HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, June 14, 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.

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,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE 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.
Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria.
B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.
SIMEON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.
DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
SAMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

Medical Students.

Medical Students or 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 his office.

☞ Read New Advertisements in to-day's paper.

☞ We have received five sheets of Specimen Type from Mr. Geo. Bruce, 13 Chambers-st., New-York. They are well executed.

☞ We have received a handsome Specimen sheet from L. Johnston & Co., No. 6 Sansom-st., Phila. Brass rules, braces, labor-saving rules, &c., &c.

☞ Mr. Samuel Hoover, the Lightning-rod-man is in town. Any person desiring Safety from lightning should give him a call, as he is in possession of the most approved scientific Lightning rods that has been discovered.

☞ In Newark, Ohio, a tavern-keeper was bound over in $300 to answer at the Probate Court, on the complaint of a wife; for selling liquor to her husband.—This is the first case under the new law.

☞ We are in the monthly receipt of the "Jubilee," published by an Association of the "Daughters and Sons of Toil." Published at the corner of Church Alley and Second street, Phila., at one dollar per annum in advance.

☞ On Friday, the 2nd inst., a fire occured in Hollidaysburg, destroying several dwellings and stables, six horses, several carriages and stages; together with the contents thereof.—Supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Military Election.

The official returns of the military election, held on Monday of last week, for the election of Brigade officers, has resulted as follows:—
Brigadier General,—ROBERT C.McGILL.
Brigade Inspector,—RALPH CROTSLEY.
Lieut. Colonel,—CHARLES W. DIVEN.
Major,—GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.—The June number of this valuable periodical is on our table full of interesting matter for the Farmer, Mechanic, and the man of Science. It is a work which should be in every family. Send a letter, post-paid, containing one dollar, to Alfred E. Beach, No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York, and he will immediately send it to you.

☞ Kennedy's Bank Note Review for the month of June arrived nearly a week ago, with its list of latest counterfeits, &c., a fac simile of a dangerous $10 bill on the State Bank of Indiana. Each monthly number, we find, contains a Fac Simile of some dangerous counterfeit. It is a work, which we find is deservedly coming into general use. Published by Kennedy & Bro., No. 83 Third-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ A Catholic Council in Cuba, at which the Bishops of Havana, Porto Rico, and St. Jago de Cuba were present, was held recently by direction of the Captain General, and decided that hereafter marriage between whites and blacks shall be deemed legal, both ecclesiastically and civilly. A decree has also been issued by the Captain General, establishihg schools for the instruction of the "white apprentices," introduced into the island within a year or two past, meaning, we suppose, the Coolies from Asia.

Election in Washington.

An exciting election came off in Washington City on Monday of last week. Mr. Maury, the present Mayor, was elected by over 800 majority last year, and a popular officer; was renominated as the Democratic candidate. The "Know Nothings" united on John T. Towers. The election was warmly contested, and party lines were entirely lost sight of—Whigs voting for Maury, and Democrats for Towers. The result is the election of Towers by 430 majority. The Whigs elected nearly all the members of the City Councels. The election of Towers was celebrated by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires &c.

☞ A correspondent of the Washington Reporter suggests the name of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, as the next Whig candidate for President.

☞ The Cholera has appeared in Toledo.

Election in Philadelphia.

The electeon which took place in Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week was one of the greatest chastisements which ever befel the democracic party in the in the City of Philadelphia. It was a perfect annihilation of Locofocoism and its foreign allies. All party lines were swept away before the torrent of outgushing American patriotism. At every point its adversaries have been discomfitted—not merely beaten, but most ignominiously routed! Ward after ward, which for years past have been in abject and slavish subservience to the vital spirit of party, have rolled in tremendous majorities for the popular Amerian creed.

We are aware that a number of citizens who have heretofore supported the Locofoco ticket, voted against it at this time, and the circumstance proves that adherence to political organization, though enforced by the most rigorous discipline, is not potent enough to overcome popular virtue. In this respect, the result of the election teaches a valuable lesson to all politicians, which they will do well to ponder and improve.

Robert Conrad, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of about 8000! and the rest of the Whig and American ticket, including Solicitor, Controller, Commissioner. and Councils, have majorities, some of which approach 12000!! A most signal and righteous verdict against the Nebraska bill. It indicates, in a marked and unmistakable manner, the sentiment of that community respecting the course of the Federal Government in relation to the Nebraska bill.

The issue was distinctly and generally made at the polls in every ward and precinct, and the voice of the majority iy now uttered in accents of indignant denunciation against the Administration and its adherents. The sentence of the people has gone forth from the sacred spot where the national liberties had their birth, and and its reverberating echoes will be herd and felt in every section of the Republic.

Philadelphia has spoken in tones of thunder, her rebuke of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the act which has severed one of the consecrated bonds which binds the federation of the States, and we doubt not it will impart hope and joy to the true friends of the Union, wherever they may be.

☞ We are glad to notice that a few Democratic papers in Pennsylvania have the manliness to denounce the Nebraska iniquity.—Among these are the Bradford *Reporter*, in Wilmot's District; the Susquehanna *Democrat*, the organ of Mr. Chace, Speaker of the last House; the Berks county *Press*, Montgomery *Ledger*, and Westchester *Republican*. The Montgomery *Ledger* in noticing the statement of the Washington *Union* that fidelity to the Nebraska bill will hereafter be essential to Democratic orthodoxy, replies:

"If no votes are desired other than such as endorse the Nebraska fraud, it will be left in a glorious minority in Pennsylvania. Just bear that in mind, and be careful how you apply the lash."

The Berks County *Press* is equally emphatic in its denunciation of the bill. The *Press* is one of the recognized organs in "Old Mother Berks," and in noticing the passage of the bill, says:

"Thus, by Legislative legerdemain, and a violation of the resolutions contained in the Democratic platform, which declared the Compromise of 1850, a full and final settlement of the Slave question, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise effected. *Such an unholy consummation as this act*, on the part of the majority in Congress, to destroy the most sacred compact existing between the States adopted for the common preservation in 1820, *is a deed of blackening infamy, threatening the very existence of our free institutions, and which will yet be rebuked by the sovreign people.*"

A Chance for Speculators.

The annexed card we find in the advertising columns of the York *Republican*. The editor of the Republican says "the lady is all that she represents herself to be. She is a prize worth the asking for, and whichever of our gay young men shall be fortunate enough to get her hand will never have cause to regret it. There is no joke whatever in this. It will be as well, however, to state that she wants a "nice young man and no *humbug*."

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY, eighteen years of age, generally considered by her friends to be of prepossessing appearance, of affable and pleasant manners, and of good family, takes this method of seeking for one whom she will promise to "love, honor and obey," at the marriage altar. She only wishes for one of a congenial disposition, a gentleman between the ages of 22 and 30, of respectable parentage, and with a business sufficient to justify him in taking the responsibilities of married life upon his shoulders. He must be passably good looking.—The advertiser is reserved, diffident, and unacquainted with the false ways of society, associating with few (or none) of the opposite sex, but having youth, health, a fair share of this worlds goods, and a cheerful disposition, she wishes a companion to enjoy life with her.—Letters addressed to "IMOGENE," York, Pa., (post paid.) will receive prompt attention.
York, May 31, 1854.

☞ The School Directors of Allegheny county, have elected James M. Prayor, County Superintendent and fixed the salary at $1000 per annum.

John L. Gow, Esq., has been elected to the same office in Washington county, and the salary is $1000.

James P. Wickersham, has been elected Superintendent of Common Schools for the county of Lancaster, at a salary of $1500 per year.

As far as heard from, the following is a list ot those elected, with the salary fixed by the Directors:

Hon. Jacob Kirk, York,	$500
W. Armstrong, Erie,	600
J. S. Barr, Huntingdon,	300
Samuel D. Ingram, Harrisburg,	1,000
Joseph Fell, Doylestown,	1,000
Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh, Norristown,	600
J. W. Barrett, Williamsport,	500
Valentine Hilburn, Easton,	625
David Shelly, Carlisle,	500
Rabert A. Futhy, West Chester,	1,000
Hugh A. Caldwell, Hollidaysburg,	400
Robert C. Ross, Lewistown,	500
——Crewson, Pottsville,	1,000

NOT TO BE BOUGHT.—The Providedce *Tribune* says: "Shortly before the passage of the Nebraska bill through the Senate, President Pierce sought an interview witn Gov. Allen, of the United States Senate, and in the course of conversation, began to question him with a view of obtaining his support for that measure. "Sir," was Mr. Allen's characteristic retort, "I have no favors to ask for at your hands, and nothing to expect; and if you expect to buy me, you haven't money enough in Washington to do it!"

☞ A turtle, weighing 800 pounds, was lately captured off Hog Island, while sleeping on the surface of the water.

Douglas.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas has been spending some days in our town—perhaps is still here—where he has made one speech to Mr. John Cochrane in an apartment of his tavern, and another in the street to the Empire Club and such adjuncts as could be drummed up by an hour's industrious cannonading in the Park and drumming through Broadway. We wish more of our citizens could have been induced to guage the intellectual caliber of the "Little Giant" who has stirred up all this row about Nebraska. The first shock of amazement must have been severe, but the subsequent reflections would have been salutary. Do consider a few germs from his Tuesday evening speech:

"The simple principle involved in that [Nebraska] question was, that the people of the Territories of the United States shall be allowed to decide for themselves what kind of laws they would have. * * * * It is no excuse to say that the people, if left to themselves, will pass bad laws; if they do, the consequences of those bad laws must fall upon their own heads."

That is to say: if A is allowed to beat, sell or starve B—the consequences of such bad laws fall not on defenseless B who is beaten, sold and starved, but on powerful A who is enabled to do him the wrong—and so there is no danger that the wrong will not be speedily redressed!

"Now if the people of the Territories are capable of legislating upon every question involving the well-being of the white man, are they not also capable of legislating for the negro?—[Laughter, and cries of 'yes, yes.'] I do not think it requires any higher intellectual power to make laws for the negro than for the white man." [Great cheering.]

Isn't this something to be cheered over?—Just think of Bute or North getting up in the House of Lords of 1775 and saying, "My Lords, "if Parliament is capaple of legislatlng for En-"glishmen, I think it qualified to legislate for "Americans as well." How pot-bellied country squires would have chuckled over and cheered the suggestion! How Sam. Johnson's toryism would have spread itself! "Parliament "makes good enough laws for *us*—why not "good enough then, for Yankees?" "Why," "replies simple Dr. Franklin, because Parlia-"ment *represents* you, is responsible to you, and "does not represent, nor is it responsible to, "the Americans." What Republican can fail to see the distinction?—But Douglas gloats on his glimmer of an idea, and returns to it as something stunning. Let us follow him.

"The Abolitionists tell you that the proper way is to give the people of the Territories power to *make all the laws for the whites, but none for the blacks*. Now, I say that we should maintain and support our principles consistently, and that *what is good enough for whites is good enough for negroes*." [Cheers.]

The lying little villian knows this to be steeped in falsehood—knows that no Abolitionist ever proposed to deprive the People of legislative power over Blacks or Whites. What they *do* propose is, that the laws shall be just and equal to all men as men, and take no account of their color as a reason for inflicting degradation, injury and wrong upon any class or faction. It is he, Stephen A. Douglas, who is trying to fix matters so that what is good enough for a part shall *not* be legally accounted good enough for the residue—so that the power to make all laws shall be confined to men of one color, while those of another shall be abused and oppressed under those laws without redress.

— But we ought not to have wasted so many words on this miserable creature with his impudent, brazen sophistry. Rynders himself might have uttered as wicked but not so weak a rigmarole; and we are rather surprised that he did not, as if in Tammany, after getting a touch of its quality, order the Giant to shut up, and to proceed to make the speech of the evening himself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ On the 8th inst. the editor of the Philadelphia "News," received the following invitation—it refers to a *grave* subject, certainly, but as a faithful chronicler, he could do no less than state what was going on:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.—You are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the Democratic Party, which will take place on Sunday morning next, at 9 o'clock, from "Marble Hall," Chestnut street above Fourth. The procession will proceed to the "Kansas Nebraska Territory," and be under the direction of Stephen Arnold Douglas."

"P. S.—A subscription will be taken up to defray the expense of an iron railing, to fence in the said territory."

The same reason which induced us to decline the "Salt River" trip in 1852 will induce us to decline a participation in the proposed ceremonies. Meantime we hope the party engaged in it may fare better than did the squad that went on a similar errand on Wednesday last, of whom it is said were "beaten with sticks"

Since writing the above, a friend has called in to say that the *Democrats* will hold their election on Tuesday next; a large portion of them having forgotten to attend on Tuesday last. It has been deemed expedient by President Pierce, Judge Campbell and Mister Douglas to adopt this step—rather doubtful.

From the Daily News.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—The news from the good "City of the multiplication table," is as the noise of the rushing of many waters—perfectly astounding, and to *old Whigs*, who in years by gone, when the returns from Southwark were always made to supply all short-comings in Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, &c., labored and toiled, and dreamed not of seeing such a result, truly cheering. But it is not a *Whig* victory, though it is such a one as Whigs may well rejoice in. It is the triumph of principle, of conservatism, of Americanism, and a rebuke to the bad faith to which the Nebraska act owes its existence. It is the hand-writing on the wall, and let the conscience-stricken tremble at the doom that awaits them.

The Administration and the few friends it has are completely dumbfounded. The blow given them here, on Monday, was severely felt, but followed up, as it has been, by such a stunning one as Philadelphia has dealt them, no wonder they stagger under it, and look anxiously around to see if there are any more of the same kind to fall upon their devoted heads.

Upon the passage of the Nebraska measure, and for some time previous, while it was being so vigorously contested in the House, the countenances of people here, as a general thing, wore an aspect of gloom and despondency; but that has now cleared away, and given place to the smile of triumph, and of confidence in the future. Every one, save those connected with the Administration, seems to feel assured that "there is a good time coming."

Congress will resume business in earnest on Monday next.

There is little doubt but that commissioners will be sent to Spain, to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. The Black Warrior affair is already obsolete—no chance of provoking a war upon that. WAGSTAFF.

EFFIGIES IN WORCESTER, MASS.—Four effigies were discovered suspended upon the common, in Worcester, on the 4th inst. They were severally labelled, "Pontius Pilate Loring, the unjust judge:" "Ben. Hallett, the kidnapper;" Caleb Cushing, the bloodhound," and "Frank Pierce, Satan's journeyman." The *Spy* describes them thus:

"Mr. Cushing's eye appeared to be as badly damaged as was his leg in the ditch at Matamoras. The mask had fallen from Loring's face, and displayed him as the hollow hearted sycophant that he is *Forma Viris et prœterea nihil*," the form of a man, and nothing else.—Hallett's spectacles had dropped from his nose, but his countenance wore the usual fiendish expression which characterizes the man.—Frank Pierce appeared to have taken a drop too much, and we should judge thet the circumstances under which he then was, would compel him to forego his usual practice of attending church twice on a sabbath.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention.

This body met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, last. A resloution to accept the issue of a direct vote of the people in October, on the question of Prohibition, was adopted. The opinion prevailed in the Convention that on the abstract question there would be a large majority in its favor. It was determined not to nominate candidates for the Gubernatorial chair, but to publish the replies to the following queries which had been submitted to the candidates for the office:

1. Do you believe a law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical or artistical purposes, to be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people, provided a majority voted in favor of the law?

2. In the event of your election, should the Legislature enact such a law, will it receive your executive sanction?

The following are the replies which were received from Gov. Bigler and Judge Pollock:

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S LETTER.

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by the receipt of your communicatton of the 18th ult., propounding to me certain questions touching the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To your first inquiry I reply that the Supreme Court of the State have repeatedly held, and I can concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can excercise all law making power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this construction, I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, but in the use of that power, it must be obvious that a law might be passed, which, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of answering your question distinctly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in the inquiry, it must be very clear that a law, constitutional in itself, would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the people to decide by vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what that vote might be.

To your second inquiry, I answer, that I sincerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing, as I always have been, to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and, if possible, entirely remove the vice; but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law the details of which I have not seen. The terms of the constitution and oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He should be free to judge of the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law after having fully examined and considered its provisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient,
WM. BIGLER.

To Stephen Miller, Jas. Black, Jas. Piper, Jno. Jones, and Geo. W. Stanton, Esqrs., Com.

JUDGE POLLOCK'S LETTER.

MILTON, May 30th, 1854.

Gentlemen—Your communication in reference to a prohibitory law has been received, and in reply, I say that the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, similar in its essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest Courts of several of our sistes States, and the principle having been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first decision. These Courts having affirmed the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, and being of the highest authority, I believe, upon principle and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, woula not be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people.

Every measure of moral or political reform, sanctioned by the representatives of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, should receive my official sanction. The expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, through their representatives; and their will, constitutionally declared, should be respected by the Executive. If the people demand, and their representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power—a power purely conservative, and only to be excercised in cases clearly unconstitution al, or exhibiting indubitable evidence of hasty, injurious and imperfect legislation. Such being my views of official duty in the premises, should the legislature, the constitutional exponents of the popular will, enact such a law, it would, in the event of my election, receive the executive sanction.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. POLLOCK.

To Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman,
and others, Committee.

From the Sandwich Islands.

ANNEXATION OF THE ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.—In the proceedings of the Hawaiian Legislature, April 20, we find the subjoined in relation to annexation:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported upon the several petitions as follows;

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred several petitions from Hawaii, Nihau and Oahu, relative to the annexation of these Islands to the United States, beg leave to make the following report: That they have examined the above petitions, and find that the matters therein prayed for do not come within the scope of the duties of this House, as prescribed by the Constitution,—that it is a subject belonging exclusively to the treaty making power, the King and his Privy Council, and that this House can take no action in the premises until it is submitted to them by the King, should he deem such course wise and proper.

That we have the fullest confidence that His Majesty will take such action in the matter as he shall deem for the best interests of the nation, and this House will co-operate with His Majesty in any action he may take in the premises to the fullest extent of their power under the Constitution.

Your Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend that all petitions on the subject be referred to His Majesty the King, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

(Signed) *Rich. H. Bowlin,*
S. M. Kamakau,
S. Kipi,
D. K. Kaauwai,
W. E. Jil.

The Ministerial Reports presented at the beginning of the session of the Hawanan Legislature, occupy great space in the Polynesian, and are very interesting at this juncture, when the relations between the Islands and the United States are likely to become so intimate.

☞ A tyranical husband locked the door against his wife, who was out visiting a neighbor, and when she applied for admittance, he pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did not open the door. He had no idea that she would do so, and obstinately insisted that he did not know her, so she took a log, and plunged it into the well, and simultaneously with the splash it made she placed herself by the side of the door, and as soon as the husband darted out in his night clothes, she darted in, locked the door, and declared she did not know him. She froze him till he was penitent and then let him in.

FUSION.—The Free Soil State Convention of Indiana, lately met and adopted the following resolutions, among others:

Resolved, That we do not think it expedient at this time to nominate a Free Democratic ticket for State officers.

Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend the calling of a State Convention, to be held at such time and place hereafter as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of combining all the elements of opposition to said measure, [the Nebraska bill;] and we also respectfully recommend the calling of a Convention of all the opponents of said measure in the whole Union, in order to demonstrate to the slave power our determination no longer to be its white slaves.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Daniel Webster and El Dorado at New Orleans.

$3,000,000 on the way for N. York.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, June 5.

The steamships Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicaragua, and the El Dorado, from Aspinwall, have arrived at this port, bringing California dates to the 15th of May.

The passengers have arrived here in 19 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.

The steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New York on the 31st ult., with 250 passengers and nearly a million and a half in treasure.

The steamship George Law left Aspinwall on the 31st ult. for New York with the mails, passengers and nearly a million and a half in gold dust.

The revolution in Nicaragua is reported to have been successful.

Surrender of Walker's Fillibuster Party—Arrest of the French Consul—Destruction of the Steamship West Wind by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 6.

We are now in receipt of our California papers to to the 16th of May, brought here by the Daniel Webster and El Dorado.

The amount of treasure on board the George Law, en route for New York, is $1,140,000.—The Law was detained some time at Aspinwall, by the way-bills of the treasure failing to arrive with the treasure, and an express had to be sent to Panama for them.

Walker's fillibuster force had been disbanded, and the parties comprising it surrendered themselves prisoners, and had arrived at San Francisco in custody of the United States authorities. They were released on parole.

The mines were yielding abundantly.

The Legislature had adjourned *sine die.*

Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, was arrested on the morning of the sixth of May, charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Yerka on the 12th ult.

The screw-steamship West Wind had been destroyed by fire.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands and Oregon is quite unimportant.

The Eldorado reports that all was quiet at Acapulco when the mail steamer touched there.

The Daniel Webster reports that the Mayor of San Juan had announced his resignation, and the total dissolution of the City Government.

At the latest dates the revolutionists, under Munos and Castellon, were attacking Grenada, which has probably capitulated, and a new government been established.

Among the passengers arrived here from El Dorado, is Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated German traveller.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Aspects of War Unchanged.

Forts at Hongo Bombarded by Sir Charles Napier.

COTTON UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived in port about 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult.

A steamship from Sir Charles Napier's fleet brings the intelligence that Gustasvarnas was bombarded on the 22d without effect. Another attack was intended on the 29th.

The advanced works of Hongo, on the Baltic, have been bombarded and destroyed, and Sir Charles was about attacking the main fortifications.

The allied fleets were blockading Sebastopol.

The Turkish fleet had arrived off Varna on its way to the Circassian coast.

The telegraph from Belgrade announces that Silistria still held out against the attack of the Russian forces on the 26th ult.

The Russians had lost 1500 in the attack of the fortress Abdul Medjid.

The Greek insurrection appears to be less formidable.

It is reported that King Otho accepts the ultimatum.

Naples has declared its intention to maintain its neutrality.

The adhesion of the smaller German powers to the Austro-Prussian treaty has been secured.

Russia has certainly concluded a treaty with Khiva.

The Russians before Silistra have been driven back by the beseiged four times with loss.

Tunis is to furnish 10,000 men to the Porte.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that two frigates had cannonaded Wiltsland on the 19th, and that the next day they approached Ekenas, but were repulsed.

Two thousand Greek insurgents are posted near Denmarko, Epirus.

A French division had arrived at the Piræus.

The Russians are menacing Erzeroum, and have recently made a compulsory enrolment of 30,000 Armenians.

Russia.

Two Russian war vessels have been presented to the Greek government by Russia.

It is reported that a vast portion of the merchant quarter at Riga has been demolished by the military authorities in preparing for its defence.

A Russian steamship had sailed out of Sebastopol, notwithstanding the blockade, and captured an English merchantman in the Black Sea. Being discovered with her prize, she cut it adrift, and made her way back to Sebastopol in safety.

The Neva was free from ice May 2d, and had risen so high that an inundation was feared.

Fifteen stone bridges crossing the Neva were to be broken down, and the remainder to be mounted with heavy cannon.

Emperor Nicholas has been quite sick.

Sweden.

An allied force of 17,000 men, it is said, will be landed in Sweden, preparatory to that power declaring war against Russia.

Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople say that the Turkish corps at Kars almost entirely dispersed on the approach of the Russians, May 5th.

Sardina.

Letters from Turin state that a contingent force of 25,00 men had been demanded from Sardina, by France, for the purpose of the Eastern war.

China.

The Imperialists made an unsuccessful attemp to retake Shanghae. The insurgents were steadily marching towards Pekin.

Large Fire at Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG, June 7.

Last night, a fire occurred in Allegheny City, which destroyed eighteen houses; among others, John Steme's dry goods store, Morris & Patton's grocery store, McGrathy's clothing store, Magee's and Peter Metz's shoe stores, Klee & Kauffman's clothing store, Wm. Miller's saddlery store, Wilson & son's hat store, Smith's tin store, Ralston's grocery, Carson's tavern and Lighteap's tavern. The buildings were mostly situated on Federal street. The loss is estimated at $30,000, insured mostly in Pittsburg offices. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and a discharged convict from the penitentiary, named S. Riles, has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the act.—*Pittsburg American.*

HONDURAS.—The Governor of Honduras has issued a proclamation against the alleged designs of a company of adventurers from the United States, composed of English; Germans and Americans, who intend to plant an American colony upon part of the Mosquito territory, which they have seized under a pretence of a sale from the Mosquito King to John Sebastian Renswick, a merchant of London. Such an attempt, it is alleged, threatens the dignity and rights, as well as the interests, of Honduras, and the Governor appeals to the sense of justice of the United States and all civilized nations against it.

From South America.

We have dates from Valparaiso to April 30th. The following items we take from the Valparaiso Echo:

PERU.—The yellow fever in Lima was reported as on the decline, and the statistics of the Cemeteries show a considerable falling off in the mortality.

The Southern Provinces had pronounced in favor of General Castilla. Generals Vivanco; San Roman, Colonel La Puerta, and other officials who had been recently banished, had returned to Arequipa, and from the deep-rooted hatred and ancient rivalries between these personages and General Castilla, it was feared that it might be attempted to get up a counter revolution. General Castilla was in Cuzco, employed in organizing forces; and some of his partisans were similarly engaged in the rest of the insurrectionary Provinces. All the judicial and civil authorities have been replaced by Castilla and his partizans.

In the North the President Echenique has raised a large army perfectly equipped and armed; but destitute of valor, activity, or hope of triumph. A new passport system has been established, and other measures taken as precautions against the propagandists of the South.

BOLIVIA.—The war with Peru has been concluded. The President Belzu is at peace; but has ordered some auxiliary forces to be sent to his friend General Castilla.

From Copiapo and Coquimbo we have nothing new. The mines continue very prosperous.

The French ship-of-war, L'Obligado arrived on the 1st of May, from Central America. The Russian frigate Aurora sailed on the 16th of April on a cruise.

The Lima Foreign News gives the following details of the melancholy loss of seven hundred and thirty-one Peruvian troops. The Peruvian transport Mercedes, bound from Casma to Callao, with about eight hundred troops on board, struck upon a rock near the mouth of Casma harbor, on the morning of the 1st May. The Mercedes was accompanied by the government steamer Rimac, the officers of which rendered every possible assistance, but without effect.—The Mercedes went down soon after she struck, carrying with her *seven hundred and thirty-one persons.*

A difficulty had taken place between the Peruvian government and the French Minister, owing to the murder of a man who had placed himself under French protection. On May 8th, the Minister lowered his flag and went on board the frigate La Forte. Private advices inform us that the matter is likely to be arranged.

The Lima News of May 11th says: "A government decree was lately passed, prohibiting foreigners from carrying arms into the interior. By the exertions of the American Minister, (Hon. J. Randolph Clay,) this decree has been modified, so far as regards citizens of the United States."

The same paper says: "We understand that the P. S. N. Co. are daily expecting the arrival of a fast sailing steamer to be placed in the above trade in conjunction with their fleet of steamers at present plying on this coast.

The Osprey, the name of the steamship intended for this trade, will leave Calloa for the Chinchas and Pisco on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 24th of each month—returning from Pisco and the Islands on the days following, thus affording to masters of vessels and others stationed at the islands, a cheap and speedy conveyance to and from Callao."

Why are so many Ships Lost?

During a period of eighteen months, ending in September, 1853, one hundred and three ships and barques, one hundred and forty-four brigs, and three hundred and twenty-seven schooners and sloops, were lost at sea; fifty vessels, which had previously sailed, were never afterwards heard from; eight hundred and thirty-eight put into port in distress, and one hundred and two wrecks were passed—making a total loss, for the period given, as calculated by a writer in the Boston Atlas, of one vessel lost every eleven hours; one stranded every forty-four hours; one abandoned every seventy-five hours, and one sailing and never afterwards heard from, every ten days. Such a statement as this should awaken earnest inquiry concerning the causes of these disasters The calculation is almost exclusively confined to American Shipping. Few can read it unmoved, and yet if the loss of life, as well as of property, had been included, and if the dreadful sufferings of the dead and the bereaved could be set forth, the horrors of the picture would be infinitely increased.—*N. Y. Times.*

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—We have received from San Francisco a number of the "Golden Hills News," printed entirely in Chinese, with a request, "please exchange." The contents, we have no doubt, are very interesting, but are a sealed book to us—for we have never drank at the fountains of Confucian literature, except the simple streams of Bohee and Hysen, and even these, to suit our taste, were much diluted. The "Golden Hills News," we presume, is a progressive, go-ahead paper, and represents Young Hyson. Its typography looks like flies' legs, butterflies' wings and spiders' claws, arranged for a country dance, the column rules are drawn across the sheet, and you must read it crab fashion backwards. We welcome this accession to the tediurnal press of America, and invite the curious to inspect our number at the Sun office.—*Phila. Sun.*

☞ On Monday of last week, as two brothers of the name of Stone were out hunting, on Broad mountain, Schuylkill county, they surprised a large bear. On coming within a short distance of the bear, the younger brother fired but missed him, when Bruin made a spring at him, and with one blow of his huge paw knocked him senseless to the earth, breaking several ribs. The elder brother then fired at the bear, and the shot taking effect in the heart; he dropped dead. He weighed 1068 pounds. Young Mr. Stone is in a fair way to recover.

Washington Affairs--Spanish Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Something definite and important with regard to our relations with Spain is anticipated to transpire within the coming week. For several days the State department and the Spanish legation have been discussing the question between the two countries, and it is certain that they are likely to be arranged in a manner most satisfactory to both.

The President intends to rusticate at Old Point Comfort during a part of the summer.—De Russy's cottage at that place is to be fitted up for his accommodation.

JAMES W. GRIMES, Whig candidate for Governor of Iowa, is on the stump. He spoke at Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., on the 28th ult. to as many as could crowd into the Court-house, while many went away unable to get in. He took decided ground against the Nebraska iniquity, and in favor of Liquor Prohibition.

☞ A man was fined five dollars on Saturday, for bringing into Rochester a load of calves, with the head of one of them hanging down by the wagon wheel. We commend this example to the authorties of other places, where market calves and sheep are habitually maltreated, with a cruelty which would be disgraceful to savages.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A woman, named Ray, who was walking on Boyd's Hill, in Pittsburg, on Thursday evening of last week, about nine o'clock, incautiously approached too near the edge of the precipice, and was precipitated into the quarry below, a distance of fifty feet. At the time of the fall she had a small child in her arms, but, strange to say, lit on her feet, without doing any material injury to either herself or child.—*Pittsburg American.*

☞ CHAPMAN'S *Chanticleer* says, that when Pierce subscribes his name to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, he signs his own death warrant, politically, and fixes stronger, if possible, the doom which inevitably awaits him, at the expiration of the present Presidential term.—Chapman ought to know, for he was one who aided in the election of Pierce.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Journal of 3d of May I notice a communication under the signature of D., with a view of giving publicity to the verdict of the second Inquest held on the body of James Stumbaugh. Such a course is not unprecedented, when a felon lying in fetters awaiting the just reward of his crimes, it is not unnatural for his friends to resort to any and every emergency to exculpate him from the charge against him; not only in our courts of justice, but also public opinion. Such is the intention in this case; that the person under arrest for the murder of Stumbaugh, will stand non-committed in the eye of the law, as well as public opinion. Much care has been taken to secure the *intelligence* and *regular* aid for a second jury, while the first was composed of as much intelligence—lacking the regulars; as the second, or any other *packed* for the purpose.—Our object is not to controvert the merits of the two juries or their awards, neither do we intend to notice the matter further, as the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (if I am right,) will determine from the evidence before it, but to guard public opinion from any false impressions that may be placed before it to mislead.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a custom for years past, for a set of rowdies to gather at what is called the "Big meetings" of the Dunkards, which are held at their church in Germany valley, near Shirleysburg. Those who go to church for the purpose of disturbing the congregation, had better, before they proceed in their nefarious course, give a lawyer five dollars for a 'bit' of advice, for fear they might be "put where the dogs won't bark at them." It is a very dangerous thing for any person to disturb a religious meeting, be that denomination what it may. This rowdyism has been borne with for a great many years, (for the reason that said society are opposed to lawing;) but such proceedings cannot be looked upon much longer with impunity.

A MEMBER.

Shirleysburg, June 14th.

Rail Road Hours.

Fast Line going	Eastward.	Westward.
Leaves Mt. Union,	4 33 A. M.	5 52 A. M.
Mill Creek,	4 19 "	6 06 "
Huntingdon,	4 09 "	6 20 "
Petersburg,	3 53 "	6 33 "
Spruce Creek.	3 41 "	6 47 "

Slow Line going	Eastward.	Westward.
Leaves Mt. Union,	3 30 P. M.	4 10 P. M.
Mill Creek,	3 13 "	4 26 "
Huntingdon,	3 01 "	4 40 "
Petersburg,	2 42 "	4 56 "
Spruce Creek,	2 27 "	5 11 "

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON.

June 13, 1854.

Flour per bbl.,	$9,00 a $9,50
Red Wheat, per bu.,	1,90
White Wheat, per bu.,	2,00
Rye, per bu	75
Corn, per bu	70
Oats, per bu	44
Hay, per ton	8 50
Butter, per lb.,	18
Lard, per lb.,	10
Eggs, per doz.,	10

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—The Flour market is dull and inactive, and there is little or no export demand—the sales have been confined to small lots for the supply of the retailers and bakers at $9,50a9,62½ for choice brands and extra.

Grain.—There is more Wheat offering, and the market is dull; 2000 bushels prime red sold at $2,05 per bu., and white is held at $2,18a2,20, but some sales have been effected at lower quotations. The market is bare of Rye, and it is wanted at $1,15a1,17. Corn held at 84 cents per bushel. Oats, 58 cents per bushel.

The most extraordinary discovery in the World is the Great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. FARRELL'S

CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT.

TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.

This truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, and snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. By its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of the limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a *specific;* and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, goitre or swelled neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois.

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some, that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments, and they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horse's, as well as human flesh, I ever knew.

Tremont, Tazewell co., Ill., March 16th '49.

PALSY OR PARALYSIS.

Thadeus Smith, of Mudd Creek, Tazewell county, Illinois, says; "I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other: it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus —H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by Thos. Read & Son, Huntingdon, R. E. Sellers & Fleming Brothers wholesale, Pittsburg, and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 7, 1854-4t.