



HUNTINGDON JOURNAL. Wednesday Morning, March 29, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor. CIRCULATION 1000. WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR, James Pollock, of Northumberland co. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, George Darsie, of Allegheny co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery co. WOOD WANTED.

There want a few cords of good wood at this Office. We will those friends who intend to pay their subscriptions in wood, oblige us by sending it in immediately.

Religious Notice. The Rev. A. K. Bell will preach, Providence permitting, on Saturday evening next, and on Sabbath morning and evening, in the Baptist Church at this place.

New Advertisements. Public Sale of Land, by John A. Buckley. Henry Cornprobt is ready to supply the community, and the "rest of mankind," with goods at low rates.

For lack of room we are obliged to defer "Lines on the death of J. L." until next week.

The Union County Star, published by Merrill & Smith, has passed into the hands of Wm. Y. Lender, who will be its former editor and proprietor.

TRADE AHEAD.—A private letter from a highly respectable source in Washington says: "There is trouble brewing with Mexico—and you need not be surprised at any news from that quarter."

DES.—We have just received GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April. It contains a beautiful Steel Engraving of the "Death of the Stag," the latest style of fashions, together with a great variety of literary matter interesting to everybody.

A DARK DAY COMING.—There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 26th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity.

GONBY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, is now on our table, containing 100 pages of reading matter, 9 full page Engravings, and the unprecedented number of 60 Engravings in all.

To gratify their Lady subscribers, they have procured designs of all the new SPRING FASHIONS; Bonnets, Mantillas, Mantilettes and full patterns for Dresses. They will appear in no other work but the Lady's Book, and cannot be procured in any way by other publications.

"March came in like a lamb," but has latterly been doing credit to its character of "stormy March." The weather was delightful, mild and spring-like up to the 14th, when presto! a terrific wind arose and continued with but little intermission for several days, playing hurricane and shuttlecock with window-shutters, awning frames, store boxes, &c., when, to cap the climax, this Wednesday morning it commenced snowing. Thursday it rained and sleeted; and to-day, Friday, snowing.

New Hampshire Election. The result of the election is claimed as an anti-Nebraska triumph. That question has undoubtedly had much weight in the election, though the Democrats persisted in rejecting it as a test. Gen. Pierce's own Ward, in Concord, gave seventy Whig majority. The Whigs have so far gained fifty representatives in the State Legislature. The Democratic majority last year was eighty-nine. Many strong Democratic towns are coming in. Why? It is probable, however, that the Democrats will have a small majority in the Legislature. Mr. Barker will have two thousand five hundred majority for Governor, being a Democratic loss of eight thousand as compared with last year.

To Advertisers. This paper presents very superior advantages. It enjoys the largest circulation in the county, it is diffused among the professional and business men in every section, thus affording a medium of placing your advertisements before the public. Advertisements will thus at once be placed before capitalists and buyers.

No family should be without a newspaper. It cultivates in children a desire for reading, and a disposition to learn and improve, renders them considerate, intelligent, and more easily governed.

The encouragement bestowed on the Press should be prompt, liberal, and always in advance. Advance payments are rendered essential to the welfare, if not existence, of a newspaper, from the smallness of the sums, the distance to which they are scattered, and the difficulty of collecting, arising from the absence of the subscribers when called upon, the want of preparation when found, and the various delays, vexations, and expenses, always attending the collection of many small sums. An excellent opportunity is offered until the April Close is over to make payments.

SAVE YOUR SAW DUST.—A Frenchman has just taken out a patent for making paper out of wood. The inventor uses no chemical agents whatever; mechanical action suffices to reduce the fibres into a pulp, from which excellent paper can be made. We hope this is an honest statement, for paper is becoming so scarce in this country, that unless a cheap substitute for old shreds can be found, a large portion of the American public will have to pass through life without the reviving influence which comes from a free press.

THE STEAMER BLACK WARRIOR.

A special Cabinet Message was despatched from Washington to Madrid, on Friday evening, with despatches to our Minister (Mr. Soule), bearing on the case of the "Black Warrior."

The important message of the President on the subject, with detail you will find as follows: This vessel touched at Havana on the 28th ult., and was seized by the authorities there and detained, on account of some informality in her ship papers. This has given rise to great excitement; and representations were immediately made to our Government. The President, on Wednesday last, sent to Congress the following important message on the subject—and has despatched, or is about to despatch, a vessel of war to Spain to demand redress.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and, as yet, fruitless negotiations.

The documents in these cases are voluminous, and those prepared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall have been made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized.

The offending party is at our door with large powers for aggression, but none is alleged for reparation. The course of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answer to our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the Spanish, and injured the Cuban authorities. Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its full extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, and her friendly relations with this government, to guard with the greatest care the exercise of these powers, and in case of injury provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the government of Spain the wanton injustice of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand indemnity for the injury that has thereby been done to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, and the relations it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is in vain to expect that a series of unprovoked acts, continuing upon the coast, and the adoption of policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should, in the course of the year, fail to bring about the authority and means which Congress may grant to ensure the observance of just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arrive, I suggest to Congress the propriety of authorizing such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, March 15, 1854.

Horrible Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

Terrible smash up on the Central Railroad, near Syracuse.—A Freight Train Demolished.—The Engineer and another person killed.—Several badly wounded.

A dreadful accident happened on the New York Central Railroad at about ten o'clock on the evening of the 22nd inst. near the village of Syracuse, where a freight train, consisting of thirty cars, and a passenger car, was wrecked on the tracks.

The Express train coming east when about nine miles west of Syracuse, in consequence of the brakeman turning off the wrong switch, came in collision with a freight train, on the other track.

The shock was tremendous and the effects appalling. The baggage car of the Express train was flung over on one side—the locomotive demolishing one of the freight cars. Literally loomed in that position when last seen.

The first shock of the concussion sent the engineer headlong through the passenger car nearest the engine. He was terribly mangled. The poor fellow cried almost immediately, "Strike me dead!" and was instantly killed. His name is Coleman, and is said to have resided in Rochester, where he has a family. The freeman was very badly hurt, but may recover. There were other persons on the engine and tender, but they jumped off and escaped with slight bruises.

In the freight train there was a man asleep—an Indian it is said—who was instantly killed. His body was literally crushed to a jelly, and had to be lifted piece-meal from amongst the rubbish.

The scene is reportable to have been one of the most painful imaginable. There were about three hundred passengers in the train coming East, a majority of whom were ladies.

On experiencing the first shock, a scream of terror was raised, the passengers all springing spontaneously from their seats, and springing frantically towards the doors. "Sit down!" they cried, and yet they were rising, some gentle, some shouting and not in vain! The panic was over in a moment, and our informant assures us, not one of the persons was materially injured; but their escape, under the circumstances, he says, was extraordinary.

When the wreck was engaged during the night, clearing off the wreck and making arrangements for burying the dead.

The train coming east consisted of five passenger cars, and at the time of the collision, it was supposed to be going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The freight train was composed of many of the windows stove in, but apart from this, no injury was sustained. Great indignation is expressed in reference to the switchman, of whose carelessness this shocking affair is the result. As he was not seen after the collision, it is supposed he has run off, to escape arrest.—N. Y. Express.

The Homestead Bill.

The Homestead bill passed the House of Representatives on the 6th inst., by a vote of yeas 197, nays 72. The head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of his application may be subject to private entry at \$1.25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a tract in conformity with the subdivision of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed. It also contains a provision that all land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to the issuing of the patent therefor. The fifth section declares that the act shall not apply to any territory of the States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, and made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizens of the United States.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Gwin and Maguire for public documents.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Mr. Cresswell presented a petition from eighty-seven citizens of Huntingdon county, for a prohibitory liquor law; also, a petition from said county, for a plank road from Shady Gap to Mount Union.

The joint resolutions against the passage of the Nebraska bill, came up in order on second reading.

The resolutions are as follows, viz: WHEREAS, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the territory of Nebraska, with provisions allowing the existence of involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' and Whereas, In the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act, would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protests against the repeal of that section of the act of the United States, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

HOTELS.—Mr. Gwin presented a petition of eighty-four voters of Blair county, for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, with a section submitting its repeal to a vote of the people.

Mr. Maguire, a petition of eighty-two ladies of the borough of Birmingham and vicinity, Huntingdon county, asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; also, three petitions, signed by one hundred and fifty citizens of Huntingdon county, asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

An act to change the place of holding elections in the county of Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. Maguire, to incorporate the Huntingdon and M'Alvey's Port turnpike and plank road company.

Mr. Maguire moved the bill to incorporate the Huntingdon deposit bank, be recommended to the Committee on Banks; which was agreed to.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Two Weeks Later from California. THE STEAMERS.—Three steamers will leave this port to-day, at noon, carrying passengers for the Atlantic States. The rates charged at this office yesterday, were as follows: In the P. M. Steamship Company's steamer California, for Panama, through tickets, upper deck stateroom, \$150; dining saloon, \$100; second cabin, \$75; steerage, \$50. In the Nicaragua steamer Brother Jonathan, for San Juan, through tickets, including the Isthmus transit, first cabin deck stateroom, \$175; first cabin deck saloon rooms, \$150; second cabin, \$100; steerage, \$50. In the Independent Opposition steamer Uncle Sam, for Panama, first cabin, \$160; second cabin, \$90; steerage \$50.

The clipper ship San Francisco of 1500 tons, 108 days from New York, is expected to arrive in charge of a pilot upon the rocks at the entrance of the harbor, on the 6th. The freight list of the San Francisco amounted to \$60,000, her cargo was valued at about \$200,000. She had on board the acis for the San Francisco Mint, and other articles, including the gold and silver saving department. Shewent to pieces on the 14th. About \$20,000 worth of cargo had previously been saved.

SACRAMENTO.—Horrible Tragedy. We learn from the State Journal that two Americans and thirteen Chinamen were murdered in Shasta county by the Indians. A party started out immediately, and found the body of Ingalls on an immediate spot, and his head mashed up horribly with stones. The body of the Chinaman, called Chienamen, had his arms cut off, and all their heads had been mashed in with stones. The body of Guild could not be found.

The Indians immediately commenced firing on Guild and Ingalls, and also at the Chinamen. Six of the Chinamen escaped, and came to Pittsburg. A party started out immediately, and found the body of Ingalls on an immediate spot, and his head mashed up horribly with stones. The body of the Chinaman, called Chienamen, had his arms cut off, and all their heads had been mashed in with stones. The body of Guild could not be found.

The ship Morning Light, from Philadelphia, arrived at San Francisco on the 9th.

The United States frigate Portsmouth and Columbus had left San Francisco for the purpose of attempting to capture the filibusters.

The political affairs of San Francisco are very exciting.

Another proposition for removing the State Capitol from Sacramento has been lost.

A destructive fire occurred at Placerville, which destroyed the theatre, and a number of other buildings. The loss is set down at \$15,000.

The mining news is interesting, but not of an important character.

The citizens of San Diego were to hold a meeting denouncing the proceedings of filibusters of Lower California, and to make preparations to attack them.

Several vessels were up at San Francisco for Sonora and Guaymas.

The annexation of the former is believed to be close at hand.

OREGON.—Dates up to Feb. 31. The weather had been colder than ever known in the territory since its occupation by the whites.

All public meetings and labor on Sunday have been prohibited.

Further difficulties have occurred among the Indians on the Cosquillo river.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates to Jan. 14th. Intelligence has been received from Honolulu to the above date, that the great earthquake had taken place. The report of the islanders is reported as exceedingly promising.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Dates to Feb. 1. The advices from Washington, state that Gov. Stevens had notified the Hudson Bay Company that they must withdraw from the Indian trade within the territory by the 1st of April.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The latest advices from Walker's expedition announce that a proclamation had been issued by him exhorting his men to assist him in rescuing the people from the tyrannical Mexican Government.

A portion of them had refused, and two sections came near having an open battle.

Forty-five men who had left the camp, report that only fifteen were left, who intended to start in a steamer, about the 6th of February, to take Tiburn Island.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Revolution at Acapulco. The Panama Star of the latest date has the following important intelligence from Western Mexico: By the steamer California, and the attention of Pursur Davis, we learn that the inhabitants of Acapulco and of all that portion of Mexico, were in a great state of excitement in consequence of a revolution which had recently broken out among them.

It appears that the inhabitants of this (Guerrero) and some of the bordering States, have taken arms under Gen. Alvarez, and declaring themselves (according to the fashion of the day) free and independent, are ready to enforce it if necessary. No positive engagement has occurred between the opposing parties, but it was said by some that a skirmish had taken place in the plain at Chilpancingo, where Santa Anna had 2000 men under arms.

It is also stated, that the most influential men were in custody and had fled, no neutrality being recognized. The fort itself was in the hands of Alvarez's party and for the time being, at least, the entire authority in town has changed hands. Two schooners had been chartered and armed by Santa Anna, and were daily expected at Acapulco, for the purpose of blockading the harbor, cutting off supplies and intimidating the inhabitants.

Provisions unusually high and laborers were scarce, because a large majority of laboring men had fled to the mountains and the country people hesitated to come with supplies, fearing to be involved in the war. Santa Anna had despatched a large force of veterans towards Acapulco, while Alvarez with his mountain men was prepared to arrest their progress along this difficult road and prevent their entry into town. An engagement was anticipated in the course of a day or two.

LATER. NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The Picayune has received letters and papers from the city of Mexico up to the 8th inst.

The revolutionary movement at Acapulco was becoming more formidable than ever—having rapidly spread throughout that portion of the country, notwithstanding the efforts of the government to suppress it, and arrest the leaders.

Gen. Alvarez, who is in command of the revolutionary forces, still retains possession of the fort, and is fortifying other positions.

Gen. Alvarez has thus far been very successful in preventing the forces of Santa Anna from making an attack on Acapulco.

The mountain forces raised by Gen. Alvarez, remain faithful to their leader, and form a very powerful army. Alvarez is a good Indian, and much beloved. He is of pure Indian extraction, and possesses great wealth and influence. He dwells in the mountains around Acapulco, and is well acquainted with every pass and position.

In addition to the two thousand troops sent by Santa Anna to oppose him, a great number of the deserters, including the Isthmus transit, of thousands of men have been raised, and sent to Brazos. Should this force not be found sufficient to quell the insurrection, it is the intention of Santa Anna to increase the number to ten or twelve thousand. Preparations for their departure had already been made.

Two schooners had been sent by Santa Anna to blockade the port of Acapulco, and at last advices they had arrived at their destination and put the port under blockade.

It was reported that the foreign ministers had denounced the new navigation act of reciprocity which had been recently passed.

Rumors were current at the departure of the Texas that the Mexican Government had accepted the amendments of President Pierce to the Gadsden Treaty.

The importers of merchandise have formally declared their opposition to the new tariff which has recently issued, offering their interests.

Several new conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of the country, and a number of political offenders have been arrested.

Captains and Superintendents of vessels have been prohibited from entering ports on acting as their own consuls.

Central Pacific Route.

Extract of a letter from Superintendent BEALE to Col. BENTON. Superintendent BEALE writes under date of January 25, and dates from the Tejon (Tayhonne) Indian Reserve.

"There is some confusion here about the name of the route. It is precisely in the latitude and longitude of Walker's Pass on Fremont's map; but it is called Tejon (Tayhonne) here. It is a very excellent one, and known to the Mexicans since their settlement in California. But there is another one ten miles north called by the Indians Tichickpeh, which is filled with gigantic oaks, and contains about twenty thousand acres of perfectly level land, and leads through the Sierra Nevada from a point directly opposite Kern Lake, in the Tulare valley, to the Great Basin on the other side of the range. It is entirely unexplored, and I have a pack-train of one hundred mules carrying wheat, (for the reservation.) I carry three hundred pounds each animal, and so far have not been delayed but one day by snow, though they cross the Sierra each time they take a load, and reach it in a few days' trip, and have kept their flesh very well on what they find in the gap. We have been very busy with our farming work, and have ploughed up two thousand acres in one field, and sown it in wheat, and shall plant as many more as I should not be surprised if it should prove to be the best Pass in the Sierra Nevada. I have a pack-train of one hundred mules carrying wheat, (for the reservation.) I carry three hundred pounds each animal, and so far have not been delayed but one day by snow, though they cross the Sierra each time they take a load, and reach it in a few days' trip, and have kept their flesh very well on what they find in the gap. We have been very busy with our farming work, and have ploughed up two thousand acres in one field, and sown it in wheat, and shall plant as many more as I should not be surprised if it should prove to be the best Pass in the Sierra Nevada. I have a pack-train of one hundred mules carrying wheat, (for the reservation.) 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