THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday Morning, June 1, 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.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorised agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements; and any 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 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 MATTERS, 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 W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.
JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet,
Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township,
A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township,
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township,
JAMES CLARK, Birmingham.
NATHANIEL LYTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek.
JOHN N. SWOOPE, Esq., Alexandria.
B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.

☞ 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.

State Central Committee.

Charles Thompson Jones, Phila., Chairman.
John Price Wetherell, "
Charles Gilpin, "
John H. Dichl, "
George T. Thorn, "
Hon. Henry D. Moore, "
Jacob S. Roberts, "
John Kessler, "
Robert L. Marlin, "
John Bishop, Delaware.
Henry S. Evans, Chester.
David E. Stout, Berks.
Caleb N. Taylor, Bucks.
Moris Hoopes, Lancaster.
Daniel Herr, "
Hon. Thomas M. Bibighaus, Lebanon.
Hon. James Pollock, Northumberland.
Wm. K. Mehaffey, Dauphin.
Wells Coverly, "
Henry D. Maxwell, Northampton.
James W. Fuller, Lehigh.
O. H. Wheeler, Carbon.
Hon. John Torrey, Wayne.
A. K. Cornyn, Franklin.
Robert G. Harper, Adams.
Joseph Garretson, York.
A. B. Sharp, Cumberland.
Wm. T. Wilson, Clinton.
Edmund Blanchard, Centre.
Thomas W. Lloyd, Lycoming.
S. L. Glasgow, Huntingdon.
George Raymond, Blair.
C. H. Frick, Montour.
John R. Edie, Somerset.
Franklin Stewart, Columbia.
Wm. P. Miner, Luzerne.
John Sturdevant, Wyoming.
John C. Adams, Bradford.
H. H. Frazier, Susquehanna.
John Miles, Erie.
Hon. A. Robertson, Beaver.
Josiah King, Allegheny.
John Major, "
James Campbell, Clarion.
David Leech, Armstrong.
T. J. Coffee, Indiana.
Lloyd Jones, Montgomery.
Hon. Jos. H. Kuhns, Westmorland.
John Fenlon, Cambria.
James M. Sellers, Juniata.
D. Washabaugh, Bedford.
John Fulton, Clearfield.
Wm. F. Wagonseller, Union.
G. V. Lawrence, Washington.
Benjamin Bannan, Schuylkill.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the late Whig State Convention, the above named gentlemen have been appointed the State Central Committee.

HENRY M. FULLER,
President.

Wilkes Barre, May 9th, 1853.

☞ The absence of the editor accounts for any deficiency in this week's paper.

☞ Any person sending, or procuring us *Six new and responsible* subscribers, shall have the *Journal* one year gratis, or as compensation for their trouble and labor.

New Advertisementt.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friend Michael Fetterhoff, is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, which, in our opinion, cannot be excelled for neatness and durability in this section of country. Mr. F. is a clever young man, and deserves, and we hope will receive, a liberal share of patronage.

Proposals will be received at the Engineers Office, until the 28th inst., for the making of thirty-five miles of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

By a Card in another column, it will be seen that James M'Elroy, of Porter township, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

Benedict Stevens, Esq., advertises some valuable Real Estate for sale in Springfield township.

Cornpropst & Cunningham advertise their Dissolution of Partnership. See adv.

See small advertisements of D. Gwin and A. Carmon.

☞ About noon, on Wednesday last, the house of Mr. James M'Donald, in Brady township, this county, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. We learn the fire originated from the cooking-stove, and owing to the rapidity of the flames, they were unable to save anything of value. The loss of Mr. M'Donald is estimated at about eight hundred dollars.

☞ The war between Honduras and Guatemala is said to be peacefully concluded.

Harmonious Democracy.

From all parts of the country, and particularly from various portions of the loyal Democratic State of Pennsylvania, we hear of *such* harmony in the Democratic fold as really refreshes our Whig heart. The Houses of York and *Lancaster* have revived their ancient quarrel, and the battle of the white and red rose, like the kindred feud between the *far-ups* and the *far-downs*, seems likely to be fought more fiercely and fatally here, than it was on the soil of old Britain. At Harrisburg, at Philadelphia, Chambersburg, Hollidaysburg, and elsewhere, the fight has been most furious—the gallant old Buck of Lancaster leading his forces in person. In every contest, his friends have won the day, and are now enjoying the spoils of victory. At Harrisburg, M'Kinley and Bratton are ordered to stand aside, while the Post Office is given to Park, who, it is said, voted for Gen. Taylor. At Chambersburg, Jno. Armstrong, who never spent a fip except for the party, is shelf'd, and the Post Office is given to an old Buchanan land-lord. At Hollidaysburg, John Cresswell, Jr., Esq., Attorney at Law, and Chairman of the County Committee, &c., is overslaughted by a Mr. Murray.—P. M., at Hollidaysburg, stands for Patrick Murray.

Like a set of hungry dogs they fought most ravenously for the bone, and when one of their number, more greedy or more cunning than the rest, carried it off, the others turn in to snarl and snap at him, and to wool and worry each other. Where, but a few months ago, all was peace and harmony, now discord reigns.

So must it ever be with a party held together as the self-styled Democratic party is, by the cohesive power of public plunder. The seven cardinal principles of that party, to wit:—five loaves and two small fishes, are beautifully exemplified at present. Never has the world beheld such a scramble for office—the cry of the horse-leech, *give, give*, has run and reigned throughout the whole Democratic party ever since the result of the last Presidential election became known. Yea, and it was this greedy appetite for office and for plunder, and the hopes and promise of gratifying it, that elected Franklin Pierce President. But with the cause or effect of that election we, at present, have nothing to say, except this, that the Whig party is stronger, in all the elements that constitute true and lasting strength, in this the day of her adversity, than the Democratic party, in this the hour of its triumph.

It is not the first time, in the history of the world, that the division of the spoils has led to a division of the force that gained them, and victory has been but the harbinger of defeat.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

☞ The following memoranda of business on the Pennsylvania Railroad evidently show *that it is in a prosperous condition.* The table of receipts dates from the first of January to the thirtieth of April. This, it will be seen, is equal to a dividend of *twelve* per cent. on the capital stock of the company, so far as the road is in use:

1852.		1853.	
January	$21,500 38	January	$110,570 52
February	37,772 01	February	156,905 29
March	95,823 63	March	143,385 85
April	62,997 62	April	130,259 84

Opinions of the Press.

☞ We are pleased to notice the change, that has lately taken place in the *Huntingdon Journal.* This paper has been greatly enlarged and beautified, and is now one of the best prints, both as to matter and workmanship, with which we have the pleasure of exchanging.—*Union County Star.*

☞ The Huntingdon Journal, a faithful Whig paper, appears in a new dress and enlarged form. It presents a neat appearance.—'Old Huntingdon' is deserving of such a paper. Its patrons should feel bound to put forth renewed exertions in its behalf and give it a good support.—*Jefferson Star.*

ENLARGED.—The Huntingdon Journal makes its appearance in an enlarged form, new type, &c. The Journal now ranks among the handsomest and best papers in the State. We hope the editor may be fully compensated for his enterprise.—*Democratic Whig.*

☞ The Huntingdon Journal, an ably conducted Journal, has been enlarged and greatly improved in its appearance with an increase in its excellent reading matter. The Whigs of that County understand their business, and give, as we find, a liberal and fair support to their Whig papers.—*Pittsburg American.*

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.—The last number of this paper comes to us much enlarged, and in a new dress, which we take to be certain evidence of its prosperity. We hope the Whigs of that good old county will see that its editor is amply remunerated for the additional expense which he has incurred to improve and enlarge his hitherto valuable paper.—*Somerset Herald.*

Trouble in the Party.

The "harmonious Democracy" in this place are in such a stew about the appointment of Mr. Murray as Postmaster, as we never before saw them. Some of them curse loud and threaten strong; others are not loud, but *deep and bitter* in their terms of condemnation. So violent is the feeling that we do not believe it will be allayed for a long time to come, if ever. Last week we thought differently; but further observation has changed our opinion. Men of firmness and influence openly declare that party drill shall not make them endorse the conduct of the Administration—that the "Standard" and other organs of the party may thunder their anathemas against them, and sing praises to Pierce & Co. till doomsday, without being able to whip or to wheedle them into acquiescence—that although they are "Democrats" they are not bound to swallow every hook that's baited for them; and that they mean to give "the powers that be" about the White House a hint on this point that will admit of no misunderstanding, &c. Some even talk of getting up a remonstrance to defeat a confirmation of the appointment by the U. S. Senate.

Now this, be it borne in mind, is all among the Democracy. The Whigs being vanquished at the polls, "stand back like bound boys at a husking," and in a good measure regard the muss as the woman did the fight between her husband and the bear. As for ourself, Mr. Gorley was our first choice, though we all along felt that Mr. Cresswell, from his prominent position in the party, and for his valuable party services, was most justly entitled to the place, and would most likely get it. But we didn't understand the wires. To Mr. Murray's appointment we make no objection. We believe he will make an honest and accommodating officer, and beyond this the matter belongs exclusively to the "Democracy."—*Hol. Reg.*

☞ Since we last referred to the matter, we have received quite an additional accession to our subscription list, for which we feel very thankful. We hope the friends of the *Journal* and the Whig party will continue that interest which they now appear to feel in the success of the paper.

☞ We understand another paper is about to be established in this borough, but we have not yet learned whether it is to be a political, religious, or neutral one, nor have we been informed as to what the title of it will be.

[From the Daily News.]

Is the Whig Party Dead?

We ejaculate this query for no other purpose than to answer most emphatically no! We are however not insensible to the fact that it has become the fashion with a certain class of Whigs to speak of the "hopeless" and "undone" condition of the Whig party of the country. It can never rise, they say. It is utterly prostrated and broken down. This is the same class of *Whigs*, (we hate to prostitute the word by applying it to such men, but they won't leave our ranks and go where they belong,) who during every canvass we have to engage in, are croaking continually of defeat—complaining of the Whig candidates—finding fault with party movements—seeing everything praise-worthy and desirable in the candidates of the opposition, and everything objectionable in their own.

These cold and cynical croakers do a party a thousand fold more injury than three times as many undisguised and open enemies could do. Their loss is always a party's gain. The election of Gen. Pierce by a large majority of the Electoral College, has been a glorious windfall to these hypocrites, and they stand on all the street corners and preach funerals and solemnly announce the demise of the Whig party. And thus they do all they can to make *it dead.*

We have this same song sung by this class of men after the ever memorable success of the Polk and Dallas swindle in Pennsylvania, in 1844. In the following year they argued there was no use to make any State nominations, and no Convention for that purpose was held. The party was, in their opinion, *dead.* Or, what was in their view equally unpardonable, it was in a *minority!* and so they abandoned it to take care of itself, while many moved off with bag and baggage and joined the enemy. And the same would have been the policy adopted by them in 1846, but the management of party operations was assumed by other and better Whigs. A State Convention was convened, and an active organization effected. The result was the election of a Whig Canal Commissioner, by 10,000 majority, a large majority of the Whig delegation to Congress, and a Whig majority in both branches of the State Legislature. Such a result may again be accomplished if the same exertions be used. We submit, therefore, the following excellent advice:

If, in the hour of triumph, Whig principles were sound and true, they are no less so now. Defeat cannot shake the faith of him who honestly and calmly adopted them; nor is there the remotest necessity for abandoning the field. If we are *right*, error cannot long triumph over us. If the present administration runs into the abuses and errors predicted by some, Whigs will again march to power and victory. It will require a conservative administration to adjust the difficulties and calm the ruffled elements of the country.

"Young America," rampant and bellicose, needs a strong hand and a calm spirit to check its "manifest destiny" career; and if organization is abandoned, and the party efforts withheld, we shall not have a Clayton, an Everett, or a Mangum in the Senate to meet the war doctrines of such men as Cass, Douglass, and the like.

But the strongest reason why we *cannot* and *will not* succumb, is that we are Whigs from *principle.* And those who are such will not for a moment entertain a proposition such as the above. Although the majority which has been *thrown against us looks to the superficial* formidable and conclusive, a closer investigation will assure us that we, the minority, are quite numerous—that we have 1,384,577 friends in the country, while our opponents muster a force of 1,587,256. The desparity is not so great as to make us despair. Neither do we believe that a single *honest* Whig ever will, whatever may be the course or advice of those continually running after new "isms" and issues, and chasing those *ignus fatuus*, lights to their own and the party is embarrassment.

Democracy and Despotism.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday is emphatically "sweet" on the government of Russia, and in the fervor of its admiration thereof boldly puts forth sentiments that, had they been but whispered in the columns of a conservative Whig journal, would, by the *Union* and the other Democratic presses that are accustomed to follow its lead, have been loudly denounced as anti republican, as the fruit of sympathy with despotism, or as the immediate result of the application of Russian gold, and so forth, and so forth. We have had pretty satisfactory evidence that the Washington *Union* is not yet in the secrets of the present Administration; that it is not yet the recognised exponent of the President's sentiments or of the Administration's purposes, however much it may be the recipient of advertising or other official patronage; so that we are not authorized to take its expositions of the principles and true benefits of government as those of the head of this Republic. So much the better, we incline to think, for the popularity of the Chief Magistrate and his counsellors, not one of whom, we believe, would be willing to sign his name to the *Union's* article; or avow his approval of its opinions,

Nevertheless, there is something peculiar about the *Union's* article. It appears to have been written for some special purpose—with an object that is kept out of sight, and which perhaps may never be made known.

A small volume of speculations, interests, and designs of the United States and Russia is made the accesion of the *Union's* laudation of the latter.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 20.*

The Whig Party.

As some of the locofoco papers will insist that the Whig party is defunct, perhaps the following extract replete with suggestive wisdom, which is taken from the *Boston Times*, a paper warmly enlisted in support of Gen. Pierce's Administration, may throw a little doubt upon their *imaginings:*

"There is an abundance of Whig material scattered over the country. A party which threw a million and a half of votes at the last Presidential election, needs only to be placed under good leadership to be converted into a political engine of incalculable power. It is particularly so from the workings of our somewhat complex mode to electing a President.—The Whig papers have already proven that a change of some thirty thousand votes last November would have elected Gen. Scott. * * The history of Mr. Polk's Administration shows how unwise it is to think that the Whigs are extinguished because badly beaten—as shown by the fact that at its close in 1848 the Democrats were totally routed."

Slavery in Kentucky.

A Kentucky paper expresses its perfect conviction that if the negro slaves of Kentucky could vote upon emancipation, connected, as it must of necessity be, with their removal from the State, a large majority would vote against being emancipated. It says:—"We know an instance where a number of family servants, amounting to forty, were called together, and their freedom tendered to them on condition that they would emigrate to Liberia. The slaves requested time to deliberate, and when it was granted they fixed a time for reporting the result of their deliberations—and at the appointed time unanimously refused the offer.—Every inducement that could be offered by the master and mistress was tendered, but they would not accept the offer. Nor is this by any means a solitary case. The freemen of Kentucky are not more devoted to the soil of the State than the slaves are, and there is a strength of affection between the parties that would be incredible to those who look at it from abroad."

The Richmond Morning Mail copies the above and adds:—"The same may be said of Virginia, where slaves often decline freedom and removal to another State. As a general thing, no class of servants in the world is as kindly treated as Virginia slaves. There are cases, of course, of harsh and cruel masters—just as we will find in the world cruel parents, school teachers, masters of vessels, &c., but they are few in number and exceptions to the general rule. If the peculiar institution imposes burthens to heavy to be borne' on any class, it is certainly not on the blacks."

From Washington.

Correspondence of the N. A. & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1853.

There has been a very singular sort of contest over the Harrisburg (Pa.) Post Office, which seems to be ended at last by the final and conclusive appointment of Benjamin Parke. The were several candidates for the post, prominent among whom were Mr. McKinley, of the Harrisburg *Union*, Mr. Barrett, of the *Keystone*, and Mr. Parke aforesaid.—The first of these, as you are probably aware, was urged as a Buchanan man; and the second us a Kickapoo or Cameronian Cass man. Mr. Barrett seems to have been personally objectionable to Buchanan, for the reason that the editor's course towards the Ex-Secretary had been offensively bitter.

In this state of the case, Mr. Buchanan said he would consider Barrett's appointment a personal affront; and should decline the mission to England if it should be made. That, settled Mr. Barrett's case at once and beyond peradventure, whereupon the "Kickapoos," made a similar threat to defeat McKinley, declaring that his appointment would be deemed disrespectful to Gen. Cass, and be treated accordingly by all that gentleman's friends in the Keystone State. At this juncture, old Gov. Porter and one or two others stepped in to "harmonize" the matter, and secured the nomination of Mr. Parke. The success of the latter gentleman, however, appears to have given the friends of the competitors even more trouble than would the defeat of the latter forthwith raised a perfect yell of disappointed rage, and howled out a dismal array of charges against the appointee—among others that he is not a Democrat; that he was a prominent member of the Taylor Republican party in Pennsylvania, prior to the nomination of Mr. Cass in '48; and that he voted for both Gov. Johnston and Gen. Taylor during that exciting canvass. Upon the preferment of these serious charges, Mr. Parke's commission was revoked, and he was cited to appear before the Cabinet in *propria personia* a day or two since, "to answer." He obeyed the summons, and made quite a speech in his own defence, explaining that the Taylor movement in Pennsylvania was gotten up at the instance of Jefferson Davis, (at present Secretary of War,) who had stated that Gen Taylor was a Democrat, and suggested that if the Democratic party would take him up and make him their candidate, he would be elected by an overwhelming vote. He further urged that this movement was sustained by many other good Democrats, whose fealty is not doubted,—among whom were Mr. Muhlenberg, General Morehead, of Pittsburg, Major Butler, Ex-Senator Cameron, Colonel Burnsides, &c. Mr. Parke laid special emphasis on the advices received from Jefferson Davis, and spoke feelingly of the influence they had on his opinions as to the best mode of serving the party. The Cabinet declared he had made a most triumphant defence, and ordered his commission to be reissued forthwith. Parke is a happy man tonight, and my friends, McKinley and Barrett, are plunged in despair.

There was another hitch in the foreign appointments on Friday last. There is not a shadow of doubt that Mr. Pierce supposed the entire list was settled on Friday morning, and expected its publication the next day. But it appears that some of his Young American amendments to the list *agreed upon in Cabinet* were very distasteful to Mr. Marcy, and thus again a reconsideration was necessary. At last, to-night, we have the announcement of appointments to a portion of the places abroad of the President. It will be seen that the published list does not include the London Consulate, which the President is well known to desire to give to George Sanders, late of the Democratic Review. Nor is any thing provided for Corry of Ohio, another son of Young America.

The mission to France, too, is among the open questions; and prominent Free Soilers still insist that Mr. Dix will receive it. You will not fail to have noticed that we are to be represented in the Venice Consulate by the brilliant and accomplished Donald G. Mitchell, who, under the *nom de guerre* of "Ike Marvel," has contributed so largely to the gratification of literary taste. May we not hope that in gay, glorious Venice, new and rich material may be found for his ready pen?

The jury in the case of Dr. Gardiner have not yet agreed upon a verdict, nor are they at all likely so to do. This has been a most singular case from beginning to end, and the duty devolved upon the prosecution was one that does not often fall to the lot of prosecuting officers. Dr. Gardiner obtained from the government a large sum of money, upon the ground that he was the proprietor of certain mines in Mexica, from which he was driven by the Mexican Government at the commencement of the late war, suffering a great loss and damage thereby. To convict him of fraud in this transaction, the Government was necessarily compelled to prove a negative—to show that no such mines as Gardiner claims exist, and that therefore he did not suffer loss in consequence of the war between the Unified States and Mexico. Ths difficulty of sustaining the best case, under such circumstances, is very great, and the failure of the prosecution, thereby will not be taken by the public as conclusive of the innocence of the accused. In one way he might have established his innocence (if guiltless) incontestibly. Himself and brother were bother were both in Mexico when the commission sent out to get the evidence in the case were in that country. Had he been able then, and chosen to point out the mines from which ne had been driven, his character would have been left above suspicion. But that he failed to do; and he responsibility of his failure will be visited on him by the community.

The Star of the Cabinet.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, is unquestionably the leading spirit of the Cabinet. He has taken the whole building opposite the Treasury, lately occupied by the Department of the Interior; and fitted up his rooms in elegant style, with a regular "audience," which is said to be even more thronged with applicants for office than the "ante-room,' of the White House. The Judicial appointments have been transferred to the Attorney General's Department; and various other "patronage" placed in his hands. In Washington, Mr. Cushing has already received the soubriquet of "Richelieu;" and he is evidently crowding the Secretary of State in the struggle for executive influence and popular admiration. As an accomplished scholar and an adroit statesman, Mr. Cushing has no equal in the Cabinet. As a politician, Mr. Marcy can beat him at long odds.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Pacific Railway.

Col. Benton has written a letter to the citizens of Brunswick, Mo., (in answer to one asking him to address them on the subject of the Pacific Railroad,) in which he makes this statement:

"The public mind seems to be effectually aroused up to this great work, and that all over our Union, and in Europe also. The British Minister (Lord John Russell) told our late minister, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, (as Mr. Lawrence told me) that this enterprise, if accomplished would have a greater influence upon human affairs than any event since the discovery of the New World by Columbus, in which opinion Mr. Lawrence concurred, and told me it would be one of his cherished objects for the remainder of his life."

The veteran Senator expresses himself with the greatest confidence that the enterprise will be undertaken. The time for the "ifs" he intimates, has gone by. The question is only one of time now, he believes.

☞ By a recent law of New Jersey, habitual drunkards are allowed no more liberty to manage their property than idiots or lunatics. And whoever furnishes liquor to any drunkard, after receiving notice from his guardian, is subject to a fine of $10.

☞ Mr. Cass, our Minister to Rome, is in Paris, recently jumped from his horse, plunged into the Seine, and rescued a drowing female.

The Foreign Appointments.

We understand that the following foreign appointments, some of which have been announced already, have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration, at present, upon appointments of this class:

Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, John Appleton, of Maine.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, Pierre Soule, of Louisiana.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, James Gadsden, of South Carolina.
Secretary of Legation to Mexico, John Crips, of California.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Central America, Solon Borland, of Arkansas.
Secretary of Legation to Central America, F. A. Beelen, of Pennsylvania.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, William Trousdale, of Tennessee.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, Samuel Medary, of Ohio.
Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, John R. Clay, late Charge d'Affaires in Peru, and formerly Secretary of Legation in Russia and Austria.
Minister Resident in Switzerland, Theodore S. Fay, long Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Charge d'Affaires.

For Belgium, J. J. Seibles, of Alabama.
For the Netherlands, August Belmont, of N. York.
For Sardinia, Richard K. Meade, of Virginia.
For Bolivia, Charles Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts.
For Austria, Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia.
For the Two Sicilies, Robt. D. Owen, of Indiana.
For Denmark, Henry Bedinger, of Virginia.
For Buenos Ayres, William H. Bissell of Illinois.
For New Grenada, James L. Green, of Missouri.

Commissioner of the Hawaniian Islands.

Shelton F. Leake, of Virginia.

Consuls.

For Acapulco, Charles L. Denman, of California.
For Alexandria, Edwin De Leon, of South Carolina.
For Basle, David S. Lee, of Iowa.
For Bordeaux, Alfred Gilmore of Pennsylvania.
For Bermuda, John W. Howdin, of Ohio.
For Bremen, William Hildebrand, of Wisconsin.
For Cork, Dennis Mullin, of New York.
For Dublin, M. J. Lynch, of Illinois.
For Dundee, W. H. De Wolf, of Rhode Island.
For Havana, Alex. M. Clayton of Mississippi.
For Hong Kong, James Keenan, of Pennsylvania.
For Honolula, Benj. F. Agnell, of New York.
For Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan.
For Lahaina, Geo. W. Chase, of Maine.
For Liverpool, Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Massachusetts.
For Melbourn, Jas. M. Tarleton, of Alaba'a.
For Panama, Thos. W. Ward, of Texas.
For Paris, Duncan K. McRea, of North Carolina.
For Rio de Janerio, Robt. G. Scott, of Virginia.
For St. Thomas, Chas. J. Helm, of Kentu'y.
For Talcahuano, Wm. B. Plato, of Illinois.
For Trieste, Wyndham Robertson, of Louisiana.
For Trinidad de Cuba, John Hubbard, of maine.
For Valparaiso, Reuben Wood, of Ohio.
For Venice, Donald G Mitchell, of Connecticut.
For Zurich, Geo. F. Goundi, of Pennsylvania.

STEALING A MICHIGAN SHERIFF.—The little schooner Active, owned in this place, came into port Thursday evening last, having on board the Sheriff of Grand Traverse, Michigan, together with two of his posse. It seems that this little vessel was laying off the port of Grand Traverse, trading with Indians and others of that place when she was boarded by the Sheriff and four asistants armed with a warrant against Captain B——, for some real or fancied offence against "the peace of the people of the State of Michigan and their dignity."

On being made acquainted with the officer's business, the captain suggested to him the propriety of sending his boat with two of his assistants ashore, and himself and the others remaining on the Active, saying he would "weigh anchor and run into port." The Sheriff complied with the request and the captain weighed anchor, hoisted all sail and made for the port of Green Bay. As soon as the officer discovered where he was bound, he jumped up the binnacle and commanded the captain, "in the name of the people of the State of Michigan, to stop this 'ere schooner." All hands were deaf to his commands, and Captain B—— informed him that he had "urgent business at Green Bay, which required his immediate attention," and that he would take him and his assistants up and "show them the country, and hadn't a doubt but they would be pleased with it." There was no resisting the captain's polite invitation to visit our town, so the Sheriff "come down" and made himself "at home" during the passage, and arrived here as stated above, enjoyed the freedom of the town for a few days, and from all appearances seemed to admire its location and business prospects as well as Captain B——'s hospitality.—*Green Bay Advocte.*

A Joyful Meeting.

We clip the following incident connected with the late railroad collision, from the Auburn Guardian:

A resident of our place, Mr. Scrafford, was expecting a son home from Michigan. On receipt of the news of the collision; he posted off immediately to Chicago. Arriving there he found that the dead had all been buried. One unknown young man was described. The dress, color of his hair, age and size, tallied with remarkable precision. A pocket book taken from the pocket of the unknown body was produced; it was the boy's. The father returned home to tell the story to other aching hearts, but failed to see the body. Next day he returned again to Chicago, and while in search of the coroner, met his own son in the street, alive and well! On comparing pocket books, such was the similarity that it was hard to distinguish one from the other. The joy of that meeting may be better imagined than described. Young Scrafford had been to Michigan for trees, and would have returned in the unfortunate train, but was too late to get on board.

Foreign Missions.

The annual meeting on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions took place at New York on Friday, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghieysen presiding. The reports submitted to the meeting show that of the 163 ordained missionaries, 26 unordained missionaries, and 213 female assistant missionaries, connected with the various missionary stations throughout the world, four missionaries and four female assistants have died during the year. The whole number of missions under the care of the Board is 26, and the number of stations 111. During the year 39 new missionaries have been sent forth, and 5 who were in this country on a visit have returned to their fields of labor. The number of new missionaries now under appointment, to sail shortly, is 9, and the number of assistants 3. The receipts into the treasury for the nine months ending April 30 were $209,352. To realize the $300,000 necessary for the current financial year $30,000 per month for the remaining three months are needed.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

Improvement in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

HALIFAX, May 24.

The Cunard mail steamship Europa arrived here this morning, at 11 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 14th inst., and 200 passengers. She has made the run to this port in ten days.

The steamship Arctic arrived out at midnight on the 10th instant.

ENGLAND.

Owing to the recent bribery expenses, Lord John Russell brought in a bill in Parliament to disfranchise the Admiralty and Ordnanne Employees.

A jubilee meeting of the citizens of Lambeth had been held to encourage Kossuth.

The voluntary conversion of Consols and reduced 3 per centums, proceeds slowly, the inquiry being solely for 2½ per cents. The amount converted is still under £1,000,000.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Exhibition was opened on the 12th inst., by the Lord Lieutenant, in the presence of 15,000 persons. Mr. Benson, the Architect of the building, was Knighted. Mrs. Dargin, who advanced £80,000 to start the enterprise, declined the honor.

FRANCE.

The re-establishment of the death penalty for political crimes has been agreed upon by the French Council of State.

AUSTRIA.

The latest dates from Vienna, states that Menzikoff had prevailed on the Porte to acknowledge the independence of Montenegro.

Despatches from Vienna dated the 10th, state that the French government had presented its ultimatum relative to the Greek Patriarchate, giving eight days for the reply.

It is said that the Austrian Embassy at Rome will be re-established on its former splendid scale.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Catalonia state the wine crop to be unfavorable.

BELGIUM.

The Deputies have voted the nominal strength of the army to be 100,000 men.

Active diplomatic negotiations are going on between Belgium and Russia, the object of which has not transpired.

The report that Stettin was to be declared a free port, proves to be incorrect.

GERMANY.

The Government of Baden has offered to mediate between Austria and Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.

The Freyburg Council of State gives an official account of the late insurrection, stating that it was got up by the clergy.

EGYPT.

The Austrian Consul at Salmonica says that he will hold the Pacha responsible for the annoyances to the Christians.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Petersburg state that half the estimated supply of tallow for the season is already in the hands of the exporting houses.

TURKEY.

The Paris papers contain dates from Constantinople to the 2nd inst.

A new difficulty had arisen on the question of the Holy Shrines, respecting the guardianship of the sepulchre. There will probably be an amicable adjustment, however.

The Ambassadors of England, France and Russia, have decided that the three villages in dispute belong to Turkey.

The French fleet was still at Salamis.

CHINA.

The insurrection at Chiua was rapidly advancing, and the Emperor had formally asked the assistance of the British Government.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22d of March, state that the Kaffirs had terminated the war, and that the treaty of peace was signed on the 9th of March.

INDIA.

The India mail, which brings dates to March 19, has been received by telegraph from Marseilles. The British troops, after four hours' hard fighting, had captured a strong hold near Donabew, with a loss of 102 killed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Express says:

Various periods are fixd for the opening of the exhibition, and some of the officials feel confident that it will take place in the middle of June; but, from a careful survey of the what has been done, and what remains to be done, we are convinced that a mighty work will have been accomplished, if this long-expected event, and the celebration of our National Anniversary should take place simultaneously. Some of the goods intended for exhibition have already been received, and the whole of the American contributions will probably be fully arranged by the middle of the present month. The greatest activity prevails around the Crystal palace, and speculation is rife in every quarter.

AMERICAN TRACT SCIETY.—The 28th annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in NewYork on Tuesday morning. It appears by the annual report, that there were circulated during the year, 9,173,640 publications, including 881,766 vols., and embracing 268,902,315 pages. Total since the formation of the society 137,893,480 publications, including 8,416,830 vols. Gratuitous distribution for the year, in 5,036 distinct grants by the committee, 63,989,976 pages, besides 8,234,865 to life directors and life members: value over $48,000. Receipts in donations, $147,374 64; for sales including periodicals, $237,586 21; total, $385,286 68. Expenditures for publishing books and periodicals, $232,271 29; for colportage, $79,711 29; cash remitted to foreign and pagan lands, $20,000; total 385,075 07. There are 642 colporteurs, of which 392 are in the south and west. Total number of families visited during the year, 3,272,080. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Deering, of Ky., Rev. Mr. Killen, of Baltimore, and others.

APPOINTMENT OF NATURALIST TO THE KANE EXPEDITION.—W. H. B. Thomas, formerly a newspaper carrier in Cincinnati, it is stated by the *Commercial* of that city, returned from Washington a few days ago, with a commission as Naturalist to the Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition. Mr. Thomas is quite young, and while serving as a newspaper carrier, in 1848, his usual knowledge of Botany, Geology and Zoology, was the subject of general remark.—Subsequently he was employed as an assistant teacher in a public school, at a salary that barely enabled him to support himself and mother. It 1851 he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of science, and by his talents attracted the attention of Prof. Beard and Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and through the latter gentleman he has now received his commission as Naturalist to the Arctic expedition.—*Daily News.*

☞ The Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, we see by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are now engaged in extending their railroad from below Roush Gap to connect with the Reading Railroad near Schuylkill Haven; and the work is being pushed on with much vigor. This road is intended to be a part of the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, as the nearest and most direct route.

It is stated that the life insurance upon persons who were killed at Norwalk, amounts to $30,000, and the Life Insurance Companies have determined to prosecute the Rail Road Company to collect their losses.

☞ From all parts of the County and State, we hear that the fly is committing sad havoc with the wheat fields. In Lancaster and Dauphin counties, it is said, half the fields, which a few weeks ago, looked so promising, will not be worth the cutting. And from several parts of this County, we are sorry to learn, the ravages of this dreaded insect are equally destructive.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

A Sweater—Sunday last.

Up—Broad Top stock.

Down—the price of butter.

On the wing—the butterflies.

To avoid hunger—keep a full stomach.

☞ Advertising greases the wheels of trade.

Spirit 'Gas'—a drunken man talking politics.

Daily occurrences—railroad accidents in the East.

Cheering—the prospects of an abundant harvest.

☞ If a blind wood-sawyer can't see, he can *saw.*

To prevent candles from 'going out'—don't light them.

The Latest—"great aches from little toe *corns* grow."

To become wealthy and wise—take the *Journal* and advertise.

☞ Strawberries are selling in Philadelphia at 15 cents per quart.

☞ Another arrival of new goods at the store of D. P. Gwin.

☞ The expenses of the last Legislature foots up nearly $200,000!

☞ A sea tigress, weighing six hundred pounds, has arrived in Baltimore.

☞ Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he's *bound to adore* (a door.)

Whis-key—a *key* that has opened the gate to many a man's eternal destruction.

☞ The Physicians of Hollidaysburg are about establishing a private Hospital.

☞ A negro and four horses was killed by lightning at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th ult.,

☞ The first steamship sailed from this country to Europe, on the 22d of May, 1819.

☞ The first newspaper in England, made its appearance on the 28th of May, 1576.

☞ The Post Office has been removed to the building opposite J. & W. Saxton's Store.

☞ Senator Clemens has announced himself an independent candidate for Governor of Alabama.

☞ Counterfeit American quarters of the stamp lately issued by the Government, are in circulation.

☞ Hon. J. K. Giddings and Samuel Lewis Free-soil candidates for Governor, are canvassing southern Ohio.

☞ It is a less crime to gnaw a man's fingers with your teeth, than to mangle his reputation with your tongue.

☞ The sale of liquors has been proh