



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, July 22, 1846.

Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner, JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whig voters of Huntingdon County, are respectfully invited to meet in their respective boroughs, townships and districts, on SATURDAY, THE 7th OF AUGUST NEXT, to elect two delegates from each of said boroughs, townships and districts, to represent them in the County Convention which will assemble at the old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported at the ensuing general election; and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before said Convention.

Candidates for the following offices are to be put in nomination by said Convention: One person for Assemblyman; Two persons for County Commissioners—one to serve 3 years and one for 2 years; Three persons for County Auditors—one to serve 3 years, one 2 years and one 1 year; And to elect two Congressional Congresses, to meet the Congresses from Blair, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata counties, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress.

The Whig voters are earnestly invited to attend said elections, so that a full and satisfactory expression of the popular will may be brought into the Convention.

By Order of the County Committee, THEO. H. CREMER, Chairman.

July 22, 1846.

See first page for the Oration of J. Sewall Strawart, Esq. delivered on the 4th inst.

Female Seminary.—A public examination of the pupils in this institution, under the instruction of Miss Howe, took place on Friday last. The exercises were conducted in the order announced in our last. The performances of the young misses were alike creditable to themselves and their accomplished preceptor; exhibiting on the one hand great industry and quickness of perception;—on the other rare ability and aptness to teach.

With this examination closed the engagement of Miss Howe with the Trustees; and we understand she is about to take leave of Huntingdon for her home in the East. She will carry with her the kindest wishes of the whole community.

Hon. John Strohm of this State, and the Hon. Luther Severance of Maine, each have our thanks for a copy of their interesting and able speech in defence of the Tariff of 1842.

Central Railroad. We are informed by one of the Commissioners that 120 shares of the stock of this company, were subscribed, up to the time of closing the books—Friday evening last. This, although not so much as should have been subscribed in the first ten days, was taken under very adverse circumstances, and is only a beginning, if our citizens can once be assured that Philadelphia will do her duty, and start this great enterprise as she should do. The doubts as to the location and the certainty of the road being made, have had the effect of keeping back the subscriptions in this place very much. Let these doubts be removed, and we venture the prediction that no town along the Juniata will be able to compete with Huntingdon, in the amount which will be subscribed by her citizens.

The books will be again opened in this place on the second Tuesday in August.

The Talmun and Odd Fellows Magazine, is the title of a new monthly periodical started in Philadelphia, by THEOPHILUS FISK, Esq., devoted to Odd Fellowship. The first number is upon our table; it is filled with well written articles and elegantly printed upon new type—with numerous illustrations. It is furnished to subscribers at the low price of \$1 per annum, with liberal deductions to clubs. We commend this work to the members of the Society to whose interests it is devoted. Letters addressed to the editor, No. 113 Chestnut street, will receive attention.

A History of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata and Clinton Counties. The above is the title of a new work proposed to be published by G. HILLS, of Lancaster, Pa. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are secured to warrant the undertaking. An agent is now in our midst soliciting names; and without recommending this work in advance, we would merely call the attention of the public to the undertaking. The prospectus promises a book of 600 pages, octavo form, on good paper and substantially bound, for \$2. The work will be cheap, if the terms proposed be adhered to.

AWFUL CALAMITY. The North American, received last evening, contains an account, taken from the Nantucket Warder Extra, of a most awful conflagration in that place, which occurred on Monday night of last week. One-third of the town of Nantucket—between three and four hundred buildings, have been destroyed. Estimated loss about one million of dollars. The Selectmen of the place have issued an appeal to the public, in behalf of the sufferers, for relief.

County Convention.

We hope the Whigs of this county will respond with spirit to the call for a Convention made through our columns this week. Let all attend the primary meetings, and make known their wishes and preferences fully to those whom they may delegate to represent them in this assembly. Let every thing be done in good feeling and perfect harmony, so that when our ticket is formed we may present an undivided front to the enemy. We are gratified at the good feeling that thus far prevails. There appears to be a mutual disposition among the Whigs to pull together at the approaching election—and a fixed determination that old Huntingdon shall sadly disappoint those who expected to make her a Locofoco county, by lopping off a portion of her territory. Let those feelings and purposes be cultivated and adhered to, and victory is certain.

Tariff Meetings.

Large meetings of the people have been held in Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, and committees appointed to proceed to Washington to exert their influence to save the Tariff of 1842. We observe that F. W. Hughes, Esq. figured conspicuously at the Pottsville meeting, and denounced the bill now before the Senate for the repeal of the present Tariff. When we recollect that this gentleman traversed the county of Schuylkill during the campaign of 1844, proclaiming to the people and offering to best \$500 that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay—and that Mr. Hughes is a gentleman of undoubted intelligence and great political sagacity, the only response we would recommend the laboring men of the mining region, who were deceived by his representations, to make to his present professions is, that made by the Saviour of mankind, to the father of lies—"Get thee behind me Satan."

We are pleased, however, to see the people moving in this matter, as we believe the masses were most villainously deceived in regard to the Tariff opinions of Mr. Polk previous to the election. Let them speak out in thunder tones on the subject, and their voices may probably yet be heard, but we very much fear it is too late. If they are not heard now, they can make themselves heard at the polls.

Congress.—The Tariff.

The Tariff bill is still pending in the Senate, and the deepest interest is felt for its fate, which is still very uncertain. Some hopes are entertained that Mr. Benton will vote with the Whigs and thus defeat the Free Trade bill. On Wednesday efforts were made by the friends of the bill to proceed at once to vote, but a motion to postpone was made and carried—four Democratic Senators—Messrs. Benton, Niles, Cameron and Sturgeon,—voting with the Whigs.

This may be regarded as a favourable indication, if Mr. Benton sticks to the work, the Bill will be defeated. He will soon "define his position."

The Warehousing Bill passed the Senate on Wednesday, after being amended in Committee Mr. Webster voted for it.

Correspondents describe Mr. Evans's Speech in the Senate, in defence of the Tariff of 1842, as so powerfully convincing that when he concluded no Senator on the opposite side of the question could be prevailed upon to attempt a reply.

A writer in the last Globe defends Mr. Wilmont in voting against the present Tariff, and says he is the only democrat from this State that now stands fair with his party. "O shame, where is thy blush?"

The Philadelphia Councils have refused, by a tie vote, to subscribe to the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The name of the Post Office at McConneltown in this County, has been changed from "Woodcock-Valley" to "McConneltown" and Henry Orady appointed Postmaster, in the place of James Campbell, resigned.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 10th of August next. The best news received from Washington this session.

The meteor which passed over this place on Monday evening of last week, has been noticed in all parts of the country. Some of our contemporaries attribute to it the sudden change in the atmosphere which we have experienced.

It is gratifying to see that the Whigs were never more ardently attached to their cause than now. They are thoroughly united throughout the Union, are firmly wedded to their principles, because they believe them to be identified with the best interests of the country, and they neglect no opportunity suited to prove their fidelity to Whig sentiments and policy, to the honor and glory of the nation, and the prosperity of the people at large. In this State especially should they rally and make extraordinary efforts. They feel that Pennsylvania has been trilled with and betrayed by the National Administration, and they rejoice to perceive that many of those who voted for James K. Polk, under the belief that he would not disturb the Tariff of 1842, are disgusted with the profligacy and hypocrisy which have characterized his administration upon this point, and will govern themselves accordingly.

Title of the Locofoco Tariff Bill.—While the Bill to destroy the Tariff of 1842 was pending in the House, Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania moved to amend the title so as to make it read, "A bill to reduce the duties on the luxuries of the rich, and increase them on the necessities of the poor; to bankrupt the Press; to strike down American farmers, mechanics, and workmen, to make way for the products of foreign agriculture and foreign labor; to destroy American agriculture and thereby establish a foreign monopoly in the American markets; and by adopting the principle of 'free trade,' to reduce the now prosperous labor of this country to the degraded level of the pauper labor of Europe, and finally to destroy the property and independence of these United States, and again reduce them to the condition of colonies and dependencies of Great Britain."

The Locofoco Chairman pronounced this proposition out of order. It is a most correct and significant title to the Bill, truly delineating its character and pointing out its ambition.

The True Doctrine.

"Oliver Oldschool" in a recent letter to the U. S. Gazette, gives utterance to the following correct sentiments:

The time is coming, nay, now is, when all the friends of protection must rally as one party and sustain it. Protection to American Labor, no Sub Treasury, no surrender of the Public Lands—no public plunder of Lands or anything else, will be the battle cry of the north—the whole north, save those dough faces who prefer to be the slaves of the South, rather than independent freemen. The candidates for the Presidency, at the next election must come out openly and frankly upon these questions—there must be no Polking again; no Kase letter to humbug and deceive the people; they cannot be thus defrauded again. The South will have its free trade candidate, and against him the North must unite—I will not say the North and the South for the free traders and protectionists are to be found both at the North and at the South. The division will not be a sectional one, but parties will be arrayed against each other, as they ought to be, upon open, avowed, distinct, well defined principles. The old question of a national Bank is no longer a political question. The people have settled that against the whigs, and let it rest. But we must stand by our principles of protection—no waste or sacrifice of the public domain, and no Sub Treasury to furnish one currency for government, and another for the people. Let those who call themselves democrats, but whose principles are those of the whigs, ponder this matter. Let them determine whether they will cling to party and sacrifice their interests, or whether they will sustain those measures which give prosperity to the country, and abandon a party which was upon their interests.—They cannot serve God and Mammon any longer.

Nobly Spoken!

There is yet some "public virtue left in Syracuse"—the democratic press is not prepared to follow the lead of the "Pennsylvanian" in repudiating the tariff issue of 1844. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times a democratic paper of the largest circulation in the Union, quotes the denial of the Pennsylvanian that the Tariff was an issue in the campaign of 1844, and replies thus:

Our neighbor is a little oblivious. The Tariff of 1842 was made a question, and a very prominent one, by the democrats of many of the eastern, middle and western counties. In Berks, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Cumberland, Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Carbon, Butler, Clarion, Lehigh, Northampton, Columbia, and many other counties we might name, the Democracy in their mass meetings resolved to stand by the Tariff of 1842, and in processions gotten up in those districts banners were carried with "Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of 1842," painted upon them in large letters. In most cases "The Tariff of 1842" was the most conspicuous line upon the banner or transparency. The editors of the Pennsylvanian cannot but know these things, and we regret to see them bowing so weakly to the dictation of the South.—We told the colliers and iron-men, the wool-growers and the cotton not be reduced so as to effect their business, and like honest men who are bound to fulfill our promise and hold those who have deceived us responsible for the deception. Are we in reality the doers of these things which the men of the South consider us? It looks very much like it just now. Here we sit with our thumbs in our mouths, waiting with due humiliation upon the anxious side of expectation, hopefully, fearfully, watching for some little crumb from the table of power and are content with a smirk, much less a smile, from those who should be the dispensers of honor and justice. Verily, we of the North are proficients in playing wig-wag to the cause of the Southern Simon.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

The U. S. Gazette.

MR. CLARK—I take the following extract from an article recently published in the U. S. Gazette, edited by Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.:

"Never, perhaps, was a party more universally united on a candidate than was, and is, the Whig party on Henry Clay; and that man has not declined renomination, nor the organs of the party, nor, indeed, any considerable portion of that party, signified a disposition to adopt another candidate. We do, indeed, see a few toasts about three and four 'C's,' and these C's are initials of name s, in every instance, of men whose character, standing, talents and services, are equal to all the requirements of the first magistracy of the nation. But at present, while respect is paid to every letter of the alphabet, we think it advisable to stick to Henry Clay, the capital 'C' of the whole case."

It will be seen from the dictatorial language of the above extract, that not a word is to be uttered or a sentence breathed in regard to the next nomination for the Presidency, by any poor Whigs in the interior of the State, until they receive their cue from their superiors, residing between the Delaware and Schuylkill; and more especially until it is known in the city of Brotherly Love that "the capital C of the four C's," has intimated his pleasure whether he will take a re-nomination; and if so, we pretty men must walk under the huge legs of the Heaven born handmaid, and seek about to save ourselves from dishonorable defeat. The Whigs have always thought that they were free to discuss and express their preferences, and not obey the behests of any one man. Nor have times yet changed. Are we not permitted the little privilege of exclaiming with the Roman, when Cesar had usurped the liberties of his country, "When went there by a time since the great flood, that Rome encompassed but one man." If the Grand Master of combinations and ceremonies, would look a little farther down the alphabet, (for he is presumed to know his A B C's) he would find M's and S's, which are considered capital letters among the hard fisted yeomanry of the interior. The people know the alphabet down to Z, and may like S, or M's, without any night schooling from the editor of the Gazette. W.

It is stated that, since the remarkable part Buchanan took in the Oregon matter has been revealed, a great opposition has been organized against him; and that, if nominated to a seat on the Supreme Bench, his chance of confirmation is very doubtful!

Mr. Semple, U. S. Senator from Illinois, recently attempted to go home on account of indisposition. He was stopped at Baltimore and persuaded to return to his post at Washington, upon the plea that his vote was necessary to pass the new Tariff bill. What desperation!

Keep it before the People!

Says the Reading Journal, that the dying words of Gen. Andrew Jackson, were:

"Oregon and Texas—Down with England!—No compromise but at the Cannon's Mouth."

And keep it before the People!

That the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk, among other things

"Resolved, That our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; and that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power."

And keep it before the People!

That President Polk in his Inaugural Address, said:

"Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. OUR TITLE TO THE COUNTRY OF THE OREGON IS CLEAR AND UNQUESTIONABLE."

And keep it before the People!

That the President in his first annual Message to Congress made use of the following language:

"The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trailing addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free Navigation of the Columbia, and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never for a moment be entertained by the United States without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self respect, and the national honor."

And keep it before the People!

That in the face of these and hundreds of similar declarations, made by the leaders of the Locofoco party—engraved on their party banners, painted on their party banners, and printed in glaring capitals in every Locofoco newspaper in the United States—James K. Polk HAS SIGNED THE TREATY making 49 degrees the basis of settlement!

"O! mountain, delivered of a mouse"—henceforth be thy name "FIFTY-FOUR FORTY."

Too Late.—Col. Carter of the Lancaster Democrat thus honestly confesses the infamous deception practised by Polk and his party in relation to the Tariff of 1842:

"We regret—deeply regret—the false position assumed by the Administration in relation to the existing revenue laws. Before the present Administration came into power, from the representations of prominent prints and politicians, we were induced to believe that 'no change was contemplated by Col. Polk and his immediate supporters in the Tariff of 1842.' Nay, more. In common with our brethren of the democratic press of this State, we endeavored to make others entertain the same belief, and with what success is now a part of the political history of the country. At nearly every gathering of the democracy during the memorable campaign of 1844, 'The Tariff of 1842' was recognized among the orthodox rallying cries, and inscribed upon the banners and pathetic orations insisted, and insisted with truth that the country was indebted for this great measure to democratic votes. It was as well known then, that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania would have been cast to Col. Polk had he appeared before the people as the opponent of the existing revenue laws. Others may change their views on this subject, from fear or interested motives; but we intend to stand where we always stood; to insist upon the fulfillment of solemn pledges; and to resist, with becoming energy every attempt to thwart the wishes, or sacrifice the interests, of the people of this great State. We speak within bounds when we say, that NINETENTHS of the citizens of this Commonwealth are opposed to any alteration or modification of the Tariff of 1842."

The Democratic papers are at last beginning to open their mouths upon the Oregon treaty. Here is the Pennsylvanian's excuse of Mr. Polk:

"Up to the day of Mr. Polk's inauguration, the pretensions of the Cabinet at Washington never extended beyond the 49th degree; and the Cabinet of St. James had unqualifiedly repelled these pretensions. Mr. Polk has, indeed, talked of 54 40; but that was the tactic which demanded the whole that it might demand a part. No one has ever considered these to have been his real views, especially late in life, since the discussions of the Senate have enlightened the public."

So Mr. Polk was LYING when he said our claim to the whole was clear and unquestionable; is that it?—Louvell Courier.

From the Bradford Argus.

Next Governor.

The question as to who shall be the next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, begins to attract considerable public attention, and the claims of some of the candidates are being urged by their respective friends with much zeal; but we are happy to say, that in nearly every instance, the right kind of feeling has pervaded the tone of the articles that have appeared upon the subject. We look upon the agitation of the question, at this time, as rather premature; but as the question has been broached, there can be no harm in expressing a preference for a man, in such preference is expressive of a proper spirit, in a spirit not calculated to stir up bad feelings, or interfere with the just claims and rights of other candidates.

So far as Bradford county is concerned, we presume there is no difference of opinions as to the man best calculated to unite the strength and concentrate the energies of the great T. H. party of the Commonwealth. At the last gubernatorial convention of this State, which met in March '44 it is well known that the delegates from this county supported the Hon. JAS. IRVIN, of Centre county, and we believe the course pursued, met with the unqualified approbation of every Whig in the county. We have no reason to believe that the preferences exhibited at that time, have undergone a change; therefore we presume we speak the feelings of every Whig in Bradford, when we express a hope that Mr. Irvin will be the man selected by the Convention which is to meet next March. Let it be so, and our people will go into the contest urged forward by the enthusiasm which cannot be created for any other man. We believe him to be much the strongest man in Pennsylvania, and as he possesses every qualification necessary to fill, with honor to himself, and credit to the State the Executive Chair of the Commonwealth, we believe we do well to urge his nomination.

For the other candidates spoken of, in connection with the office viz: Messrs. Cooper, Banks and Markle, particularly the first named, we entertain the highest respect; and if either of them shall be the successful man in the Convention, we shall laud the conduct of Gen. Irvin two years ago, and go for the nominee with all the ability we possess, and if he fail of an election, it shall not be attributed to a lukewarm support from us.

From the North American.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Two weeks later—The Irish Coercion Bill Defeated—Ministers in a Minority of 75—Resignation of Peel's Cabinet—The Corn and Duties Bill passed—A New Ministry Formed—Election of a Pope—The Oregon Question in England—Riots in Ireland.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf in Boston last evening about sun-down, and the following items of her news were despatched by Magnetic Telegraph, direct from that city to the office of the North American. This is the first effort of the great plan of almost instantaneous communication, and the news will probably be published simultaneously this morning in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The Irish Coercion Bill has been defeated. On the 25th June, the House of Lords passed to a third reading the Corn Law Bill, without a division. At 2 o'clock the next morning, in the House of Commons the Government was in a minority of 73 on the Irish Coercion Bill.

The advices are most important. On Saturday Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his own and his colleagues resignation to the Queen, and on Monday night he made a lengthy exposition of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons.

The new Council consists of—Marquis of Londonderry, Privy Seal, Earl of Mar, Home Department, Sir George Gray, Foreign Department, Viscount Palmerston, Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, Treasury.

Lord John Russell, Exchequer. Mr. Charles M. Wood, Board of Trade, Earl of Larendon, Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of War, Hon. F. O. D. Maule, Attorney General, Sir Thomas Wyld, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief. The Grain market remains without change.

The London Times regards the new ministry favorably—Sir R. Peel views it without jealousy and with a friendly eye. The general impression is that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business session and dissolve Parliament in the course of the Autumn.

The Cotton market is in a healthy, but not very active state; prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the Sugar duties has had an injurious effect.

Cardinal Peattie, aged 58 years, was elected Pope on the 9th ult. The foreign delegates did not arrive in time to vote.

Great Riots have occurred in Ireland. The trouble with the Caffres continues. Several fights have taken place with the Colerists. There was great joy in England at the settlement of the Oregon question. Sir Robert Peel in his speech when resigning as Premier, devoted an hour to the subject of the Oregon and Mexican questions, and congratulated the country that all sources of difficulty with that great nation were settled so far as that side of the Atlantic was concerned. All eyes are now turned to the American Congress on the subject of the Tariff.

Lord Francis Eglington has been raised to the Peerage, and his place in the Commons filled by an American Merchant, G. D. Brown, Esq. The Great Western arrived out on the 22d.

A schooner, apparently new, is sunk off Egg Harbor, red flag, with M. P. gaff-top-sail; maker's name Plomerfelt & Kelly, Lombard street, Philadelphia.

Counterfeit Coin and Paper.

Van Court's Counterfeit Detector and Bank note List, for July, says:

"The public are cautioned against \$2 50 pieces counterfeit gold coin. Also five and ten dollar pieces which have become very plenty. Some of the 5's are dated in 1843, and tolerably well done, but light in weight. The \$2 50 pieces are made of white metal, probably of silver, and galvanized.—Well executed, and calculated to deceive. There are also numerous \$10 gold pieces, dated 1840. It is said they can be detected by ringing. There are also counterfeit sovereigns, very difficult to detect, dated 1824, of full weight and good color—worth about \$4.25. The genuine is worth \$4 83.

Look out for counterfeit Spanish dollars, which are in circulation. A little care will detect them, as well from their appearance as their sound.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars, dated 1844.—They are difficult of detection by sight, but they have a somewhat greasy feel, and a bad sound when two or three are jingled.

Also, counterfeit American dollars, halves and quarters. The dollars purport to be of the coinage of 1843, so admirably executed as to be, with difficulty detected, even by a close comparison with genuine coin of the same date. The die appears to be a perfect fac simile of the original, but there is a slight difference between the color and polish of the metal and those of the genuine silver; the spurious money being a little bluer in tint, and more glossy in appearance. The halves are dated 1843, the face of 1 liberty well done, reverse not so well. Lighter in weight than the genuine. Also, halves, quarters, and ten cent pieces, made of pewter, are in circulation.

The Phila. North American says, we were yesterday shown a Five dollar bill, letter A, No. 470, purporting to be issued by the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of this city. This note was received in a remittance from Harrisburg, and it is probable more may be in circulation in the country. The appearance is very poor, and badly executed.

DELUDED PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Pollock, a Whig Representative from Pennsylvania, stated in a speech recently made on the Tariff, that he heard James Buchanan say in a speech at a meeting in Pennsylvania, during the Presidential campaign, that he knew intimately both Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, that he was well acquainted with their opinions, that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed that the tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than Mr. Clay's. This statement produced great sensation in the House of Representatives, and the members exclaimed, "Did you hear that?" "Did you hear him say so?" "Impossible."

WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore Sun gives the following as a plan to fortify Washington in case of war:

"Let the President announce three vacancies in any of the departments. In three days a sufficient number of office-seekers would arrive to swell up all the troops that Victoria could muster, with pepper and salt."

TERRIFIC STORM AT NEW ORLEANS.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—A storm occurred at New Orleans, on Friday night, the 3d inst., which is said to have surpassed in duration and intensity, any thing ever known to have occurred in that place in the middle of summer. An immense deal of injury has been done to the craft on the river; trees were rooted up, many shanties were prostrated; and much damage done to the houses. About 30 flat boats were sunk above Lafayette. The correspondent of the Charles-on News, says:—The steamer Col. Harney, Captain Wood, in transporting troops from the barques E. H. Chapin, struck on the Brazos Bar during the night of the 22d ult., and is a total loss. The schooner Tarry Not, in crossing the Bar on the 23d ult., struck and is a total loss. The steamer Frontier, Capt. Clark, struck on the Bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 19th ult., and is a total loss: The schr. Mary Marshall, was blown ashore on the 24th ult.; cargo saved, vessel a total loss. Same time a sloop, name unknown, from Galveston, for Brazos St. Jago, was lost, and all hands on board perished. The steamers Telegraph and Fashion, were off Brazos Bar on the 3d inst. The steam schr. Florida, Capt. Butler, had put into Galveston with her wheels injured on the Brazos Bar.

RAIN AND THE CROPS.

The North American says, we learn from our exchange papers that the quantity of rain which has fallen during the last month in this State, Maryland and Virginia and some of the Western States, has been unusually large. In Lancaster and Bucks counties of this State, the wheat looked very promising before it was ripe, but the rains have interrupted the harvesting, and great injury has been sustained from the rust. In Virginia and Maryland its effects have been deplorable, large quantities of grain have been swept away by the swollen streams, and the destruction from the rust and scab has been unusually great. In Ohio and Missouri the wheat has been much injured by continual rains, and other grain has been considerably checked. In Illinois and Iowa the present appearance of the wheat crop are very favorable and promise an abundant yield.

THE FRESHET AT HARRISBURG.—The late rains caused a severe freshet at Harrisburg, many families being compelled to leave their houses and seek refuge on the high land. Many houses were almost hid from view; the gable ends being very disenable. Horses, cattle, hogs and crops were swept off in every direction. At Charlestown, also, all the cellars were inundated and much property destroyed.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The following toast was read on the Fourth, at a celebration of the Whigs of Philadelphia county:—By J. E. Keen—Charles J. Ingersoll—May he be permitted to enjoy this anniversary of our national freedom in the very worst company known of in all the world—hisself! and seriously reflect on what he would have been, had he lived this day seventy years ago—a traitor!!

Mr. Clay's Letter.

Henry Clay, in a letter written a few days ago to a gentleman in New York, says:

"No earthly gratification to the heart of a Statesman can be greater than that of having contributed to the establishment of a great system of National Policy, and of afterwards witnessing its complete success in its practical operation.—This gratification can be enjoyed by those who were instrumental in establishing the policy of protecting our Domestic Manufactures.—Every promise which they made has been fulfilled. Every prediction which they hazarded as to the reduction of prices, and as to the effect of competition at home; and as to the abundance of the public revenue, has been fully realized. And it is no less remarkable that every counter prediction, without exception, of the opponents of the policy, has in the sequel, been entirely falsified.

"Without tracing particularly the operation of our earlier Tariffs, and adjusted to both the subjects of Revenue and Protection, and coming down to the last, it seems to me that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated, it is, that the Tariff of 42, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the United States from a state of pecuniary embarrassments bordering on bankruptcy.

Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection, or any material alteration of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well. If its operation had been even doubtful, would it not be wiser to await further developments from experience, before we plunge into a new and unexplored theory? Scarcely any misfortune is so great to the business and pursuits of a people as that of perpetual change.

I am sensible that I have extended this letter to a most unreasonable length. I hope you will excuse and attribute it to the beautiful fruits of a favourite and cherished policy which you have kindly sent to

Your friend and o'b't serv't, H. CLAY.

ECONOMY.—During the battle of the 9th an officer of infantry, perceiving his men were firing with great rapidity, but not with sufficiently good aim as he thought, called out to them—"Be careful, and do not waste your ammunition. Take good aim and never miss your man. Remember, I have given a receipt for every one of those cartridges?" Pretty soon they charged into the chapparral, when they met the enemy face to face. One of the men charged upon a Mexican, and as he ran him through with his bayonet, he roared out—"Captain, look here—I have saved one cartridge!"