

Prince Hall and is by no means, a poor "King of good fellows." The arrows of his wit, like those of Robin Hood, are employed in the just and righteous cause of Truth, against the plunderers of the people.

While in England, John made the best of his time. He drank good brandy, danced early and late, and made love to Queen Victoria. The polish of his manners, the charms of his conversation, and the elegance of his breeding opened all doors and all hearts to him.

John went over to Ireland, and gained there the name of a "rollicking boy." Able to use a shillelagh or his tongue with the best of them, he became a great favorite with the Irish people.

After his return he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, until 1845. The death of his wife, not many years after their marriage, about 1843, assisted in keeping his restless spirit quiet. He has one child, a fair young daughter, to cheer his widowed heart.

In 1845 he was elected Attorney General of the State of New York, and succeeded in this office, the lamented Barker. His nomination in caucus was affected, after a severe struggle, by a majority of one vote over Rufus W. Peckham, (Hunker.) On him was achieved the first victory of the Barnburners, and he, their leader in their first struggle, is their captain still.

As an Attorney General, he "came out," as an Eastern editor says, "like the Irish rebellion unexpected and forty thousand strong." The marked ability displayed by him in the Supreme Court of the United States on the Alien question, and in the trials of the Anti-Renters and of the murderer Freeman, in the Courts of New York, have given him a proud position at the bar of New York.

John was at the Albany county Democratic Convention, at New Scotland in 1846. Crosswell charges him with a profuse use of the shillelagh, and a profane use of language on that occasion, but there is no proof of his guilt. There is no doubt that Crosswell and Corning got credit marks in red on their noses, and that their rear guard was not sufficient, that day, but John well answers, "thou canst not say I did it." He did not grieve over it.

John was not admitted as a member of the Syracuse Convention. The Barnburning delegation from Albany county were rejected, and the Hunkers admitted; but the speech which John Van Buren made there, Crosswell will not soon forget. "The assassin" received a heavier blow than ever he gave to Silas Wright.

John has been on the stump ever since. "A good hater," he is making his hate tell. We have all read his speeches. To call him the best stump-speaker in America, would not be stretching the truth very far.

John Van Buren stands at the head of the young men of the country. They all go with him for the great principles of Freedom, Free soil, Free Labor, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Trade. John says with truth, that if he was an Old Hunker, and should see many more Barnburners springing up around him, he "should feel as a dead man is supposed to feel, while the young blades of grass are springing from his grave."

A Brief Memoir.
Zachary Taylor was born in the county of Orange Virginia. He removed to Kentucky early in life, with his father. In 1808, he received a commission from President Jefferson, of a Lieutenant in the 7th infantry. He soon after became a captain. In 1812, while in Fort Harrison with but a handful of men, he was attacked by a force of 450 Indians, whom he repelled in the most gallant and soldierly manner. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, Taylor, now a Lieutenant Colonel, was assigned to the command of the regular troops of Gen. Atkinson's Army. In 1837, he was ordered with his regiment to Florida, where he served with his distinction, and showed himself a faithful and efficient officer.

He received the brevet of brigadier General in consequence. On the 28th of May, 1845, he was ordered by the secretary of War to hold his troops in readiness to move into Texas to repel invasions, either from the Mexicans or Indians. The Mexican war followed; and the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, made Taylor the most noted man of war. His nomination by the Whig Convention for the Presidency, will test the substantial character of the popularity which he is believed to have won.

KEEP COOL.—We give this counsel to the "officious organ" at Washington. We are positively distressed for its venerable editor, and it we were not "too late" possibly might, for "Father's" sake seek to have the nomination of Gen. Taylor withdrawn. The people, however will not consent to that now, and we can only offer the organ good counsel. Keep cool. The temperature ranges rather high in Gen. Taylor's latitude, though low enough where Mr. Cass and escort are moving, and the only chance of safety for our aged friend at Washington is to keep out of General Taylor's orbit. A Taylor stroke might prostrate him, and then what would become of these United States?—N. Y. Adver.

The Journal of Commerce supports Gen. Taylor on the ground that his election will be a return to an administration free from political corruption.

THE JOURNAL.

[CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1848.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and for collecting and receiving for the same.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

"A Little more Grape!"

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held to-morrow EVENING, (July 12,) at the Public House of A. Carmon. A general attendance is requested.

WM. H. PEIGHTAL, President.

H. K. NEFF, Secretary.

A part of our edition was worked off on the outside form with the date of last week. The inside date is correct.

We have received during the past week TWENTY-FOUR new subscribers. Our friends who have been taking an interest for us, will please accept our thanks.

THE MARKETS are without change during the past week.

An interesting letter from the west, from an intelligent citizen of this place, now on a tour, shall appear in our next.

Hon. John Blanchard has our thanks for valuable public documents.

THE WEATHER.—Rain has been falling almost every day during the past week, rendering it very unfavorable for farmers. Should the wet weather continue a week longer, we much fear that the grain will be seriously injured. We hope for the best however.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The Pennsylvania Volunteers had reached New Orleans at the last leaving. The whole of our troops are rapidly leaving Mexico.

We regret to learn that Gov. Shunk is still reported to be seriously ill. It was rumored that he would resign previous to the 10th instant, so as to allow an election to be held for Governor this fall.

The late rains have caused a material rise in the Juniata.

Taylor Celebrations.

Enthusiastic Taylor Celebrations were held on the Fourth in Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Bloomfield, Lewis-ton, and elsewhere. Our room will not allow us to give even a passing notice of these popular demonstrations.

Melancholy Casualty.

Was drowned, in the head race, at Barree Forge, on Tuesday 20th June last, GEORGE TATE HOPKINS, son of Mr. Charles Hopkins, one of the Forgemasters at that place. He was a fine, sprightly little boy, over ten years and six months old. He, with other children, had been playing about the water, as was their daily amusement, and had been observed by some of the workmen but a very few minutes before he was drowned. When missed, search was at once made, and he was found on the surface of the water, at the entrance of the forebay, drawn by the force of the current, against one of the posts of the forebay. He was taken out of the water by his father and Gen. Green, but life was extinct. Every effort was made to resuscitate the body, but all in vain. This is a remarkable case, as the child could not have been in the water over ten minutes; when found was on the surface of the water, entirely dead, and not in the least gorged with water!

CONFIDENCE.

We have never witnessed such entire confidence of victory, so early in a campaign, as appears to have taken possession of every friend of old ZACK. A shrewd, discriminating friend of ours, residing in the country, not of a very sanguine temperament, closes a note to us the other day with the following: "The fight goes bravely on. We will make a perfect 1810 sweep of it this fall. The People are falling into the Taylor column all over the Union."—True, every word of it, "only a little more so." We are sadly mistaken in the signs of the times if Cass gets as many electoral votes as Van Buren did in 1840.

Will our neighbor of the Journal tell the good people of this county upon what "platform" of principles Old Zack stands?—Globe.

Certainly we will. Gen. Taylor stands upon the American Platform. In favor of the true interests of his country in preference to the interests of any Party. He is opposed to defeating the People's will by the exercise of the anti-democratic one-man Power. He is, in the language of Washington, "opposed to leaving our own to stand on foreign land." He is in brief, opposed to every thing like dishonesty and corruption, and in favor of administering the government on the pure and elevated principles which characterized the Administrations of WASHINGTON and the "earlier Presidents."—And his election to the Presidency will have the effect of allaying the bitter partizan spirit which ultra Locofocoism has infused into the hearts of the people.

Humbug!

The Prosecuting Attorney's attempt at severity is considered by Taylor and Cass men, the best specimen of humbug displayed in this community since the advent of the present year.

"SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION."

Great Taylor Meeting in the Diamond.

"The Flag of the Free to the breeze is unfurled! Around it we rally to guard its fair fame, And well may the Foes of Corruption be bold In the glory and strength of old Zachary's name."

Without any effort or drumming up of forces, the Rough and Ready rally on the evening of the Fourth, was the largest and most enthusiastic town meeting ever held in Huntingdon. Early in the evening, the President of the Club called the meeting to order in Livingston's large dining room, but it was soon discovered that not one third of the People present could gain admittance; and an adjournment to the Diamond was therefore immediately moved and carried. The meeting was there opened by the singing of a patriotic song by the Glee Club, which will be found on our first page. At this time the number present astonished the Whigs and woefully alarmed the Cassites. J. SEWELL STEWART, Esq., was then called for and responded in a neat, dignified and argumentative speech, which elicited the applause of all present. JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., followed in his usual able manner, and was frequently interrupted by the most deafening applause. Jas. Clark being called for, made a few remarks, and was followed by D. BLAIR, Esq., who made one of his most happy and effective efforts. His speech excited the most intense and wild enthusiasm we ever witnessed; and the showers of "Grape" which Mr. B. kept pouring into the disorganized ranks of the enemy, told with the most fatal effect.—At the close of his speech, Major GEORGE RAYMOND, heretofore a prominent member of the Locofoco party, announced from the stand that he had renounced Cass and Butler, and would address the Rough and Ready Club. This announcement was received by loud and prolonged cheering. A procession was now proposed, and without any previous arrangement, an imposing line, preceded with drum and fife, was soon formed, which marched around the town, sending up cheer after cheer for OLD ZACK, the People's choice for President. On returning to the Club room, the meeting was re-organized, when Major RAYMOND was called for, and gave in his address to Gen. Taylor in a short speech, which was most rapturously applauded. At the close of his speech several of the rank and file of the Locofoco party came forward, took him by the hand and told him they would go with him for the old hero who "never surrenders;" accordingly they all signed the Constitution of the Rough and Ready Club, and gave three cheers for "old Zack and Victory!" The meeting then adjourned in high spirits.

To our friends abroad we can say that the campaign of 1848 has opened most gloriously in old Huntingdon. The prospects of TAYLOR and FILLMORE are more flattering than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. From every part of the county, we have the most cheering intelligence, and we venture to predict that the majority for OLD ZACK in the counties of Huntingdon and Blair will far exceed that given for Gen. Harrison in 1840.

The Pop-Gun Candidate.

John Scott, Esq., aged twenty-three years, prosecuting attorney of Huntingdon county, in a speech to the Locofocos, on the night of the 6th of July, said that Gen. Taylor was like a POP-GUN—that he had but one vein in his head, and when that was out, his head was ENTIRELY EMPTY. Such is the language of the minions of Locofocoism towards the heroic Taylor, the second Washington of America.

Santa Anna Out-Done!

In his speech the other night, the Prosecuting Attorney said, in his usual tone of voice, "that although Gen. TAYLOR never had surrendered, we'll MAKE HIM SURRENDER!" Ha, ha! Santa Anna's Bombastic Pronouncements are as tame compared with the above! We hope our friends will be careful to keep this terrible announcement from the ears of Old Zack.

An Idle Rumor.

An idle rumor has been circulated that the Hero of Buena Vista had repudiated the Philadelphia nomination. This rumor is expressly contradicted by Balie Peyton, Logan Hutton and A. C. Bullit, who on the 28d June last, were "authorized by Gen. Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled in Philadelphia meets with his entire, full and unequivocal approbation.

"That he not only never doubted, but never 'intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands!"

No U. S. Bank!—No Native Americanism!

The above were the only motives displayed on the Cass transparency on Thursday night last. No body proposes to revive the Bank, and the Native American party has died a natural death. Verily, the Cass men are bold in kicking "dead dogs."

A Home Thrust!

Hon. John M. Clayton made a great speech the other day in the U. S. Senate. During the delivery of which he mentioned the Bank of the United States, because, he wished to settle that question now and forever, at least so far as he was concerned. He did not know a Whig, in Congress or out of it, who would propose to revive the Bank. If the Democrats wanted it, they could bring it forward; and if they expected to gain anything by rattling its dry bones, they were welcome to the profit. I voted for it, said Mr. C., in 1832, under your lead sir, (turning to Mr. Dallas, who occupied the chair) as the Chairman of the Committee who reported, and ably advocated the Bill; and I voted, with you, against the veto!

GEN. TAYLOR.—The New Orleans Bulletin says, that Gen. Taylor has not yet received official notice of his nomination for the Presidency, by the Whig National Convention.

Barnburners in Pennsylvania.

It is stated that the Free Soil Democrats intend to nominate the Hon. DAVID WILMOT for Vice President on the Van Buren ticket, in the place of Gov. Dodge, resigned, and that arrangements are making to bring out an electoral ticket in this State.

A Cass Meeting at Last!

We congratulate our Cass friends on their final success in getting up something that could be called a meeting. Yes, reader, however incredulous it may seem, judging from former efforts, the Cass men did hold a meeting in front of Couts' door on Thursday evening last. Two attempts had previously been made, one of which proved a partial and the other a total failure.—In our last we noticed the partial failure on the Saturday night previous, which meeting was adjourned to the evening of the Fourth of July.—But lo and behold! when that time arrived, no Cass and Butler meeting was to be found within the bounds of good old Huntingdon. The demonstration made by the forces of old Rough and Ready, assembling in great numbers in the Diamond, so terrified their previously disheartened forces, that they could not get a sufficient number together to effect an organization! The Cass leaders seen that they had approached a crisis. "Circumstances" were alarmingly strong against them. The "noise and confusion" kept up by the Taylor army in welcoming the new recruits crowding into their ranks, almost caused them to go wild. "What's to be done?" was the interrogatory that forced itself to the lips of all. Thus matters stood until Wednesday morning, when, to their great delight, they discovered that the Taylor meeting had adjourned and left the street. This fact assisted them materially in regaining their wretched self possession; and recollecting that "three misses is out" in all games, they resolved to make a third and desperate effort to keep the field. Santa Anna could not have labored harder to press the terrified Mexicans under his banner after his glorious defeat at Buena Vista by Gen. TAYLOR, than did the alarmed Cass leaders in Huntingdon to raise a force to oppose old ZACK'S triumphant march to the White House at Washington. All who could be stirred up to the task were put into the recruiting service. Every man in town who still holds out for Cass, was visited, and his name taken down as a pledge that he would attend the meeting. Riders were sent to the Country to bring in the faithful to swell the ranks of the expected great demonstration. And we here bear testimony to the indefatigable exertions of the mud-boss in this connection. For two whole days he labor most assiduously to prevent the third attempt at getting up a Cass meeting from resulting as did the two which preceded it. And we are informed that all this extra labor was performed by this worthy young man without any compensation other than that which he receives from the Public Treasury! Well, after all their exertion, and with the fact staring them in the face, that every thing depended on the result of this effort, SIXTY-SIX were all that they could press into the procession, after marching around the town with drum and fife. Yet, on the principle of "small favors thankfully received," the leaders feigned to be exceedingly well pleased with the result of their extra exertions. When the procession arrived at Couts' the meeting was addressed by T. P. Campbell, Esq., in his usual pleasant style, although no one could fail to notice that he was laboring, and that the conviction was fast forcing itself upon his mind, that Cass was defeated beyond all redemption. His speech abounded in misrepresentation from beginning to end. Next, the Prosecuting Attorney mounted the block, looked death and destruction at everything that might dare oppose him, and cried out, at the top of his clear and musical voice, "Where the devil is the democratic meeting?" And after pausing a moment to regain his breath, he replied in about the same tone of voice, "with a more terrific gesture, 'Here it is!' 'We have got a meeting, so we have, and the Taylor speakers who spoke of our failure the other night are all drunken rowdies, and not fit to be noticed by such a dignified gentleman (!) as myself!" The gestures required to give proper effect to this terribly annihilating sentence, were necessarily so violent, that the young gentleman (being strapped down) met with the same unfortunate accident which on one occasion, befel his great prototype, Mr. Secretary Marcy! The balance of the young man's effort was looked upon by all who heard it as perfectly perille, and therefore unworthy any notice. Gen. Wilson was next called for, and responded in a characteristic speech; but not having substance enough in it to hold the audience together, he soon closed and the meeting adjourned. Thus ended the great Cass demonstration in Huntingdon, which cost its getters up two as hard days work as ever they performed.

Hanging out the Banner.

We learn that on Saturday last a Rough and Ready delegation from Spruce Creek raised a Taylor Flag on the north end of Short Mountain, above the Tunnel. The Flag is 12 feet long and six feet wide, with a streamer of 25 feet. It is said by the engineers to be 1300 feet above the level of the river, and can be seen from Alexandria, Barree Forge, Woodcock Valley, Sinking Valley, Spruce Creek and Petersburg. The workmen at the Tunnel saluted the Flag when it went up by firing revolvers and giving over twenty hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

Candidates and Principles.

Our opponents are terribly alarmed at Gen. Taylor's "want of principles"—why do they not look at the Allison letter? Candidate Cass has two sets on every question; for instance, the Cleveland river appropriations in his Inaugural address, while the Baltimore resolutions say such appropriations are unconstitutional. The "circumstances" are, that the locos, by attacking Gen. TAYLOR, are determined to keep up that "noise and confusion" which prevents Mr. Cass from being heard.

More Confusion.

During the delivery of a speech by Mr. Clayton, in the U. S. Senate the other day, an interruption took place, in the course of which Mr. Foote declared that Mr. Cass was opposed to a system of Internal Improvements, and would veto such a bill; while Mr. Breese of the same party, declared he was in favor of Internal Improvements, and if he did not think so he would not vote for him!

ANOTHER FRAUD ATTEMPTED!

Base and dishonorable trick to deceive the People into the support of Cass.

Having succeeded in 1844 in cheating the people on the subject of the Tariff, another base scheme has been projected to play the same game for the benefit of Gen. Cass. But fortunately this nefarious scheme has been detected and exposed in good time, as will be seen by the following extract from the Washington correspondent of the North American:

In the Senate, Mr. Mangum resumed the debate on the Presidential question, which had been interrupted on a previous occasion. My space does not permit me to refer to so much of it as I had the pleasure to hear; but my readers will be compensated by the assurance that it will be presented to their personal attention, whenever the notes of the reporter are put into shape. There is one point, however—too important at this crisis to pass unnoticed—to which I desire to invite public attention and the candid reflection of honest men.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mangum exhibited to the Senate two editions of the life of Gen. Cass—precisely similar in all external appearance—each numbering eight pages—each printed by Blair & Rives, at the Congressional Globe Office, Jackson Hall—each in the same type and form, but containing material suppressions and designed for circulation at the North and South respectively.

One of these editions purports to have been issued in March last, and as I well remember, was freely distributed about that time. The General was then seeking the nomination and addressing himself to Southern influences, in the hope of operating upon the Convention that was to assemble two months afterwards. At page 8 of that edition—now recognized as the one designed for the South, there occur the following passages:

"In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at length upon the 'Wilmot Proviso,' in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he avowed himself opposed to the proviso, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the territories of the United States, respecting the relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, who ought to be allowed 'to regulate their internal concerns in their own way,' and that Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life—that of husband and wife, parent and child, or of master and servant. He said in conclusion:

"The 'Wilmot Proviso' seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guarantee for its permanence and prosperity."

The language, the import and the intention of these citations, are too powerful to need comment. They contain a direct overture to the South, and they were prepared to operate upon its sectional prejudices.

The other edition—now recognized as the one designed for the North—purposes to have been published in the month of June, from which every syllable of the foregoing extracts is studiously suppressed. To preserve appearances, the compiler of this fraud deemed it prudent to supply the omission, and a part of Gen. Cass' speech at the meeting in this city, called to extend our sympathies to France, appears in place of the expurgated matter. The only allusion to the Wilmot Proviso in this edition, is to be found at page 7, and that is dressed up in an insidious appeal to the free States—a guarded apology and intended to convey the impression that he opposed it, solely because it was introduced to embarrass the war and on an irrelevant bill. Here are the words of the book:

"In the winter of 1847, the 'Wilmot Proviso' was introduced into the Senate, as an amendment to the three million bill, by a Federal Senator from New England. The design of the bill, to which it was to be attached, and to which the refusal to sustain the Wilmot Proviso and intended to convey the impression that he opposed it, solely because it was introduced to embarrass the war and on an irrelevant bill. Here are the words of the book:

Mr. Mangum commented upon this attempt to practice deception in a manner creditable to his independence and proper to the occasion, and his denunciation of such a system, produced a profound sensation in the Senate—one of anything but satisfaction in the administration benches.

Mr. Hannegan, who now occupies the delicate post of Chief Counselor to the Candidate who maintained the American title in Oregon to 54, 40, and of confidence to the administration which surrounded all the intermediate territory to forty nine—felt called upon to offer some extenuation for this disgraceful transaction. He endeavored to account for it by alleging that subsequent to the publication of the foregoing extracts Cass desired to incorporate in the popular sketch of his life, and in order to compress this episode within the given number of pages and thus to preserve the same cost, it became necessary to omit a portion of the first edition, to insert what referred to the French Revolution.

This is substantially the gist of the explanation made by Mr. Hannegan. I desire to do him no injustice, for on personal feelings towards him are those of kindness and regard. I believe him entirely incapable of any participation in so filthy a fraud.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., then took the floor. He proceeded to review the position assumed by Mr. Mangum, and to justify all his conclusions, from the positive evidence produced to the Senate. He restated, succinctly and lucidly, the ground of explanation advanced by Mr. Hannegan, and repeated it for fear of misunderstanding. Mr. Hannegan assented to its correctness. Now, said Mr. Johnson, the Senator is not sustained by the facts, he has been grossly deceived, for here is an edition bearing the imprint of June, in which the correction is alleged to have been made, and it contains, word for word all that is contained in the first edition, of March! In strong and decisive terms—which few men know better how to employ—Mr. Johnson stigmatized the deception, as one in every way dishonorable, and conjured up for the base purpose of misguiding the judgment of the American people, upon the opinions of a candidate, on a question of all others the most absorbing and vital.

This disclosure of a base and palpable fraud to deceive the North and the South, by circulating a life of Gen. Cass designed to reach the prejudices and partialities of each section, is worthy of the gravest consideration. It addresses itself to no particular party, but to all honest men, whatever be their political creed. It is a part of the same system by which Mr. Polk was elected in 1844, through the agency of gambling combinations and conspiracies, and by which General Cass and his friends hope to defeat the popular will in 1848. I have said this

is no experiment. I shall prove it. In 1844, the very parties from whose printing office these deceptive editions are now issued—I mean Blair & Rives—published two different prospectuses for the Congressional Globe—one circulated in Pennsylvania and the manufacturing States, advocating a Tariff for protection, and another circulated in the South, in which all reference to the tariff was suppressed. They dare not deny it.—The proof was furnished at the time, and can be furnished again. The Locofoco press resorted to their usual expedient, and denounced the truth as a slander. The party prevailed and the country has paid the penalty of its delusion—or rather posterity will have to redeem the debt.

But this is only a small item in the general account. Louisiana was carried by the Plaque-mine fraud, at the head of which was Mr. Sill-dell, who was first recompensed by winning a large amount of money staked on the vote of that State, and afterwards rewarded by Mr. Polk, with the appointment of Minister to Mexico. It is equally notorious that New York City (which decided the election) was carried by bribery and fraud, and that the chief agents in that infamous transaction were placed in the Custom House by the President, in consideration of their services.

These facts speak stronger than any commentary of mine can. I submit them to the country, assured that no other response than one of deep indignation will rise from every honest bosom—from every man who values the purity of the elective franchise and who would punish corruption and fraud.

Great Demonstration in Walker!

Grand Triumph over Locofoco Rowdism and Intolerance!

MR. CLARK:—Saturday was a glorious day for "old Walker." Pursuant to public notice the friends of "OLD ZACK," FILLMORE, and the venerable NER, assembled at an early hour in the evening in McConnelstown, for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of old Rough and Ready and Liberty. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, a delegation of about THIRTY Whigs from Huntingdon attended the meeting, and on their way thither, were greeted at every farm-house with shouts of applause.

But, I feel for my country when I have to say, that on our arrival at McConnelstown, our American blood was made to boil with indignation at the dastardly actions and expressions of Locofocoism! Yes! men! calling themselves American citizens, had the effrontery to tell us, in this land of Liberty, that "we should hold no meeting in that town—that the first man who opened his lips would be gagged and driven out of the place—that the meeting would be suppressed," &c.

Do you call this democracy? Is this liberty and independence? Is it not a stigma upon our constitution and a disgrace to American Freedom?

When this disturbance was conceived in Huntingdon (for no one will doubt but that it all originated here) it was presumed to be but a township meeting, and that they having a majority could drill their men and do with us as they saw proper! But alas!—to the great chagrin of the Fathers of this nefarious scheme, WALKER in her distress had the assistance of Huntingdon Whigs, and was proudly vindicated.

Following, then, a leader who "NEVER SURRENDERS," we organized the meeting in Mr. McGAHAN's Hotel by calling the Hon. JOHN KER to the chair: MOSES HAMER, JACOB HAWN, SAML. PEIGHTAL, WM. A. WHITTAKER, JOHN SNYDER, ELEAZOR LLOYD, ALEX. MOORE and MICHAEL SPECK Vice Presidents; SAMUEL KURTZ, JOHN A. WHITTAKER and JOHN KYPER Secretaries.

The meeting was then, fearlessly, ably and eloquently addressed by Col. S. S. WHARTON, Col. CORNYN, JNO. WILLIAMSON and J. SEWELL STEWART Esqs. after which Mr. CALLAHAN was called upon for an address, but in consequence of it growing late the gentleman declined and moved an adjournment; before the meeting adjourned, however, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the meeting and to Mr. McGahan for their kindness in preserving order, &c. during the meeting.

All things passed off finely, with the exception of an occasional disturbance from those enlightened rowdies, who know more than any of the speakers could tell them, and therefore did not want to hear. Verily Locofocoism is growing desperate; it is its death struggle. Before closing, I would say to the Whigs of McConnelstown and Walker Township—although you are in the minority take a bold and decisive stand; defend your principles fearlessly; and maintain your right and independence despite the tyrannic threats of a desperate foe. The people are with you.

X.

The cause of Freedom (says the Evening Journal) is deeply concerned in the Election of Gen. TAYLOR. Though it was his duty to conquer Mexico, he deprecated the spirit which imposed that necessity upon him. He maintains Wars for conquest endanger the Republic. He believes that our true mission is one of Peace. He held that our Territory was ample, and that the prosperity of our People and the welfare of our Country, would be endangered by Wars. As President he will save us from Wars into which Cass would rush.

Santa Anna.

We learn from Senor Arena, says the New Orleans Delta, that it is the universal expectation and belief of the Mexicans that Santa Anna will return to Mexico, as soon as our army leaves the country.—Those who have incurred the hostility of this powerful chief, are looking to a division of the country into separate republics, as the only thing that can save them from the evils of the continuation of his oppressive and corrupt rule.