

Huntingdon, July 23, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

OFFICES:

Philadelphia—Number 59 Pine street. Baltimore—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. New York—Number 160 Nassau street. Boston—Number 16 State street.

WANTED--Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, at the market price, in payment of accounts due this office. And cash will be taken in exchange for receipts in full or in part.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Table with market prices for Philadelphia and Baltimore, including Wheat Flour, Rye Meal, Corn, and Whiskey.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Rates of Discount in Philadelphia.

Table listing various banks in Philadelphia and their respective discount rates.

Rates of Relief Notes.

Table listing relief notes from various banks and their rates.

THE DELMAS AND BUCHANAN LETTERS.—The Philadelphia Morning Post furnishes the following comment on the conduct of our Federal rulers in dictating to the people of Pennsylvania—

We had occasion, not long since to make some remarks upon the attempt of a certain Locofoco body in Georgetown, to overrule and dictate to the President and his Cabinet. We little thought we should so soon be called on, to notice an attempt made by members of a State Legislature themselves, to bring the power of the Federal Government to bear upon their own proceedings. What has Mr. Vice President Dallas, or Mr. Secretary Buchanan to do with our Legislature, more than the Mogul, or the Emperor of Morocco?—Cannot a Legislator of a State manage its own affairs, without the interference of Federal officers? Is Mr. V. P. Dallas, Mr. Secretary Buchanan to enjoy the distinguished privilege of dictating to the Legislature of Pennsylvania? Let our readers take the monstrous nature of this proceeding into consideration. General Cameron, being pitched upon as a proper person to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, by certain Whigs of the Legislature, who preferred him to a Locofoco of a more ultra school, is questioned as to his political opinions by them. He returns an answer perfectly satisfactory to them, from which they infer that he will support the great Whig measures of Tariff and Distribution. They would of course, prefer a man of their own party, but in the impossibility of electing such an one, they determined to cast their votes for the man who comes nearest to it. The Locofocos find it impossible to unite

so fully on a man as to secure his election by their own vote exclusively. Our portion of them prefers General Cameron to the nominee of the other. Gen. C. is consequently, elected by the vote of all the Whigs, the few nays that were in the Legislature, and the independent portion of the Locofocos. The Locofoco majority, not the majority of the Legislature, he it remembered, not contented with this result, meet and publish a long complaint, in the shape of an address to the Locofoco party of the State, in which their brethren are handled without mercy. If they had stopped here, it might have passed off well enough. But in order to show the sovereign contempt they all entertain for the rights of the Representatives in the State Legislature, they appeal to the Vice President of the U. S. and to the Secretary of State, to assist them in bullying and overawing the refractory portion of their body! Two high officers of the General Government are called on to throw their official weight against the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in order that due punishment may be inflicted for disobedience to the supposed wishes of the Locofoco President. We take the liberty of suggesting to these gentlemen, that they did not go quite far enough. They could with fully as much propriety, and far more effect, have called on the President himself to interfere in the matter, and compelled obedience to his wishes by the intervention of an armed force. Why not call on him to send General Scott to Harrisburgh with force sufficient to disperse the rebellious legislature, and substitute a sort of Rump Parliament in its place, or if he thought best, back the door and carry the key to the Presidential mansion, as a trophy of the Locofoco triumph over the Constitution and the Laws?

The York Republican assigns what we view as a satisfactory reason for Federal interference in our State affairs:— If the Locofocos resolve to fight this quarrel out, it might tend further to distract and divide the party in Pennsylvania, when Mr. BUCHANAN is most anxious that it should be united, inasmuch as its defeat would weaken his influence at Washington—throw a cloud over his prospects for the Presidency, and might even topple him from his slippery seat in Mr. Polk's cabinet. What will be the course finally adopted in this matter we cannot say; some of the Old Hunter papers in the State seem disposed to drive out the Cameronians at once—the Young Democracy are whetting their glittering steel-pen points to meet the onslaught and return the attacks of their opponents; while those who, like Mr. Buchanan, have an eye single to office and the spoils, are crying "Peace! Peace!" and warning the party that it cannot afford to fight!

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY. A gentleman who arrived in Cincinnati a few weeks ago, gave the editor of the Commercial the following particulars of dreadful deeds of blood committed on the Wachita River, in Louisiana, a few weeks since. He stated that two planters living on adjoining plantations, had a difficulty. An unruly horse belonging to one, jumped into the lot belonging to the other, which was shot. Soon after, a slave belonging to the owner of the horse went over to the said plantation; he, too, was shot. The same evening the planter who owned the horse and the slave, took his gun and went over to the planter's house who had shot his horse and slave; and as he stood in the yard, deliberately shot him dead. The son of the dead planter, hearing the report of the gun, came out of the house, when he was commanded to stand. As soon as the gun was reloaded, the son was shot and immediately expired. The daughter of the planter then came to the door, when the monster drew his bowie knife and cut her throat from ear to ear and fled. The slaves on the plantation raised the alarm, and the fire was pursued and taken, and committed to the nearest jail to await his trial. These awfully terrific details are from a reliable source, and we can vouch for their correctness, says the Commercial, although no names are given.

Later from Texas. The U. S. Cutter Woodbury recently arrived at New Orleans with Galveston dates to the 29th. The Woodbury brought dispatches from Mr. Donelson, our Charge D'Affaires at Texas. We are pained to learn that the gentleman to whom they were entrusted, Mr. Samuel Marshall, died before the sailing of the Woodbury. He arrived at Galveston on the 26th, exceedingly indisposed, and though he was treated with the utmost kindness, attention, and hospitality, his disease (Congestive Fever,) developed itself with such uncontrollable malignity, that two days afterwards he was a corpse. The steamship McKim reached Galveston on the morning of the 23rd ult.—The departure of the Gulf Squadron for Pensacola, leaves Galveston, pretty much unprotected; and the people in that quarter appear to regret it greatly. The weather at Galveston was intensely hot, and the drought was oppressive. There was, however, no sickness in the town. Congress was to adjourn on the 28th ult.—We learn verbally that President Jones had signed the resolution, accepting the propositions of the United States for Annexation. The bill for the re-organization of Com. Moore had not been returned, and it was thought, would be pocketed.

A Breach of Promise Trial.

MARY ANN RHODES vs. NATHAN MILLER.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for a breach of promise of marriage. E. Van Buren and E. Quin, for plaintiff; D. Ramsey Jr. and W. Barnes for defendant. As is usual in such cases, there was considerable anxiety manifested by the spectators to catch a glimpse of the parties, particularly the aggrieved. They undoubtedly expected to see some blooming maiden, sighing like a furnace for the loss of her faithless lover, appealing to the strong arm of the law to protect her injured innocence, and tender her some little compensation in dollars and cents for the irreparable injury; and last, though not least, teach all graceless scamps to be careful in future how they make promises but to break them. But no, the plaintiff, though a maiden lady, was not young, nor was she strikingly beautiful, although she might have been at the age of "sweet sixteen," in the eyes of a very passionate lover, but now, alas! the mischievous fingers of time had stolen many a charm, leaving unmistakable and indelible evidence upon her features that she was several years, at least the blind side of thirty—i. e. thirty and upward. Her appearance was respectable—her manner precise and dignified, her countenance indicating a fixedness of purpose, not to commit suicide or die of a broken heart—but to make her recreant lover pay roundly for trifling with her affections. The defendant was a widower, we should judge about 45, a plain sort of a farmer, with nine children, worth \$5000, which counsel alleged was an important consideration with the fair plaintiff in bringing her suit, as well as listening to his.

It appeared that the defendant, after losing his first wife, began to think about getting another, talked to the old women of the neighborhood about being lonesome—wanted a house keeper—couldn't stand it so, &c., which, as a matter of course enlisted their sympathies—He finally stated his case to a Mr. Bolt—told him he wished to get married—did not like to marry a woman with a family because he did not want two kinds of children, and for another reason not altogether dissimilar, he was unwilling to wed a maiden lady, unless of a certain, or rather of an uncertain age.

Upon this statement, said Bolt intimated that Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, or Polly as he called her, would be just a fit, and consented to become a proxy, or a sort of conductor of mutual love between the two—saw Miss Rhodes, made known his business to her, she exclaiming, with some surprise and much apparent regret, "why couldn't I have known this before?" for lack and alas, she was engaged to be married to another man in about a week. No time was to be lost; and a personal interview of the lovers was thought advisable, was had, when and where it was agreed by and between the said lovers, that the said Miss Rhodes should most inflexibly and ungraciously, sack her beau, after which she and the defendant were to become one flesh. This was accordingly done—we mean the fellow was sacked—and he like a true philosopher, to show that there was no love lost, also that he was punctual in all his business transactions, wood, won and wedded another damsel in about a week thereafter, so that he was married at the time first appointed, though not to Miss Rhodes. Time passed on. Miss Rhodes carefully preserved the wedding dress prepared for the first occasion, for the second, and making some other preparations—but Mr. Miller in the mean time, became enamored of a more youthful and blooming maiden, and, in turn gave Miss Rhodes the "mitten," for which she brings suit, &c.

The proofs of the contract, and the violation thereof, by the defendant, were clear and conclusive; Bolt and certain old ladies, being cognizant of the facts, being quite efficient witnesses, an admission to all widowers and bachelors to do their courting in propria persona, and be careful how they trust their secrets to others' keeping. The defendant alleged, by way of defence, that the plaintiff came into court with a bad grace to recover damages off him for practising upon her what she had played off upon another, and to show in wished mitigation of damages, if not in bar of the action, the plaintiff's general character in the neighborhood where she lived. One witness was brought upon the stand who swore to enough, but the jury would not believe him. His testimony, if true, showed him a most shameless villain—if false, a very dangerous one—and if the jury entertained any doubts of his having impeached himself, they were pretty effectually dispelled by the testimony of other witnesses. The proofs being closed, the cause was summed up; the Judge committed the cause to a jury in a charge which showed him not insensible to the wrongs of lovely woman, and the jury, after due deliberation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of four hundred dollars, to compensate her for lacerated feelings, blighted hopes and crushed affections, the loss of a husband worth five thousand dollars and nine children.—Steuben [N. Y.] Courier.

Deplorable Effects of the Heat.

The oppressive heat of which we have been complaining for a few days past, seems to have prevailed to a similar extent in all the neighboring cities and country towns. The Doylestown Intelligencer says, at that place on the 7th, the thermometer rose to 96 degrees; 8th, 88; 9th, 85; 10th, 92; 11th, 98; 12th, 103; 13th, 103; 14th, 101;—each day at two o'clock, P. M. Friday last at Montreal, was regarded as the warmest day of the season; the thermometer ranging from 82 to 86 in the shade. A number of deaths have been caused by the heat. Two occurred in Baltimore on Monday, and two in Brooklyn. A man was sun struck in New York at 12 o'clock on Monday while at work on a new building, and died in an hour. Mr. Jackson, a clerk in one of the New York public offices, fell down in the street on Monday overcome by the heat, but it was hoped he would recover. The New York Mirror of Tuesday records the following:— A man was found in Second street near the Bowery, and died soon after reaching the Upper Police, from the excessive heat and the too free use of ardent spirits. Margaret Wallace, of 52 Chatham street, was seized with weakness and debility on Sunday. She had suffered much from the heat, and drank freely of iced water, which caused a congestion of the lungs, of which she died the same night. Eleanor Doyle, of 88 James street, died yesterday afternoon suddenly from a similar cause. A female fell down on the corner of Christie and Hester street on Sunday afternoon, and expired soon afterwards, supposed to be sun struck. Two omnibus horses dropped down dead yesterday, and on Sunday we heard that several horses expired on the third avenue and Bloomingdale road, from the excessive heat. A driver on one of the Broadway stages was overcome yesterday morning in Whitehall, by the intense heat of the sun, so that for some time he was in a dangerous situation; but by timely application of spirits to his head, he recovered in some degree. A woman died suddenly in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, from the effects of drinking cold water. The Boston traveller refers to the summer of 1825, as quite as warm as this, and says:— "On the 12th of July—just twenty years ago Saturday last—the thermometer at 6 in the morning was 82, and during the day it rose to 98. The heat for many successive days was oppressive. On the 15th of July the mercury ranged variably at 100 to 104. On the 21st and 22d it rose to 102. Many lost their lives in consequence of the heat, through excessive fatigue or imprudence in drinking cold water. Twenty five or thirty fell victims in this city alone. Two hundred deaths occurred in the first week in July in New York—60 more than ever before happened in any one week. Thirty three of these died from drinking cold water. One young woman in Salem was so powerfully affected by the sun for a short time, that delirium ensued. A lady in New York was so overcome by the heat that she fell in the street, and was afterwards attacked with fits which continued through the night. The heat was equally destructive to the brute creation. A large number of horses in various places were lost by owners of stages and even the fish in some of the ponds were suffocated, and died in large numbers through the intenseness of the heat. At the suggestion of the Mayor, the master workmen in this city suspended their labor, from 12 to five o'clock for several days. The air became so thoroughly heated as to afford no relief from the scorching rays of the sun. The almost insufferable heat continued through the month of July; and the ravages of death in consequence were melancholy, in various parts of the country. On the 24th, twenty-five inquests were held in New York, over the bodies of persons who died suddenly from the effects of the heat."

A Discovery. It is said in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people has been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Saboon, who are described as being far superior to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the holy scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge.—They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast.

A Pin-Making Machine. A new Pin Making Machine has been contrived at Brattleboro', Vermont, which works like an intelligent being, and is thus described by a traveller:—"It cut off the wire, then rounded the head, then took the pin in its fingers and sharpened the point on several grindstones, and finally threw it finished into the receptacle beneath. And all this was apparently without the intervention of any human agency. I believe all the tending requisite was to supply wire. After being whitened, the pins, were poured into another machine, and there they stuck themselves into paper with wonderful regularity."

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Registrar's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, viz: 1. William Templeton, surviving executor of John Templeton, late of Tyrone township, dec'd. 2. Abraham Buck and Azariah Sackett, executors of Samuel Spanogle, late of Warriorstown township, dec'd. 3. John Skyles, administrator of the estate of William Elder, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. 4. Alexander Scott, executor of William Scott, late of Tell township, dec'd. 5. John Gherret, guardian of Levi Gosnell, John Gosnell and Wilson Gosnell, minor children of Joshua Gosnell, late of Union township, dec'd. 6. Lewis Hopkins and Robert Fleming, administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hopkins, late of Antez township, dec'd. 7. Joseph Reed, administrator of the estate of Henry Dearment, late of the borough of Petersburg, dec'd. 8. Thomas E. Orban, administrator of the estate of John Flasher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd. 9. Henry Miller, executor of Martha Ker, late of Woodbury township, dec'd. 10. James McNeal, administrator of Eve Gosnell, late of Tod township, dec'd. 11. Isaac Taylor, administrator of the estate of Barton De Forest, late of Tod township, dec'd. 12. Alexander L. Holliday, administrator of the estate of Robert Lowry, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd. 13. Joseph B. Robinson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jones Caldwell, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, dec'd. 14. John P. Snare, administrator of the estate of Nicodemus Benson, late of Tod township, dec'd. 15. James McLain, acting executor of Samuel McLain, late of Tod township, dec'd. JOHN REED, Registrar. Register's Office, Huntingdon, Pa., 12th July, A. D. 1845.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late Session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to and among those entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Præthoriatary. July 9, 1845. To School Directors. Packages for the several Boards of School Directors in this county have been received at this office. By order of Comptrol' W. S. AFRICA, Clerk. Huntingdon July 9, 1845. Auditors Notices. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the lot of ground in Hollidaysburg, with a brick house &c. thereon, sold at April Term, 1845, as property of Michael C. Garber, also the money in said Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the house and half lot of ground in Hollidaysburg sold at the same court as property of George Baughman, respectively, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Præthoriatary's office in Huntingdon, on Saturday the 2nd day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for said purpose. JACOB MILLER, Auditor. Huntingdon July 9, 1845. The undersigned, appointed auditor by said Court to distribute the moneys in hands of the Sheriff arising from the Sheriff's sale of the tract of land in Henderson township sold as property of James Shorttill, and the tract of land in Walker township, sold as property of Wray Maize, respectively, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Præthoriatary's office in Huntingdon on Saturday the 2nd day of August next. JAMES STEEL, Auditor. Huntingdon July 9, 1845. The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to apportion the assets in the hands of Hiram Williamson and Samuel Miller, Administrators De bonis non with the will annexed, of Nicholas Grafius, late of West township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday the 8th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE TAYLOR, Auditor. July 9, 1845.

Estate of ISRAEL CRYDER, late of Porter township dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of Israel Cryder late of Porter township in the county of Huntingdon dec'd are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned residing in Porter township, to whom letters testamentary have been granted on said Estate. DANIEL CRYDER, GEORGES CRYDER } Exrs July 2, 1845—6t

Estate of JAMES ORR, late of Cromwell township, dec'd. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to CHRISTIAN COURTS, Administrator. Huntingdon July 9 1845.

WARD 3. Dr. J. H. DORSEY, Having removed from Williamsburg to Huntingdon, would inform the community that he designs to continue the practice of medicine, and will be thankful for their patronage. Residence and office formerly occupied by R. Allison, Esq. N. B. Having been successful in accomplishing the cure of a number of cancers, (for which vouchers can be had if required) he feels confident of success in the most obstinate cases, and should he fail in curing no charge will be made. Huntingdon, April 23, 1845.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted in the late term of Moore & Steiner are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of September next, as the death of one of the partners, and the expiration of the term of partnership, make it necessary to close the books of said firm immediately. All the books and papers are in the hands of the subscriber—surviving partner. GEORGE H. STEINER. Waterstreet, July 1, 1845. N. B. The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would inform his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues the business at the same place, and has now on hand a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c., which he will sell at the lowest price for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of Grain and Country produce. G. H. S. Notice. All persons indebted to the subscriber for costs or fees due him as sheriff of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same to James Steel Præthoriatary, or to the subscriber residing near Frankstown. This course has become necessary as the subscriber is desirous to settle his accounts, and can therefore give no further indulgence. JOSEPH SHANNON. Frankstown, June 25, 1845—3c. FRENCH BURR MILL STONES. The subscriber continues to manufacture in Harrisburg, French Burrs of all sizes, and of the very best quality, much cheaper than ever, and on very favorable terms. Letters addressed to him will receive the same prompt attention as if personal application were made. W. H. KEPNER. Feb. 5, 1845.—9 mo. Wanted. AN experienced FEMALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Public School in this Borough for a term of three months. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES RAMSEY, Clerk. Shireleysburg, May 29, 1845. LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, on the 1st day of July, 1845—which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. Barker John L. L. James & Co. Barry James J. McClure William Brubaker Abraham Quinter John Cryder John S. S. William F. Dinmore Samuel L. Shively Daniel Fockler Messrs Sprinkle John Fockler Messrs J. & C. JOHN GEMMILL, P. M. Alexandria, July 9, 1845. To the Voters of Huntingdon Co. FELLOW CITIZENS: I respectfully offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, of said county at the ensuing General Election, subject to the decision of the Whole Convention. (Having had experience in the duties of said office,) should I be elected I pledge myself to a faithful discharge thereof. JAMES MORROW. Frankstown, June 11, 1845.—1f. T. H. CREWHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN WILLIAMSON Having returned to Huntingdon county, has recommenced the practice of Law in the Borough of Huntingdon, where he will carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care.—He will be found at all times by those who may call upon him, at his office with Isaac Fisher, Esq., adjoining the store of Theo. Read & S. in the Diamond. Huntingdon, April 30, 1845. GEORGE TAYLOR, Attorney at Law.—Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, State Administrators accounts, Grievances, &c.—Office in Diamond, three doors East of the "Exchange Hotel." Feb 28, '44. ISAAC FISHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Has removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him. Dec. 20, 1843. A. W. BENEDICT, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—HUNTINGDON, Pa.—Office at his old residence in Main street, a few doors West of the Court House. A. W. B. will attend to any business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntingdon and adjoining counties. April 30, 1845.—1f. J. SEWELL STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment. February 14, 1843.—1f. JOHN BROTHERS, Attorney at Law. HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. Will practice in the several courts of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cumberland counties. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. Office.—Diamond. A. K. COHENY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Huntingdon Pa. Office in Main street, two doors East of Mr. Adam Hall's Temperance House. Estate of WILLIAM ELDER, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration *pendente lite* upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to JAMES ENTIREKIN, Jr., Adm'r. Office Run, July 16, 1845—6t.