

person. If, therefore, one of them found its way to a region for which it had not been intended, its percentage was stillly denied, and it was affirmed and certified to be a Whig forgery. For some weeks before the election these handbills were scattered far and wide. I was ordered at their numbers, for they covered the land like the locusts of Egypt. I have since been informed that several and perhaps all of the departments of the Government were constantly employed to aid the party in their distribution. One of the Heads of Department, I am credibly informed, franked them in packages weighing in some instances as much as a thousand pounds. As far as I know, however, the circulation of these things produced little impression in my own State, or in the Southern country generally. It is the custom there for men of opposite parties to debate political questions face to face before the people, and the voters thus have a better chance to ascertain the views of parties and of their candidates. It is true that our adversaries sometimes attempted to deny Mr. Polk's views as to the Sub-treasury and other questions, but these denials were seldom successful. Sir, I never yet had met a man that I could not, in a day or two's debate, by continued question, cross-examination, and denunciation, compel to admit the truth, when I had documentary or other plain evidence to establish its veridicality. It seems to have denied to man the power to persist in falsehood with the same steadiness of eye and countenance which truth can be maintained. I doubt if Talleyrand himself, who used to say that language was given to men to enable them to conceal their thoughts, could persevere successfully in falsehood during the whole of one of our Southern campaigns.

At the North, the mode of conducting a canvass is different. The speakers on opposite sides seldom if ever meet each other in debate. The meetings being composed of one party only, the matter thrown out goes uncontradicted alike, whether it be truth or falsehood, and the members of either party adopt the views of their own speakers. To be unformed, however honest they may be, the best authenticated document carries no more evidence of its truth than the libel representing, both by pictures and writing, Mr. Clay hanging three Dutchmen, which was so extensively circulated in Pennsylvania.

If this state of things continues, our constitution of Government is virtually at an end. Our republican system is based upon the principle that those who exercise power here represent and carry out, under the Constitution, the views of the people. But if the matter be so managed that the greater number of voters do not and cannot ascertain the views of the candidates before them, the consequence follows that those elected do not in fact represent the people, and our republican form of Government is virtually abolished. As a means of averting, to some extent at least this great evil, the practice of requiring the speakers on both sides to confront each other in debate is generally adopted. To effect this, let there be a union of all those who desire truth to prevail, who wish to see our free Constitution preserved in substance as well as in form, and who desire that the blessings of liberty should be transmitted to those who are to come after us. At any rate, I call upon every Whig to adopt this mode, publish your appointments, and challenge your opponents to meet you. If they fail to meet you, denounce them as being afraid of such an investigation, because they know that the facts are against them. Persevere in this course, and they will be compelled by public opinion, yes, by their own followers, to meet you; for there is in the hearts of our countrymen of all parties a desire to know the truth, and a generous love of fair play.

I am now brought, Mr. Speaker, to the consideration of another most important matter in connection with the late Presidential canvass. After the nominations in the spring, the Whig party held many large political meetings, at which there was much able and eloquent discussion. Our orators went through many parts of the country, and debated most successfully the principles of the two parties. All this was well, for it secured to our standard a vast majority of the intelligent and reflecting portion of the Union. But this alone, as the event has shown, was not sufficient. Resting on the goodness of our cause, the soundness of the principles advocated by us, and the belief that the wisdom of our measures would bring a majority of the voters to the support of our candidate, we neglected that complete organization in detail which was necessary to prevent undue influence and imposition on the voters at the election.

Since the beginning of the world, regularly trained soldiers have always been able to beat raw militia. Hence, when one nation keeps up a well disciplined standing army, the neighboring States must adopt a similar system or be overpowered. This truth, so universally admitted with respect to military affairs, has not been generally understood in its bearing on elections in a country like ours. In every part of the Union there are some individuals whose opinions are not so firmly fixed but that they may be changed at or about the time of the election. This may be brought about in various ways. A man naturally irresolute or unstable in his purposes may be persuaded; one not informed as to the principles and conduct of the candidates may be deceived by artful misrepresentation; the dishonest are liable to be biased by improper influences. These classes constitute what is sometimes denominated the floating vote—that is, a vote which is liable to be easily changed from one party to another. It is the largest in the great cities, and varies considerably in different sections. But every where there are those, by persuasion, misrepresentation, fraud, or other means, may be induced to vote differently from what they intended a short time previous to the election. The number of these individuals is sufficiently large to decide the result in all closely contested elections.—Take as an example the great State of New York in the late Presidential election. There were cast in all about four hundred and eighty thousand votes, and the majority for Mr. Polk was some five thousand three hundred. If twenty seven hundred of those who voted for Mr. Polk had changed to Mr. Clay, the electoral vote of the State would have been given to the latter gentleman, and he would have been elected President. Or, upon the supposition that one voter for every hundred and seventy-five that actually voted had cast a different ballot, it would have varied the result of the election.—Taking the whole State over, it will not be questioned by any one that there is a much larger proportion than one hundred and seventy-fifth part of the voters there whose views on political matters were not so fixed as to prevent their being influenced at the time of the election. Though of course not unaware of this condition of things to some extent in all the States, yet the Whig party has in the main relied on the justness of its cause and the voluntary exertions of its individual members to counteract improper influences. Our adversaries, however, have been practising on a very different system. They have acquired a skill and discipline in party tactics unknown to any other faction that has existed in this country. Whether this system was perfected in the State of New York, and brought into the administration of the Federal Government by Mr. Van Buren, as some suppose, I shall not now stop to enquire. As at present organized, the so-called Democratic party, though it allows the individuals composing it to profess such opinions on all measures of legislation as they may think it most advantageous to adopt, it requires the utmost fidelity in all party maneuvers, especially in elections. To stimulate this feeling the officers are promised to those who may have rendered the party most efficient service. Each member is required to stand by his party at all hazards, though in so doing he should act in opposition

to the best interests of the country. In turn, the party will stand by him, and protect him from the consequences of any crime he may commit, provided it be done for the benefit of the party. A thousand instances might be given to establish the truth of this conclusion. I will refer, however, only to a single one, of recent occurrence, in my own State. When our Legislature, now in session, assembled, there was a tie between the parties in the Senate. Each party was of course desirous of electing a Speaker and other officers. According to the old and well-settled law of the State, each member elect was bound to produce, before his qualification, the certificate of the Sheriff of his having been elected. But one, who claimed to be a Democratic Senator, was not provided with such certificate, and the fact became known through the indiscretion of friends that he consulted in his dilemma. When the time came for the opening of the first day's session, this individual, much to the surprise of his political adversaries at least, presented a forged certificate in the usual form, was qualified as a Senator, and took his seat. It was five days before the body was organized by the election of a Speaker, &c. A committee was raised to investigate the affair. They, upon evidence of the most conclusive character, reported that the certificate had been forged either by the Senator or by his procurement, and knowingly used by him to impose on the Senate, and recommended his expulsion. The vote of the Senate was unanimous on the first resolution declaring the certificate a forgery; but upon the second, declaring that he ought to be expelled, every member of his party voted in the negative, thereby saying that though he had committed forgery, he was not in their opinion unworthy to sit with them. After his expulsion by the casting vote of the Whig Speaker, his party, taking advantage of the accidental absence of two or three Whigs, within a few days moved and carried a proposition to strike from the journals the report, proceedings, &c., that had taken place, with a view of inserting in their stead the speech of his counsel made in his defence at the bar of the Senate.

A stranger would perhaps be surprised to learn that many of these individuals, in the relations of private life are esteemed honest and honorable men. Nothing could show more conclusively their devotion to their party than that they should thus be able to overcome their natural aversion to crime, and thus endeavor to countenance and protect the criminal, because that crime had been committed for the benefit of the party. Sir, it gives me no pleasure to refer to this occurrence. We formerly flattered ourselves that, however mischievous Locofocoism might become in other sections, there was in North Carolina and other parts of the South a regard for public opinion, and a feeling of personal honor among its leading members, which would keep it somewhat within the bounds of decency.—But it is a tree which bears the same fruit in every climate. Its late exhibitions will arouse the indignation of the virtuous yeomanry of the Old North State. But, sir, I am digressing. I wished simply to call your attention to the nature of the bond which connects this so-called Democratic party.—To show the extent to which its organization has been carried I refer you to the secret "Circular from the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Washington city," issued last September. I would read the whole of it if I did not know that its contents were well understood by most if not all on this floor. Its first four sections, as you know, provide for the organization of a Democratic Association, by whatever name they choose to call it, in "every county, city, ward, town and village throughout the Union," the appointment of Executive committees, captains, lieutenants, and democratic minute men—that is, "men who are willing to serve the Democracy at a minute's warning." Their first class of duties is prescribed in sections five and six, in the following words:—"5. That the captain and lieutenants, with such minute men as may be detailed for the service, proceed forthwith to make out two lists—one of all voters in the company bounds, designating the Democrats, Whigs, and the Abolitionists, putting into a separate column, headed 'doubtful,' the names of all whose opinions are unknown, and all of every party who are easily managed in their opinions or conduct; the other list to embrace all minors approaching maturity and all men not entitled to vote."

"6. That a copy of these lists be furnished to the Executive Committee of each Democratic Association within the election precinct."

Section seven directs these officers and minute men to circulate all papers that may influence the doubtful men. Section eight makes it the duty of the minute men to get all the doubtful men to their meetings. Sections nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, are as follows:—"9. That the captain of the Democratic minute men appoint a time and place of rendezvous, early on the first morning of election, and detail minute men to wait upon, and if possible bring with them every doubtful voter within the company bounds."

"10. That, if practicable, some suitable refreshments be provided for the company at the place of rendezvous, and their ardor kindled by patriotic conversation; that each man be furnished with a ticket with the names of the Democratic electors; that it be impressed upon them that the first great business of the day is to give their votes; that they are expected and required to march to the polls in a body, and in perfect silence: to avail themselves of the first opportunity to vote, and never separate until every member of the company has voted."

"11. That if any Democrat be absent from the rendezvous, the captain despatch a minute-man forthwith to bring him to the polls."

"12. That the captains and lieutenants provide beforehand means for conveyance for such Democrats as cannot otherwise get to the polls."

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

INDIAN MOVEMENTS IN LANCASTER.—By the following paragraphs from the Lancaster American Republican, it appears that the ground rent tenants of the Hamilton estate, in Lancaster, are disposed to follow the example of the Livingston tenants in New York, and repudiate the further payment of rent. A disposition of this kind has for many years been manifested by the occupants of these grounds in and around that city.

ANTI-GROUND RENT PROCESSION.—There seems to be no end to Anti-proceedings—such would seem to be the order of the day—a feeling of apparent universality, both at home and abroad.—The procession in question was 'got up' pursuant to a notice given at the arrival of a certain Mr. John P. Newman in this city, as agent for the Hamilton Estate to collect Ground Rent. The procession being formed, proceeded to Mrs. Hubley's Hotel, and enquired for Mr. Newman, but was unable to procure an interview. Thence it proceeded peacefully to the store of Messrs. Long, local agent for the same; paid them their compliments, and returned to the hotel. Here they were confronted by James Cameron, Esq., who addressed the assemblage, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Newman, which was vociferously voted down, and a substitute by the mass, to the effect that they would not pay any more ground rent, was passed by acclamation, and the crowd immediately dispersed. We know not where these things will end—time only will show.

DAVID KRAUSE, of Harrisburg, has been nominated by the Governor, President Judge of the district composed of the counties of Berks and Montgomery.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."
Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, 1845.

A protracted meeting has been held in the Baptist church in this place, and on Sunday last thirteen individuals were baptized, in the river.

We have received the February number of the LADY'S BOOK and also the LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The embellishments are splendid, and the literary matter, as usual, is from the pens of the best authors in the Union.

In to-day's paper will be found the Inaugural Address of Governor Shunk. It is a document which, while it may not call forth much censure, will meet with as little just praise.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.
Saturday was the last day for offering for sale, at auction, the Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania. Up to Friday night there had been but few bids.

ALBERT C. GREENE, (whig) was elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island on the 16th inst.

CLOSING THE HALL.—A resolution passed the House of Representatives of this State, 52 to 43, for closing the Hall of the House during the Sabbath; and another prohibiting the officers from delivering letters and newspapers to the members during the Sabbath.

Mr. Sanderson, of Lebanon, offered in the House of Representatives an amendment to the Constitution of the State to restrict the Governor in the granting of pardons, and granting that prerogative to the Senate in connection with the Governor. It was referred to the Judiciary committee.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of the Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., at their meeting on the 2d inst. unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Baltimore, President of that Institution, in the room of Dr. Brown, who retires on account of ill health. It is not known yet, whether Dr. Breckenridge will accept the situation.

On the 16th inst. the returns of the late election for Governor were cast up, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature. It appeared that Francis R. Shunk received 160,332 Joseph Markle, " 156,040 F. J. Lemoyne, " 2,566

PRENTICE'S LAST.—The Louisville Journal says that some was tired of the capers of Chissey, purposes that a big ditch should be cut around the Palmetto State (South Carolina) and be prized off and floated to Texas. The benevolent projector says the whigs may jump over to Georgia or North Carolina.

Gov. Porter continued MERCIFUL to the last. We learn from the Philadelphia papers that, before leaving the Executive Chair, he pardoned the following persons:
Sarah Ann Davis, who was convicted, and sentenced to be hung, for the murder of Julia Ann Jordan, which took place in Philadelphia in July, 1840. Mrs. Davis has been under sentence of death since January 1841—the Executive had never signed the warrant for her execution.
Milton J. Alexander convicted of manslaughter.
Wesley Flavel convicted of murder in the second degree, and
Michael Dugan convicted of robbery.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
A communication in the last Globe, signed "Many Citizens," recommends DAVID SNARE, Esq., for Justice of the Peace for this borough.—We doubt not but Mr. Snare would discharge the duties of this important office with the utmost fidelity, if elected.

CONGRESS, has now been in session nearly two months, and done little or nothing except debating the different plans for the Annexation of the United States to Texas and it is not expected that much will be done in the five weeks yet allotted to them. No one seems to murmur at the course of Locofocoism in Congress—all appear to take for granted that the less such a Congress does the better it is for the country. At our latest advices the Texas question was still the subject of debate.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
The State Temperance Convention met at Harrisburg on last Thursday afternoon in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Governor, Heads of Department, and members of the Legislature were present by invitation, and also a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A resolution to petition the Legislature for a law submitting the question to the voters in each ward, borough, township or district to decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in their respective limits or not was discussed and passed.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We find the following painful item in the Bellefonte Whig of the 18th instant.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. JORX McCOY, of Barre township, Huntingdon county, was yesterday, in company with his daughter, thrown from a sleigh by the running off of his horse and instantly killed. His daughter was considerably injured. He was a highly respectable citizen.

The election of Mayor in the city of Boston, has proved a failure the fifth time.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.
Our readers have, no doubt, all heard, at some time or other of CALEB J. McNULTY—the same brawling Locofoco who, some years ago, while a member of the Ohio Legislature—when a mob in Cincinnati sacked the Banks, and destroyed their contents—said "that was the true Bank reform;—that he would have gloried in being at the head of any body of citizens who would do such a deed of public benefit—he wanted no better light to guide him along the pathway of duty than the flames ascending from every burning banking edifice in the State."—The same C. J. McNulty who was a candidate for Congress in Ohio last fall, and being defeated, wrote a friend a very short though not particularly sweet letter, stating that "he was defeated and the party might go to hell." When the Locofoco came into power they elected this same Caleb J. McNulty Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, as a reward for his services to the party. To this officer is entrusted the disbursing of the contingent fund of the House.

On the 17th inst. the Committee on Accounts reported that they had given notice to the Clerk to attend the Committee with his account and vouchers, prepared to show how much he had expended, and the balance on hand. The Clerk, although twice notified, refused to attend the committee, and they were left to make such investigation as they were able without him. By the report it appears that Mr. McNulty drew from the Treasury the sum of \$232,000, that he had disbursed in the year ending Dec. 1, 1844, the sum of \$172,000, which would leave a balance at that time unexpended of \$60,000. At the Patriotic Bank there is a balance of \$13,000 to the credit of the Clerk, which the Cashier has been notified to retain. The committee estimate the payments made by the Clerk since the commencement of the session at \$2,500; so that the actual deficiency, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to \$44,500, of which only \$20,000 is secured by the official bond of the Clerk. For the balance of \$24,500 the Government has no security except the personal responsibility of the Clerk.

By the direction of the House Mr. McNulty was arrested; and being brought to the bar, addressed the House. Had his speech been true, there would be no defalcation, and he an honest man. After some discussion the matter was postponed till the next day.

The Committee, among other resolutions, recommended the dismissal of Mr. McNulty, from the office of Clerk of the House. On the 18th he was dismissed by a unanimous vote. Benj. B. French was afterwards chosen Clerk.

GOV. PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION.
The gubernatorial career of David R. Porter terminated on Tuesday last week, when Francis R. Shunk, the new Governor, was inaugurated and entered upon the exercise of the duties of his office. In reviewing the administration of Gov. Porter we find little or nothing to call forth admiration and praise: but on the contrary, much to censure and condemn. From his first official act of calling around him advisers, down to his last appointments, there was nothing but the rewarding of political vassalage, and the execution of vengeance upon political and personal adversaries.

The six years of his administration have been one continued jubilee for the violators and contemners of the law. In the name of "Executive Clemency" the Governor has walked into our jails and penitentiaries and knocked the irons off the bloodstained hands of convicts: he interpolated new powers into the Constitution, and stepped between the Courts and the culprits, and shielded the guilty from trial and punishment: in short, murderers, rebels, robbers, thieves, and felons of all degrees, have been the recipients of his merciful liberation; and criminals have been taken to the bosom of the Executive, and raised to once honorable and yet profitable stations; the arm of the law has been lopped off—and the State has become free with the spirit of in subordination and disorder, and its terrible fruits have been riots, mobs, violence, and outrages of every name and grade.

The highest office in the State has been prostituted to the base purposes of gain. The "Lumber Speculations," by which the banks were swindled, and the "Indians" enriched, and the conduct of the Governor and the Attorney General with reference to the Legislative Investigation, will stand forth in bold and black relief in the history of the late administration; and all the waters of all the rivers in Pennsylvania commingled would be insufficient to wash from her history the dark spots which those transactions have caused.

Notwithstanding the onerous taxation to which the people have been subjected, the State debt has, according to the Governor's own showing, been doubled during his administration.

These reflections cause us no pleasure. We write more in sorrow than in anger; and thus we bid adieu to Governor Porter, hoping the new administration may be less corrupt, and more advantageous to the community.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.
We commence to-day, on the first page, the publication of the speech of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina. We hope its length will deter no one from reading it. This speech told with wonderful effect upon the Locofoco members of Congress, especially upon the "Chivalry;" and on account of an old grudge, and this renewed castigation, the "Chivalry" hit upon Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, to reply to Mr. C, and by gross, palpable, and direct insult, force him, according to the "code of honor," to challenge Mr. Yancy. This was done, and the parties met and exchanged shots; after which a reconciliation was effected, as stated in our last.

If any unprejudiced mind has any doubt yet as to the fact, this speech must convince that mind that Henry Clay is President de jure—having received a majority of the legal votes polled at the late election. Mr. Clingman has taken a general review of the battle-field, in which the frauds, corruption and duplicity of the successful party are clearly exposed; and no wonder that Locofocoism grew restive and pugacious under such an expose of unparalleled political villany.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.
In addition to the election of Borough and Township Officers, and Judges and Inspectors of Elections, the people will this year be called on to elect Justices of the Peace to serve for five years. We hope that the election of the latter officers will not be made a party matter. They are an important branch of our Judiciary system—acting as Judges and Jurors—and of all abominations, that of political Courts are the most abominable. We take it for granted that the Judges and Inspectors of Elections will be chosen with reference to their political predilections, and perhaps also the Borough and Township officers properly so called; but we hope that in every township, and borough where leaders of any party make party nominations either openly or secretly, or take any other steps that will place the election of Justices of the Peace on party grounds—the people will rise up against it and elect the most competent men without respect to party. The evils of political Justices is too obvious to require any exposition; and we throw out this timely caution merely with a hope to make the people watchful when the election day approaches, and ready to set their seal of decided disapprobation upon all party movements with reference to the choice of Justices of the Peace.

We have thus spoken to the voters of Huntingdon county; but we cannot close our remarks without a word of admonition to the candidates themselves. We hope they will not so far loose sight of propriety as to attack men in the streets, alleys and highways, or beg from house to house for the suffrages of an intelligent community, on personal or political ground. Electioneering for the office of Justice of the Peace should meet with the contempt of every freeman. Let every voter think and act for himself, and exercise his judgment without solicitation, fear, or prejudice: and the choice will thus fall upon the honest and the capable, and those worthy of public favors; and such a choice will redound to the honor of the voters and be a benefit to the community.

In connexion with this subject we deem it proper to state that in all the Townships and Boroughs in this county, except Hollidaysburg, the Justices are required to give bond in the sum of \$3000 each when freeholders, and bond and bail in \$2000 each when not freeholders—and in Hollidaysburg bond and bail in the sum of \$2500 each, and when freeholders bond in \$4000.

SEARS' PICTORIAL MAGAZINE.
The February number of this elegant monthly periodical has appeared, and fully meets our expectation. The Editor says:—

"We do not pretend to send forth a work replete with originality of ideas, or style, or as a vehicle for conveying to the people the rich and beautiful specimens, in detail, of modern belles-lettres; but our prime object is, to disseminate useful information, fitted alike to the capacity of the child and the adult. It is intended rather as a magazine of valuable stores, gathered and garnered up from sources which, from their magnitude, rarity, and costliness, are as sealed fountains of living water, to the great mass of the reading community. In it the choicest contents of books are presented in a condensed yet a conspicuous form, illustrative of History, Geography, the Fine Arts, Natural History, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Useful Arts, the Natural Sciences, Biography, Travels, Botany, &c. &c., agreeably spiced with Poetry and Miscellaneous Reading; all of which, during the course of a volume, are illustrated by engravings, several hundred in number, many of which are from original drawings, made expressly for the work."

Mr. W. F. Sellers, of Waterstreet, in this county, is Agent for the above work, and for Sears' publications generally.

The Inauguration.
The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday last, says:—"The inauguration of Gov. SHUNK took place yesterday, agreeably to the programme that will be found in the Legislative proceedings. The town was filled with people, and the military display was beautiful and imposing—the finest we have seen on such an occasion. The weather was mild, but there was a constant fall of snow during the parade and ceremonies of the inauguration."

Mr. Shunk was accompanied in the escort by Gov. Porter from the dwelling of the latter. The State House was crowded to excess in every part, and a vast number could not obtain entrance. The hall of the House of Representatives presented an imposing array of beauty and fashion, but the crowd was so great that little comfort was experienced; and the noise such, that although Gov. Shunk read his inaugural in a clear and distinct voice, those who were not near him could not hear a word.—At the conclusion of it, a clapping of approbation was given, and then, for two or three times, cheers were given for Gov. Porter. The military comprised about one thousand men under arms, beautifully uniformed, and under admirable discipline.—They were under the command of Gen. Rounfourn, and a more imposing display, of the same number could not be imagined. All were admired, and all deserved the encomiums of praise that were bestowed upon them by the crowd of 'lookers on'—but none more so than the Lebanon Washington Rifemen, commanded by Capt. Embich.

The following are the names of the Companies, and the commanding officers:

1st State Troop,	Capt. Benton.
Phila. Light Guards,	" Bennett.
Jackson Artillery,	" Hubell.
Frankfort Artillery,	" Pechill.
Granttown Blues,	" J. D. Miles.
City Guards,	" Hill.
Monroe Guards,	" Small.
Union Grays,	" Martin.
Germantown Light Infantry	" Binder.
Montgomery Rifle Guards,	Lieut. Timmons.
Lancaster Fencibles,	Capt. Findlay.
Chambersburg Artillery,	" Highborn.
Lebanon Washington Rifles,	" Embich.
Dauphin Guards,	" Roberts.
Harrisburg Rifles,	" Seiler.
Carlisle Artillery,	" Coramant.

LOCOFOCOISM IN INDIANA.—The Ohio State Journal of the 13th inst., says:—"The Senate of Indiana have consummated the outrage so shamefully begun. Resolutions providing for an election of Senator were indefinitely postponed on Thursday last, in the Senate of that State, by the casting vote of Jesse D. Bright, Lieutenant Governor of the State, and president of the Senate. The Constitution of the State has thus been set at naught, and the will of the people trampled in the dust, at the behest of a reckless partisan spirit.—The Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of Indiana, is 8 or 10. Upon this Legislature devolved the duty of electing a Senator; but the factious Senate determining to prevent the election of a Whig Senator, has resisted every appeal, and made a mockery of the solemnity of an oath."

The Harmonious Democracy.
There is anything but 'union and harmony' in the ranks of the Locofocos at the present time, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. The 'Muhlenberg men' as they are designated, are decidedly out of favor with the 'new powers that be'—Gov. Shunk not showing them the least countenance. In all attempts thus far to place their friends around the Executive or in office, they have signally failed.—The Governor 'cuts their acquaintances' from the start and they look upon themselves as proscribed as decidedly as the Whigs. There are murmurs, of course, and not a few.

SING SING STATE PRISON, Feb. 4, 1845.
DR. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir:—About four years since, I had a very severe attack of the piles. I tried almost every remedy, but without any good effect upon my painful disease. I thought I would try one box of your Vegetable Union Pills. I did so; and before I had taken all the pills it contained, I began to feel the good effects of them; and by the time I had taken four boxes of the pills, I was entirely cured, and have never since been troubled with the painful and truly unpleasant disease. I entirely attribute my cure to your valuable and inestimable pills.

Very truly yours,
R. LENT,
Architect, Sing Sing State Prison.
Purchase the genuine medicine of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa., and other agents published in another part of this paper.

NEW YORK JANUARY 25, 1845.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle procured in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 William street, N. Y.

The genuine, for sale by Thomas Reed, Huntingdon, and Mrs. Mary Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.
On Wednesday the 22d inst., at Shippensburg, Cumberland co., by the Rev. Alexander Sharp, THOMAS ORBISON, Esq., of Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Hamill, of the former place.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Read, Mr. BENJAMIN BUCKWALTER to Miss REBECCA BAILEY, both of Walker township, Huntingdon county.

Orphans' Court Sale.
IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on
Tuesday, the 25th of February next,
as the property of John Scullin, dec'd., that large and commodious

TAVERN HOUSE, 

two stories high, part log and weatherboarded and part frame, situate in the borough of Petersburg, in said county, now occupied as a public house by Mrs. Mary Scullin, and also parts of two other lots in said borough, on which are erected a large frame stable and a small log stable, appurtenant to the tavern stand.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half part of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,
JOHN REED, Ck.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Attendance will be given by JOHN McCULLOCH, Adm'r.
January 29, 1844.

Valuable Farm for Sale,
[IN BEDFORD COUNTY.]

The subscriber offers for sale at private sale one of the best farms in Bedford county. Said farm is situated on Bob's creek, half a mile from St. Clairville, 10 miles from Bedford, and 22 miles from Hollidaysburg.—The farm contains
85 Acres,
all bottom land, 75 acres are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good two story frame
DWELLING HOUSE, 
and stable. There is on the premises an orchard of excellent fruit. If application be made immediately the above valuable farm may be had for \$3000.

JOHN BOWSER,
Jan. 29, 1845.—St.

CLOCKS!
SMITH'S WHOLESALE CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, No. 82, North Third Street, near Cherry, Philadelphia, where may be found the largest assortment of Brass Clocks in the United States, among which are year, month, eight day, thirty hour and alarm clocks.—Also, Wood Clocks.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere. Looking-glasses manufactured.

JAMES S. SMITH,
No. 82, Third Street near Cherry, Philadelphia.
January 29, 1845.—Sm.

JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

