

# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL



Wednesday Morning, May 10, 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.

Medical Students.

Medical Students of Physicians, wishing a well selected assortment of Medicines, with Bottles, Jars, and all the necessary fixtures belonging to a Physician's Shop, also a well selected Medical Library, may be had on very low terms. For further information inquire at this office.

See New Advertisements.

No news from Washington.

James Maguire, Esq., State Legislature has our thanks for favors.

Hon. John McCallum, M. C., has our thanks for a copy of Stanbury's Exploration and Survey of the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, including a Reconnaissance of a New Route through the Rocky Mountains, accompanied with a map.

In another column you will find original Poetry by Miss R. T. M., of Washington Co., Md., it needs no encomiums from us. We will be pleased to receive a communication from her as often as it may suit her pleasure.

We are just in receipt of Graham's American Monthly Magazine for May, and have only time to give a passing glance at it, but we perceive it is as fascinating as ever, having, as usual, the latest fashions, with a great deal of interesting reading.

We have received the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. It gives a specimen of printing for the blind.

An old hunter predicts that the following will be a dry summer, from the fact that woodcocks have built their nests in low, moist places. When the summer is to be wet, he says they build in dry, sunny situations.

If you want anything cheap, substantial and beautiful, go to those who advertise. The reason why their goods are superior to others is very simple—they have articles which they consider worthy of notice, and consequently advertise them!

The Peoples' Journal is on our table. This number commences a new volume, and affords an excellent opportunity for new subscribers to enter their names. It only costs one dollar per annum. It is important to the Farmer, Mechanic, Inventors and Manufacturers. Address Alfred E. Beach, 86 Nassau st., N. Y.

J. J. PATTERSON, Esq., has resigned the Editorialship of the Harrisburg "Telegraph and Journal." Mr. Patterson has been an efficient, able editor, a strong and able supporter of the Whig cause. We have no acquaintance with his successor, Mr. STEPHEN MILLER, but we have no doubt he will be adequate for the task. We wish him a hearty success.

**Abolition of the Canal Board!**

Such was the intense feeling produced at Harrisburg, by the recent extraordinary movement of the Canal Commissioners, that a bill was at once introduced into the Senate to *abolish the Canal Board*. When such high-handed conduct is being acted, it is high time that the people should be aroused to a sense of their duty, and sooner or later will the State Robbers and Peccators be made to *HIDE their Heads in SHAME*. Let them be driven into obscurity.

## FIRE!

It is but a few weeks since we were alarmed by a fire which burned a stable, and on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, another visitation of the same kind, which consisted in the burning of Four Stables, in the most populous part of the Borough. With the Stables were consumed three Cows, three Hogs, and a Dog, together with a great quantity of fowls. Messrs. Fisher & McMurtie's Store-house was on fire, but was discovered in time to be arrested without much damage. It was with the greatest kind of difficulty that the dwellings were saved. They were on fire several times, but the great exertions of the citizens kept them in check, and although not destroyed, several were very much injured. It was the work of an incendiary.

**A GREAT AND NOVEL ENTERPRISE.** We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series,) started in New York by Mr. Perkin, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that command it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community. We have only to say that the former enterprises of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in a short time.

## Sale of the Public Works.

Gov. Bigler has signed the bill authorizing the sale of the Main Line of the State Improvements for the minimum price of Ten Million Dollars. The terms of payment are made easy, and we hope to see the purchase made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but if that association does not deem it advisable to give so much, we have no doubt a Company will be found for their purchase, for the bill authorizing the sale embodies the most valuable charter ever granted by our State. We should be much gratified if the Legislature, before its adjournment, made arrangements for the sale of the other Divisions. Dispose of them, stop the leaks in our Treasury, and the State will be relieved from debt in a few years, and the burdens of taxation most cheerfully reduced.

**Ward Acquitted at Louisville.**  
The trial of Matthew F. Ward, for the murder of W. H. G. Butler has terminated in an acquittal.

The facts of the case are these: A young brother named William, who was a scholar in Mr. Butler's school, had violated the rules of the School by bringing chestnuts and distributing to the other scholars, and the shells were strewn around the school room. Mr. Butler, after inquiring, fastened it upon Wm. Ward, who denied it. Butler then corrected him for breaking the rules and lying about it.

Matthew F. Ward the next morning purchased two pistols, had them loaded, and in company with his brother R. J. Ward, also armed, went to the school room, and made an assault on Mr. Butler for the enormous offence of intimating that William Butler told a falsehood about the chestnuts, whereupon Mr. Ward drew a pistol from his pocket, presented it at Butler's breast and fired. But he dropped immediately, exclaiming, "Oh, my wife and child! My God! I am dead!" Matthew drew another pistol, and Robt. J. Ward drew a knife.

It has been said that persons of great wealth cannot be convicted of murder in Kentucky; in other words, that a man with "a pocket full of rocks" can do just as he pleases—kill and cripple whom he will, and justice as there administered, cannot be meted out to him. The result of the above trial seems fully to sustain that position.

The following from the North American, I have no doubt will be read with interest.

The phrase, Kentucky Justice, seems likely to pass into current use, with quite a definite significance as Lynch Law, a kindred contribution to our vernacular from the trans-Allegheny region. The question has been fairly met, in that Commonwealth: "Can a rich man, under any circumstances, be a murderer?" And after mature deliberation and plenary argument, the decision has gone forth to the world that the thing is impossible. No rich man can be a murderer. This is no legislative enactment—if it were, it might be repealed or modified. It is a judicial deliverance, ratified by the solemnities of a forensic investigation, and impressed with the sanctity of public and official oaths. For ought that has appeared to the contrary, the statute under which Matt. Ward was indicted, is sound and explicit. It defines wilful murder and affixes its penalty in the usual terms. That this man perpetrated a wilful murder—that he shot down an innocent man with malice prepense, and under circumstances of the greatest atrocity—yet Ward is proved not guilty, and returned home again upon society. In other words, a Kentucky jury has decided that the man of State, on the subject of murder, was never designed for the wealthier classes, and they are not to be held amenable to it—provided, only, they go out of their own way when they wish to indulge their thirst for blood. With this limitation, no rich man can become, in the eye of the law, a murderer. He may plan assassination for twenty-four hours before hand, equip himself and an accomplice, capitate, in the peaceful exercise of his honorable vocation, insult him with a volley of cowardly bravado, and then send a bullet through his heart—all this he may do, and be no murderer! But all the parties were transposed—but Butler gone into Ward's parlor, and killed *him*—it would have been a very different matter. Butler was nothing but a teacher—a scholar, certainly, and a gentleman, but not a man of independent fortune, and, therefore, not to be indulged in shooting men at his discretion. He lacked that essential qualification which the criminal jurisprudence of Kentucky hinges—he was not rich. But Ward is rich, and, therefore, his killing Butler is no murder. Of course, it will be no murder, if he sees fit to assassinate a score of schoolmasters; if he takes it into his head to shoot a few of the Louisville editors, who have presumed to animadictate his late achievement. If Matt. Ward is not a murderer, now, nothing he can do will make him a murderer. From that stigma he forever shielded, so long as he keeps within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Kill whom he will, so far as his victims be not of patriotic blood, he is no murderer. Let him even steal into Poor Butler's house and shoot down the agonized spouse of his wife, and the child of his victim, and he is no murderer!

This principle being settled, we think Kentucky owes it both to her own citizens and to the rest of the Union, to give the utmost publicity to this feature of her social organization. With her internal affairs we have no wish to meddle, but we see no reason why petitions should not be sent up to her next Legislature, asking for the passage of a declarative act defining the property qualifications which shall be held to exempt a man from the operation to the statute against murder. This should stimulate homicides somewhat among the opulent classes, it would discourage them among the masses. People who were disposed to shed blood, would abjure the purpose until, by fair means or foul, they had acquired wealth enough to guarantee their immunity from the gallows; and by that time, in many instances, their intended victims would be out of their reach. This, however, is not our affair. It does concern us, in common with all the citizens of thirty out of the thirty-one States, to know what measure or protection we may look for, and what we are not to look for, if business or pleasure should take us to Kentucky. What income will make it safe for a man to travel in that Commonwealth? And by what external badges is a stranger to distinguish the select caste whose wealth invests them with the prerogative of using pistols and dirks *ad libitum*, without responsibility?

There are various other bearings of this subject upon the reputation and rights of the nation, to which we cannot touch today. It is a healthy sign, that the late vice-dictator has come to shock the moral sense of the nation, to a degree unprecedented by any similar incident in our annals. This will not recall poor Butler from his grave; but it at least indicates that the other States are not prepared to adopt the notions of justice which prevail in Kentucky. We say, "In Kentucky" we will ratify this verdict; indeed, we know, from the popular demonstrations that have been made, they scorn and loathe it and its authors; and that they feel keenly as we can disapprove which this fitting sequel by a mocking trial has inflicted upon them.

## Executions in May.

A slave named Merritt, who was convicted of a felonious assault and battery upon a white woman, was to have been hung on the 1st inst., in Charleston, S. C. John Hendrickson, who murdered his wife, will be hung on Friday in Albany. Patrick Doyle, who was convicted of killing a woman, will be hung in New Haven, Conn., on the 12th. A slave will be hung in Aberdeen, Miss., on the 19th, convicted of arson. James Parks, for the murder of William Beaton, last summer, will be executed on the 26th, at Akron, Ohio.

The Franklin (Chambersburg) Repository of the 26th ult., says—Mrs. Ellen Sarver, wife of Mr. John Sarver, residing on a farm near Shippensburg, belonging to Mr. Charles Burnett of this place, presented her husband on Friday last with four sons. The mother and children are doing as well as could be expected.

The New York Canals were opened on the 2d inst. About twenty thousand dollars have been received at the Collector's office in New York for tolls in three days.

## Matters at the Seat of Government.

The Washington Star, of the 24, says: THE MOVEMENT IN SENATOR SIDLER'S yesterday caused much sensation in the Senate chamber. His resolutions propose that Congress shall authorize the President of the United States to suspend the operation of our neutrality laws so far as Spain may be concerned during the recess of Congress, if circumstances occur which in his circumstances, make that step necessary for the vindication of the rights and national interests of the United States, in connection with what may at the time be the condition of Cuba. Mr. S. has based this proposition upon the fact that England, Spain, and France had entered into a formal arrangement for the Africanization of Cuba, and for freeing the negroes there, and the subsequent establishment of a negro government over the Island, under the protection of the three powers. This is the substance of the allegation of Mr. S., who has sustained it in a powerful and very exciting speech, wherein he presented an array of documentary testimony which astounded many who were present. Much of this testimony is entirely new to the public, and can hardly fail to create even a greater sensation on the public mind, than in the Chamber.—Suspicion being aroused, the members whose signature were thus abused were notified, and the fraud exposed. The immediate result was the arrest of the fellow who sold the franked envelopes, but the ultimate result was his discharge again, for as we learn from the Washington Sentinel, "the young man was respectfully connected," in consequence of which the members of Congress who franks he had purchased waited on the Postmaster General, and at the instance of the Attorney General the Postmaster suppressed all further proceedings. The Sentinel thus concludes its notice of the affair:—"We forbear, at present, the publication of the names of all parties to this transaction, in the hope that this announcement will deter them and others from prostituting to private use a privilege intended only for public purposes; but we intend in future to make public all such and similar transactions, without respect to family, tit or tribe."

So the young "gentleman" who perpetrated this fraud was so "respectably connected" that he not only got clear of a prosecution for his crime, but succeeded in keeping the newspapers from exposing him like any other criminal, albeit the Sentinel hopes by being so glibly to deter him from prostituting the privilege.

A much surer way of effecting that end would have been to publish his name and all the particulars of his case, in order that the public might keep their eyes upon him. It seems to us that the best way to do this is to let the National Legislature responsible for enabling him to protect the interests and safety of the United States during the recess, if they consent from the array of facts which may be before them, that there may possibly arise a state of things which will require early action on the part of the Government in the premises.

Bravery and Corruption at Harrisburg.

The course of Legislation as discharged by our Harrisburg Correspondent, must startle and astound honest men of all parties. The Legislature of this State became notorious over the country for the corrupt means used, or brought to bear upon its legislation—but from what we learn respecting the present, it was far behind in the appliances of bargain and sale. It seems now to be a generally understood fact that the services of the Legislature is in the market, to be purchased by the highest bidder—and that legislation is made to suit the notions of those who have the longest purse and the freest payers.

That this is the case with all, is not pretended, for there are, no doubt, many honorable exceptions—many whose votes cannot be bought with a price—but the great mass is believed to be tainted, more or less; and the State, as well as the constituents of such members, is disgraced by their deeds of corruption and crime.

We hope that a thorough remedy will be applied to this great and alarming evil at the ballot box—and that those who have prostituted their trust as Legislators to "filthy lucre," will be arraigned before the bar of public opinion and rebuked in a manner that will make knaves tremble.—*Lancaster Whig.*

[From the Albany Journal, May 1.]

## Important Arrest of Counterfeitors—Recovery of \$1000 Bogus Coin.

For some month past a large amount of spurious United States coin has been put in circulation in Utica. The whole affair was kept in concealment in mystery until last Saturday, when the police made a descent upon the old fashioned building of Tracy street, and not only secured \$1000 in bogus coin, but caught three persons in the act of counterfeiting. The parties who made the arrest were United State Marshal Mott and three policemen of Utica. The weather was quite stormy on that day, and there were but few persons stirring about in that section of the city, which enabled the party to get into the house unobserved. A gentle tap was given by one of the party on the door of a room in the rear part of the building. It was not promptly answered, and hearing a slight movement inside, with one blow the door was forced in, and was thrown upright against the mantelpiece, when the officers rushed in and caught Mr. Voorhees, his wife, and Dr. Way, not only in the act of manufacturing spurious coin, but found a large amount of it on the table, around which they were at work.

The party being secure, a thorough search was made which resulted in finding \$1,100 in spurious coin, consisting of 10c, 25c, and \$5 pieces, part of which was ready for use, part in a rough state, and part not yet coined. They also found three dozen plaster of Paris moulds, a galvanizing apparatus, and all the smaller tools necessary for carrying on the counterfeit business. The party are almost strangers in Utica.

Three tribes of Indians have been ratified by the Senate, as we learn from the Washington Star. They were negotiated before the meeting of Congress by Col. Mangeney, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the Omahas, and the confederate tribes of Ottos and Missouris. Those tribes sell all their lands to the government, except a small portion to be selected by the President as their future abode, and they relinquish all claims for money, etc., under previous treaties, and all claims to lands east of Missouri river. The sum to be paid them are the Ottos and Missouris \$20,000 annually for three years, \$13,000 per annum for the next ten years, \$9000 per annum for the next fifteen years, and \$7500 per annum for the following twelve years; to the Omahas \$10,000 per annum for three years, \$30,000 per annum for the succeeding ten years, \$20,000 per annum for the next fifteen years, and after that \$10,000 per annum for twelve years. These payment are to be exclusive of \$20,000 to the Ottos and Missouris, and \$41,000 to the Omahas, to be paid with the money of the Indians, and the balance to be paid with the money of the government.

The Indians were to be paid \$1000 annually for each tribe, and the money to be used for their education, and to provide for their subsistence, and their removal to the west.

It was almost a continued hurricane, and the wonder is, not how vessels exposed to it were wrecked, but how they were saved.

The sea ran entirely over the North pier for nearly half of its length, and even dashed over the top of the light house, some thirty-five feet above the lake level. It was with great difficulty that persons on the piers could keep themselves from being blown off. During the day, thousands of people lined the beach, watching under the most intense excitement the vessels that were wrecked, and the struggles of the poor sailors to escape, in many cases, alas! in vain.

At last accounts, the schooners Rocky Mountain, Oliver Richmond and Merchant, the P. Haydon, Lizzie Throop; Arrow of Main, were wrecked. *Seven lives had been lost.* Four of those lost were of the crew of the schooner Merchant.

The damage was very great, but no estimate could be made of its extent. It was apprehended that many disasters had taken place along the shore.

## Homicide.

On Monday evening, Mr. Joseph B. Earl, landlord of the "Golden Sheep Hotel" in this borough, was killed by George Koontz. It appears that Mr. Phillip Sullivan of Turkey foot township, who was staying at the house of Mr. Earl, had, on coming out of the door after night, been struck in the face by a missile, and somewhat injured. Mr. Earl came to the steps with a light, and was examining the wound on Sullivan's face, when Koontz, who was very much intoxicated, came up and used some very offensive language, for which he was ordered away by Mr. Earl. He became enraged at this, sprang up the steps, seized him, and with great violence hurled him to the pavement. He was picked up and carried into the house by a couple of young gentlemen, who were passing by at the time, and medical aid was immediately procured, but proved of no avail. Without exhibiting any signs of consciousness, he breathed for about twenty hours, when he died.

A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Fundenburg and an inquest held by Coronor Smith, which resulted in

the conviction of the murderer. Patrick Doyle, who was convicted of killing a woman, will be hung in New Haven, Conn., on the 19th, convicted of arson. James Parks, for the murder of William Beaton, last summer, will be executed on the 26th, at Akron, Ohio.

[*Somerset Whig.*]

The Russian Expedition to Japan.

A letter from Malta, speaking of the report that the Russians have signed a commercial treaty with Japan, says:—

"The Americans, it would appear, have not been very honorably treated by the Russian squadron in those seas, who rather cleverly succeeded in getting the treaty which, in all justice, is due to the Americans; and this, after they had been lent coats, &c., by the Americans in China. If it had not been for this kindness on the Americans' part, it is doubtful if the Russians could have got so early to Japan."—*Philadelphian.*

## The Postal Burden.

A paragraph under our telegraphic head yesterday, announced that some one in Washington had been detected in selling the franks of members of Congress at the rate of fifty cents per hundred, and that he had thus sold a large lot to a private claim agent. The latter used these franks to cover circulars in reference to his business, thirteen hundred of which were found in the post office at Washington city. Suspicion being aroused, the members whose signature were thus abused were notified, and the fraud exposed. The immediate result was the arrest of the fellow who sold the franked envelopes, but the ultimate result was his discharge again, for as we learn from the Washington Sentinel, "the young man was respectfully connected," in consequence of which the members of Congress who franks he had purchased waited on the Postmaster General, and at the instance of the Attorney General the Postmaster suppressed all further proceedings. The Sentinel thus concludes its notice of the affair:—"We forbear, at present, the publication of the names of all parties to this transaction, in the hope that this announcement will deter them and others from prostituting to private use a privilege intended only for public purposes; but we intend in future to make public all such and similar transactions, without respect to family, tit or tribe."

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