

Huntingdon Journal.



Wm. Brewster, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, January 27 1858.

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon Journal for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber, to be paid in advance as follows:

- The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50
The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75
The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50

It will be observed by a notice in another part of our paper, that the Huntingdon county Teachers' Institute will meet in this place on the 22d of February. We have not seen a programme of the business to be transacted; but we understand that one object of the meeting is to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the fifth anniversary of the Institute. A more appropriate time could not have been selected for such a purpose; and we feel assured the occasion will be one of unusual interest to the friends of education generally, and to all who may find it convenient to attend.

Prof. M. McN. Walsh, the new Principal of the Cassville Seminary, has accepted an invitation to address the Educational Mass Meeting to be held at Spruce Creek on Friday and Saturday next (January 29 and 30th.)

We would particularly direct your attention to the advertisement of a tract of land situated about a mile below Mt. Union, to be sold on Thursday the 18th day of February, by John Anderson.

A short time ago we published a notice in the Journal stating that Wm. Lewis, Ex-Postmaster and publisher of the Huntingdon Globe, had been laboring under a desecrate spell of the disease, called in common parlance, 'the man with the poker.'

But since Billy has recovered to almost reasonable rationality, and finds the public are chucking over his course he has taken he seeks out his vengeance upon us as a falsifier &c.

Why Billy, it really would appear that you have not recovered sufficiently yet, for you published in the Globe a few days before the 'spell' came on you, that a particular friend gave you a bottle of liquor, and perhaps getting it for nothing induced you to indulge more freely than if you had to pay for it; hence the consequence.

But we have only to say to those who disbelieve the report, to look at the man, and keep an eye single to the grog-shops, and they will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

Kennedy's Bank Note Review for the month of January has at this late date. It looks as if some person had taken the benefit out of it before we received it.

Kennedy's Detector is one of the best published, and is always a welcome visitor.

The February number of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, published by Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is before us. It is perfectly reliable, and will prove invaluable to business men, and all who require to be posted up on the currency. Price \$1.

The Executive Mansion.

Pennsylvania has at last agreed to provide a house for Chief Magistrate to reside in. Gov. POLLOCK immediately signed the bill providing for the purchase, thus gracefully making one of his last official acts a provision for the comfort of his successors in office. Gov. PACKER enters upon office with a salary of \$4,000 per annum—five hundred more than Gov. POLLOCK received, and a handsome house provided for him by the State. He will thus be enabled to keep up a little more state, and practice a little more hospitality than his predecessors have been able to afford.

The Joint Committee of both Houses, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer and Auditor General have made an agreement with Mr. Worrell for the purchase of the 'Griffith property' on the river bank as a residence for the Governor; the price to be paid is ten thousand dollars for the property, and one hundred for the gas fixtures.

The agreement has to be ratified by both Houses before it can be made binding; but there is no doubt of its satisfaction, and Governor PACKER will reside in that locality.

Attention is directed to the new ad.vertisements in to day's paper.

Kansas Elections.

The results of the recent elections in Kansas, according to the latest and corrected Telegraphic reports, are as follows:

At the former of these elections, held under the auspices of John Calhoun and the bogus Leocompton Convention, the total vote stood: For the Leocompton Constitution with Slavery, 6,143

For the same without Slavery, 569

As the Free-State men had no voice in forming this Constitution, as they regarded the body which called it as a band of usurpers and oppressors, and as no one was allowed to vote against this Constitution, the Free-State men very properly refused to vote at all, and only went near the polls to see how many non-residents or minors were allowed to vote, and how many voted several times; but even this slight attention was paid but in a few instances. Most of these 6,712 votes were returned from half a dozen points along the Missouri border where it was not possible that Two Thousand votes should have been honestly cast. It is not probable that Three Thousand legal bona fide votes in all were cast at this Election, whether 'For the Constitution with' or 'For the Constitution without Slavery.' As Slavery was recognized and perpetuated in Kansas in either case, and as no one could vote at this Election (if challenged) with taking an oath to support the Constitution if adopted, when there was no probability that it should not be adopted, the Free State men were clearly not right in voting. Hardly a vote was cast at Lawrence, Topeka and other Free State strongholds. In fact, this Election was sternerly ignored by a large majority of the People of Kansas.

Another Constitutional Election, ordered by the Territorial Legislature, with Gov. Stanton's approval, was held throughout Kansas on the 4th inst. Unlike the former, at this election each legal voter in Kansas was invited to record his vote 'For the Leocompton Constitution with Slavery,' or 'For the same without Slavery,' or 'Against the Leocompton Constitution.' From this Election the Pro Slavery party stood aloof, not wishing further to expose its weakness, and very few but Free State men voted. The votes cast have just been canvassed, and the Telegraph reports a majority of 10,224 'Against the Leocompton Constitution.' As but few votes were cast for it, we presume the total poll at this election was probably under, rather than over, eleven thousand. It is very certain, however, that two-thirds of all the legal voters of Kansas cast their suffrages against the Leocompton constitution.

Still another Election was held on this 4th of January, under the Leocompton Constitution, by officers appointed by Regent Calhoun and instructed to make their returns to him. For this election, a full 'Democratic' ticket was nominated, headed by Frank Marshall for Governor, with George W. Carr for Congress—Pro Slavery of course. The Free State party, ignoring the Leocompton Constitution, and regarding it as a gross Pro-Slavery fraud and usurpation, resolved in full convention not to vote under it at this election. A minority of the Convention, however, in view of the contingency that Congress might accept this Convention might accept this Constitution, admit Kansas under it, and thus fasten upon her not only Slavery but a Pro-Slavery government, with Calhoun and some other ruffian for Senators and Carr for Member of the House, banded and framed a State Ticket, headed by George W. Smith for Governor and Marcus J. Parrott (the present Delegate) for Congress. Gov. Robinson, though he declined to be a candidate supported this movement; so did Gen. J. H. Lane, irreverently light 'Jim Lane,' and a good share of the old leaders. Lawrence, Topeka, and other Free-State strongholds, voted but sparingly, however, while enormous frauds, partly by treble and quadruple voting, were perpetrated by the Pro Slavery party, who thereby pulled over six thousand votes, though they have not half that number of voters. Our last telegraphic advices, however, assure us that the entire ticket of the Free-State bolters is elected, with a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature. Such being the fact, we do not see how Congress can proceed to force Kansas into the Union under a Constitution so overwhelmingly repudiated by her people, nor can we see what Slavery will make by the outrage, should it be consummated. Can the Slave Power insist on the annihilation of its Northern allies for nothing? Why should it? —N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. Packer's Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Wm. M. Hiestor, of Berks. Deputy Secretary—Henry L. Lissenbach, of Clinton county.

Attorney General—Hon. Jno. C. Knox, of Clarion county.

Confidential Clerk in the Secretary's office—John A. Innis, of Easton.

As we before intimated Wm. A. Porter Esq., has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Jno. C. Knox.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. The March Chunk Gazette learns from unquestionable authority, that the Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, Democratic Member of Congress from that district, notwithstanding his letter to the Philadelphia Buchanan Administration meeting, will oppose the Leocompton Constitution from first to last. This makes three Democratic members from Pennsylvania known to be opposed to the Leocompton Constitution, the two others being Messrs. Hickman and Montgomery. Some others are strongly suspected of leaning the same way, and the suspicion is increased since Gov. Packer's inaugural address has been read and received with so much favor by the Democracy of the State. Among the suspected are Messrs. Phillips of the 14th District, Dewart of the 11th, Leidy of the 11th, and White of the 15th (Gov. Packer's District). Come out 'honestly, gentlemen, for you may be sure you will be doing right and your constituents will sustain you in condemning the Leocompton trick.

A BIG BILL.—It is said that General Walker lays his damages sustained by his arrest at Commodore Paulding and deportation to the United States, at the elegant little sum of \$1,000,000, and has presented his bill for that amount.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Special Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 13, 1858.

The famous or infamous Jack Henderson—or, as we used to call him during the bogus Constitutional Convention, 'Apprehension,' from the fact of his beginning every speech he made by squeaking through his nose, 'Mr. President, I apprehend,' &c.—has at last been summarily 'apprehended.' He was brought here by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with committing frauds on the elective franchise. The part which Jack played in the recent bogus game is about this: The Free State men of Leavenworth having polled some twenty five hundred votes, it was discovered that even Kickapoo, in all its glory, would be unable to reverse this decision. A poll had been opened at the Delaware crossing of the Kaw, in the Indian Reserve. At that point, there is a little Indian village. The Delaware, not being naturalized, cannot vote, and there are but few others there, except an agent, and perhaps a ferryman. There may be a sprinkling of the whitish browns common in Indian countries, which are styled 'half Indian and half agent,' but even the doubtful paternity of these does not entitle them to the elective franchise. However, at the point in question the Pro Slavery men polled some thirty votes, most of which were probably from Westport. Finding that more votes would be needed, the Border Ruffians sent Jack Henderson down to the Delaware crossing for the returns. Jack accordingly went after them, and although he started with only thirty votes by the time the returns reached Leocompton the Delaware vote stood at upward of five hundred—a number sufficient to save the 'Democracy' of Leavenworth County and the country generally—the increase having been made, as the lawyers would say, in transitu.

Nothing can indicate the spread of 'fanaticism' more conclusively than the fact that our friend 'Apprehension' should have been apprehended for such a peccadillo. The Free State men of Leavenworth hunted up the judges of election at the Delaware crossing, got sundry affidavits from them to the effect that 30 votes only were cast, and that the returns showed said facts, and having secured these preliminaries, the next thing was to secure 'Apprehension.' That estimable individual having done his duty, as above recited, started for Washington yesterday, no doubt to inform the President of the 'triumph of Democracy.' At Wyandot, however, he was taken off the boat by virtue of a writ of something, and a U. S. Deputy Marshal escorted him to Lawrence. When Jack arrived, he was all vivacity. He no doubt felt that he had done nothing of which as a 'good Democrat,' he need be ashamed. He jumped out of the carriage on his arrival in this fanatical city of Lawrence, and in his usual way proposed to treat the party that had given him so honorable an escort. He proposed adjourning to one of the drinking places that have been established in this city since the people grew 'conservative,' and played the part of a Border Ruffian gentleman unembarrassed by the difficulties that surrounded him. What will be done with him I do not know, but fear he will not get his deserts. He has for some months been acting as an agent of the Administration here. For his services in securing the Leocompton swindle just as it is, he has obtained the post of 'mail route agent for Kansas.' Beside a good salary, this position affords a fine opportunity for speculation to a man of such unmistakable genius as 'Apprehension.' The customary way is to select all town companies along any post route he may establish in a share or shares of said town, in consideration of his services in securing said route. So notorious is this that it may be set down as a regular branch of the business.

I observe that the President has been pretending to his Northern friends that Martin and Henderson, and Elmore, and his other creatures here, deceived him in fixing up the Leocompton swindle as they did. Do not believe anything of the kind. They are, indeed, quite capable of cheating most for the man who pays them most, but as the President has been paying them most, I know too much of them not to know that they are doing the work of the Administration. Martin, who is a clerk in the Department of the Interior, left here, on Washington with the news of a Democratic victory in the recent State election. He has, doubtless, trumpeted the result ere this. Prior to his leaving, he was most indefatigable. That he conspired at, and was an active party to the late outrageous election frauds, is now very conclusive.

The State Legislature has passed a Militia law. This law, in many respects, conform to that passed by the Territorial Legislature, and will exist under the state organization should the Territorial Government be destroyed by Congress. An election law, laws for the county and township organization, and on several other important matters, are in progress. There have also been a number of applications for special legislation from this body, some of which have been acted on.

GOING TO WINDHAW.—It is rumored at Washington that the Southern States will take measures to withdraw their delegations from Congress in the event of the rejection of the Leocompton Constitution. The movement of the Legislature of Alabama for the call of a Convention upon the contingency named, is the first step toward the object. The positions taken by Gov. Hicks and Gov. Wise, however, do not favor a union of action on the part of the South, and the probabilities are that any such movement will end in a failure, and subject the authors to the contempt of all sensible people.

Special Dispatch to the Phila. Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

A deputation of twenty leading Democrats of New York City, headed by ex-Mayor Wood, is here for the purpose of urging the President to reconsider his policy in regard to Kansas—declaring that, unless he does so, he will destroy the Democratic party. They desire him to have the Constitution fairly submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas.

QUAKER CITY ITEMS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Of course, the first remark in conversation, or in common-place writing is now the question, 'Did you ever see such weather in January?'—and the answer naturally is 'Surprising indeed! It seems like a providential act of mercy toward the hundreds of poor who have lost their employment, and means of living, by the late monetary stringency. Well and rapturously may they now exclaim:

'Immeasurable good is all around, Good gleams upon us in our infant time, Good makes the youthful heart with joy rebound And goodness crowns our manhood in its prime.'

The prospect of labor at remunerating prices is growing brighter every day, and mills and foundries are rapidly resuming operations, while the necessity of a plenteous coal-bank, has decreased in like ratio. A New Improvement in our City.—The City Passenger Railway, running from Frankford to Southwark, (the north and south extremities of our Consolidation) has afforded much work in its construction, and now it has, within the last week, gone into operation as far as Kensington, yet it employs many men as drivers, conductors, track-cleaners, and stable men. About twenty-five cars are daily running at intervals of five or ten minutes up 5th and down 6th sts. five cents fare each way. And indeed their convenience as an easy mode of travelling is fully appreciated by our hitherto benighted population, who begin to look upon omnibuses as nuisances.

In the matter of city news nothing has occurred of importance since the acquittal of T. W. Smith, the murderer. The verdict was anxiously waited for from day to day, and the people generally were well satisfied. The man's mind was temporarily unsettled I can believe, but that the act was one of insanity, and committed by an irresponsible being, I do not concur in. Murderers, I think, for the future good of the community, should suffer a most severe penalty, but I hesitate to judge that a legal murder is better, or more just, than one from motives of revenge, or jealousy, &c. Both are cold-blooded, and break the sixth commandment.

Mr. Allibone, of the Penn'a Bank, you may notice by the papers has again returned, and tries hard to persuade the public that he did not abscond, but went to the continent for the good of his health—denying positively the charge that the money of the Bank was used in the sugar, or cotton speculations, which have so frequently been flung in his teeth. The question remains yet to be solved 'Where are, over a million of dollars of assets of the Bank?' But I turn from this unprofitable subject to conclude by a short notice of an excellent sermon I heard on Sunday, 24th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Tyng, of the P. E. Church. It was on 'The safe-guards of Young Men,' from 119th Psalm, 9th verse, and he truly said that 'occupation, education, and domestic attachments with a pure love of the gender sex, combined with piety, and that firm faith in an over ruling merciful God, were safe-guards that all evil powers could not subvert, and that would crown us, both here, and hereafter, with unending bliss.'

Yours, etc., PENN.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

In the matter of Kansas, Mr. Buchanan seems likely, to experience a full measure of the inconvenience and difficulty of attempting to play fast and loose between the rights of the North and the greedy pretensions of the South.

Had he chosen, when he came into office, to sustain Gov. Geary in his endeavors to do justice and to secure the inhabitants of the Territory against any encroachments or invasions, he might by so doing have shaken off any responsibility for the original conspiracy to deliver over Kansas bound hand and foot to the slaveholders. Had he ever chosen to sustain the Governor or his own selection and appointments in the course which that Governor who encouraged by Mr. Buchanan himself to enter upon, he might have escaped the charge of being a fellow-conspirator with Pierce, and the disgrace, too, of being like him a baffled conspirator against the rights of the people of Kansas.

The project of Mr. Buchanan in sending Walkert Kansas, and in giving him the instructions and full power he did, seems to have been this. He expected that Walker, since the inhabitants of the Territory were determined to have it a Free State, would at least succeed in bringing it into the Union as a Democratic Free State. Ever since time of John Randolph the Southern politicians have been accustomed to put the Northern Democracy in much the same category with their niggers, so that to have Kansas Democratic might be some considerable consolation to the slaveholders, for having failed to make it negro. It cannot be denied that Walker exerted himself to the utmost to bring about this result. Never did a man labor harder to create a new party.—But in Kansas parties were already formed long before Walker's arrival; and as the existing parties had an instinctive distrust of him, he failed to establish any influence with either. Of course he didn't succeed in making Kansas Democratic, and having failed to do so, Mr. Buchanan seems to have considered himself discharged from all his promises to sustain him.

Having failed in the project of making Kansas a Democratic State, Mr. Buchanan's next dodge was to appease and pacify the South by bringing it into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution. He no doubt expected, when he sent his Message to Congress, that the Slavery clause in that Constitution would be rejected. Had that been done, he might have repented to the complaints of his Southern supporters that he certainly could not be expected to go any further in the matter of imposing Slavery on the State than had been done by the Convention notoriously chosen in the slaveholding interest. But the turn which things have now taken has closed the door upon that avenue of escape. Mr. Buchanan is now brought to the point of either yielding to the wishes and rights of the majority of the people of Kansas, by throwing the Leocompton Constitution overboard, or of setting those wishes and those rights at palpable and undeniable defiance; and that, too, with nothing to gain by it. It is an embarrassing situation certainly, but one for which Mr. Buchanan has nobody to blame but himself.—New York Tribune.

INDIA.

The semi-monthly mail from India arrived at Suez on the 1st of January, with dates from Calcutta and Bombay.

Gen. Havelock died on the 25th of Novem. ber, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th of November an engagement took place near Cawpore, between Gen. Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with the loss of the tents of three regiments, 3,000 in number, which were burned by the enemy.—The 6th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped. Sir Colin Campbell, bearing of this disaster quitted Lucknow for Cawpore. On the 7th, of December he came up with the Gwalior mutineers and totally defeated them, capturing 15 guns, 25 carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their baggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed. All the women and children, sick, &c. from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad. The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the women, were fearful. Troops continue to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among others the celebrated American-built clipper Lightning, had arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs. Exchange at Calcutta, 2 1/2.

Buchanan's Political Secrets.

The Republic (Washington) has the following interesting chapter of political history: 'Governor Wise's defection from the Administration has a secret history, which, in the progress of the quarrel between the Democratic leaders, cannot be kept secret much longer. 'The President started out with the policy of securing to the people of Kansas a fair vote upon their constitution. He sent Gov. Walker to Kansas to execute that policy. For a while he stood firm, and wrote a letter to Gov. Walker (not yet published, but shown by Governor W. to many persons,) assuring him of the support of the Administration. 'Let Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi hold,' said the President in his letter, 'I will stand by you.' That the President used substantially this language is a well authenticated fact.

In the end, the 'howling' became so terrific, that poor Buchanan was frightened out of his wits, changed his policy, and abandoned Gov. Walker. Before he changed his policy, he had arranged with Governor Wise to make a diversion against the fire-eaters in Virginia. Governor Wise, and the Richmond Equiper, under Governor Wise's influence, were to support the Administration programme in Kansas, and the Administration were to support Governor Wise for the United States Senatorship against Mr. Hunter. Governor Wise arrived here, to complete and perfect these arrangements, on the very day that the Union announced the President's submission to the nullifiers. Gov. Wise went home, and has been since nursing the wrath which breaks out in his letter to Tammany Hall. Not only was his scheme of defeating Mr. Hunter blown up, but he himself had been drawn into commitments upon the Kansas question which destroy his Democratic standing disabled as he is from making any effective fight by the treasury of the President. Gov. Wise is a betrayed man, and as a Democratic politician, ruined. He does not compass some 'revenge,' ever if 'victory' be unattainable, it will prove that age has wonderfully softened his temper.'

Important Liquor Sellers and School Directors.

It was decided in our Court, last week, in the case of the Commonwealth for the use of the School Directors of the Borough of Shireburs against Dr. J. G. Lightner and his bail, that a conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for any violation of the liquor license laws, is an absolute forfeiture of the bond required by the act of 1855; and that the whole penalty of the bond can be recovered for the use of the Public Schools of the proper district. The same decision was made in the case of the Commonwealth for the use of the School Directors of Walker township against Faries Lebrd and his bail. These were suits for the penalties of the bonds and resulted in a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiffs in each case.

A MONSTER GUN.

The Dahlgren gun of the U. S. corvette Plymouth weighs 16,000 pounds. The weight of each shell discharged therefrom is 136 pounds; that of each solid shot 174 pounds. The sound of the shell and shot, traversed a distance of three miles, is lost in the enormous space which it traverses. In experiments made to test the strength of one of these guns, it had been fired off nearly two thousand times, with a large portion of shell shot, without bursting.

The President is in travail with Kansas again. He denied himself even to members of the Cabinet on Thursday, and was supposed to be engaged in the preparation of another message on the question of the day.

The Administration has at length begun to perceive a speck of danger in the horizon of Utah. Gen. Scott is to sail in the next steamer for California, whence, with the regular troops in that region of the country and such a force of volunteers as may be needed, he will march for Salt Lake City, in case the news from that quarter were the same complexion as now. The Army will probably be conducted up the Colorado River, which is believed to be navigable for 300 miles from its mouth, and will form a junction with Col. Johnston in June at Salt Lake City.

IS FRIDAY AN 'UNLUCKY DAY?'—The year 1858 begins and ends on Friday. January, April, July, October and December end on Friday, and January and October begin on Friday. There are 53 Fridays in the year.—We trust, however, it will not prove more disastrous than 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Jan. 20.—The War Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$1,224,000 to pay for 4,800,000 rations for subsisting the Utah expedition for twenty months, from the 1st of July last; that amount being required for 5600 soldiers, 200 women, 300 servants and 1894 employees—in the aggregate 8,000 persons.

News Items.

On the 8th inst. the Rev. Lowman Hawes was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, Iowa. The Rev. Thomas S. Crowe of Hanover preached the sermon; the Rev. Charles Lee of Dupont presided and gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. F. M. Symmes of Pleasant, the charge to the people.

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION BY THE INDIAN TRIBES.—The following has been communicated to the Prosa Observer: It appears from the journal of a European traveller that a new and fearful mode of execution has been adopted by the king of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described. A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of timber about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

A FOG IN PARIS, FRANCE.—Between six and seven o'clock, on the evening of the 19th ult., a dense fog covered the streets of Paris. The darkness was so complete that a pedestrian could not distinguish an object at a short distance from him. In some streets it became impossible for coachmen to continue their course. In others, coachmen were obliged to descend from their seats and lead their horses, calling out, at the same time, to avoid a collision with others. The authorities commanded that policemen should be placed at short distances from each other, holding lighted torches.

DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.—On Tuesday afternoon, 19th inst., a fire originated in the large public school No. 14, at the corner of Leonard and Concord streets, Brooklyn, New York, in which were 700 children, when a most agonizing scene took place. The teachers in one of the rooms, in consequence of the increased heat, not knowing the cause, threw up the windows, and it was not until the smoke poured into the room, that the alarming fact that the building being on fire was suspected. A stampede ensued among the alarmed children, uttering the most agonizing cries. Many were thrown from the windows and saved from injury by being caught in the arms of the firemen and others. Seven of the children were suffocated or killed by being trampled upon in the rush for the various stairways, at the first alarm. It is believed that none were burned. The teachers remained at their posts until all the scholars were out. The building was entirely destroyed in this way. As the weather was very mild on Tuesday but few of the registers were opened, and it is supposed that the pent up heat ignited the woodwork with which the floor came in contact. The flues were of tin, and all the wood work near them was cased in the same metal.

A LARGE BRIDGE.—The Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, which has been in course of erection for several years, will be the largest and finest in the world. It is to be two miles long. The total amount of masonry in the bridge will be 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at 12 1/2 feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 22,000 tons. Fourteen of the piers are completed, and it is expected that eight more will be finished next season, leaving only two to erect in 1859. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,100 tons. The bridge will cost about five millions of dollars.

The State of Rhode Island, with a population of nearly 200,000, and no death penalty, had no murder committed within her borders during the year 1857. The City of New York, with about quadruple the population of Rhode Island, had not less than thirty murders. It must be borne in mind that Rhode Island has a dense population, engaged in manufactures, much of it foreign born and uneducated.

The Chambersburg Repository and Transcript announces the death of George K. Harper, who had been the editor of that paper for more than forty years.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The trial of Anderson and Richards, the murderers of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, near Manheim, in Lancaster County, came on yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Alexander Anderson was tried first, for the murder of Mrs. Ann Garber, and the Jury last night brought in a verdict of 'guilty of murder in the first degree.' To day the other prisoner, Richards is to be tried, and no doubt exists as to his conviction. The trial causes much excitement, and as the prisoners were conveyed between the Court House and the prison, they were jeered and hooted at by the crowd.

The captain of a Mississippi steamer has started a morning paper on board his boat called the Bulletin. He issues it regularly, serves it to customers at stopping places, and fills it with news and pleasant gossip. He is one of the veterans of navigation, having followed that calling for twenty seven years. It is proposed especially to make the paper an organ of the river boatmen. This is similar to the Vanderbilt steamer newspaper.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Committee met at Buelher's Hotel last night, and judging from common rumor about town this morning, we infer that a good deal of diversity of opinion existed as to the time a Convention ought to be called for the purpose of nominating State officers, to be voted for at the next election. The friends of Mr. Buchanan desired a postponement of the Convention until some time in July next, whilst the friends of Doug. insisted that the Convention ought to be called in March next, which was after the withdrawal of some of the members, finally agreed to. The Convention will, therefore, be held on the 4th day of March next.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FRASURE.—The Paris Charivari, the French Punch, pretends to have been informed by its correspondent at Washington that, during the reading of his Message, Mr. Buchanan was present in the House with his pockets full of revolvers, and that, not satisfied with the reception given to the document, he shot at the Clerk, the Speaker and several members of the opposition; and, while passing home through Pennsylvania avenue amused himself by emptying the contents of the remaining barrels on the passers by. It insists, moreover, that the President is a confirmed filibuster, and that Gen. Walker wrote that portion of the Message which relates to his movements.

Married.

On the 21st inst. at A. Lewis' Hotel, in Mont Vernon, by H. Clay Weaver, Esq., Mr. John Himes and Miss Margaret Lewis, both of Edward Furnace, Huntingdon Co., Pa. On the 19th inst., by Rev. J. McKee, Mr. Robert Reed, of Leaville Co., Ill. (son of Samuel Reed of this County,) to Miss Margaret J. Watt, of Kishacoquillas, Millin County, Pa. In Cassville, on the 6th inst., by E. B. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Thomas Growdon, of Bedford county, to Miss Sarah A. Chilton, of the former place.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—There is no new feature; 65 25 to 81 per bu. WHEAT.—Prices are steady. CLOVER SEED.—Is wanted at 65a 5 1/2 per bush.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIMPROVED TRACTS OF LAND WANTED In exchange for TWO BRICK HOUSES in Philadelphia, Pa., as for Stocks &c., Address COL. E. BRADY, No. 123, South Seventh st., Philadelphia.

Jan. 27, '58.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, NATIONAL MERCHANT

A Large Weekly at Sixty Cents a Year. It contains a choice selection of Literary matter, Tales, Poetry and a large amount of commercial information. The reviews of the Markets and Bank Note Reports are of themselves worth more than the price of subscription, and the paper itself before it is printed, costs more than we get for it.

For Ten Dollars we will send sixteen copies of the Mirror and a copy of any three dollar magazine, such as Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, &c. Specimen copies of the Merchant will be sent to any address on the receipt of a postage stamp.

Active young men wanted to canvass for the paper, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed, that will amount in some cases to eighty dollars a month.

Address, S. B. ASHTON & CO., National Merchant Office, Philadelphia.

Jan. 27, '58.

TAKE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. S. T. Hill holds the following notes against me:—one for fifty dollars dated January 1st, 1858, to be due on the first day of April, 1858; another due dated January 1st, 1858, to be due June 1st, 1858, for which I received no value, and do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law. A. ABRAHAM GRESSINGER, Jackson pt., Jan. 27, '58.-7.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

I, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Ann Stewart, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons who know themselves to be indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement to John G. Stewart of said borough. G. H. STEWART. Jan. 27, '58.-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

The subscriber will offer for sale a tract of land, either by small quantities, or by wholesale, as may suit the bidders, on terms as follows: One third of the money paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal payments, without interest for one year, by giving security by mortgage on the property. This land lies on the bank of the Juniata River, one mile below Mt. Union, in Shirely township. There is