



HOOPER'S INK. HOOPER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

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Death of Hon. John Blanchard. The melancholy intelligence of the death of our late much respected representative in Congress, the Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD, was received in this place on Saturday night last. He died at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., on Friday morning last. Mr. B. has been in delicate health for some years, but up to within a few days of the close of the session he occupied his seat in the House, and his name appeared on every call of the yeas and nays. After the inauguration, Mr. B. set out for his home in company with Mrs. Blanchard, his son, and two other friends. It appears, however, that he was unable to proceed further than Columbia, on his way thither.

Mr. Blanchard was about 60 years of age. For many years he was the leading Lawyer in his circuit; and for the last four years represented this District in Congress, with great credit. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Of him it can be said with truth, and is conceded by all, he was an honest man. His death will be deeply mourned by his relatives, and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

A. K. Cornyn, Esq., will please accept our thanks for numerous favors during the past week.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.

In our last number we gave a list, which we then believed to be correct, of the members selected by General Taylor as members of his Cabinet, without vouching for its entire accuracy. Since then we have received a correct list which we publish below, viz:

- John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State.
Wm. M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War.
Wm. B. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.
Judge Collamer, of Vermont, Post Master General.
Reverdy Johnston, of Maryland, Attorney General.
Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Home Department.

It is apparent from a glance at these names, says a contemporary, that the Cabinet is thoroughly Whig, and combines more talent and practical ability, than any which has preceded it, since the first days of the Republic. The elevation of such men to the responsible positions they now occupy, furnishes the highest evidence of the discernment and capacity of the President. It gives an assurance of the ability with which the affairs of the government will be administered in all its departments, but in none more so than in that of the Treasury. It must afford matter of exultation, that from among the number of distinguished names presented to the Executive, that of WM. M. MEREDITH, one of the most distinguished of Pennsylvania's sons, should have been selected to preside over the Financial Department of the Government. His great ability for the station must be admitted by all parties, and his appointment shows that General Taylor has not been unobservant of the false position into which Pennsylvania has been forced by a reckless and proscriptive dynasty, whose existence has terminated. It shows, as far as an act can show, that he properly estimates the true interests of the Keystone State, and gives assurance cheering for the future.

In another column we give the Inaugural Address of the Hero of Buena Vista. It is energetic, plain and direct in the principles it contains; seeks no expressions of subterfuge to conceal hidden intentions, but like him who uttered it, is honest, frank and undisguised.

He repudiates the idea of constraining the constitution as "he understands it," but will look to the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of Government under the earlier Presidents, and especially to the example of the "Father of his Country," for instruction in this respect.

He assures us that his administration shall be devoted to the welfare of the whole country and the maintenance of its purity; to the restoration of those great republican principles which constitute the strength of its existence, and that the Jeffersonian test of honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities sufficient cause for removal. The encouragement of commerce, agriculture and manufactures; the improvement of our rivers and harbors; strict accountability in public officers, and economy in public expenditures will be leading features of the administration. Every one, however, will read it for himself, and any further remarks of ours would be superfluous.

Spring Election.

Friday next is the day for electing Borough and township officers throughout this county.

Wm. M. Meredith. We cannot refrain from specially noticing the compliment paid to Pennsylvania, by Gen. Taylor, in the appointment of Wm. M. MEREDITH, to be Secretary of the Treasury. Believing that the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania would be better subserved by receiving the Treasury Department than any other post in the Cabinet, we ventured to recommend in our paper of January 23d, the appointment of Mr. M. to this post.

This appointment, we are pleased to observe, is hailed by the press of the State with the most cordial approbation. Even the opposition press are unable to say aught against, and some commend the appointment. In point of ability, Mr. Meredith will rank with the first men of the Nation. In his intercourse, he is kind and social in his manners plain and unassuming. No one, with any knowledge of physiognomy, can approach him without feeling that he is in the presence of a great man—a master spirit. And what makes the man peculiarly interesting, is the fact that honesty and frankness are as unmistakably portrayed on his features, as genius.

As a Lawyer, Mr. Meredith stands in the front rank of his profession in the United States. He has not been much in public life. In earlier years, he represented Philadelphia in the State Legislature, and more recently was a member of the Convention to reform the Constitution—in which body he maintained an exalted rank. In politics he has always been a moderate, but decided Whig.

We congratulate our readers on this appointment. Pennsylvania has been honored with the most important station in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. And every Pennsylvanian must feel a secret pride that that station is filled by a man of such commanding abilities and great purity of character as Wm. M. MEREDITH.

Milwood Academy.

The advertisement of this Institution, recently established at Shade Gap, in this county, by JAMES Y. & J. H. W. MCGINNES, will be found in another column. We are pleased to learn that it is already attracting attention, and receiving an encouraging share of public favor.—The location is excellent, both as regards health and the moral atmosphere which pervades the surrounding neighborhood. The gentlemen having charge of this institution are possessed of fine literary attainments; the senior is an eloquent clergyman of the Presbyterian faith, and the junior has for some years been devoted to teaching. Several boys from this place have been sent to this Institution, and we recommend it to the attention of all having sons or wards whom they desire giving a preparatory course.

Change in holding Elections.

A bill has been passed both Houses of the Legislature and is signed by the Governor, changing the place of holding the township elections in Henderson township from the former place to the Court House, in Huntingdon. Also, a bill changing the place of holding elections in Tod township from the former place to the Green School House.

These changes have been made in accordance with the prayers of petitioners from those townships.

The Legislature.

We are without our usual Harrisburg letter. Nothing of special interest to our readers has transpired during the week. Several bank bills are now before the Legislature. In the House, where the Locofocos have the majority at present, the Individual liability principle has been repudiated.

The Senate has passed a bill preventing corporations of all kinds from issuing anything in the nature of a paper currency, under very heavy penalties. This is right. The same kind of a Law should be passed in relation to Individual Bankers.

Gen. Shields and Judge Breese.

The letter of Gen. Shields, the newly elected Senator from Illinois, to Judge Breese the retiring Senator from that State, together with the principal part of the reply of the latter, will be found in another part of this paper. Gen. Shields' letter is a most extraordinary document, such an one as should consign its author to infamy and obscurity, instead of a seat in the U. S. Senate.

The eligibility of Gen. Shields has been referred to a committee, headed by Messrs. Benton and Webster.

Rioting on the Railroad.

There has been considerable rioting among the hands employed on the railroad above this place for some time back. The cause of these riots appears to arise from an old sectional feud existing between Irishmen, coming from different parts of Ireland—the Connaught men and the Far-Downs. The shanties of Messrs. Dull and Gaynor have each been stormed in their turn, the men beaten, and other acts of violence committed. These acts of violence naturally excited the passions of the defeated party, (who had been taken by surprise by their enemies,) to the highest pitch. War was therefore declared between the belligerent parties, and preparations made for a decisive engagement.

Each party had mustered a force numbering about 300, armed with muskets, bludgeons, &c. And on Thursday last the two armies were approaching each other, under command of their leaders, in the vicinity of Birmingham. The Far Downs, it is said, were confident of victory, but on the other hand the Connaught men showed no signs of apprehension, and appeared equally willing to try the fortune of arms.—Fortunately, however, the Rev. Mr. BRADLEY appeared on the ground just as the onset was about to be made, and succeeded in quelling the war spirit of the parties, and induced them to adjust their difficulties without any effusion of blood. Thus peace has been restored for the present, and we hope this may be the end of this foolish strife between men hailing from the same country.

LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Johnston has nominated Frederick Watts, Esq., as President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District.

Gen Taylor. Now that Gen. Taylor has been inaugurated, and in accordance with his promise, selected a Cabinet "from among the best and purest Whigs of the country," we suppose the Cass papers will cease their idle stories about Gen. Taylor not being a Whig—that his election was not a Whig victory—that he would turn Tyler on the hands of the Whig party, &c., &c. All these stories have already been falsified; and we would advise their authors to be more cautious in future about setting up for prophets.

Every one who has had an opportunity to see and converse with Gen. Taylor are delighted with the old Hero. He possesses in an eminent degree, the faculty of making all who call upon him feel perfectly at ease in his company. A friend writes us from Washington that he possesses this faculty to a greater extent than any public man he ever met. He says it is worth a visit to Washington to make the "old man's" acquaintance. And, indeed, from all the information we have received, we are fully convinced that the hopes of the Whig party in electing Gen. Taylor will be fully if not more than realized.

Gen. Taylor—Applicants for Office.

"Independent," writing from Washington to the North American, says: "It is understood, upon sufficient authority, that the President will not entertain personal appeals for office, having established the rule, after a conference with his Cabinet, that all applications for office must be submitted through the department to which they appropriately belong. This is not only a wise, but it is a proper regulation, and one that will relieve Gen. Taylor from disagreeable importunity, and establish the Cabinet on that dignified and elevated footing by which every member may feel himself honored in occupying the station. Besides, it is manifestly right in itself, that applicants should be examined and considered in the Departments before the appointing power is called upon to exercise his Executive functions. It affords security to the public service and protection to the President. More than this, it destroys the dangerous system which became so much in vogue under the deceased dynasty, of augmenting the influence of the one man power."

Foreign News.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst., bringing 14 days later news from Europe.

The grain and flour market is dull without much change in prices. Cotton has advanced considerably.

The political intelligence is of the most pleasing nature. Order is gradually being restored on the continent and confidence as a result is reigning. The French Assembly has been dissolved. The popularity and power of Louis Napoleon is consolidating. The effect of these appearances of stability in the great centre of revolution is to soothe and quiet agitation over the entire continent. The desire of a rational, constitutional and practicable liberty is everywhere succeeding the wild visions of the socialists. The very speck on this brightening horizon is the attitude of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vienna with his family, and taken refuge at Port San Stefano. A provisional government has been declared by the excited people of a part of Italy.

Rome has been declared a Republic. The following item we clip from the news: "We have from Rome the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic. This event took place at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power."

Col. Cornyn.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch thus speaks of the representative from this county: "I had almost forgotten to say a word in behalf of a gentleman that deserves well of our people, and from me an especial notice. Mr. Cornyn, (from Huntingdon,) delivered a speech (on the matter spoken of in the first part of my letter,) which for legal fact, sound argument, and touching eloquence, I have rarely heard equalled; not in this hall at all events. Mr. C. is impressing in his manners, of very handsome person, with a rich melodious voice, that is heard ringing throughout the Hall. His gestures are purely natural, with nothing of that studied effort which makes a man awkward."

The Inaugural.

The Inaugural, as a whole, will of course be attentively read by every one;—but there are two paragraphs which more particularly foreshadow the policy of the administration, and these we here copy to bring them prominently before our readers. If they do not proclaim a thorough Whig policy we do not know what the words mean.

"In all disputes between conflicting governments it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all all the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers, it is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights may not settle by wise negotiation, and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms."

"It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to improve our harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all the officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy."

[From the North American.]

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849.

At twelve o'clock, those assembled in the Senate, in conformity with the arrangements of the Committee of the Senate, proceeded to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

- The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President elect and ex-President.
The Vice President, ex-Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

President Taylor soon after delivered his Inaugural Address which was listened to throughout with the most profound attention.

On the conclusion of the Address, the oath of office was administered to the President of the United States by the Chief Justice; after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The ceremony has been of the most solemn and imposing character.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the first Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of this country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "Preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed,—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that the Government, so far as I could influence its administration, would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all all the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers, it is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debts; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every

one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the coordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide spread republic.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Accident and Death.

We regret to learn from the Urbana Gazette, that Mr. DAVID YODER, a highly esteemed citizen of West Liberty, came to his death on the 14th of February last, by a melancholy accident. His son was driving the team, when the horses became frightened and ran off. In attempting to stop them, Mr. Y. caught the lead horse, and in doing so became entangled in the lines, and was thrown upon the ground—the wagon passed directly over him, causing his death in about an hour. Mr. Yoder was about 49 years of age, and has left a large family to mourn his untimely loss. "He came to this country," says the Gazette, "about four years ago from Millin county, Pa., and has sustained the character of an honest and industrious citizen. His death is much regretted by all who knew him."

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Harrisburg Democratic Union thus speaks of Mr. Meredith's appointment. The Union is the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party of this State.

"Mr. Meredith is a distinguished lawyer, a man of the most profound learning and research, and whose private character is without blemish, so far as we have ever heard. He is possessed of sufficient talent, energy and industry to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Treasury with credit to himself, to his native State, and the Union; is moderate and liberal in his views; has not been mixed up in the turmoil and strife of party for many years past."

Mr. Corwin and the Cabinet.

The Georgetown (Ky.) Herald publishes a letter from Mr. FLOURNOY to Mr. CORWIN, dated Jan'y, 12, inquiring if he was going into Gen. Taylor's cabinet. Mr. CORWIN'S reply was as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 20, '49.

DEAR GENERAL:—I received your note last evening. If I were much less modest than I really am, I should blush still for the over estimate your partiality will put on my poor abilities and still poorer efforts. For the friendship which thus abuses your better judgment, I cannot but feel grateful, my proud; I only regret that I cannot fulfill the expectations which such friends must indulge.

I have no more idea of going into Gen. Taylor's cabinet than of a trip to the moon. In the first place, if General T. is the sagacious gentleman I hope to find him, he will not have me there; and 2dly, were he to ask it, on his bended knees, I would not consent.

He will be attacked, by southern demagogues especially, on his supposed position on the Wilmot Proviso. A seat held by me in his Cabinet, would be proof positive against him, on that point. I would no more allow him to be assailed through me, than I would thrust a man between my head and a bullet. In the next place, fools and demagogues all over the Republic could talk, and with effect, of my position on the Mexican War.—All those shafts (if they fly at all) shall strike my own bosom, and none other.—Gen. Taylor should select men to whom no such positive objection exists. Let me hear from you often.

Truly your friend,

THOS. CORWIN.

Gen. FLOURNOY.

MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed in New York on Tuesday afternoon, upon the body of a woman known as Mrs. Margaret E. Walker, wife of Thomas J. Walker, a gentleman of fortune, well known in that city. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, an old lady occupying the upper part of the house heard the report of a pistol proceeding from the lower front parlour, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and rushing into the room, she discovered Mrs. Walker lying on the floor bathed in blood and gasping for breath. Mr. Walker being at the time in the room. She was immediately raised up, when it was discovered that she had been shot through the body, the ball having passed through the right breast coming out below the left shoulder. An alarm was given, and Mr. Walker was arrested by the police as he was leaving the house. He was taken to the station house and searched, and a six barreled revolving pistol found upon his person. Mr. Walker denies that the woman was his wife, and says that she shot herself.—Mrs. Walker died the next day from the effects of her wound. The Courier and Inquirer says:

"The unfortunate female turns out to be the wife of Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, and whose abduction from Stamford, Conn., some years since by her own husband, created great excitement in the community, leading to a very prolonged examination before the police court. Mrs. Miller at that time resolutely refused to live with her husband, and accused him of having forged the name of her uncle, Mr. Lemuel Wells, a wealthy gentleman of Westchester county, to a check for \$20,000. Mrs. Miller who was a very beautiful woman has been living with Mr. Walker, as far as can be ascertained about six months, passing as his wife.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Extraordinary Letter—General Shields to Hon. S. Breese.

Gen. Shields, since his arrival in Washington has addressed to Judge Breese the following most amazing letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1849.

Hon. Sidney Breese: Sir—On my return to this country from Mexico—broken in constitution, feeble in health, and still suffering under the effect of wounds, you were the only man in the city of Washington who received me with coldness and unkindness. When the city honored me with a public dinner, which was generously intended not only as a compliment to me but to my State, you were the only man who declined to attend that dinner. You went farther; you propagated a report here in Washington, and circulated it afterwards in Illinois, that I was ineligible to the office of Senator, and thus when I had poured out my blood like water on the battle fields of my country.

You published an article in the St. Louis Republican charging me with ineligiblety—doing that which I thought no man in these United States would have been mean enough to do in my case, even if it had been true. You, however, did this, knowing it to be untrue. On this subject I have simply to say, that had I been defeated by you on that ground, I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited in your success, and depend upon it, I would have kept that vow regardless of consequences. That, however, is now passed, and the vow is cancelled by your death. I address you now in simply this:—In 1840 you gave me something in the shape of a final certificate of Naturalization in Effingham Court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor. I told you the circumstances, and as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a certificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty.

Now I wish you to give me a letter acknowledging the facts. I write you a private letter for the purpose. I would have sent a friend at once and imperatively demanded such a letter, but I felt that in disgracing you I should disgrace the State that had made you and myself Senators, and I also wished to give you an opportunity to make this acknowledgement quietly. If, however, you persist in your course of injustice toward me and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning. Let the consequences fall on your own head. I shall hold myself acquitted, both before God and man, for the course I shall feel bound to pursue toward you. Your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS.

To this extraordinary epistle, Judge Breese makes the following reply. We give the most important parts at length:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary character of the above letter from General Shields, received through the mail on the morning of the 21st instant, imposes upon me the necessity of giving it publicity, with some comments thereon. I have, therefore, to ask of you sufficient space in your columns for that purpose.

Not the least of the many remarkable passages of the letter of General Shields is the following:—"On this subject I have simply to say that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, (the ground of ineligiblety) I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited in your success; and depend upon it, I would have kept my vow regardless of consequences." Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow" has been cancelled by my defeat! Gen. Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic caucus of the Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision; and yet it appears that at this very moment he had sworn in his heart? to defeat the will of the party if it had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor; and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines to perpetrate an assassination; for such is the obvious import of his language. Such a design and such a deed are revolting to the American mind, and foreign to the American character. They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contests are to be mingled with or followed by personal violence, how long will our elective system endure? Without further comment, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men, christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violation.

Gen. Shields says: "In 1840 I gave him something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization," which was to "simplify the proof in case of difficulty." The naturalization laws do not recognize "something" or "anything" in the shape of a final certificate; or "simplify proof in case of difficulty," or for any other purpose. How, then, could I, a circuit judge, have given him any such paper? The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may, or may not, have procured a copy of the record of his naturalization under the seal of the court and that is the only certificate I could have any first and only knowledge of indirectly. The Shields' father, either in evasion of his citizenship or in any other connexion, I derived from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinois or elsewhere who knew that his father was even a resident of this country. Gen. Shields says I knew that he (being naturalized of his father) was naturalized by the me of the circumstances. Suppose he did tell me so (which I positively deny) did that make it so? Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. If it be true that his father was in this country and naturalized it is possible that Gen. Shields should know the fact, and not know the state and county where it occurred? When authentic copies of those naturalization papers, if they exist, could be so easily procured, is it not strange that he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement which if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject?

What the "consequences" are against which Gen. Shields gives me "fair warning," if I persist in what no sane man will call "injustice," I am equally ignorant and indifferent to. One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give them any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly" or upon "imperative demand." In conclusion, I will state that I have neither provoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make this communication. I respectfully submit it under the full conviction that it is called for by the circumstances.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Special Election.

A special election will be held in Adams county for a member of the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Jas. Cooper, resigned, on the 16th inst.