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TERMS.
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CELEBRATION.

The late Anniversary of American Independence was appropriately commemorated at Shade Gap, by a large number of citizens and strangers.
At 10 o'clock, A. M. the procession was formed in front of the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Chief Marshal, BRUCE X. BLAIR. After marching to an adjoining grove, where accommodations had been provided for the occasion.

BRUCE BLAIR, Esq. was chosen President of the day, and Messrs. JAMES M'CAULNEY, DAVID JEFFRIES, THOS. W. NEELY, SAMUEL GOUGHAN, WILLIAM CLAYTON, JOHN SMITH, GEO. WHITTAKER, and GEO. HUBBARD, Sec'ys.

The President then in a brief but pertinent address, explained the nature of the meeting, and offered his profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred on him.
The Declaration of Independence was read by Jos. P. Hudson, and an appropriate and impressive oration pronounced by Dr. J. A. Shale, subsequent to which the company (without exaggeration amounting to five hundred persons) partook of an elegant and sumptuous free repast provided by the ladies of the vicinity. Dinner being disposed of the following toasts were proposed, and responded to by repeated and loud cheering.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The United States.—Resembling some bright constellation in the sky each individual member of which borrows glory from the other, and all combining form an effulgent flow of light, whose brilliancy attracts the attention and admiration of the world. May her brightness never dim but her magnificent coruscations increase in splendor to the latest age.
2. Pennsylvania.—The Keystone State of the great arch of States—stretching from Maine to Louisiana—unsurpassed for fertility of soil, mineral wealth, manufacturers and general prosperity—particularly excelling in the purity and industry of her citizens—her unwavering attachment to liberty and all the great principles that relate to science, art and civilization. May her renown speedily fill the hopes of her most ardent friends.
3. Christopher Columbus.—The genius who among all the lofty intellects of fourteen centuries was alone sufficient to conceive and execute the vast design of the discovery of the new world. His history is the brightest that has adorned the political world and it shall live while the ocean on which he sailed continues to "lash its waves on the resounding shore."
4. George Washington.—Great in war; greater in peace; greatest in retirement. His memory needs no eulogy.
5. The day we celebrate.—Proud epoch in history when crowned, coronals were taught that despotism has a limit and that the plan of liberty was not yet extinct.
6. The Declaration of Independence.—A clear and forcible exhibition of human rights and American spirit. An evidence of the fearlessness and determination of our ancestors. May the principles taught in that sacred instrument prevail universally.
7. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Honor to their names; reverence to their memories; peace to their ashes.
8. The Revolutionary Soldier.—Bold, brave and true. Never men fought in a more glorious cause, and never any more clearly triumphed.—Their reward is the gratitude of millions.
9. The Army and Navy of the United States.
10. His Excellency, the President of the U. S.
11. His Excellency, the Governor of Penn'a.
12. William Penn.
13. The Orator and Officers of the day.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By a Guest.—To the citizens of Shade Gap and vicinity. May the spirit bespoke by their exhibition to-day continue to exist; and eventually obtain universal prevalence. May her daughters practise annexation (not Texas annexation) but matrimonial.
By J. S. Hunt.—The American flag and country girls for us.
By J. A. Hudson.—Our country, our honors, and sweethearts.
By Jacob Peters.—America, and American Productions.
By William W. Welch.—May the repast of which we partake, strengthen our bodies and enliven our minds that we may be enabled to make up the lost time in celebrating the ever memorable 4th of July 1776.
By John Briggs.—Our country. A country where freedom of the press, speech, and opinion, is backed through tyranny and foreign

By William Brewster.—May the day we celebrate be ever memorable of the suffering of our ancestors in achieving our Independence.
By John Carroll.—The 68th anniversary of our nation's freedom is upon us. Let its glad return be hailed throughout the land with an unbroken peal of patriotism and rejoicing.
Raise the heart, raise the hand,
Let the earth and heaven hear it;
While the sacred oath we swear it,
To uphold our father land,
Where thou loyally enlists glorious,
Floating foremost, on the field.

While the spirit hovers o'er us,
None shall tremble—none shall yield—
Raise the heart, raise the hand,
Fling abroad thy stary banner—
Ever live our country's honor,
Ever bloom our native land.

By B. Blair.—The Declaration of Independence—compiled by Jefferson and advocated by Adams. May it forever serve as the oracle of Americans.

By James E. Dwyer.—A health to the Ladies. The Americans too proud to acknowledge allegiance to despotism are yet magnanimous enough to submit to their government since it is found they rule only by the law of love. No human power but theirs is omnipotent.

By a Bachelor.—Here to the Ladies that have greeted us this day with their smiling countenance. May they all live to see the Shades without a bachelor.

By George Wilson.—The sacred memory of Washington and the departed sages and heroes of the Revolution.

By A. C. Blair.—Hon. Henry Clay. That noble and patriotic statesman who has retired from the Senate Chamber to enjoy the sweets of home amid Ashland's shady groves. His countrymen not satisfied that so bright a genius should shed its lustre on a few have called him forth and placed his name for an office the highest in the gift of any people. May they by their untiring efforts and untiring labors place him in the Presidential Chair which he has so justly earned and richly deserves, and may the fair daughters of Old Huntingdon be as zealously engaged in the cause as they were in that of the lamented Harrison.

By a Guest.—The revilers of Henry Clay.—May they know that from every calumny they invent against him a glorious truth shall rise in his vindication.

By William Clayton.—The Ladies; the morning star that beams upon our entrance into the world, the day star that shines upon our manhood, and the evening star that lights us into a happier sphere.

By James Cree, Jr.—Henry Clay. The greatest statesman, and one of the most noble minded men of the age.

By John House.—Hon. Henry Clay. The distinguished orator, statesman and patriot—of one nature's nobleness, fitted to occupy honorably any human station. Long may he live to bless the people of the United States.

By William Welch.—May the Clay-frost nip the delicious Poke-root in its early bud.

By A. Morrison.—Freedom is our motto, Tolerance our aim, Friendship our watch word, And christian our name.

By Joseph Robinson.—Our country—we love it because it is free, sovereign and independent.

By William Brewster.—May the Poke be cultivated for the nourishment of birds of the air, but may such poisonous plants never vegetate for the guidance of an enlightened American.

By John Core.—Civil and religious liberty—the scene of our moral and political hemisphere. May the whole earth be filled with its glory.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the day, be signed by the officers and published in the "Huntingdon Journal."

Signed, BRUCE BLAIR, President, and other officers, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

P. S. It is proper to state that a committee appointed for the purpose, attempted to procure a copy of the Oration for publication. Its publication was however declined on account of the triteness of the practice.

From the St. Louis Evening Gazette, Extra.
The Mormon Difficulties.
FRIEDEN FLAG.—Enclosed you have a copy of an "Extra" issued at Quincy. We left Nauvoo about day light this morning, (Friday 28th,) all was quiet. The Mormons heard of the death of the SMITHS, as Gov. Ford, who was intercepted a few miles back, had (as supposed) encamped the messages from Carthage.

At Warsaw, all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.
We met the "Boreas," just above Quincy, with 300 men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager for fight.
I send the "Quincy Herald" printed this morning, containing the particulars of Smith's death. In haste, yours, &c. A. J. STONE.
On Board Steamboat, St. Croix : }
Friday Evening, June 28, 1844. }

From the Quincy Herald, }
Friday Morning, 3 o'clock. }

DEATH OF THE PROPHEET.
JOE AND HIRAM SMITH ARE DEAD!!
The steamboat Boreas just in from Warsaw brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal explains the dreadful tragedy:—
"Joe and Hiram Smith are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour. Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue?"
Warsaw, June 27th 1844.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram, are as follows: On yesterday, Gov. Ford, left Carthage with about 120 soldiers for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion. About 2000 men with arms immediately respon-

ded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton of Drowa county who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock P. M., with a company of 60 men for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city.

At about the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them:—

Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from a window, when a hundred balls, entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends—what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated, as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Maj. Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here—but we believe there is no danger, we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men is very great.

Arrival of the Steamship BRITANNIA, FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, was telegraphed about a quarter before five o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 2nd, and arrived at her wharf at East Boston, at six o'clock precisely—making her passage in thirteen days and a half.

In Mr. O'Connell's case, the writ of error is being carried before the House of Lords, and Thursday, July 4, is fixed for the opening of the case.

Thomas Campbell, Esq., the talented poet died at Boulogne on the 15th ult.

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions.—On the 3d inst., in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Whitesides applied for permission to inspect the record in the case of the "Queen vs. O'Connell and others."

The Attorney General opposed the application, but two of the judges being in favor of it, the monster indictment was handed down, and, after an inspection of it by the solicitors for the prisoners, Mr. Whitesides and Sir C. O'Loghlin, it was handed back to the Clerk of the Crown.

On the 6th, Mr. Cose applied on the part of the state prisoners, for a rule that the Attorney General should join the issue on the error. The rule was granted.

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.—The imprisonment of O'Connell is too novel in itself, and involves too many great national considerations, not to be turned to account. One of the results of his incarceration is perceptible in the immense increase of the repeal rent, which has suddenly jumped from hundreds up to thousands per week. Last week the amount received reached upwards of three thousand guineas! And in all probability it will go on increasing.

This answers a double purpose; it shows that the means employed to degrade and punish the people's man, have raised him still higher in their esteem, and thus it speaks to the Government in the language of defiance, while the receipt of such timely aid is most acceptable to the repeal coffers, exhausted as they have been by the overwhelming cost of the defence. Mr. O'Connell has comfortable quarters—airy apartments, and two gardens to walk in, and he is permitted to see his friends at reasonable times and in considerable numbers.

The Corporation of Dublin, on the 6th ult., adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connell may be liberated.

A number of deputations from various places to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners, have been refused admission.

The usual meeting of the Association was held on the 17th June. The proceedings commenced

at one o'clock, and five hours were almost entirely occupied in handing in money to swell the amount of the repeal rent; many of the announcements were received with loud cheers. The amount of the week's rent was about £3000.

PUBLIC FEELING TOWARDS MR. O'CONNELL.

The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State trials, and on the incarceration of the martyrs, in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by the corporation bodies in Dublin, and other cities. These contributions have greatly increased the repeal fund.

FRANCE.

It is announced in the French Journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Abd-el-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears, from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco.

The suspended departure of the Prince de Joinville to take command of the squadron to act against Morocco, had been the occasion of much surprise.

Louis Philip gave a splendid fete at Versailles on the 8th, to 1500 of the expositors of national industry.

The Lies of Locofocoism.

The Hartford Journal says, that last winter the Editor of the Hartford Times basely garbled a letter from a political friend in New Orleans, so as to make it convey an impression entirely different from the one intended by the writer. The lie thus started, to the effect that Mr. Clay participated in the parade of a reception, &c., with music and shouts, on the Sabbath, is still current in the Locofoco papers. And this falsehood, though expressly contradicted by letters from New Orleans, has never been contradicted by the villains who started it! Even the request of the writer of the letter thus garbled, who is now in the city of Hartford, that a correction should be made, has been disregarded!

The Forum says—The following extract from an English paper, received by the Britannia, is rather an amusing comment on the oft repeated slang that the Whigs are the British party. The paragraph is from the commercial article in the European Times of June 19th. Mark how the talking of VAN BUREN is regretted, and Mr. CLAY objected to, because his opinions are American on the subject of the Tariff and not what England calls "enlarged and liberal on the subject of free trade." The Times paragraph reads thus:

"The nomination of Mr. Polk, by the Baltimore Convention, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, has created some surprise, and among those anxious to extend our connections with the United States, no little regret. It has been generally believed in England, that had Mr. Van Buren been nominated he would have succeeded at the polls; and that gentleman having more enlarged and liberal notions on the subject of free trade than Mr. Clay, was regarded with a friendly eye by parties here, who care nothing about the result of the contest politically considered. It is believed in England—how truly a few moments will determine—that the selection of a *nouveaux homme* like Mr. Polk must terminate in the election of Mr. Clay by a large majority."

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS AGAIN.

From the U. S. Gazette, of June 6.
EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHWARK LAST NIGHT.—There were rumors in Southwark early last evening of a large quantity of arms having been taken into the church of Saint Philip de Neri during the afternoon; and rumor, of course, exaggerating the fact, a number of persons soon collected, and the gathering was, after dark, increased to thousands.

It was with the utmost difficulty that Douglass, Captain of the Southwark Watch, and Cassidy, Police Officer of the district, could restrain the populace until the arrival of the Sheriff, who went into the church, accompanied by Aldermen Hertz and Saunders, and brought forth twelve muskets, which were conveyed to the Southwark Hall, amidst the uproarious cheers of the multitude.

The difficulty did not seem to subside, and the Sheriff and Mr. Wright Ardis (one of the wounded in Kensington) addressed the populace, promising to remain in the church and further examine it until morning. Mr. Ardis then chose twenty citizens, with whom and the Sheriff he entered the church.

The mob still remaining to the number of thousands, strict watch was kept upon the front of the Church until a slight rain descending partially dispersed the crowd.

About eleven o'clock, the "Union Fenibles," Captain Lee, came upon the ground. Their commander, in a brief speech, gave the mob five minutes to disperse; and soon there were very few persons left upon the spot.

Twelve o'clock.—Colonel Lee has possession of Queen street, and all is well.

From the U. S. Gazette of the 8th.
We resume the report of occurrences, as they have transpired at the Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, Southwark.

In our postscript, on Saturday, we stated that at twelve o'clock on Friday night, Colonel Lee's "Union Fenibles" had possession of Queen st. We were in an error as regards the corps—it was the "City Guards," Captain Hill, which acted upon the occasion.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the twenty citizens who had been detained by Mr. Wright Ardis, and who were in the Church under his command, were discharged, and the City Guards took their place. The naturalized citizens who had been found in the Church, with their leader, were early in the morning taken before the Police Magistrate of the District, and held in bonds to keep the peace. Every thing remained quiet during Saturday.

Early on Saturday evening, crowds began to gather, but the multitude was soon brought to order by the arrival of a corps of artillery and infantry, under General Cadwalader, who soon cleared the street adjacent to the Church, and threw out lines of military across several thoroughfares.

In the course of the evening and night, several detoured "rushes" were made upon the lines, which were in most cases repulsed by General Cadwalader, in person who pointed out the rioters and calling to the Peace Police, had the parties arrested and carried into the basement of Saint Philip's.

The General also ordered the stores generally in the vicinity, to be closed, though this was not until eleven o'clock or after.

Yesterday morning early, the parties who had been arrested on the night previous, were taken before Alderman McKinley and Saunders, and no person being able to identify them, they were discharged.

One prisoner, however, was not brought out for hearing, in consequence of the nature of his alleged offence. This was the Hon. Charles Naylor, late Representative in Congress of the Third District. He has been arrested on Saturday night under the following circumstances. After, or during, a held menace on the part of the mob towards the military, Gen. Cadwalader, other and more peaceable measures proving unavailing, ordered the troops, by long word of command, to "aim!" The pieces being levelled, and Mr. Naylor being close to them, he called out, "Don't fire!" Whether this was merely an exclamation of trepidation, or meant as an encouragement of insubordination in the troops, we cannot well ascertain; but it was understood in the latter sense by Gen. Cadwalader, who ordered his arrest, and had him taken to St. Philip's.

In the morning, as Mr. Naylor's offence was considered so peculiar, Gen. Cadwalader, until he should have legal advice, as he wished, did not include him among those sent out for hearings before committing magistrates; and we are informed that \$10,000 freehold security was offered by the friends of the prisoner, and declined.

People soon began to gather and the report of this matter created much excitement; and this was materially increased by the report that Mr. Wright Ardis's party had found in the church no less than sixty stand of (cancelled) muskets, making, with those taken out the night before, seventy-two.

The crowd increased and about eleven o'clock, it was manifest that there was a strong determination to release Mr. Naylor, by force. Previous to this the City Guards had been relieved by the arrival of the Mechanic Rifles and Montgomery Hibernia Greens. The fact of the later company being in the church seemed to add fuel to the flame.

Two four pounders were procured from on board of vessels in the Delaware, and being adjusted upon cart axes and wheels were dragged before the church, the pieces pointed at its doors and Mr. Naylor's liberation demanded. No reply was received from the authorities within the church and the pieces were removed down Queen street.

This gave great dissatisfaction to the mass before the church, who immediately began to belabour the doors, and after some panels had been broken in Mr. Naylor appeared, having been conditionally liberated by the authorities. His appearance was hailed by tumultuous cheers, the noise of which was, a few moments after, exceeded by the reports of the cannon, which instead of having been taken away, had been carried to the rear of the church and their contents discharged into two circular windows just above the first floor.

The excitement at this moment was tremendous; but it was greatly allayed by a party of elderly citizens removing the cannon, and of the departure from the church of Mr. Naylor, attended by a very large procession, who escorted him to his house on Fifth above Prune street, where he and the assemblage parted amid loud acclamations.

The assemblage in front of the Church, in the meantime, had again increased, and the mob, having nothing now to complain of, began to imagine that there was some unknown treason in the Irish Volunteer company which we have mentioned being in the Church; it was determined they should be ejected; they were obliged in this; and out the whole of the volunteer force marched, the Markle Rifles and the Mechanic Rifles acting as a sort of guard to the Hibernia Greens. The American companies were vehemently cheering, but the Irish company was groaned at every step—followed by squares—the other companies jeered for being with it, and several rushes were made upon the three. At length the "Greens" wheeled and fired fortunately without much effect. A farmer from Ducks county, named Robert Lyons, (a mere spectator) was wounded in the arm, and is at the Capital. A ball entered the window shutter of the house No. 358

south 2d street, within four inches of the head of Col. R. F. Christy.

The detachment was then attacked, and each member of it made his escape from the grounds as best he could without the least regard to discipline or order. One member of the Greens was followed to his house, at Fifth and Small street, from whence he fired two shots. The house was presently assailed and carried by the mob, who dragged the man from it, and carried him down to the Southwark Commissioner's hall bestowing blows upon him plentifully by the way. On his arrival in the neighborhood of excitement, the fury of the populace was absolutely without bounds. He was knocked down, and trampled upon by hundreds with almost demonic violence. The man's name is Robert Gallagher, he lays in the Southwark watch house almost insensible, though we do not deem his situation to be without hope.

From that period until about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, there was no other demonstration other than the presence of large crowds, as had been usual during the day. But about that time, there existing some signs of clamor, Mr. Thomas D. Grover and some other citizens appeared before the church, bearing the National flag, which was received with cheers, and announced that the church property had been taken into the care of the Native Americans, that Mr. Levin had pledged his honor that the church should be safe, and that in that pledge the authorities of the peace and of the church had confided, that it was therefore necessary for the honor of the party and its success, that that pledge should be sacredly maintained. These were the sentiments embodied in several addresses, which were well received and all for a time seemed well.

But it was not long before a small party of boys and *Irishmen*, the Reporter stood near and is certain of the fact) having procured a huge log, began to use it as a battering ram against the westernmost door of the front. On the instant, a number of gentlemen rallied to its defence, and sustained themselves manfully against the most desperate attacks. The most conspicuous among these was a gentleman, name M'Elroy, who sustained the combined force of several determined attacks, and whose bravery deserves more eulogy than we have space to bestow upon it.

Finding all attempt to force the door ineffectual, and attack, as sudden as it was successful, was made upon a wall recently erected at the western extremity of the front. A breach was instantly made, and the assailants poured into and through it with fearful rapidity—an entrance to the Church was gained—a renewed attack was made upon the doors, and its protectors, disheartened by the entrance of the mob into the Church by other means, gave way, and soon there was ingress and egress for all who chose to avail themselves of it.

To our surprise, however, nothing within was injured or destroyed and after what seemed to be mere curiosity had been gratified, the Church remained quiet inside, with the exception of some little bustle in one corner, where Colonel Jack was engaged in organizing a special corps for the protection of the Church from incendiarism.

From the U. S. Gazette of the 9th.
The account of the fearful tragedy in Southwark, published in this paper yesterday morning, was brought up to about two o'clock, A. M. The Reporter, after about half-past two o'clock, understood that a company of the Cavalry had made a sortie upon the mob at Wharton Street Market, captured three men and obtained possession of a four pounder cannon, which they were firing off there. This ended the proceedings until dawn, when the mob began again to fill the streets adjacent to the Church.

During the night sufficient force was sent to guard the Arsenal, and proper precautionary measures taken, so far as was possible to prevent the rioters from obtaining arms and ammunition. A party of fellows made an attack upon the Barracks at the Navy Yard, but were repulsed by the command of Major Hall.

It was apparent at an early hour, that the mob had possession of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and their threats were of the most fearful character, a spirit of determined resistance to the constituted authorities was everywhere evinced, and measures were taken by them to procure cannon, in order to attack the Military, who were doomed by them to certain destruction unless they quitted the District, and gave it up to the charge of the civil authorities.

About ten o'clock, an exceedingly large meeting—certainly not less than five or six thousand people—was organized at the lower end of Wharton Market, and resolutions were passed in favor of the vacation of the District by the Military. Meantime, the Alderman of the District had united in the expression of a similar desire, in writing, addressed to the Sheriff. The Commissioners also met, and resolved to address the Sheriff, and state to him that in their opinion, the peace of the District would be promoted by a substitution of the Peace Police of the Sheriff for the Military. An enquiry was made whether the District could preserve the property, without the Military. And an answer was received, stating the convictions of the writers, that the property would be entirely safe in the hands of the Peace Police and the District Police.

An interview was had between the Sheriff, Aldermen Palmer and Sanders, and Judges King and Jones, by which it was determined to accede to this request, and that the Sheriff would be justifiable in acceding, under the circumstances.

Aldermen Sanders and Palmer immediately after this decision, started down to the church in a cart