



Wednesday Morning, May 2, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor. ASSOCIATE EDITOR, SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

The "JOURNAL" has 300 subscribers more, than any other paper in this county.

Agents for the Journal. The following persons 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.

- JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COEN, East Butte, GEORGE W. CORSELIUS, Cromwell township, HENRY HEDSON, Clay township, DAVID EATERS, Cromwell township, DR. J. P. ASHCAM, Penn township, J. WAREHAM MATTERS, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFERY, Jackson township, ROBERT M. BATES, Bates, Col. J. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., JAMES McDONALD, Brady township, GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, W. Bates, JOHN BALBACH, Waterstreet, Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township, SMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark, DAVID ARLANDT, Esq., Todd township, DR. J. ALFRED SHADE.

WANTED. A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

The House passed a resolution to adjourn sine die, on the 8th of May.

Mr. Hendricks, of the House, presented a bill to regulate the tolls on the Spruce Creek and Phillipsburg turnpike road company in Centre and Huntingdon counties.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line passed the House finally, on Friday evening, the 20th inst., by a vote of 79 to 15. The minimum price fixed is \$8,500,000. The bill is yet to be acted in the Senate.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO PHILADELPHIA.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, which passed as follows:—Yeas 48, nays 37.

Fire in the Mountains.

For some time past the woods on Tussey and the Allegheny Mountains have been on fire. The fire is said to be a very destructive one, and is still raging.

The U. S. Magazine.

The present number closes the first volume of this valuable work. This Magazine sustains a high reputation and is one of the best for the price that we are acquainted with. It is published at the low price of \$1.00 per annum, by J. M. Emerson & Co., Nos. 1, 3, 5 & 7, Spruce st., New York.

Busy Times.

Our farmers are busily engaged in plowing, &c.; we understand that the grain throughout the county looks remarkably promising, and indicates a heavy yield, should nothing occur to blight it. The news from all portions of the country is very favorable, and we expect a heavy crop. In some parts of our western and south-western country, the grain is said to be remarkably fine, and to be almost without a precedent.

Spain.

We are of opinion that before many months we will be engaged in a war with the above named country. We draw this conclusion from the fact that our President is endeavoring to create a disturbance, and in this he is seconded by his cabinet, and aided by his particular friends. We hope that we may be wrong, but indeed present appearances are strongly for war. When we think that Cuba is a morsel much desired by southern slaveholders, we cannot but see that the reason for the President's behaviour is owing to southern influence coupled with his desire for fame.

Venus.

Most of our readers, no doubt witnessed the beautiful astronomical phenomenon of Wednesday evening. We refer to the occultation of the planet Venus. The star and moon appeared early in the evening close together; their angular distance gradually diminished until about twenty five minutes before nine o'clock, when the two bodies apparently came in contact.

An occultation is possible, when the moon's course as seen from the earth's centre, carries her within a distance from the star equal to the sum of her augmented semi-diameter and horizontal parallax; and it will happen at any particular spot; and when her apparent path, as seen from that spot, carries her centre within a distance equal to the sum of her augmented semi-diameter and actual parallax.

To the Patrons of the Journal.

In presenting myself to the public in our present capacity, we have a word or two to say in relation to the course we shall pursue, and which shall hereafter, at least so long as we are editorially connected with the paper, characterize it. In so doing we shall be as brief as possible, as we intend making our readers our judges. Our endeavor shall be to make the Journal worthy the support of the good people of our county, by our devoted attention to the whole paper, and in a strict adherence to the principles which will promote their best interests. Politically the Journal shall continue to be, under our administration, as it always has been, the exponent and defender of Whig principles—the principles of Washington, Clay, Webster, and all the bright stars in the galaxy of our nation's history, which gave to us a name among nations and a standing among the great powers of the earth; we ask that by-gones may be by-gones, and that the future may not be presumed to be as the past. Whilst we pronounce ourselves thus in relation to the political faith which shall be held by us, and which we shall uphold through the columns of the Journal, we would, as a matter of course, wish to be considered as the antagonist of Locofocoism in its every form, and in whatever guise it may assume. In relation to the new faith of Americanism, which has recently made its appearance in almost all portions of our country, we can have no objection to urge against; so far as we are acquainted with the principles which form its foundation we see nothing to condemn but much to commend; we cannot pretend to denounce it under the flimsy pretext of unconstitutionality, for we believe it does not aim at anything which our constitution prohibits or forbids; although its doctrines may not be altogether what the Whig Party endorses, yet they are not repulsive.

In connecting ourselves with the Journal in an editorial capacity, we do not wish to espouse the quarrels and altercations which have been for some time going on; we wish to live on terms of friendly intercourse with all our brother editors, but for the private ear of those captious, ever-growing ones who only know vulgarity and unmanly language we have a word, and that is, in no case will we brook an insult or insinuation, let it come from whoever or whatever source it may. We do not love newspaper controversies, but should it become necessary we shall in no case flinch from what we may consider our duty. As regards the selections, &c., of the Journal, it shall be our special endeavor to make that department peculiarly interesting to the family circle, in doing which we shall not forget "the gay, the grave, the young or hoary head." We do not doubt but that we shall make the Journal a pleasant, profitable and desirable companion to every citizen of our county. In conclusion, we re-iterate what we said in the beginning that we shall devote our whole time and attention to making the Huntingdon Journal worthy the support of every Whig, of every American, in short, of every friend to the principles of truth and justice. We can assure all that the confidence they may see proper to repose in us shall not be misplaced. As an esteemed old friend has it, "try us, prove us." SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

The Kansas Humbug. If any of our good citizens are inflicted with the Kansas fever, we would most affectionately advise them to get cured by any means but that of going there. We have received the most reliable information from men of intelligence and probity concerning this country, and all agree in the main, that it is a barren, desolate and dreary place, and that the papers published in that territory, are the hirelings of the speculators who own the land, and thus no dependence should be placed in anything they say. In one instance we are informed that no rain had fallen for a term of nine months. The speculators are mostly the owners of the papers, and thus put just what they please into them, regardless of truth. The best advice we can give the citizens of Huntingdon County is to stick to her, and if they wish to emigrate go first and view the country, before determining.

Broad Top Railroad Iron.

A great amount of the iron for the laying of the track on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, has arrived at this place, by Pennsylvania Railroad. Teams are being now busily engaged in transporting it from this place along the line. It is expected that by the middle of summer the track will be laid, and by the latter part of summer the engines will be whizzing by us, bringing the products of the ancient mountain.

In view of the completion of this road, the contemplated building up of West Huntingdon, the stopping of the public improvements at our place, &c., we are led to believe that we will shortly take such a lead in the march of improvement and progress as shall distance all our competitors in the briefest space of time. So note it be.

At a public sale in Franklin county, on Friday, the 20th ult., Potatoes were sold at the rate of five dollars per bushel.

"How are the Mighty Fallen."

Never in the history of our nation have we witnessed or read of a more complete re-action of public opinion than has been shown by our countrymen in relation to the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair—Franklin Pierce. Nor need we be surprised that such should be the case when we consider what has been the unpopular if not unpatriotic complexion of his brief administration. We do not pretend to deny the fact that some of the President's public acts have been commendable, but the praise of them are due to the superior wisdom of the members of his cabinet, or some other interested ones.

Chosen by an overwhelming majority, to the high and responsible office he now occupies, and elected too over that hero, patriot and statesman Winfield Scott, it was confidently expected that he would make his administration worthy of the confidence, almost unbending, reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and further that he would use his every power for the promotion of the prosperity of that country, demanded by and due those citizens. But time has fully demonstrated the truth of the maxim that "power will turn weak men's heads." The great mistake made by Franklin Pierce is that he has overlooked the interests of his country to gratify his own selfish ones. He has forgotten the name of his country in his eager desire to make himself "a name among nations," but he forgot in that eager grasping after fame that humble, true patriotism will outlive infamy. The course pursued by President Pierce in relation to Cuba is but a verification of our assertion, for it proves conclusively that he would without the least hesitancy drag his country into a war merely for the purpose of gratifying his appetite for "fame." Well, we can assure the President that all the "fame" he will procure by his filibustering schemes in relation to Cuba, will be eternal infamy, and the almost universal denunciation of his countrymen.

We have no sympathy for Pierce in his present situation, for the reason that he has brought it all upon himself by his ingratitude and folly. We think it would have saved the reputation of the Locofoco party—if indeed it ever possessed any—to have left Pierce a hero, and never have elevated him to the Presidency; at least such is our humble opinion, and we give it for what it is worth.

The Allies and the War.

The Allies have evidently a strong desire to "treat." As yet, they have made little or no headway towards the capture of Sevastopol, and we are of the opinion that it will be many months ere that much to be desired object—the Allies—will be consummated. The Russians appear to be as determined and courageous as ever, and are manifestly of the determination to conquer or die. The Czar is slowly yet nevertheless surely drawing his forces into the Crimea, and we would not at all be surprised before another month rolls round to hear of the allies being in the same deplorable situation as was the fly in that deplorable-remembered song of "will you, will you, walk in Mr. Fly!" When the allies attempt to raise the siege they will find when too late, that they have had their wings bound by the Russian web, and all that will remain for them will be an unpleasant jaunt to Moscow, guarded by the wild Cossack. The late advices from the seat of war indicate no very flattering state of affairs in regard to the allies. The Russians are almost daily receiving additional forces, and the allies are compelled to stand by and without the means of offering any possible resistance see supplies and munitions daily going into Sevastopol. Even the present disastrous state of the allies cannot long continue. The diseases common to the region where the war is now being carried on is making sad inroads upon their ranks. Whatever they intend doing should be done quickly. Procrastination in the attack of Sevastopol will only render the allies weaker, whilst it will infinitely aid the Russians. The whole affair thus brings us to the query, what must be done? Either raise the siege or be surrounded. The pride of England most emphatically forbids the former, and yet we cannot see any other alternative.

On the whole, we do not believe that the Allies will venture to fly from the trap, into which they have been so adroitly decoyed by "Old Nick," without making a mighty effort to capture it. But they will shortly have to make the attempt to gain a bloody victory, or either surrender to the Russians, or depart from the Crimea in everlasting disgrace. We think that the allies have forgotten the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor," and unless they shortly quit dreaming and get to acting they will have more and harder work than they had at first bargained for.

Gov. Pollock has appointed Henry Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia, Leather Inspector for the term of three years—Mr. Davis has long been an active and untiring Whig.

WHAT IS A TON WEIGHT?—The Supreme Court of this State has heretofore decided that a ton weight of coal, &c., was 2000 lbs., but the U. S. District Court of Philadelphia, lately decided that 2240 lbs., constitute a ton of coal. If this position is seconded by the Supreme Court of the United States, coal dealers will have to go up in the figures.

Mad Dogs.

We understand from a friend that in the northern part of our county mad dogs are making sad havoc among the cattle. He informed us that in one neighborhood upwards of twenty head had died from the effects of the bite of these nuisances. In various other districts we have information that this plague is making its appearance.

In view of all this would it not be sensible on the part of our "town daddies" to adopt some measure for the depopulation of our canine race. The number of dogs in our borough is frightfully large and should this malady break out here we may expect very alarming consequences.

A New Mill.

We understand that our townsmen Messrs. Fisher & McMurtree, have purchased the Huntingdon Mill for the sum of \$14,500. It is the intention of these gentlemen to erect a new mill, not however on the old site, but above it. The old mill is to remain as a plaster mill.

This is an improvement much needed here, and we know of nothing that will pay better than a good mill at this point. We did not ascertain when these gentlemen intend building, but we presume during the coming summer.

General News.

Johnston and Darsie.

The Chambersburg Whig states as a fact that Gov. Johnston has signified his willingness to accept the Know Nothing nomination for State Senator in Allegheny county, at the next fall election. It is to be noted that the nomination will be contested by him; and, also, that it is generally understood that there will be a fusion of the old line Whigs and Democrats in opposition to him, and that they will unite in supporting George Darsie as their candidate.

We know not what truth there may be in this statement, but should it turn out to be correct, and these two distinguished gentlemen be pitted against each in the manner indicated, we venture to say it will prove one of the most exciting campaigns that has ever taken place in that county.

England's Humiliation.

No disaster that England's arms could sustain in the war against Russia would be half so great a humiliation as the visit of Lord Napoleon to Windsor Castle by invitation of England's Queen and Ministry. It is not the *parvenu* character of the Emperor of the French that makes the event so humiliating, but the baseness of his personal character, trumpeted most loudly throughout the kingdom by the British press within the past three years. If England does not feel shame on the occasion of this visit, it will be because the pride and manhood which were once their boast have ceased to be national characteristics.—Haughty Albion would not recognize the Imperial title of the Great Napoleon, and her ministers and officers insulted him in his captivity by the mode in which they addressed him. Now, to bow before the forehead of an adventurer and destroyer of French liberty, whose throne rests upon the single merit that he is the "nephew of his uncle."

A Speck of War.

Yesterday, Secretary Marcy sent a telegraphic dispatch from Washington to this city, making inquiries as to whether Estrompou, who was recently garroted at Havana, was really a citizen of the United States or not. A search of the records of the 4th District Court shows that Francois (Francisco) Estrompou, a native of Cuba, arrived in New Orleans in 1844. He was then a minor, and under the age of 18 years, and the paper steps being taken, he acquired the rights of citizenship, and became a citizen. These facts were immediately transmitted to Washington by telegraph, and a certified copy from the minutes of the Court, with the names of the witnesses, &c., was at once prepared and sent on to the Secretary of State by mail.

The cause for these proceedings was a good deal speculated upon, as those who happened to get an inkling of the facts, and the knowing ones seemed to discern "a speck of war" in the dim distance. At any rate "we shall see what we shall see," for something is evidently in the wind.

A letter, dated Havana, April 8th, says: "I am advised, upon authority that I esteem good, that General Concha has prepared testimony to show conclusively that Francisco Estrompou, who was executed under sentence of the court martial, was not a citizen of the United States, and that his papers, so representing, were forged or procured by fraudulent representation," &c.

It will therefore be perceived that the Captain General is already preparing himself with getting testimony.—New Orleans True Delta.

The Horrors of War.

The London Times lays before its readers the particulars of a horrible affair which recently occurred near the Dutch settlement of Transvaal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and which is only paralleled in atrocity among the achievements of modern times by the exploit of Marshal St. Arnaud in Algiers, when he smoked and burned to death thousands of his barbarian opponents who had sought refuge in a deep and spacious cave.

In the case at the Cape of Good Hope, the Caffres Indians had murdered, in October last, under circumstances of great barbarity, ten or twelve men and women of the Dutch settlement. Immediately General Pretorius raised an army of five hundred men, and accompanied by Commander General Potgieter, proceeded on an expedition to revenge the blood of the victims. After an absence of several weeks, they reached some remarkable subterranean caverns, half a mile in length, and from three to five hundred feet in width, where the Caffres had entrenched themselves. Upon his arrival at this spot, General Pretorius attempted to blast the rocks above the caverns, and thus crush the savages beneath the ruins.—The peculiar character of the stone, however, rendered this scheme impracticable, and he then stationed his men around the mouths of the caves and built up walls in front of them. After a few days, many of the women and children were driven by hunger and thirst from their hiding places, and were allowed to escape; but every man who came forth was shot dead by their rifles. On the 17th of November, the Caffres, suffering from the horrors of starvation in the gloomy recesses within.

Last Thursday was the day appointed by the Millerites for the final destruction of the world, but it was again postponed.

Sell the Public Works.

The annexed extract from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger, presents another argument for the sale of all the Public Works belonging to the Commonwealth. And if not sold, the argument is equally strong for the abolition of the Canal Board. Why does not Senator Brown, who has devoted so much time and attention to the stopping of leaks in the State Treasury, that never existed, assail with equal energy those breaches through which thousands of the people's money annually escape into the pockets of political favorites and arrant swindlers? We hope that it is not because we are about to have an American Treasurer, and a Loco-foco canal board. It is objected that the price fixed for the Main Line is too low. If so, bidders will compete for it, and something approximating its value will be procured. The Union, good Democratic authority, knows of at least one company already, which proposes to give three fourths of a million above the price fixed by the Legislature, and when the time arrives, the advance may reach several millions of dollars. We earnestly desire the sale of every inch of Public Improvements belonging to the State; because we believe that every dollar made upon them is and will continue to be stolen, and in order to secure the object, we think it policy to fix the price so low as to warrant a disposition of them; bidders will see to it, that they are not sacrificed. If the Legislature find it too late to pass bills for the disposal of all these works, then, we aspect, sell what you can—turn out the Canal Commissioners; and let us have a responsible Superintendent. If this oft-repeated advice be neglected, we speak what we know when we say, that many of our Representatives will not visit Harrisburg next winter, unless it be to occupy the seats of the Lobby-men.

"The usual interruptions chargeable to the bad condition of the Canal, have already begun on the Delaware Division. On the 13th inst., a leak occurred about 12 miles below Easton, which it was then said would be repaired, and boats allowed to pass in the course of two or three days. But it is not stated that the slope wall, below Uler's lock, has given way and will require several days for its repair. The Canal will not probably be navigable before the latter end of the present week. In the mean time the business of the entire Lehigh region is brought to a stand still. How long will the State persist in her present policy, of neither herself improving and strengthening the public works, nor of allowing them to pass into the hands of those who lose no time in putting them in a condition in some degree commensurate with the requirements of the public, and the reasonable expectations of the public."

Miss Nightingale.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of some of the doings of this philanthropic and truly noble woman. The correspondent says:—

"Miss Nightingale is the real hero of the present war. Lately a transport of sick arrived at Scutaria. In the hospital, where no bedding was provided for them, there were laid on the wooden floor of the corridor. Miss Nightingale immediately sent to the purveyor for beds and mattresses, but got the answer that no stores could be delivered by him unless he got a regular order on footscap, signed by two respective officers and physicians of the hospital. Miss Nightingale sent him word that she would provide the bedding immediately, but promised that the necessary formalities should be complied with as soon as the officers and physicians should return and find time for writing. Meeting with a second refusal, she ordered some twenty convalescents to follow her west straight to the storeroom, and had its doors forced open, and carried away the necessary articles. The storekeeper stood agast at such uncerimonious infringement of his authority and of all official routine, but the lady coolly said: "Report to headquarters that Miss Nightingale has forced open the door and carried away what was wanted for the protection of the life of her Majesty's sick soldiers, on her own responsibility." England is, of course delighted at such independence and manly conduct, though the Ministry cannot openly encourage such acts of insubordination; still Lord Raglan had better learn something from Miss Nightingale, or else the second campaign will be as barren and disastrous as the first has been, when forty thousand soldiers were sacrificed to the Moloch of routine and red tape."

The Governor of Kansas.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas seems to have become exceedingly unpopular with the pro-slavery party of Kansas, one of the organs of which strongly hints at an assassination and revolution. The paper referred to—the Squatter—says:—

"If the feeling against the Governor is not soon lulled, the storm will raise to such a pitch that a vacancy in the gubernatorial chair of Kansas will be the result."

This, it is presumed, is a hint that the Governor is in danger of being assassinated. In another article it says:—

"There is a feeling raising in the Territory against the Governor that only his absence will prevent a general outbreak. Revolution is in every mouth and if the President still persists in forcing Reeder upon us, God only knows what the consequences will be. We hope, we pray that we will be spared the necessity of such desperate measures but if we are left the alternative of living under a despotic government, or of choosing a more honorable mode of freeing ourselves, we are plain to admit that we shall choose the latter course. In the language of Patrick Henry—"Give us liberty, or give us death."

If somebody could instill into the writer of the above a little more moderation, and teach him to appeal to legal means for a redress of his supposed grievances, rather than to excite mob, it would not only benefit him, but advance the cause which he pretends to advocate.

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—The New York Courier shows what financial resources Russia has to meet the necessary outlays for the support of the army and navy, and the other wants of the State. The revenue from duties, stamps, licences, &c., is estimated at about two hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Besides this a large sum is realized from the mines, probably seventy millions more. In 1852 there was a revenue fund of 800,000 in silver rubles. In case of need the churches and convents can furnish 800,000 more; the convent of Alexander Nevski alone can, at any amount, produce 100,000,000. If nothing but money be required to carry on the war, is Russia yet in a condition to sue for peace, or is she rescued to the necessity of dismantling her fortresses or reducing her navy?"

TOOK HER WITH HER.—It will be remembered that last fall the editor of the Green Bay Advocate, Wisconsin, during his absence left his wife to edit the paper, and that she being a Whig, took the Democratic ticket down in his columns and wrote some energetic Whig editorials. The editor, it seems, has been again called to the capital, and through his substitute announces as follows, on March 22:—"Our editor has gone to Madison, and in order to make a sure thing of it, and prevent the appearance of any more Whig editorials, has taken his wife with him."

The U. S. Exploring Expedition to the North Pacific.

We learn through private sources that at the last accounts the U. S. ship Vincennes was at Hong Kong, preparing for the exploration of Blearing's Straits and the north-west American coast. Several of the officers attached to this expedition have died during the winter, to diseases contracted during the long stay of the vessel at Hong Kong last summer. Captain Davis, formerly of the Porpoise Lieutenant Hunter, of the Hancock, and Dr. Hamilton, of the Kenedy have all died the past winter. Another letter, under date of February last, refers to "terrible suspicion which has long been held by all, and now amounts almost to certainty," that the Porpoise has been totally lost at sea, with all on board. She has not been seen or heard of by any vessel since she parted from the Vincennes, in the fall of 1841, and is remembered, was very severe in the China Sea, in which nearly a hundred small craft were lost, even in the sheltered harbor of Hong Kong.

The other two vessels belonging to the expedition, the Hancock and Kenedy, have been heard from, and are known to be safe. That nothing has been heard of the Porpoise for eighteen weeks since the date referred to, justifies the gravest apprehensions as to her fate. The North Pacific expedition has been compelled by unusual circumstances to continue its investigations during the most unfavorable season of the year. Its present commander, in striking contrast to his predecessor, allows no dangers or difficulties to deter him, but pursues the labors and duties of the mission upon which he has been detailed, in spite of all obstacles.—Boston Atlas.

A GEORGIA MOB.—A young man from Massachusetts went to Gainsborough, Georgia, and being asked if he was an abolitionist, answered that he was. He was advised to leave the town, and he started for the railroad depot in order to do so, but a mob, headed the sheriff of the place, pursued and caught him, rode him on a rail carried by niggers, blackened his face, and sold him at an auction for a nigger, and then took him to a drinking house and made the niggers hug and kiss him. They warned him that they would kill him if he lifted a finger to resist, and the sheriff thought the victim did not resist, aimed a pistol at him, and would have shot him but for the interference of bystanders from another State.

No act whatever was alleged against the young man, and when his baggage was searched a single abolition document was discovered except a single number of the New York Tribune, a paper which is extensively taken in the Southern State in the Union. Under such circumstances, the acts of the mob were outrageous and infamous. If every Northern man, who dares to say in the South that he is a Freesoiler, is to be mobbed and sold at auction, how shall he dare in reply to a question to avow himself in the North a pro-slavery man? Probably he will be subjected to similar treatment. The surest cases are not those in which the mob but when a doused spirit of retaliation ever stop to run nice parallels.—Louisville Journal.

KENTUCKY.—The Covington Journal develops some amusing and interesting facts concerning the Democratic Convention held in that city a few days since to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. The ballot for the different nominees were not counted out. The Secretary, after counting a part, was interrupted by a motion to declare Gen. Butler the nominee by acclamation, which was adopted. A delegate, not posted, wanted the counting to proceed, in order that he might know how the vote stood, but he was overruled. After Gen. Butler was put in nomination an ardent delegate, raising to his feet, declared that "Gen. Butler was second only to General Jackson, who was second only to Jesus Christ." The gentleman having exhausted himself as well as the subject by this tremendous effort, dropped back into his seat. At last accounts, he was thought to be in a fair way to get up again.

USELESS CROAKING.—The Buffalo Republic rebukes the croaking about the scarcity of flour at present in this country, and states that it is in excess of the expectation that fully warrants the expectation that the following quantities will arrive at that port this season: From Lake Michigan 650,000 barrels; from Detroit 124,000 barrels; from Toledo 100,000 barrels; from Cleveland 50,000 barrels—making a total of 925,000 barrels of flour to come forward before harvest, "exclusive of Canada." The Republic adds that it has no means of estimating the amount that will be received from Canada, but learns from gentlemen whose means of information are extensive, that it will not be less than a quarter of a million of barrels, and may be four times that amount. Large quantities of produce and lumber from Canada are constantly arriving at Buffalo, under the Reciprocity Treaty. There has already arrived, since the opening of navigation, 50,000 bushels of flour, 110,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly 600,000 feet of lumber—all of which immense freight trains are conveying forward as fast as possible.

The Wheat Crop.

The prospects of the growing wheat crops are said to be excellent throughout the country. The Green Bay Telegraph, well informed upon such matters, says that though a month ago they were quite unpromising in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the favorable weather since has effected a most gratifying change for the better. The Editor adds:—

"A Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, and Bucks, the crops really look well, and promise well. Farming operations, too, are generally prosecuted with unusual energy, and much has thus far been accomplished, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season. The ground also, is better cultivated than formerly—more heavily manured, and will be more carefully sown and planted. We have no fears of a severely—and some sensation people say, of a famine. It is a mere trick to keep up present prices."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OF CERRO GORDO.

The Scott Legion of Philadelphia celebrated the anniversary of the victory of Cerro Gordo, on Wednesday last, by the dedication of the Monument of the Legion, in Glenwood Cemetery. The Military company of the city joined in the celebration. A part of the Legion appeared in Uniform similar to that worn by them in Mexico. The Military parade consisted of one company of cavalry, ten of infantry, two of artillery, and four of riflemen, marching to the Cemetery, an oration was delivered by Joel B. Sutherland.

THE PROSPECTS.—The Farmers in the State of New Jersey, generally say, within the last few days of fine weather, that they never knew grain to look better than at present, and that the prospect of an abundant yield was never more encouraging. It is to be hoped that these expectations may be realized, not only here, but all throughout the entire country, and that the scarcity of last year's crop may be succeeded by a large and early one this year. The grass is also growing finely, and we may soon hope for a fall in the price of butter.—Newark Advertiser.

REWARD REWARDED.

A little drummer-boy in the British army, who was in the thickest of the fight of Inkerman, combating the foe, and, as a relaxation, carrying water to the wounded, has been presented by Prince Albert with £5. Napoleon would have taken such a lad and cultivated his soldier-like qualities, till he made a Marshal of him. France has skillful and daring Generals. England has only brave soldiers.

No later European news since our last issue.

Pen and Scissors.

Slrig mere eci. Coming—Summer. On a bust—the huds. Ditto—the toppers on last Monday. The ugliest chicken may pick up the largest grains. Another paper is soon to appear in our town. Who says we aren't improving. Tomatoes and sweet potatoes are being served to the citizens of Petersburg, Va. Allegheny county Court of Common Pleas has determined to grant no more licenses for the sale of liquors. The winter is past; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.

"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young French nobleman. "Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

Agent Africa's ice cream has got the flavor of the claret of Turkey, cooled with the snow of Siberia. Long may it waver.

There is a family in Ohio so lazy that it takes two of them to sneeze—one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

New Bridge.—The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company are about erecting a new bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg.

A man from New York went to Fairhaven, Conn., last week, bought a sheep for \$20,000, and paid for her with two worthless \$10,000 drafts.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal says the growing wheat in that county is much improved, the sowing of oats completed and plenty of corn commenced.

A Yankee editor out West says—"Like the march of civilization is onward—onward—the slow but intrepid steps of a jackass to a peck of oats!"

A wag seeing a lady at a party with an extra low necked dress and bare arms; expressed his admiration by saying that she out striped the whole party.

The late Rev. Sidney Smith observed that a railway whistle seemed to him to be something like the scream an attorney would give when first the devil caught hold of him.

A certain poor dyspeptic, whose physical inability to work was attributed to indolence was advised by a medical friend that the only way he could ever convince people he was sick was to die.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The Postmaster of this city, Mr. Kendall, has been arrested on the charge of purloining letters containing money to the amount of \$600.

The young lady who walked all over the city in the vain pursuit of the pint of the milk of human kindness, has been more successful in getting a little jam out of the jar of a door. She got the jam on her fingers.

If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls. Let young men think of this.

A lady brought a seal. A poultry, hand-some gentleman winked one and sealed the lady. "O, you're a jewel," said she. "O, no," replied he, "I am a jeweller; I have just set the jewel!"

The bill for the sale of the Pennsylvania Main Line of Works went through the House on Friday, and now goes to the Governor. The bill fixes \$8,500,000 as the minimum price. It passed the House—72 to 15.

"You say, Mr. Jay, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes sir." "Do you know what caused that haste?" "I'm not quite certain, but I think it was Mr. Stubbs's boots, the gentleman he boards with."

A bill is before the Legislature of Maine, to give "the bodies of papers who have no friends" to the surgeons for dissection. The poor of Maine must hereafter make it an object to get friends before they die—otherwise, "the thought of something after death may assume a very unpleasant shape."

A Dovetailing Machine has been invented and is in use in Boston, which, it is said, enables a single workman to dovetail with ease from eight hundred to one thousand hewn drawers a day.

A colonel in Brooklyn, who was remarkable for being lean as Don Quixote, the other day challenged a Mr. Schoonmayer; the latter declined, "unless the Colonel would fit himself sufficiently to be a mark to shoot at."