

# THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, May 13, 1846.

Democratic Whig Candidate For  
JANAL Commissioner  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

EXTRA COPIES of the Journal, with or without wrappers, can be had at the publication office.

The Commissioners for locating the county seat of Blair county, have not yet determined upon a site. It is now thought that Williamsburg, on account of the very liberal offers made by the citizens of that place and its vicinity, of money, lands, &c., stands a good chance to be the Shire-town of Blair.

## EAGLE LINE.

The attention of the travelling public is invited to the advertisement of the Eagle Line in our advertising columns. All who select the Juniata Packet Line in passing from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will get more than the worth of their money, in feasting their eyes upon the rich mountain scenery with which this route abounds, saying nothing of the beautiful draughts of pure, invigorating air they must necessarily inhale.

## The Likeness.

We are indebted to our friend Dr. HENRY K. NEFF for the likeness of James M'Cafferty, given in our paper to-day. It was engraved by this gentleman from a sketch taken from a portrait of the original, painted by Mr. Jeremiah Wilson. It is considered a very fair representation of the contour of this unfortunate individual, and is highly creditable to the natural genius of the engraver, who never had the advantage of any instructions whatever in this branch of mechanism.

## The Bedford Gazette.

General George Washington Bowman, editor of this notoriously disreputable sheet, attacks us for the publication of the advertisement of Isaac Woolverton, and says he holds our paper in the "utmost contempt." Our readers can judge of the mortification to our feelings from an attack from this source, when we inform them that this same Bowman was tried and convicted of a gross and scoundrelly libel upon the memory of the Hon. CHARLES COLE, after his death.

We know of no man who has a deeper personal interest in the manner of conducting the execution of criminals, than the aforesaid editor.

Daniel M'Cook, convicted of an attempt to bribe Victor E. Piolet, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$600, and costs of prosecution. The motion for a new trial was over-ruled by the Court.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—We learn from the Harrisburg papers that a son of Mr. George W. Simmons of that place, between seven and eight years of age, fell from a raft lying at the shore of the Susquehanna, near the old bridge, on Monday the 4th inst., and was drowned; a solemn warning to parents whose children are not restrained from visiting and playing about the river and canal.

**DEATH OF GOVERNOR MAULL.**—Governor Maull, of Delaware, died suddenly, at his residence, in Mills, in that State, about half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday morning the 3rd inst. He had a slight attack of the bilious colic, which was not thought to be anything serious, but about the time mentioned above, was taken very suddenly and died in a few minutes. The office of Governor now devolves on William Temple, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, a gentleman of talents and independence of character.

## The Tide Water Canal.

The Baltimore American, of Thursday the 7th inst., on good authority, says, that the repairs on this work are completed, the water is let in, and boats were expected to pass through to Havre-de-Grace on the 6th inst.

## Allegheny County.

The Whigs of Allegheny are moving in the work of preparation for the fall election. The County Committee have called a Convention to settle a county ticket on Wednesday the 3rd June.

The Gazette says:—"We consider the position of the Antislavery and Whig party in this county, at this time, as very favorable. We have entire harmony in our ranks, confidence in our strength, firm reliance on the justice and propriety of our principles and measures, and cheering hopes of most triumphant success."

## Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Commissioners named in the Act of Incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will meet at the Board of Trade room in the Merchants' Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the 20th of May, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of their duties.

## WHIG VICTORY IN POTTSVILLE.

The Whigs were successful in electing their entire ticket in Pottsville at their late municipal election. There were three tickets in the field—Whigs, Locos and Natives.

**VIRGINIA ELECTION.**—All the returns are now in, except from one county—Prince Edward. The Locofocos have a majority of 8 in the Senate, and 12 or 14 in the House. Last year the Locofoco majority in the House was 36!

**NEW YORK.**—The election in this State for delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution, has resulted in the choice of a majority of Locofocos. The Locos however, are very much divided in reference to several reforms proposed.



JAMES M'CAFFERTY.

Executed at Huntingdon, May 8, 1846, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

## THE EXECUTION.

We will preface an account of the execution of James M'Cafferty, by giving a short description of his intellectual character. He was a man who had been taught to read some, but could not write, even his own name. His associations from his earliest youth, were the humblest in life, and too often the most abandoned; so that he was entirely excluded from all opportunities of obtaining that moral and intellectual culture so important to the formation of correct principles. His life was therefore a life of dissipation.

He had a vigorous constitution, strong appetites and passions, and a mind which took a strong hold of any subject, with which he had any acquaintance. When in jail, after he was convicted, he could point out where his case failed, and show the effect of certain testimony, with as much precision and judgment, as many men of better attainments. He was also aware of the effect, which liquor, bad company and evil example had upon him; and often expressed sorrow, that his opportunities had not been better, for living a moral and upright life. In reading the scriptures he judged for himself; and in expounding them, he proved himself to be a man of good natural mind. A few days before the day of execution, the Sheriff went to see him, and requested him to agree to be executed at 10 o'clock, the earliest appointed time, and have it over as soon as possible. He said he would think about it. When he next saw the Sheriff, he told him, that he had been thinking about that matter, and had concluded that as he was in the hands of the law, he would not set any time, because it would seem too much like helping himself away (meaning suicide); but that whatever time the Sheriff might fix—he was ready.—The time was subsequently fixed at 2 o'clock.

Some time before the execution the Sheriff went into his room to see him, when the criminal requested him to execute him himself, saying at the same time that he would have no trouble with him—that he would walk willingly to the scaffold—and told the Sheriff to nerve himself up. He expressed perfect satisfaction as to his treatment, while in prison, and said that if he had not been treated well, he might probably have escaped; but as long as he was so treated he had no disposition to escape. He expressed repeated assurances, that he was prepared to meet the Judge of all the earth. In a short time the Sheriff told him, that the time had come. He walked into a cell, which opens from the room, where he then was, and knelt down and prayed. He then came down stairs, with the Rev. Mr. Field, of the Episcopal Church, on one side, and the Rev. Mr. Barker, of the Baptist Church, on the other, his arms being tied close to his sides, with a cord immediately above his elbows. When he came down his face appeared somewhat pale, which gave to his hazel eye a bright expression. As he passed on his way to the scaffold, he recognized the few persons assembled in the jail-yard, by saying "gentlemen." He then walked up on the scaffold, between the two clergymen, rather in advance of them, with a firm and steady step. By this time his face had acquired its natural color. The Ministers successively commended his soul to the "God who gave it," and affectionately bade him farewell. A bright and heavenly smile lit up their eyes and played over their countenances, as though they felt conscious that the spirit, with which they were bidding adieu, was leaving a world of trouble for a world of peace. The Sheriff then put the rope around his neck, when he turned to those present and said in substance, that he did not believe that he was naturally a bad hearted man—that bad company and liquor had brought him to this—and that all his bad acts were done when he was drunk.—The drop then fell and the rope broke in two places, immediately above the knot and below the beam.—It was then doubled. The criminal walked up on the scaffold the second time, with as much firmness and unshaken confidence as he did the first. The Sheriff then put the rope around his neck the second time, and asked him if he wanted to say any thing more? He replied, "No, I'm too bad hurt—saying me off." He stood for a moment in awful silence and stillness—without exhibiting the least apparent tremor. The drop fell—there was a slight quivering of the feet, and all apparent motion ceased. In twelve minutes his pulse ceased to beat, when he was pronounced dead by the physicians. He was then cut down and given in charge of his relatives for burial.

He exhibited, in his death, more of christian fortitude than philosophical courage; and it did appear, that there was a helping hand extended to him, from the "House, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The conduct of Sheriff ARMITAGE, during the whole of this solemn and impressive scene, was highly honorable to that officer. His humanity and firmness elicited the commendation of all present. The Sheriff was assisted by his Deputy, Col. JOHN S. STEWART, whose conduct was of a like commendable and praiseworthy kind.

## M'Cafferty's Statement.

James M'Cafferty's own account of himself the day the murder was committed, taken down in his own words, on Monday previous to his execution.

On the morning of the 17th July 1845, I started from home to Henry Johnston's to mow, and took a half gallon of whiskey. I went about half way and four or five men caught up with me. They made fun of me carrying my whiskey—they black-guarded me. I then called one of them, who said nothing to me and treated him. His name was Martin O'Brien. I then hid my jug and started up in the woods to Jacob Condon, where he was cutting wood. I then started away from him and two of his hands with me. We came to where the liquor was and got to drinking. They agreed to help me to cut wood the next day. I then started to Col. Buchanan's for whiskey and one of the other men went for scythes. This is all I recollect of these persons.

The next thing I recollect of, was hallooing to my wife to take me over the river in a skiff, and she was not at home—and I went a little further up and crossed there in a skiff, that was at this side.—When I went home, I asked my wife, why she did not fetch me. She said, she had been away to the spring for water. I can remember something about going to break Patterson's skiff. This took place opposite to the red house. I can remember nothing more until I was in the red house talking to old Patterson. I remember of Patterson drawing an axe and swearing he would split me down with it. I then set the trigger of my gun and swore I would shoot him, if he would go to hit me with the axe. He then laid the axe down and I unset the trigger of my gun. Patterson, on the trial, swore that I buried a cap with the gun presented at his breast, and part of the cap hit him in the face, which is untrue. I don't recollect of any thing that passed after that time until in the evening directly after Hassler was shot, when I was running on the hill and hallooing to Jacob Condon to save me; for I thought they were going to kill me. The next thing I recollect of, was at the pump at the red house.—I recollect of them pulling me and hurting me, and some men said not to hurt me, but to take me away peacefully. In the lane above the red house, when they were bringing me to jail, I recollect of Bucheimer asking me, what I shot him for? I told him, because I was in my own defence—and he picked up a stone, and swore he would knock my brains out. Bucheimer denied that, that he had any conversation with me. He asked me several times about it, and I always gave him the same answer. He called me a liar, and I said, I thought there were some good men there that would swear to the truth. He told the truth about giving me water at Miller's spring. This is what I recollect of having passed with Bucheimer.

I don't recollect of killing Hassler, or seeing him or speaking to him. He was a man that I had nothing against—nor no spite against him in any one way. I never changed a half dozen of words with him, that I recollect of. I did not know his name, till after I was in jail.

## THE WILLIAMSBURG BLUES.

This company under the command of Captain Fluke, paid a visit to our town on Friday last, at the request of Sheriff Armitage. It has rarely fallen to our lot to look upon a finer body of men than compose this company. The inclemency of the weather, prevented them from performing many military evolutions, but their marching and soldierly appearance, was highly creditable, and warmly applauded.

Sheriff Armitage requests us to return his acknowledgments to the officers and members of this company, for the general and prompt manner with which they responded to his call to be present on this occasion, for the purpose of protecting him in the discharge of his official duties.

From the Pa. Intelligencer.

## A Discreditable Fraud.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, various hints have been thrown out by the Pittsburgh papers, that some legislation in reference to the Right of Way had been effected during the session, which was not generally known, and which had an important bearing upon that question: What it was remained a mystery until a few days ago, when it was ascertained on investigation at the Secretary's office, that by a gross fraud practiced by one or more of the Allegheny county delegation, an old law which had been repealed in 1843, granting the Pittsburgh and Connelville Railroad company the right to extend their road to the Maryland state line, was revived and continued in full force.

The facts in reference to this matter have been furnished us by a gentleman who has examined the several laws referred to, and the action of the Legislature on the subject, and are as follows:

In the pamphlet Laws, page 185, will be found, an act to incorporate a company to make a Railroad from Connelville to Pittsburgh, approved April 3, 1837.

An act has passed April 8, 1843, pamphlet Laws, page 333—entitled "An Act for the relief of the Overseers of the Poor in the borough of Erie, and for other purposes."

In this Act, the 5 Section revives the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connelville Railroad, and the 7th Section is as follows—page 334.

SECTION 7th. That said company shall have full power and discretion to select any route from the city of Pittsburgh, to Turtle Creek, which may be deemed most eligible, and advantageous, and may extend said Railroad beyond Connelville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny, and within the limits of this Commonwealth.

This seventh section was repealed the same session, as will be seen by Pamphlet Laws of 1843, page 394, in "A Resolution for the repeal of the Charter of a justice of the peace in the borough of Dillsburgh, in the county of York, and for other purposes," dated April 19, 1843.

This is the way matters stood until some day last March, when "A bill to authorize the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate Delaware Avenue," was, as a local matter, referred upon request, to the members of Allegheny county. As it concerned only Allegheny county, no one objected. At length the committee reported the bill to the House, with amendments, and on Tuesday the 31st day of March, on private bill day, when it was out of order to introduce any public bill, or a bill having any other than local objects, this bill as reported by the Pittsburgh delegation, was taken up and passed, and one of the amendments reads as follows:

SECTION 6. That the Resolution legalizing the election of a Justice of the Peace in the borough of Dillsburgh, in the County of York, and for other purposes, approved the 19th day of April, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed:—and the 7th section of the Original Act for the relief of the Overseers of the Poor of the borough of Erie, and for other purposes, passed the 18th day of April, 1843, be and the same is hereby continued in full force.

This passed without any man in either House, or any one else even suspecting, that it had any reference to the granting of the right of way.

## An Important Bill.

We have been shown a certified copy of the following section of a law which passed during a recent session of the Legislature. It possesses no little importance for Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and others:

SECTION 6. "That so much of the tenth section of the act of June twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled an act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace as provides for the delivery of the Dockets and papers of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace to his successor in office, shall be and the same is hereby deemed and construed to extend to all cases of succession in office, whether by death, resignation, removal or otherwise—and in case of the decease of any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, the said delivery shall be made by his legal representatives to the person who is or may be elected and commissioned, to succeed him in said ward, borough or township."

## The Tariff in Congress.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday the 2nd inst., says:—"From what we have casually heard in conversation, we think it quite possible that the Tariff question, and some others, may be suffered to lie over to another Session, and that the appropriation bills, &c., may be passed in short order, so as to allow Congress to adjourn much earlier than they possibly can do, if the majority in Congress should, as the government paper has intimated that they positively would, seriously endeavor to pass a new Tariff bill. The rumor to which we refer is, that it has been determined, at a consultation of the Democratic leaders in Congress, to make the next Session begin in October instead of December, and as a consequence, to terminate the present Session at some time between the first of June and the first of July."

The Union, the organ of Mr. Polk, denies all this and says:—"According to our view, the Democrats in Congress have never seriously thought of such a premature adjournment, or have thought of it only to reject and condemn it. We have no doubt that, one and all, they will remain at their posts till the duties demanded at their hands by the people be discharged."

That is tantamount to saying the Tariff must be repealed, and the Sub-Treasury Bill passed, before an adjournment can be effected. Go ahead, Locofoco legislators! A day of reckoning will come, sooner or later.

## The Canals—Another Breach.

The great breach on the Western Division of the Peen's Canal, near the Junction, had been repaired, as it was supposed in a permanent manner, but in letting the water into it on Tuesday last week, it sunk right through the bottom, and then washed away both sides, making it almost as bad as it was before. This will cause another serious delay in business on that branch of the canal. We learn that one of the Canal Commissioners repaired to the breach on 6th inst., and measures have been adopted to repair it as speedily as possible.

The repairs on the North Branch we learn are completed, and that Division is now in good order. —Pa. Intelligencer.

## FROM MEXICO.

### Letter from the Rio Grande.

The New Orleans Delta extra of the 29th says:—"By the arrival this morning of the steamship N. York, Capt. Phillips, from Galveston, we are in receipt of late and important news from the Army of Occupation. The Galveston (Texas) Gazette of the 24th ult., says:—"The schr. L. M. Hitchcock arrived from the Brassy Santiago on Wednesday night, bringing later intelligence from the Army and Mexican frontier. Various reports, more or less exaggerated, or altogether fabulous, have grown out of this arrival, but from cautions inquiry we find the following to be the substance of all the information received."

Our army is still encamped on the Rio Grande, some three miles below the Metamoras. General Arista sent a message to Gen. Taylor eight days since, that unless the American Army retired immediately to the east bank of Nueces, it would be attacked by that of Mexico without delay or farther notice. Gen. Taylor returned for reply that his present position had been taken under orders from his government, and that he was prepared to maintain it against all comers. Gen. T. also immediately despatched orders to our naval vessels on the coast to open a strict blockade, and prevent any communication from the Gulf with the Mexicans on shore, which was accordingly done, and has since been in full force, the brig Lawrence and schr. Flirt continually cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande and Brassy Santiago.

The number of Mexican troops at and near Metamoras is not known with any degree of accuracy, but we cannot learn of any considerable augmentation. Indeed, the impression appears to be that they have been diminished of late, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining supplies.

The two armies encamped on the opposite sides of the river, in view, and within two hundred yards of each other, and both have thrown up fortifications and added to the strength of their positions.

The steamship Telegraph had arrived from New Orleans with two hundred additional troops for the army under Gen. Taylor. She struck on the bar in going in and drifted over, without sustaining any injury worthy of note. She is expected here daily.

LATER.—The steamship Telegraph arrived here on Thursday evening, bringing accounts to Tuesday. The only additional intelligence is as follows:—

Just before the Telegraph sailed news arrived that Lieut. Porter and a detachment of ten men who had been sent out on duty not far from Gen. Taylor's encampment had been fired upon by fifty Mexicans, killed Lieut. P. and three of his men.—The others succeeded in making their escape and returning to camp.

Whether the party which made this attack were soldiers or robbers is uncertain; but we believe the Mexican officers say the latter. These officers had already said to some of ours that every thickset was infested with a banditti, who would kill a man for fifty cents or his blanket, and that the Mexican commander could not think of holding himself accountable for any accident which might happen to detached parties venturing incautiously too far from camp.

Gen. Ampudia denies all knowledge of the fate of whereabouts of Col. Cross, but, as the country in the vicinity where he disappeared, has been thoroughly searched and no information of him obtained, it is suspected by many that he has been sent a prisoner into the interior of Mexico, instead of having been murdered.

Impressions as to the probability of a battle are very much divided. It seems highly probable that the Mexican army does not contemplate a general attack, inasmuch as it has allowed favorable opportunities for making one to go unimproved, and in the present position and situation of its forces, Gen. Taylor is much stronger than at any time since his removal from Corpus Christi. He has finished mounting his heavy artillery, and fortified his camp completely, so that an attack from the enemy would doubtless be the most welcome event that could happen to our army.

BLOCKADE OF THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Times of the 29th ult., says:—"The schr. Equity arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having been ordered off by the United States blockading squadron, composed of the brig Lawrence and the schooner Flirt. The Equity sailed from this port on the 25th ult., with an assorted cargo for Matamoras. The schr. Floridian, bound for Matamoras, was likewise ordered off by the brig Lawrence, and arrived here last evening." This confirms the accounts given some days since, that General Taylor had issued instructions to the commander of the Lawrence to prevent any vessels entering the Rio Grande with provisions, &c., for the use of the Mexicans.

For the "JOURNAL."

## Dental Surgery.

MR. CLARK.—Having understood that Dr. Henry K. Neff is about to commence the practice of DENTAL SURGERY in this Borough, I cannot refrain from introducing him to the notice of the numerous readers of "The Journal" and the public at large, and bespeaking for him that patronage which his abilities and ingenuity deserve. Dr. Neff has just returned from Philadelphia where he spent the past winter under the tuition of the most eminent Surgeon Dentists of that City, and has acquired a complete knowledge of all the modern improvements in that branch of Surgery. Ingenious to a high degree, he combines in himself, the mastery of his profession with the genius of the artist and the polish of the Coiffeur.

The instruments which Dr. Neff brings with him, it has never been my fortune to see equalled. Costly and elegant, they appear adapted to every possible position and situation of the tooth, and many days of suffering may be avoided by a timely application of his skill. I observed that the barbarous instrument called "The Key" or "Cant Hook," is no longer in his case of tooth drawing instruments, but has given place to the Forceps or "elevator," which latter might with propriety be denominated "the elevator," its operation being so delicate and certain.

With this brief notice of his skill, I again recommend him to the public, being well assured that his art will arrest decay, or give relief to the victim of a raging tooth.

May 13, 1846.  
The State Treasurer has issued a card, notifying the collectors of tolls and taxes not to receive any more of the Lowando relief issues, as there are now outstanding but \$275, which amount will be received at the State Treasury.

## CONGRESS.

C. J. INGERSOLL AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"The Committee to investigate Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's conduct in regard to the abstraction of the contents of the secret information from the State Department, held a second meeting on Tuesday the 2nd inst. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, though in town, did not appear or send a written statement. A note however, I hear, came from him stating that he had no statement to make to the Committee at present for himself, though circumstances might make it necessary that he should appear for the vindication of others. The Committee, it is understood, will meet again on Thursday the 7th inst., and in the meantime the President has been addressed by letter, and Mr. Buchanan, his Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk, it is understood will be summoned before the Committee."

In the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., on motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any deserters from the United States army have been shot while in the act of deserting, and if so, by whose orders.

On Wednesday the 6th inst., the President transmitted to the House a message in reply, stating that no orders upon the subject had been issued by the War Department, but that a despatch had been received from Gen. Taylor, commanding the army on the frontier of Mexico, by which it appeared that two deserters had been shot by the picket guards while attempting to swim across the river. Four others had drowned in the attempt.

The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, in his letter of the 4th inst. says:—"It is confidently reported that Mr. Tyler has entirely excuplated Mr. Webster, by declaring that every dollar that was expended had his full sanction and approval. It is the general belief here that this will prove a water haul to Mr. Ingersoll; that Mr. Webster will come out unscathed from the ordeal prepared for him, and even purified by the fire through which he will have been forced to pass."

The same correspondent in his letter of the 7th instant, says:

"The Committee of which Mr. Schenck is Chairman, met this morning and examined Mr. Buchanan in reference to the manner in which Mr. C. J. Ingersoll became possessed of the knowledge of the contents of papers in the Department of State, which are considered secret, and which the President himself refused, upon the call of the House to make public. I understand that he declared his utter ignorance of the whole matter; that he had never seen the papers himself, and that they were in charge of Mr. Stubbs, a clerk in the Department. I learn that Mr. Trist, Chief Clerk of the Department, and Mr. Stubbs have been summoned before the Committee, and will be examined."

The committee, I understand, addressed a letter to the President on the subject, who in reply, said that they had done him no more than justice in supposing him utterly ignorant of the manner in which Mr. Ingersoll obtained sight of the secret papers of the Department.

Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution that the two Houses of Congress adjourn on the 13th July next.

Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, objected to the reception of the resolution, whereupon Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer it, and demanded the yeas and nays, which stood 101 to 62. There not being two thirds, the rules were not suspended.

Nothing else of general interest has transpired since our last.

## Eight days later from Europe, by the Steamer Cambria.

The steamship, Cambria, on coming into Boston on Saturday night last, went ashore on Cape Cod. The passengers (one hundred in number) and mails were saved, but the vessel, it is feared, will be a total loss.—She went ashore in a fog.

The news brought by her is down to the 19th ult., and is of a pacific character. The advices that went out from this country by the Hibernia were considered in England as tending to preserve peace between the two countries.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the Corn Laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

The Cotton market had advanced one eighth of a penny, the Hibernia having carried out a confirmation of a short crop. Business generally was dull. No improvement since the last advices.

There was no change to note in the Flour market, which continued firm at former prices.

The iron trade had undergone no change. The Provision market dull, large arrivals having recently taken place.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of Louis Philippe. As he was driving with his family from Fontainebleau, a man seated upon a wall fired at the King. Several balls struck inside the carriage, but none reached the object against whom they were directed. The assassin was arrested.

The intelligence from Spain is that Narvaz has been driven out, and has fled to the south of France.

The Cambria has since been gotten off safely, and will sail on her regular day.

## Philadelphia Market.

Thursday, May 7, 1846.  
FLOUR.—A few hundred bbls. sold at \$4 37 1/2, and \$4 25 is offered freely for standard shipping brands; we hear of no sales at the latter price—small sales common. Western, at \$4 31 1/2, and good and choice brands \$4 50 and \$4 62 1/2. Rye Flour \$3 12 1/2. Wheat, No. 1 Inquiry. Corn—Further sales of Southern yellow at 63 cents. Oats.—But little doing, we quote Southern at 40 cts.—United States Gazette.