



Wm. Brewster, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning March 24, 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

Advertising and Job Work.

We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the Journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county...

We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county...

THE POORHOUSE OFFICIALS.

If any further evidence, in addition to that furnished last week, is necessary to prove that the Directors and Seward of the Poor House have combined to enrich themselves at the County's expense...

It is well known that Messrs. Green and Gibbons are farmers, and, therefore, must know perfectly well that none but a practical farmer, whose family is skilled in the domestic economy...

The April number of Peterson's Magazine is on our table. This is one of the very best two dollar Magazines published. The "Bashful Lover" is as natural as life.

The Home Magazine for April has made its appearance. It is a very spirited publication—gives the latest style of fashion, the most choice literature, poetry, &c.

Kennedy's Bank Note and Commercial Review is now before us. We pronounce it one of the best Detectors published in the United States.

The Atlantic Monthly for the month of April, published at Boston Mass., at \$3 per annum is now before us.

Its contents are: The hundred days, My Journal to my cousin Mary, Amours de Voyage, The Catacombs of Rome, Happiness, The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay, The story of Karim, The Abbe De L'Espe, Who is the Thief, Telling the lies, Persian Poetry, The Autocrat of the Breakfast table, Sandalphon, Mr. Buchanan's Administration, &c.

mea? Are there more clay water-pipes to lay, more physicians to reward with double salary? Do the Directors wish again to exchange favors with the Steward, sell their produce at an unknown price, and settle the mysterious "sundries" of Mr. Glasgow for his satisfaction?

REGENT CALHOUN. Mr. Regent Calhoun has been moved by the dire extremity of the Leocompton fraud to issue a bulletin rejecting the return from Delaware Crossing, and thereupon returning the Free State Legislative ticket from Leavenworth county.

The Regent says nothing about the result on the State Ticket, nor for Member of Congress. He has assured many persons that, no matter what might be the result as to the Legislature, the Democratic [Pro-Slavery] ticket for Congress and State Officers was certainly elected.

ELECTION.—The election in this district on Friday last resulted as follows: Constable—Jacob Africa. School Directors—D. Dunn, S. Brown, Judge—Thos. Carnon. Inspectors—Wm I Steel, Jas. Carnon. Assessor—Thos. P. Love. Ast. Assessor—Wm Williams.

It is said that the water will be let into the Canal on Monday next, when navigation will be resumed. The April number of Peterson's Magazine is on our table. This is one of the very best two dollar Magazines published.

The Home Magazine for April has made its appearance. It is a very spirited publication—gives the latest style of fashion, the most choice literature, poetry, &c. See our Club list.

The Bank Note Review is published Weekly, Semi Monthly and Monthly.—Terms, per year in advance: Weekly, \$2, Semi Monthly, \$1.50, Monthly, \$1.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S GREAT SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. The Senate opened this morning without a quorum, the Senators not having yet recovered from the fatigues of the long session of Monday. Mr. Hale made a statement relative to his approval of the Toombs bill, denying that he had expressed entire satisfaction with it.

Amid profound silence, and with the universal attention of the Senate, which is rarely given to any set speech, Mr. Crittenden took the floor at 20 minutes before 1. He stated the question to be whether or not the Leocompton Constitution was the Constitution of the people of Kansas. In his judgment, it was not.

The venerable Senator then went into a careful examination of the nature and results of the election of the 4th of January, 1858, which he demonstrated to be in every respect proper and legal, and showing conclusively, by a fair and unquestionable vote, that the majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to the Leocompton Constitution.

Before sitting down, the Senator gave notice of an amendment to the pending bill, providing for a submission of the whole question to the people of Kansas. Mr. Crittenden's speech was two hours long. It had the unbroken attention of the Senate, and was listened to by as numerous an auditory as could be crowded into the chamber, including most of the prominent members of the House of Representatives.

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Very unexpectedly, Mr. John Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from Camp Scott. He left that post on the 26th of January, bringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advices.

At the time he left the entire command was in a very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and, considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and one officer, Lieut. Smith, U. S. Infantry was sick. They had plenty to eat, and by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scurvy was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott, ceased after the first of January. It was, however, well established, that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake city, and they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city.

Mr. Crittenden took up a pamphlet and read various citations from Southern speeches, to the effect that Slavery could not go into Kansas—among them, a citation from a speech by Mr. Keitt. Mr. Green of Missouri here fancied he saw an opportunity to put in his oar. He rose, with his usual air of overwhelming superiority, and asked: "What is the book from which the Senator reads?"

tionist (the pamphlet at a distance looked very much like The Tribune Almanac.) demanded the author's name. Mr. Crittenden adjured his spectacles with studied deliberation, examined the title page carefully, then turned to the impatient and expectant Senator from Missouri, and said, with peculiar emphasis, "The author does not put his name on the title page; he merely states that he is a Southern State Rights Democrat."

After this interlude, Mr. Crittenden went on to declare that he was a Southern man who had always lived in the South and was attached to Southern institutions. He would go as far as he would in defense of Southern rights. But, resolute and zealous as he was for the maintenance of the rights of his own State and section, he was equally resolute and equally zealous in upholding the rights of others.

In conclusion, Mr. Crittenden entered into a convincing argument to show that by the Leocompton Constitution, if ratified by Congress, the people of Kansas would have no right to change or amend that instrument before 1864. The doctrine that maintained that they could was radical and revolutionary.

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great deal of suffering from this cause. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theatre, under canvass was one of the most popular sources of amusement for the troops, and it was well attended. In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. Hartnett's party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles.

No mail had been received at Camp Scott since that of the first of October, which went out with Col. Cooke's command. A solitary copy of the Republican found its way into the camp from Fort Laramie, and was a great desideratum. The mail of November 1st was met at Green river, and would get into the camp on the 30th January; that of the 1st of January was met at the foot of the Rocky Ridge, on the 20th of February, where they had abandoned their wagons, with the intention of packing their animals through the South Pass; the mail of the first of February was met on the 21st, six miles beyond Ash Hollow; and the mail of March, four days out from Atchison.

Those who have correspondence with Camp Scott, can, from these figures, see what there is of getting letters to and from that post. Mr. Hartnett's party had fifteen mules with them, and their animals, when they could not find dry grass, had to subsist on cotton wood and willow twigs. Mr. H. was accompanied by Messrs. Livingston, John Kerr, R. Carter, Mr. Clark and Peter Rene. Messrs. Livingston and Kerr had in their possession an "express mail" from the army at Utah, which will be opened and distributed at Fort Leavenworth.

About the time of their arrival at Fort Laramie, Mr. Garey, of the firm of Ward & Garey, settlers and traders at the fort, was killed by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. He was in a wagon at the time, and his body was thrown to a great distance. The accident occurred some distance from the fort, while he was out on a trading expedition.

The territorial government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. Johnston was very popular with his command, comprising, with the volunteers, some two thousand three hundred men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Important from Kansas. The Kansas Election—Entire Triumph of the Free State Ticket—The Evaporation of the Millitary Going Out—Refusal of the Pro-Slavery Men to Vote—Receipt of Business. QUINDARO, K. T., March 11. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, so far as heard from, has passed off quietly. In Leavenworth county a Douglas Democratic ticket was put in the field, but was beaten by five to one by the regular Free State ticket.

At present, all is quiet at Fort Scott, though Brockett (who stabbed Bailey in Leocompton last summer) and several other ruffians are still lingering about there, obviously with the intention of renewing disturbances as soon as the troops shall leave. A Baptist Conference for the Territory has been in session at Lawrence for several days.—Thirteen churches were represented. An association was formed, but four of the churches withdrew on account of the anti-slavery character of the association.

In spite of Gov. Denver's proclamation, issued several days since, advising that the work of enrolling the militia should cease, the enrollment is steadily progressing, two hundred enrolling officers being engaged in it, in different parts of the Territory. Coleman, the murderer of Dow, has fled from the Territory. A new free-labor paper, called the Clarion, is about to be started in Kansas City, Mo.

Col. Sumner. The Carlisle American publishes in full, the proceedings of the recent Court-martial for the trial of Col. Sumner. It says "the trial was conducted with open doors, and was attended by a number of spectators from town and country, who manifested a deep concern in the result. We are happy to announce, that by telegraph dispatch received from Washington, late on Monday evening, Col. Sumner is honorably acquitted of the charge preferred against him. This favorable result has doubtless caused both the Colonel and his numerous ardent friends to breathe freer. He took final leave of this place on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia, having been escorted to the cars by a large delegation of our citizens, who greeted him with three enthusiastic cheers, which made the welkin ring, on his departure."

Forney's Lamentation.

In Saturday's Press is a letter from Col. Forney, dated Washington, which is exceedingly frank, and contrasts March, 1858, with March 1857, to the no small detriment of President Buchanan and those who cling most closely to him on his Kansas policy.

What is the aspect now? One wild Reign of Terror. A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions. The work of despatching has ceased against life-time foes, and is now waged upon old and cherished friends. Men are removed and excommunicated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them.

The humblest clerk, with his little family, who struggles along on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his sentiments or leave his place. For the bold and upright Democrat who dares to think aloud, there is no short shift. If he has an office he must be ready for the ominous call of dismissal on the instant. If he is an independent citizen, he is excluded from the Departments and from the White House like a common leper.

The Kansas Election Settled at Last. In the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star we find the subjoined statement from Gen. John Calhoun, President of the Convention which formed the Leocompton constitution:— Washington City, March 10, 1858. Editor Washington Star:—Sir: As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through Gov. Denver and others, leaves no doubt that the returned vote on the "Delaware Crossing" precinct, in Leavenworth county, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to that precinct.

A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavit of the judges of election at that precinct; and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that if the facts contained in said affidavit were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth county. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Gov. Denver, yet from various sources of information, I am left in no doubt as to the statements of the judges of election at that precinct; and I shall therefore, issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth county, irrespective of the "Delaware Crossing" precinct.

SENATE. 1st Dist. Doniphan county—Tomant 2d Dist. Atchison—J. S. Herriford. 3d Dist. Doniphan & Atchison—R. S. Kelly 4th Dist. Leavenworth—C. Vaughn, G. Sparks, C. Chadwick. 5th Dist. Brown, Nemaha and Pottowatomie—A. Johnson. 6th Dist. Riley, Marshall, Dickinson and Washington—Emory Hunting. 7th Dist. Jefferson and Calhoun—A. G. Patrick. 8th Dist. Johnson—A. Pine, E. S. Franklin. 9th Dist. Lykins, Anderson and Franklin—H. H. Williams. 10th Dist. Lynn—A. C. Hamilton. 11th Dist. Bourbon and McGee—Blake Little. 12th Dist. Douglas—R. Morrow, W. S. Boomfield. 13th Dist. Shawnee—W. Oakley. 14th Dist. Dona. Allen, &c.—J. P. Cox. 15th Dist. Richardson, Davis, Wise, &c.—H. P. Leonard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1st Dist. Doniphan Co. Whitehead, Boyd, Hook, Wilson. 2d Dist. Atchison—H. Bay, A. Elliott, J. P. Wheeler, J. B. Church. 3d Dist. Leavenworth—W. Kemp, J. W. Morris, G. J. Park, J. H. Netoware, B. Gray, G. W. Gardner, W. Pennach, P. R. Orr. 4th Dist. Brown and Nemaha—E. N. Morrell. 5th Dist. Calhoun & Pottowatomie—J. B. Parrott. 6th Dist. Jefferson—Howens, S. S. Cooper. 7th Dist. Marshall and Washington—Clurdy. 8th Dist. Riley—N. Berry. 9th Dist. Johnson—W. J. Sharraff, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones, J. B. Wiley. 10th Dist. Lykins—C. A. Foster. 11th Dist. Lynn—J. E. Morey, J. H. Barlow. 12th Dist. Bourbon—W. T. Campbell, J. C. Simmins. 13th Dist. McGee, Dorn and Allen—E. D. Hart. 14th Dist. Douglas—E. S. Lowman, J. E. Stewart, S. T. Shore, J. Gardner, H. Wakefield. 15th Dist. Anderson and Franklin—Perry Fuller. 16th Dist. Shawnee—J. L. Dolman, R. M. Fish. 17th Dist. Weller and Coffee—Allen Croker. 18th Dist. Woodson, Wilson, &c.—H. Crittenden. 19th Dist. Breckinridge and Richardson—E. R. Swallow. 20th Dist. Davis, Wise, Butler, Hunter, &c. E. R. McCurdy.

Yours Respectfully, J. CALHOUN. The reader will observe that this letter says that "certificates of election will accordingly issue to the persons named. This election took place in Kansas on the 4th of January. It is now the 22d of March, and not a single person chosen to the office has received a certificate of election. Nor has Calhoun issued the certificates, even since he found it necessary to come to the conclusion he announces, and the inference most likely to be drawn is that the certificates will issue only after the Leocompton affair shall have been disposed of in Congress, and no more votes are to be influenced by such publications. The whole of the State officers were chosen by the Free State men quite as fairly as this legislative majority which is now conceded, and yet do not read that Calhoun intends to give them to the free soil candidates.

Married. On the 1st inst., by Rev. A. B. Still, at his residence, Mr. Matthew Cornelius, to Miss Sarah Jane Temple, of Newton Hamilton. On the 18th inst., by the same at his residence, Mr. Isaiah Graham of Millin co, to Miss Mary Ellen Cornelius, of Mount Union.

"Sartaroe" and Washington Irving.

A card from Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, in reference to Washington Irving's endorsement and recommendation of "Sartaroe," the new novel by J. A. Maitland, deserves the attention of the reading world. A most injurious charge has been made by a New York publishing house—nothing less than that the letter signed "Washington Irving," in which "Sartaroe" is praised as the best novel issued from the American press for some years past, is a forgery.

This very serious charge is a complete surprise to the publishers of "Sartaroe," and they very properly present the facts of the case before the public. It appears that Messrs. Fetridge & Co., of New York originally undertook to publish the book, and issued a circular announcing it some months ago, which circular contained the letter referred to from Mr. Irving. They retiring, they offered to sell the work to Peterson & Brothers, and as it was accompanied by his letter, which contained also a sentence authorizing them to use it publicly, they purchased it. The original letter is in their possession, and it bears all the marks of authenticity. Indeed, persons familiar with Mr. Irving's handwriting, say they have no doubt of its genuineness. If it was not really written by him, it is neither the fault of Messrs. Fetridge & Co., who bought the manuscript of the book, nor of Messrs. Peterson and Brothers, who bought it from them, and published it.

CARD. WASHINGTON IRVING. SARTAROE. The following appeared in some of the New York-papers of yesterday: "To the editor of the New York Tribune:—An advertisement of a new work, entitled Sartaroe, by James A. Maitland, repeated in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr. Washington Irving. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with the book has been grossly imposed upon, for no such letter has been written by Mr. Irving? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested, but as Mr. Irving's name is again so conspicuously paraded in connection with a spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery remains to be seen. Respectfully yours, G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

This publication is the more extraordinary, because Mr. Putnam had written to us as publishers of "Sart' roe" on the subject, and in courtesy should have waited for our reply.—This letter, dated the 15th inst., was left at our store late at night on the 16th. It is as follows: New York, March 15, 1858. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers:—In your circular announcing "Sartaroe," you quote a letter purporting to be from Mr. Washington Irving. Mr. Irving remembers writing a letter to the author, at his request, but not the letter which you have printed.—Will you be good enough to let me know whether you have the original of the letter you have printed, and how you received it? I am sure you could not be aware that there was anything incorrect in the printed letter. Yours, G. P. PUTNAM.

To this the following answer was returned, on the morning of the 17th, within an hour after its receipt by our firm: Philadelphia, March 17, 1858. G. P. Putnam:—Yours is this moment at hand. We have the original of the following in Mr. Irving's own writing. "Sunshine, Irvington, Nov. 1, 1857. "My Dear Friend:—According to promise I have read Sartaroe, and now will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius—it is excellent; all in all, the best novel issued from the American press for some years past. It must certainly meet with success. I will do my best for you. You are to be clear, at least, \$4,000 or 5,000 by it. I have written to Murray, of London, my old publisher, as I told you I would, and I have advised him to reprint the work there, and have assured him that he ought to send the author \$200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. I have great influence with Murray. You may use this influence with Murray. With the greatest esteem, I am your friend. James A. Maitland, N. Y.

"This work was originally to have been published by Fetridge & Co., New York, and over four months ago, they issued circulars of it as in press, which were sent all over the country; and they at that time published the above letter. On account of the printing of Fetridge & Co., arrangements were made with us to publish the work, and among other things handed to us, was Mr. Irving's own letter. "We have also another, which we only received from the author of Sartaroe two days since, of which the following is an exact copy: "Sunshine, Irvington, Dec. 18, 1857. "My Dear Friend:—I have read Sartaroe with great interest and satisfaction. It is written in excellent style; is graphic in its details, and gives animated and interesting pictures of scenery, manners, and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal of it. It has all the elements of a successful publication. I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity. "With the greatest esteem, I am your Friend." Washington Irving.

The fact that Mr. Irving had written such a letter in praise of Sartaroe, and had expressed his willingness to have his good opinion made public was our chief inducement to purchase the copy-right and stereotype plates of the work from Messrs. W. P. Fetridge & Co., New York. Mr. Putnam, in his card, asserts the latter to be a forgery. Mr. Maitland has always declared it to be genuine. With the question of veracity between these two gentlemen, it does not become us to meddle. We only owe it to ourselves to show, as we have, that, whether the letter be genuine or not, it was given to us as genuine. Certainly, if we had believed the letter a forgery, or that, being genuine, Mr. Irving did not wish it published, we should not have used it.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 336 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. We return our thanks to Messrs. Schell, Africa and Houtz, for favors shown us from time to time.