words:—"Resolved, That the corner stone and great fundamental principle of the Democratic party, is opposition to banks and monopolies of all character whatsoever."

Such, reader, is the thing called Lococofoism! Preaching up opposition to "banks and other monopolies" as one of the "fundamental principles" of the party, we find them at each successive session of the Legislature, falsifying their professions, and violating their solemn pledges to the people. Gov. BIGLER himself, after all his high-sounding flourishes about the danger of overgrown monopolies, and the evils to be apprehended from an increase of banking capital, demagogue-like changed front on this question, and in direct violation of what he had previously declared to be "his object in opposing" the "Lococofoism" he had assumed to be "his" to the people, gave his gubernatorial sanction to all the bank bills passed by his party in the Legislature. "Plunder" being the "cohesive power" which holds Lococofoism together, bank agents and "horers" find little difficulty in controlling the votes of Lococofo members of the Legislature. There is a magic in the jingle of the "almighty dollar," which the cupidity of these corrupt politicians cannot resist; and the very moment the "bags" are passed around, we hear no more of their hypocritical cant about "opposition to banks and monopolies" being the "corner-stone" and "fundamental principle" of the party. At the very time the Lococofo "in his objection" were engaged in passing the above resolution, their brethren in the House of Representatives were legislating into existence scores of "powerful monopolies" and largely increasing the banking capital of the Commonwealth—and doing it too with the approval of a Lococofo Governor, who, in the opening of the session, affirmed it to be "his high object to oppose" the "Lococofoism" to prevent all this kind of evil legislation! Lococofoism is a bungling!—State Journal.

They are agitating a "Maine Liqueur Law" in London and Manchester, England.

The Last Legislature.

We copy the following article from the Lycoming Gazette of a few issues since. That the last Legislature was composed of Members with very small caliber, and that the greater portion of their proceedings were to promote the interests of private parties and encourage the fraudulent designs of corrupt, speculating politicians, we have no doubt at all. This has too long been the case with the Pennsylvania Legislature, and we sincerely hope the people will carry out the suggestion of the editor of the Gazette, who is a lococofo and would scarcely be expected to say anything in regard to a reform, his party at present being dominant.— But we presume he feels the necessity of a reformation, and therefore speaks. And under existing circumstances, we are satisfied that reform must commence with the people, and we therefore call upon them to give the matter their early consideration.

Let us Render Thanks.

The Augean stable at Harrisburg has been closed for the season. The people of this State will be rejoiced to learn, that after a session of over one hundred days, the Legislature on the 19th ult., adjourned sine die. It is about the only triumph which was erected, and we have any cause to be rejoiced. From the first day of the session until the last, the business of the Commonwealth was neglected and the business of private parties attended to. From the first day of the session until the last, the Legislative body displayed in its deliberations a want of mental caliber, which we venture to say was never before exhibited in the annals of our State politics. We say this thing, and are ashamed to say it. It has been the custom of the people to examine with careful scrutiny the proceedings of the Legislature of the State, in order that they might properly understand the position and principles of the contending parties, by the action of their respective representatives. But in this respect, the Democracy of the State could point with exultation to the exhibition of the representatives, and stand or fall by it before the tribunal of public opinion. But in this respect we are progressing backward. Heaven forefend that the Democratic party should be judged by any such exhibition of its crowd as might be gleaned from the records of its past legislation! That the session was a waste of time, and a vast amount of local legislation went along with it, which had better been left alone; but the good old Commonwealth, though bleeding freely in order that legislative doctors might give her a dose of comfort, was overlooked till the last moment, and then, the doors of the treasury were beaten down with an enormous appropriation bill passed upon with haste and speed and recklessness at the flag end of a long and dilatory session. Of all things that needed discussion, discussed and deliberated upon the least! We look in vain for a single proof of fidelity to the Democratic party or its principles, or of what is tantamount, fidelity to the rights and interests of the people. If there is one righteous man among the politicians of Lococofo Sodom, we claim no credit to the Democratic party for it; but we congratulate the people at large upon the happy accident.

We now appeal to the Press of Pennsylvania; to Democrats and Whigs alike, to undertake to send to Harrisburg next winter a reformed and regenerated Legislature. Let us have men of standing, of the highest moral character, men who will give dignity and weight to the laws they may feel called upon to enact. It is no little thing that the interests of a great Commonwealth must be committed in trust to a parcel of petty political gamblers who infest our State capital. To the Press, as the special custodians and creators of public opinion, we make most looking for the needed reformation. Some sections of our State are now well represented, and have no need of reform; there were some men in our Legislature whose light only shone the brighter from the darkness with which it was surrounded; but one shattered or diseased limb affects the whole body, and as all portions of the Commonwealth are interested, we hope the Press will do its duty, and not fail to cry aloud and spare not" until the course which has come upon us of corrupt and unworthy legislation shall be utterly removed. Such another legislature can never be elected in the face of an indignant Press and an outraged People.

Education of Farmers.

To the Editors of the FARM JOURNAL.—It is a curious instance of the backwardness of agriculture progress so slowly, and why it has yet attained so little in this Country. It is a fact which we are all willing to concede, that our productions are little more than what they are elsewhere; and yet we seem to be content to bide our time, and are satisfied with the present state of things, and do not feel it our duty, or when we shall be justified from the "old why" by the coming generation.

More than seven hundred years before the Christian Era, Isaiah prophetically speaks of a threshing machine, "Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth." And yet this intimation pointing out almost the very means of relief, and which, in common use, was not realized until the nineteenth century; and then received with a doubting caution that well nigh damped the experiment. The merchant has carried his enterprise into every nook and corner of the world; and I had almost written unknown words;—the learned have exerted their talents in the development of physical and chemical principles, which has given to their class an enviable place in the estimation of mankind;—the mechanic, availing himself of these developments of science, has given them form and shape to an extent which entitles them to the admiration of the world; whilst the farmer stands to gaze with mingled feelings of awe and astonishment, at the progress of the human life of which so rapidly pass.

there is thereby an intermingling of theoretical science and practical art, which is but to be continued through their whole future lives.— The Institution thus becomes, in a measure, self-sustaining and the price of education may be reduced to the most reasonable amount.

Raided Accidents.

There have been not less than half a dozen Railroad casualties within the last week, resulting in some forty deaths and in serious injury to about one hundred persons. These disasters, occurring simultaneously with the tidings of the fearfully extensive loss of the Independence on the Pacific coast, suggest the necessity of greater foresight and precaution than has hitherto been exercised. To this end we proffer the following suggestions:

The causes of Railroad Accidents may be classed under three heads: 1. Those in which no one is in fault; 2. Those wherein the victims suffer their own imprudence and folly; 3. Those wherein the fault is in the management and running of the Road. Carefully scrutinized, it will be found that very few disasters belong to the first class, and the great majority to the third. Once in a year, a tree or rock may be suddenly thrown upon a Railroad-track ahead of a train, or cattle get upon it in some manner which implies no lack of vigilance in management; but nine-tenths of the cases of accidents from the cause of wheels, axles, &c. are the result of gross carelessness or criminal negligence. The wheels and axles that give way were made of inferior iron at a second-rate shop, and adopted without that frequent and rigid inspection which they ought to have received.

As to the accidents which result from the culpable want of care of the victims, especially by walking on the track, the Press has been entirely tolerant toward the unfortunate of the public that a Railroad track is not a thoroughfare for a private property, which no man can traverse except at a highway crossing without incurring a culpable trespass. Nor may he attempt to risk his own life, but you have no right to hazard even that, much less the lives of others when you put in jeopardy every principle of justice. Walking or standing on a Railroad, or even loitering and skylarking about it, ought to be a misdemeanor at law, and visited with rigid punishment.

From Mexico.

We have dates from Mexico to the 5th of April. On the 1st, the arrival of Santa Anna in the English steamer was telegraphed from Uloa, and all the people turned out and made preparations to receive him. In about two hours the steamer came up with the English and Mexican flags at mast-head, and for the fifth time Santa Anna became the master of the Mexican destinies. He was received with a salute of artillery from the Castle and from the Mexican steamer "Estado de Mexico." The authorities of Vera Cruz received him with great ceremony—military and religious formalities—a triumphal arch was erected, and the whole procession passed under it from the steamer. On the arch were the following inscriptions: "AL ESCMO. SR. PRESIDENTE DE ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, 17 MARZO DE 1853." "LIBERTAD, PAZ Y ORDEN." (Liberty, Peace and Order.)

The grand procession then passed to the Cathedral and after a short Te. Deum they conducted the President to the National Palace, where his Excellency had announced to him that he had received 18 of the three and twenty States in favor of his resuming the Presidency. At night there were illuminations, fireworks, vias, serenades, &c.

The correspondent of the Havana Diario remarks that in Vera Cruz Santa Anna was lauded, but at the same time dignified, and expressing highly patriotic sentiments. But he means to abolish the Mexican Confederation of States.

General Wool was about to go to Tamaulipas, to take care of Carrvajal and his adventures. Santa Anna remained in Vera Cruz four days, where, surrounded by his army, he was given him, when he went to his hacienda. The following is the Proclamation he issued from Vera Cruz: "PROCLAMACION DE SANTA ANNA." "MEXICANS! On putting my foot on the soil of my country, I salute you with tenderness from the moment that my eyes began to discover from the shores the elevated mountain peaks that rise in the proximity of this plain, in which is deposited my heart, and in which everything recalls to me the most grateful remembrances."

You have summoned me, believing that I should be useful in freeing you from that state of anarchy and dissolution into which you have fallen; and I have not hesitated to listen to your voice, and have me now upon your soil, resolved to devote all my strength to an object so important. But if I have been ready to obey your call, it is with the belief that I could count upon your hearty co-operation. My firm resolution will be of no use—to consecrate myself entirely to the salvation of my country—if each one of you does not aid me by co-operating in the noble exertion—in showing sympathy—rather than allow trains to get behind their regular time.

In every case of accident, a report by the conductor in charge of the train, or in case of his death, the engineer, or if both be killed, the division Superintendent, should be required by the State, sworn to by the conductor or the engineer, and to be used for the Secretary of State, and to be used as containing a true account of the disaster, and of all its causes, so far as he knows or suspects them. Let such report be communicated to the nearest newspaper that will issue it forthwith, and a correct copy mailed a duplicate to the State Department.

We believe the adoption and enforcement of these plain rules would very greatly diminish the frequency of Railroad disasters, and render traveling by Railroad comparatively safe. If any one can suggest better, let them be forthcoming.—N. T. Tribune.

Call the attention to road makers and others, to a notice in this week's issue, inviting proposals to construct a road from Havana's Bridge to the summit or bench of Terrace mountain, in Walker township. There is certainly great necessity for a public road, where the one contemplated is laid out. It would not only be a great convenience to those living on the Tough Creek side of the mountain, but also many others residing on this side. In short the road is emphatically needed, and we hope it will be made.

LIST OF PATENTS.—Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending May 3, 1853, and being dated May 3, 1853. Robert Adams, of London, England.—For improvements in revolving firearms. Dated May 3, 1853. Patented in England, February 24, 1851. Richard C. Higgins, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in elastic exercising machines. George Kendall, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in mouffie canal apparatus. Dated May 3, 1853. Patented in England November 12, 1852. Daniel Reid, of Washington, N. C.—For improvement in Reed cut nails. For improvement in corn shellers. Paris J. Steere, of Cheshire, Mass.—For improvement in machines for sawing barrel heads. James S. Taylor, of Danbury, Conn.—For improvement in machines for shrinking bot. Charles N. Tyler, of Worcester, Mass.—For improvements in repeating firearms. Richard L. Smith, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in apparatus for drawing water from wells. Patrick O'Reilly, of Reading, Pa.—For improvements in rails for roads. Dated May 3, 1853. Antedated November 3, 1852. J. Ruston Steele, of Pottstown, Pa., assignor to Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in rails for roads. Dated May 3, 1853. Antedated November 3, 1852. Deigne—James L. Jackson, of New York, N. Y.—For design for a grate frame. James L. Jackson, of New York.—For design for a grate frame and summer piece.

COULDS PRAYER.—The Syracuse Star is responsible for the following: "In the State of Ohio there resided a family consisting of an old man by the name of Beard and three sons, one of whom are hard 'pots,' who had often laughed at and derided and out-ripped a pious though eccentric minister who resided in the same town. It happened one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent and anxious to be prayed with. The minister, calling on the family, knelt down and prayed in this wise: "O Lord, we thank thee for rattlesnakes; we thank thee because a rattlesnake has bit Jim; we pray the Lord to send one to bite Sam; and one to bite Bill; send one to bite Sam; and one to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance!"

The Sub-marine Telegraph Line across the Mediterranean, (via the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia), will be speedily executed, and the Government has just issued orders for a branch from Cape Bon, on the African coast, to Malta.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Railroad Accident.—Boston, May 7. This afternoon, at half past four o'clock, as the New Bedford and Taunton train was near Taunton, Mass., the axle of the tender broke, and, with the baggage and passenger car, containing twenty-five passengers, was precipitated down a steep bank into the water. An eye witness states it was a miracle that all within were not killed. But two persons were seriously though not fatally injured, while fifteen received slight bruises. The cars were broken to pieces.

Washington, May 8.—The Hon. David Merriweather, of Ky., has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, and it is understood has accepted the office. He will be here in a few days, to receive his instructions, and will leave immediately thereafter for the scene of his duties.— Mr. Merriweather, it will be remembered, was sent to the United States Senate upon the death of Mr. Clay, whose seat he occupied till the time fixed by Mr. Clay for his resignation, expired.

Connecticut Affairs.—Hartford, May 4.—Governor Seymour delivered his annual Message this afternoon. The finances of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition, there being a surplus of \$50,000 in the Treasury. He recommended a reduction of the State tax. The income of the School fund for the year is set down at \$125,000. The Governor advises the establishment of a higher grade of public seminaries, and approves of the establishment of a State Reform School, and recommends a further appropriation of \$25,000 to the object. The free banking law, he says, has worked well since it went into operation, and he recommends a searching investigation into the affairs of two banks that have recently failed.

He also recommends some legislation to check the circulation of the old Banks, and the passage of a law to prevent the issue of fractional bills. He says that the property of the stockholders of Banks should be liable for the debts of the institution.

He expresses the opinion that the many accidents and abuses upon railroads might be remedied by the appointment of a general Railroad Commissioner. With regard to the Maine Law, he says that he is not satisfied that it has been strengthened, and recommends the passage of the New-York exhibition, approves of African Colonization; recommends the abolition of capital punishment; favors the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution; and concludes by announcing that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

The Railroad Catastrophe.

Times Office, Hartford, May 7.—The Legislature at its session this morning, appointed a special committee to investigate the cause of the late disaster. The Legislature has also resolved to appoint a board of railway commissioners, with extensive powers.

A bill was also introduced making it a fine of \$10,000 for every person killed upon a railroad, and imposing a heavy penalty for injuries on account of accidents caused by the carelessness of the driver.

The committee consists of Senator Hyatt, Dr. Beckwith, of Litchfield, Mr. Bissell, of Sharon, and Mr. Halsey, of Norwich. They are instructed to report at once to the effect of the disaster, and collect facts and report forthwith. A thorough investigation of this affair is to be made.

Confusion of a Forger.

Cincinnati, May 6.—A man named Miller made a full confession before the Grand Jury of this county to-day, as being a party to forgeries perpetrated on several banks of this city, last winter, and he says that he drew all the money he checked, which were executed by Nicholson and others implicated in the burning of the Martha Washington.

Shocking Railroad Accident.—Three Passenger Cars Thrown through a Drive-Bridge—Fifty Lives Lost.

Norwalk, (Conn.) May 6.—The train of passenger Cars, which left New York this morning for New Haven, met with a most terrible accident at this place. The train consisted of a locomotive and three cars fell through. In the excitement, it is difficult to ascertain the real extent of the calamity. Fifty persons are reported to be either drowned or crushed to death.

RECORD DISPATCH. Body Recovered.—Norwalk, May 6.—Up to this hour 40 bodies have been recovered. All the employees of the company on the train escaped with only slight bruises. The train was running at the rate of 15 miles per hour. The blame rests, it is said, with the engineer, as the usual signals were displayed by the bridge tender, as certified by many of those who crossed the bridge, there are many conflicting statements.

THIRD DISPATCH. Norwalk, May 6, 4 P. M.—Forty-five bodies have been recovered. The engineer and fireman have been arrested.

FOURTH DISPATCH. Norwalk, May 6, 8 P. M.—Thus far 49 dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the train, and from the water. Two of those injured died after being taken out. Eighteen are seriously injured, three of them dangerously.

Most of the bodies recovered are known to be physicians returning to their homes from the Medical Convention, which has just closed its sessions in New York, though but few of them have yet been identified.

Doctors Ives and Wilcox, of New Haven, were in the baggage car at the time of the accident, and were carried by it, but succeeded in breaking their way out, and thus escaped. Conductor Constock was in the second car, and escaped with many, but not dangerous, wounds.

The bodies of those recovered from the water and from beneath the shattered fragments of the cars are most disfigured, and recognition, in many cases, is very difficult. The wounded have ample medical and surgical assistance, and every possible relief is being extended to them.

The mails and the baggage were saved in a damaged condition. The drawbridge was opened to let the steamboat Pacific pass, but the boat had just cleared the bridge when the train came dashing up.— The locomotive, tender, baggage car, and two passenger cars, were immediately plunged into the river some 15 feet below the bridge. Every person in the two first cars was either killed or seriously injured.

Southern Mail.—Later from Texas—Indian Outrage—Terrible Tragedy.—Baltimore, May 1.—The New Orleans papers of Monday, received to-day, contains Galveston dates to the 21st ult. The surveyors of the Galveston Rail Road have been arrested.

Another arrest has been made at Galveston for robbing the Post Office. A portion of the Harrisburg and Colorado Railroad has been opened with great rejoicing. Henry Sheldon, of New York, has been elected President of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Rail Road.

The Austin State Gazette of the 15th ult., says:—The Indians are becoming decidedly hostile and daring in their depredations on the frontier. On the 27th of March, Major Sibley had a difficulty with the Wascoes, and recently a party of his soldiers were killed. At night he detached them as prisoners. At night the chief, after murdering his own wife and child, rose upon the guard with his warriors, and in number.

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