



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, July 29, 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 Conferees, to meet the Conferees 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.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Books for subscription to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, will again be opened at Adam Hall's Hotel, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 11th day of August, ensuing.

JOHN PORTER, A. P. WILSON, A. GEO. MILES, Commissioners. July 29, 1846.

Hon. John Blanchard, has our thanks for numerous favors, during the past week.

To the Whig Party of Huntingdon County.

As the time for arranging the preliminaries of the political campaign is now at hand, it may not be improper to make a few suggestions to the sovereign people on the subject, whose interest and duty it is to awaken and attend thereto.

The erection of the county of Blair, has put a new face upon political affairs in our own county. Instead of the overwhelming majority of fifteen or sixteen hundred which it has been the pride and the honor of the Whigs of Old Huntingdon to poll on former occasions, we have now but six or seven hundred; but, as the boundaries of the filed of action have been reduced, it is reasonable to expect that field to be better worked than ever it was before—better discipline should prevail in the Whig army—every man should have his armor buckled on early, and be eager for the contest—and fight on until he could say with truth, "we have met the enemy and he is ours."

In order that there may be unity and consequent efficiency of action, it is highly necessary that an unexceptionable Ticket should be formed. The only questions concerning a candidate in the Delegate Convention should be, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Has he been a faithful and consistent Whig? Have the people of the county confidence in him?" If these questions can be answered affirmatively for every man on the Ticket, all will be well—they doubtless will receive the undivided support of the Whigs, and perchance some votes from honest Locofocos. All questions touching the locality, age, &c., of candidates, should be but minor considerations, if not totally disregarded.

The people themselves should be careful to attend the delegate elections in their respective districts, so that the popular will may be fairly represented in the Convention. No one should consider these matters of trivial importance; for after a moment's reflection, they will discover that the first election in the new county of Huntingdon will have an important bearing upon her political destiny for years to come. The effect of the first election will be as lasting as the early impressions on the human mind. Locofocism will no doubt strain every nerve to attain power; and if caught its puerility in the first lesson, it will long bear it in mind, and perhaps scarcely dare in future to raise its destructive hand upon the pure soil of Huntingdon county.

If to such a County Ticket as above described, we have added a candidate for Congress possessed of the same qualifications, the whole headed by our excellent candidate for Canal Commissioner, we may carry the county, the District and the State, triumphantly.

The Locofocos of Blair county hold their County Convention to-morrow. Great exertions are being made by the Locofoco aspirants for the Congressional Conferees of that county. Our old friend "Janus" claims them for himself as a matter of right—his price, for having sold his neighbors on the division question. We suppose our Blair county Loco friends will not dispute the bill.

No news of importance from the Army.

Canal Commissioner.

The Whig papers of the State are beginning to wake up to the importance of the Canal Commissioner question; and from all quarters speak in the most encouraging language of the prospects of the Reform Candidate, JAS. M. POWER. Indeed, it is admitted on all sides, that it is entirely in the hands of the Whig party. If they but bestir themselves, poll their full vote, or nearly so, the votes which our candidate will receive from the Locofoco party, will ensure his election, beyond the possibility of a doubt. The Pennsylvania Telegraph of July 15, assures the friends of Mr. Power, that Dauphin county will give him not less than TWO THOUSAND majority; and we clip the following article on the subject from the last number of that truly excellent and ably conducted paper:

Are the Whigs throughout the State aware that it is only necessary for them to be aroused to do their duty to secure the election of JAS. M. POWER for Canal Commissioner, and thereby put a check to the system of party plunder and favoritism that has cost the tax-payers of Pennsylvania MILLIONS OF DOLLARS? Are they sensible that it is only necessary for them to do as well as they have often done, and can now do, to elect their candidate by twenty thousand majority? If not, we can assure them that such is the fact, and that nothing is wanting but an united and vigorous effort from the Delaware to the Ohio, to carry Rarrows into the Canal Board, and save thousands upon thousands in this tax-ridden and misruled State! The people are ready for a change of men and measures. Thousands of those who always voted against us, are ready and resolved to vote for Power, and thus render his election most triumphant. It requires no electioneering to carry him farther than united and thorough organization. He is known to be admirably qualified in every respect for the office. All parties admit and have full confidence in his ability, and all those who desire to see a divided Beard will vote for him for the purpose of putting a man into it who will oppose all improper measures, all speculation and party favoritism. Let the Whigs therefore, only be up and doing, and they may be certain of electing their candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Pittsburg Gazette, in an article on the same subject says: "If our expectations are realized we shall elect our worthy candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. POWER, most triumphantly. He represents the Tariff party, and his election will be hailed as a Tariff triumph—as a return of our swindled Commonwealth back to first principles. Mr. Foster, represents the Locofoco Anti-Tariff party, and his election will be considered as the final seal to the infamy of Pennsylvania, and will be celebrated with joy by the cotton planters and British Manufacturers."

There are many reasons why Mr. Power should be elected over Mr. Foster, other than these, but they dwindle into insignificance when compared to this great question. Then let every Whig in the State, and every Tariff man of any party, who wishes to deliver the Commonwealth from the thrall into which she is sold by those she trusted, rally to her deliverance at the coming election, and in the triumph of Mr. Power, say to the nation that Pennsylvania stands "disenthralled and regenerated;" that she will no longer despise her own interests, or be despised by others, but that in all future time her vote shall be given to the party which cherishes her most vital interest.

The last number of the Globe contains another communication, on the subject of the Tariff; and we are gratified at the truly Pennsylvania sentiments expressed by the writer. Unlike the one alluded to in our last, he takes strong ground in favor of the present, to Pennsylvania, life giving enactment, and boldly denounces McKay's Free Trade Bill. The writer also frankly asserts that the people of this State were cheated on the subject of Polk's Tariff views, and ventures the prediction, that the people can never again be deceived into the support of an anti-Tariff man. This looks honest, and we honor the author for his manly avowals.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PAGE.—We regret to learn from the St. Louis papers that this gallant officer, who distinguished himself in the battle of Palo Alto, and in which he received a dreadful wound, breathed his last on the 12th inst., on board the steamer Missouri, when a short distance above Cairo. His remains have been taken to St. Louis for interment.

The Tariff—Probable Vote in the Senate.

Oliver Oldschool, in his letter to the U. S. Gazette, of the 23d inst. gives up all hope of saving the Tariff of 1842. He says: "I consider the passage of the bill now so morally certain, as certain as anything that is to be done. Mr. Jarrigan and Mr. Haywood will both vote for it, which will carry it by a majority. The vote will stand 29 to 27, namely: For McKay's Bill.—Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 2, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Georgia 1, Florida 2, Alabama 2, Mississippi 2, Texas 2, Arkansas 2, Tennessee 2, Missouri 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, Ohio 1, Michigan 1.—Total 29. Against—Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 2, Vermont 2, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 2, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 2, Delaware 2, Maryland 2, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 2, Kentucky 2, Ohio 1, Michigan 1.—Total 27.

The talk of compromise will not be offered.—It meets with no favor from the true friends of protection.

The Hon. JOH. MANN, of Bedford, has been nominated by the conferees from Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria counties, as the locofoco candidate for Congress.

Gen. Taylor has received from the Mexican Government \$1200, to be appropriated to the sick and wounded Mexican soldiers in his camp.

MAGNANIMITY.—For politicians to stand about the corners of the streets under the abilities and popularity of every political friend named for office; and magnifying the same qualities of every political opponent spoken of in the same connection!

Our Whig friends of Blair county meet in County Convention to-day. We hope they may form a Ticket that will carry daughter Blair with a rush! They have the material.

The Native party of Philadelphia city and county has, it seems, divided into two separate divisions—the "Old School" and the "New School." Gen. Smith and the Eagle head the former; and William D. Baker and the Sun the latter. The war between the leaders of the two factions waxeth warmer and warmer!—Lanc. Tribune.

Cameron and Webster.

Mr. Cameron, on Saturday morning presented a remonstrance from a Democratic meeting held at Sunbury, against the passage of the Tariff bill.—In doing this he took occasion to make some remarks—to state from whence this remonstrance came, from the democratic county of Northumberland, which gave from a 1000 to 1200 democratic majority. He presented another remonstrance from Berks—old democratic Berks—which always saved the party in Pennsylvania, [by giving any required majority.] This, he said, was no whig panic, but a democratic panic which pervaded the whole of Pennsylvania, at the danger the tariff of '42 was now exposed to.

Mr. Webster remarked that it was a strange circumstance that while we heard by Telegraph news of the joy in England at the prospect of our overturning the present Tariff, petitions should pour in from Pennsylvania protesting against this threatened destruction of her interests by the passage of the present bill. Mr. W. asked Mr. Cameron, if at the democratic meetings in Pennsylvania during the campaign in '44, there were not various flags, banners, transparencies emblazoned with inscriptions of

Polk, Dallas, Oregon, Texas, and The Democratic Tariff of 1842."

Mr. Cameron replied that he had attended as many democratic meetings as he could, in his own State, and wherever he went the democratic flags, banners, hand bills, transparencies, &c., uniformly bore the inscriptions above, and also the name of "Muhlenberg" until he died, and then of the name of Shunk.

Mr. Webster said there seemed to be but three things for which Pennsylvania cared—four at the outside—namely, "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," or "Polk, Dallas, Shunk, and the Tariff of '42."

Mr. Cameron said that without the last neither of the others could have been carried in Pennsylvania. This confession excited a general smile.—Poor Pennsylvania! how she is laughed at for her verandry!—Odschool.

Justice to Gen. Scott.

A re-acton in favor of the gallant Scott taking place throughout the country. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date, of July 20, writes as follows:

From several circumstances which have leaked out during the present week, it is evident that Mr. Polk and his advisers never dreamt of a protracted war with Mexico. According to their calculation, everything was to go on upon the steam system, and the whole affair was to be settled under high pressure applications. It was evidently anticipated that the second or third blow would bring Mexico to her knees, and heap whole wagon loads full of laurels upon the brow of the President, who in one small head had devised the gigantic plan. The hardy veteran Scott was laughed at, when he had the nerve to tell the government that the work required time, and Pelion upon Ossa came tumbling upon him, because he had the impudence to tell the truth. But time proves all things, and the inactivity of the army is beginning to speak in a sober second voice, and to open the eyes of the people to the facts as they really are. If the friends of General Scott will have patience, everything will come right at last, and the very people who a month ago were denouncing him, will be the first to do him justice."

Scott and the People.

The following resolutions were passed at a recent County Meeting of the Whigs of Cambria county:

Resolved, That we have firm, abiding and unbounded confidence in the wisdom, bravery and patriotism of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, and view with contempt the late cowardly attempt of James K. Polk and his minions, to lower the great man in the estimation of the American people.

Resolved, That the "Hero of Chippewa" is our first and last choice for the Presidency in '48 knowing that the same success will attend our efforts under the banner of SCOTT that attended us under that of the Hero of Tippecanoe in '40.

The Tory Artillery Spiked.

The burning indignation which the assaults of the Tory press upon GEN. SCOTT aroused in the breasts of the People, and the volly from the country press, have silenced the Tory battery and spiked its guns. Not a flash is now to be seen, not a black cockade hoisted, from the Ledger down to the smaller sewers. They could not face the indignation of freemen, who honor a brave and scarred patriot, who has seen more danger, and done more service for his country, THAN ANY MAN LIVING! and the dispatch with which they have withdrawn their forces, and skulked from view, was not equalled by the Mexicans in their retreat from Resaca de la Palma, or evacuation of Matamoras; and we feel confident that it will be sometime ere they rear their heads again, adorned with the black cockade.

The present condition of the Army, and its inability to proceed in its designed conquest of Mexico, the rainy season adverted to by Scott, and ridiculed by the Tories, which now prevails there, all confirm the wisdom and foresight of his calculations relative to the war. Those who doubted it now see that torism is not more wise or prudent than it is patriotic.—Pa. Telegraph.

A young lady of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Hugar has completed a quilt in which there are 27,000 pieces, none of them larger than half a dime. It is all of her own handiwork, and for three years most of her spare time was devoted to it. It took her two days to count the pieces.

Let the People Remember,

That of the one hundred and fourteen members of the House of Representatives who voted in favor of destroying the Tariff of 1842, one hundred and thirteen were Locofocos.

That against the destruction of the present Tariff there were of loco foco, only

Four members from New York, Two members from New Jersey, Eleven members from Pennsylvania, One member from Maryland—18 in all!

That for destroying the present Tariff there voted Every Loco-foco member from Maine, Every Loco-foco member from a New Hampshire, Sixteen Loco-focos from New York, One Loco-foco from Pennsylvania, One Loco-foco from Maryland, Every Loco-foco from Virginia, Every Loco-foco from North Carolina, Every Loco-foco from South Carolina, Every Loco-foco from Georgia, Every Loco-foco from Florida, Every Loco-foco from Alabama, Every Loco-foco from Mississippi, Every Loco-foco from Louisiana, Every Loco-foco from Tennessee, Every Loco-foco from Kentucky, Every Loco-foco present from Ohio, Every Loco-foco from Michigan, Every Loco-foco present from Indiana, Every Loco-foco present from Illinois, Every Loco-foco present from Missouri, Every Loco-foco from Texas! !

Let the People also Remember,

That in opposition to McKay's British Tariff bill, and in favor of the Tariff of 1842, there voted—

The Whig member from Maine, Every Whig from Vermont, Every Whig from Massachusetts, Every Whig from Rhode Island, Every Whig from Connecticut, Every Whig from New York, Every Whig from New Jersey, Every Whig from Pennsylvania, Every Whig from Delaware, Every Whig present from Maryland, The Whig member from Virginia, Every Whig from North Carolina, Every Whig present from Georgia, Every Whig from Tennessee, Every Whig from Kentucky, Every Whig from Ohio, Every Whig from Indiana, The Whig member from Louisiana.

Melancholy Accident.

We regret to state that a young lady, named MARY GALLAGHER, about 14 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Saturday last, in the three mile Dam, nearly opposite Canoe Furnace, in this county. She was on her way from Boston to visit some relatives in this place, when from some cause, she missed her footing on the deck of the boat and was precipitated into the dam. A passenger promptly jumped overboard and endeavored to rescue her, but was unable to do so; a second passenger swam to their assistance, when all three became strangled, and the two gentlemen were only saved from drowning by the captain presenting a long pole, which they grasped, and were drawn ashore.

After being under water a short time, the body of the unfortunate girl was recovered and every effort made to resuscitate it, but life was extinct.—The body was brought to this borough, and given into the hands of the friends whom she expected to meet in the full enjoyment of youthful health and hope—but who now mourn her sudden death.

We understand that an uncle of the deceased, named Thomas Gallagher, resides in Boston.

Romantic.—Two Indian women accompanied by a younger female, went a few days since into a store in Quebec for the purpose of making purchases, when the young woman was recognized as the daughter of Mr. Kingsland, a stevedore living in the city. Mr. K. was sent for, and declared his belief that the girl was his daughter, but she would have nothing to do with him, rejecting all the paternal appeals and clinging to her Indian companions. The party was afterwards carried before a magistrate and various affidavits taken, the females being finally sent to prison to await the return from the country of Mrs. Kingsland, the supposed mother of the young savage. Mr. K., it seems, lost his daughter nine or ten years since, and supposed she had fallen in the river and been drowned, being at that time but three years of age. She cannot speak a word of English.

Blackberry Syrup.—This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832, it was successful in more than one case of the cholera. The fruit is now in market, and the present is the proper time to make it. To two quarts of juice of blackberries, and one pound loaf sugar, half dozen nutmegs, half ounce cinnamon, quarter ounce cloves, quarter ounce aspic, pulverized. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy. From a teaspoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given.

ANTHRACITE FOUNDERS.—The Chikisawungo Furnace was put in blast a few days ago, by Dr. E. HALDEMAN one of the proprietors. This is the second most successful "blow in" by this gentleman. We understand that he intends to dispense with the service of a Founder entirely, and conduct the operation of the Furnace himself. A very few years ago the art of making Iron with Anthracite Coal was considered difficult, and many failed in the attempt. Mr. Perry, a Welchman, we believe was the first who succeeded, and since then the business has been principally confined to Welchmen. More recently, however, some few Americans have been mastering the art, and in a short time American Founders will be as abundant as they are now scarce.—Columbia Spy.

A MATRIMONIAL MAN.—They have a fellow up before the Magistrates in Massachusetts, on the charge of bigamy. The lad ran off with, and married the grand daughter of his wife—his first wife now alive—one or two interesting wives being also in existence. It is not often that a man is married to his grand child.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Paul Black, Constable of Manheim township, Lancaster county, committed suicide at Mr. Homberger's tavern, in Millerstown, on Friday afternoon last, by shooting himself with a pistol.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Henry Fellis, a journeyman butcher, in the employ of Mr. Henry Snyder, of Lancaster city, was attacked in the woods, near Conestoga, on Friday before last, by two negro men, and robbed of \$12 in money. One of the negroes presented a pistol.

MILITARY.

The following abstract of "General Orders, No. 5," prepared and furnished us by our esteemed friend and commander, General S. MILES GREEN, is inserted with great pleasure. This document was also furnished us by the Adjutant General, but its great length precluded its publication entire; and through the politeness of the commander of this Brigade, we are saved the labor of condensing it.

Capt. JAS. CLARK:

Dear Sir:—I received last evening from the Adjutant General of Penn'a, G. W. Bowman, Esq., his "General Orders, No. 5." This document is rather lengthy for publication entire; but as it contains matter that will deeply interest me, if not all of your readers, I will give you a few extracts from it. It gives me pleasure to do so on many accounts; and more especially, as it will show to the world, that the Tenth Division of Penn'a's embraces within its bounds, many brave and patriotic citizens, who, imbued with the spirit of '76, are ready and willing to do battle for their country on any emergency—no matter what may be the cause of the strife or warfare, their cry is, our Country, our whole country and nothing but our country, right or wrong!

It would seem that 90 companies of Volunteers, fully complete and equipped, have tendered their services to the President of the U. S. "to march to Mexico or elsewhere, whenever ordered;" and their services have been accepted. The following is a list of those from the 10th Division:

No. 56. Washington Guards, Capt. Michael Crieswell; 1st Lieut. W. Machlin; 2d Lieut. Adam Holliday; 74 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 77.

No. 57. Warriorsmark Fencibles, Capt. James Bell; 1st Lieut. James Thompson; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Gano; 82 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 85.

No. 58. Lewistown Artillerists, Capt. John Hamilton; 1st Lieut. Geiman Jacobs; 2d Lieut. Daniel Wise; 74 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 77.

No. 59. Centre Guards, Capt. Andrew Gregg; 1st Lieut. J. Irvin Gregg; 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Smith; 80 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 83.

No. 60. Williamsburg Blues, Capt. Thomas K. Fluke; 1st Lieut. James M. Kinkead; 2d Lieut. Alexander McKaney; 76 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 79.

No. 61. Lewistown Guards, Capt. James A. Cunningham; 1st Lieut. G. W. Gibson; 2d Lieut. Joseph Sourbeck; 75 non-commissioned officers and privates. Whole number, 78.

The quota to be furnished by Pennsylvania, is Six Regiments; whereas, enough have already volunteered and been accepted, to form Nine Regiments. The aggregate is 7,475!

The Adjutant General, having limited the time of reception of volunteers to the 11th July, instead of the time being short, many whole regiments and companies have since tendered their services, but too late to be included in the "Orders No. 5." The aggregate not included, amounts to 899, rank and file—among which is the Volunteer Battalion of Col. Barrett, of the 2d Brigade, 10th Division! Whole number of volunteers 8,374!!

Should the services of all those who have enrolled themselves, and are ready to be mustered into the service, not be required, it will be an unpleasant duty to make a selection, as all are desirous of the distinction and honor of participating in the patriotic service of the country."

The Adjutant General says to the Soldiers:

"By the voluntary enrollment of your names you have not only made a legal engagement, but what is of much more concern to you, your honor has been pledged to enter the service of your country, whenever required. You are therefore ordered to hold yourselves in readiness to obey promptly any further orders that may emanate from the proper authority."

The Governor says, in his address to the President of the United States:

"In my judgment some substantial recognition of their very patriotic action, is due by the General Government to the citizens who have enrolled themselves in the present emergency, and who are now spending their time and money in discipline and preparation for the public service. That suitable provision should be made to remunerate those who have complied with the requests of your Excellency, whether they are called into service or not, appears to me to be only the duty of Government, as an act of justice, but is also dictated by the soundest principles of public policy."

The foregoing will be sufficient to show the community how matters stand in reference to the military of Pennsylvania.

I am, very respectfully, yours, S. MILES GREEN. Brig. General, 2d B. 10th D. P. M. BARRETT FORGE, July 24, 1846.

By an official report of the Secretary of State to Congress, it appears that the whole number of immigrants from foreign countries, who arrived in the United States during the year ending Sept 30, 1845, was 119,884. Of these there arrived in New York, 76,514; in Louisiana, 15,527; in Massachusetts, 10,360; in Maryland, 7,031; in Pennsylvania, 5,787; and in Maine, 4,050.

A Blacksmith, living in Franklin County, Pa., has just come in possession of an estate left him by a deceased uncle in London, valued at one million of dollars.

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from Paris state that this dreadful disease is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabul, has already penetrated nearly as far as Teheran.

For the Journal. Assembly. MR. CLARK.—As the time is now near when it will be the duty of the Whig party to nominate a suitable Ticket to be supported at the fall election; and as it is very important in forming that ticket, to place men upon it worthy the support of the Whigs of Old Huntingdon County—men who will ever add strength and character to the great cause we advocate—I take the liberty of suggesting, through the columns of your paper, to the consideration of the Whigs of our county and their delegates in the August Convention, the name of ISAAC FISHER, Esq., for nomination as our candidate for Representative in the next Legislature. Mr. Fisher is so well known amongst us, that it is useless to here set forth his sterling integrity of character, his capabilities, or his long and disinterested devotion to the common Whig cause. I am not aware that Mr. Fisher seeks any office, but I know that he is too good a Whig to decline the call of his party to serve in any capacity.

A VOTER. July 29, 1846.

Great Excitement in Lexington, Kentucky.

A great excitement has been produced among the people of Lexington, Ky., on account of the unconditional acquittal of a wealthy murder by the name of Shelby, who, it appears from the published statements, shot down his victim, Henry M. Horine, in one of the public streets of that city, for a very trivial offence. If the newspaper accounts be correct, they furnish strong palliation for the conduct of the people. The following letter to the editor of the Georgetown Advocate, gives an account of the doings of the people, and some idea of the case referred to:

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.

Mr. French: The light of this morning disclosed to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, nine effigies, hanging in front of the Court House, representing Judge Buckner and the eight Jurors who were for the acquittal of Lafayette Shelby, indicted for the murder Henry M. Horine. Judge Buckner was represented in a false face, and a head without any place for brains; one hand resting upon his pocket, with the inscription "BRIBERY;" on the reverse side appeared in large capitals, "A JUDGE WITHOUT JUSTICE."

On each juror was written "Perjury," and on one "Money gets me!" Some efforts were made to have them hauled down before a crowd could collect but the jailor who undertook it was compelled to retire. This being Court day, as soon as Court was in session, application was made for an order to have them taken down; but it was refused, the Court saying, "We had no hand in putting them there, and we will have none in taking them away."

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M. Capt. Robert Wilson appeared at the window in the second story of the Court House and addressed the crowd, which was very large, in a speech of some fifteen minutes, in which he spoke in no very soft terms of the judge and jury, and affirmed that if Horine had killed Shelby instead of Shelby killing Horine, he would have been hung in less than 24 hours; but here is a wealthy and aristocratic murderer by the force of his money turned loose upon society! Murder—foul, unprovoked & inexcusable, has been committed on an unoffending young man in our street, and this perjured jury has let the murderer go out unwhipped of justice.

At the close of his speech he read several resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. The first resolution was that in five minutes after 12 o'clock, they would proceed to burn in the public streets, the "infamous jurors." The second I could not hear. But the third called for the appointment of a committee to wait on Judge Buckner on his return from St. Louis, and earnestly request him to resign his office as Judge of the District Court.—This resolution was received with a perfect round of applause, and the committee immediately appointed Captain Wilson their chairman. He declared it would be the proudest act of his life to present that resolution to Judge Buckner."

A committee of nine was then appointed to take down the effigies, which was done amid the roll of martial music and the shouts of the crowd. A procession was formed under the direction of Mr. Logan; the effigies were elevated on poles, and the whole moved off to the tune of the "Rogue's March;" after passing along several of the principal streets, they formed a circle on Cheapside, and burned to ashes the effigies.

What is the state of the public mind when such things happen in broad day light! The excitement is very great.—There is to be a meeting of the young men to-night at the City Hall, to collect all the facts in connection with the murder and the trial. What the ultimate object is I do not know. May heaven save us from the whirlpools of anarchy.

A number of exploded shells and round shot, thrown by the Mexicans into Fort Brown, have been sent to the Museum of one of the Baltimore high schools.

DIED.

At 12 o'clock M., on Thursday the 23d instant, in this borough, ELIZABETH A., daughter of Dr. M. A. and Margaret C. Henderson—aged 4 years and 4 months.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1846. FLOUR & MEAL.—Flour is still dull; fresh ground and extra family flour at \$4 a 44; Rye Flour is held at \$2 75. Penn'a Corn Meal \$2 1/2; Wheat—Penn'a red 90 cts; white 97c.—Rye is held at 60 a 61c.—Corn, 57 for white, 56 for Penn. yellow.—Wheat 20 1/2 a 21c.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beaves \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Cows \$8 to \$13; Springers \$10 to \$20; Milch Cows \$15 to \$30; Sheep \$1 \$60 to \$3.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1846. FLOUR.—\$4 1/2 to \$4 1/8.—Wheat 75 cts.—Whiskey 21 to 22.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Whigs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, the 12th August next, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Delegate Convention which will assemble in the afternoon of the same day, and adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the promotion of Whig men and measures at the ensuing General Election.

By order of the County Committee, THEO. H. CREMER, Chairman. July 29, 1846.

Adjourned Sale.

The sale of the ground rents of Smithfield and Portstown, the interest of the late Dr. Smith, in the "Old Court House and lot," in Huntingdon, and also of the undivided half of 100 acres of land on Crooked Creek, is adjourned until Saturday, 8th August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEONARD KIMBALL. July 29, 1846.