



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1849.

Hoover's Ink. MOOYER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

TERMS: The 'HUNTINGDON JOURNAL' is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Mr. Wm. Cummins has been appointed Post Master at McAleavy's Fort in this county. We have heard of no other appointments in this county since our last.

Our representative, Col. Cornyn, arrived in this place on Wednesday evening last.—He met a cordial welcome from his constituents generally.

JOHN G. MILES, Esq.—We have heard it intimated that this gentleman was an applicant for the Judgeship in this district, and that he was disappointed. This we know to be a mistake. Whatever may have been the wishes of some of his friends, Mr. Miles has not been an applicant for this or any other Judgeship.

We make the above statement in justice to a leading and worthy member of the legal profession of this district, and without being prompted thereto either by Mr. Miles or his friends.

The Legislature.

We invite attention to the review of the acts of the Legislature, given in another column.—Notwithstanding the difficulties which presented themselves during the session, and which it was feared would prevent the passage of some of the important measures presented by the Whigs, the legislation of the past session will, we firmly believe, prove more important and beneficial to the People than that of any Legislature which has assembled for the last twenty years.

Pittsburg Scrip.

The brokers of Philadelphia have refused to take this paper. Arrangements are however making for its redemption, and we would advise holders not to sacrifice it. The business men of Pittsburg still continue to take it.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—There was quite a large meeting of the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday evening, David S. Brown, Esq., in the chair, when Samuel C. Morton, Esq., introduced a series of resolutions, urging prompt and energetic measures to secure the early completion of the road, and recommending a general public meeting of the city and county, to take such measures as may effectually and promptly fill up the amount required by the company to push on the road to Hollidaysburg.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.—The West Chester Village Record of yesterday, in stating some of the principal features of the amendments to the School laws, says the directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the schools open not more than ten months in each year. The Schools are required to be kept open at least four months in each year. The Treasurer of the school fund is made the Collector of School taxes. The Collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for collecting.

It is said that the Mexican Protocol has already been a matter of controversy between the official Representatives of the two governments. A Portrait. The last 'Lancasterian' draws the following flattering portrait of its own political friends in the course of some remarks about the Legislature which has just adjourned. The truthfulness of the portrait will be at once acknowledged: 'The democratic party requires purgation. There is too much rottenness and corruption within it. It has blundered at deviations from political rectitude so long that many seem to think these deviations essentialities. There is no security from contamination other than by lopping off the diseased members, and let that be done soon and speedily.'

Militia Trainings. We have not yet seen the act abolishing Militia trainings, but see it stated that by it Volunteer companies are encouraged and are to receive fifty dollars when organized, and all able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45 years, who do not uniform and equip themselves and join a volunteer company, are to pay a fine of fifty cents annually. Every county is to form a brigade. The bill exempts all persons who served in the war with Mexico from all military tax. This is a righteous provision.

Where's the Home Market?

The Pennsylvania of the 9th inst., with a recklessness entirely its own, asks 'Where is the Home Market?' and adds, that 'the price of grain are going down rapidly, as if only to verify the historical fact that grain always commands the worst rates when the Whigs are in power.' The answer to the question is plain. The ruinous measures of the late administration have destroyed the home market by crippling every branch of domestic industry, thereby limited the power of consumption, not less than the means to buy; while the foreign market, to which our agriculturalists have been told to look, and which in seasons of famine, afforded tolerable prices, are now abundantly supplied from other sources. Is it at all singular that under such circumstances with supplies pressing upon the sea board markets, and in the face of declining prices abroad the products of the farm should be dull of sale? It is one of the effects of Locofoco policy, long foreseen, and it will become the Pennsylvania to taunt the farmer under an injury of its own infliction.—News.

HE IS REFORMING.—Gen. Cass took his seat in the Senate on the last day of the regular session of the late Congress, and in order to convince the people that he has given up some of his old habits, he publishes in the Washington Union, a certificate from the Secretary of the Senate, stating that 'he did not receive either pay or mileage for the session ending on that day.' The 'noise and confusion' of late has taught Gen. C. a new lesson touching his expenses.

'LEONIDAS' IS HIMSELF AGAIN!—The Nashville Union of the 20th March contains a lengthy communication in reference to the military exploits of the renowned General Pillow, the embryo democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee. What Pillow did, and what Pillow thought, are noted with special admiration. Pillow's hand as writer or dictator, is as plain in the document as it well could be. Great is Gen. Pillow!

Removals Again.

We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at the course pursued by the Administration and the Cabinet Officers generally, on the subject of removals. They entertain just views of the matter, and the blind proscription which has been heretofore pursued, and especially by the Polk Administration, is in a fair way to be 'proscribed.' Hon. JACOB COLLAMER and his able and accomplished assistant, Col. WARREN, are fulfilling the best hopes of their friends, and if any evidence of this was wanting, it would only be necessary to listen to the howls of Locofocoism as some favorite is choked off from the seat which has supported him for years.

Assistant Postmaster General.

The Locofoco newspapers are indulging in the most unwarrantable strictures on Col. Warren, the Assistant Postmaster General, and in an invective of feeling somewhat unusual in comments upon public men. They have deviated from the ordinary course of political warfare, by endeavoring to injure his private reputation. The sum and substance of the charges made against him amount to this, and no more—that he was an active politician in his own State, and that he once belonged to a firm which failed in business. His capacity is not denied—and if he is to be hanged for having been unfortunate, a large portion of every community will have to look to the safety of their necks. There is something unmanly and despicable in this mode of assailing a public man, and we marvel that it is resorted to by persons of respectable standing.

Washington House, Harrisburg.

The following deserved compliment is from the Daily News: 'We take peculiar pleasure in calling attention to the card in another column, in relation to the Washington House, Harrisburg, kept by Col. Wm. T. Sanders. It is one of the best hotels in the country, most conveniently situated for travellers and visitors to Harrisburg, and its landlord, Col. Sanders, is one of the most obliging and hospitable of hosts. We cordially join in recommending it to all persons visiting the capital of our State.'

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, presents a large number of embellishments, among which are three principal engravings—one of them the 'Rose and the Lily' by Ellis,—an uncommonly pretty fashion plate of children 'In the Sulks,'—with various wood engravings and an original piece of music. The literary contents are very varied, and embrace compositions by Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. Ellet, Miss Leslie, and numerous other writers, male and female.—N. A.

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The friends of Emancipation in Kentucky, are making strong efforts to carry out their views in the Convention to amend the Constitution, which is to assemble in Frankfort on the 25th inst.

Wm. H. Harrison, a grandson of President Harrison, and well known in Cincinnati, as a highly promising young man, who accompanied Col. Webb's California party on their way to the gold region, died of the cholera on the Rio Grande.

The \$300 Exemption Law.

An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution, and distress for rent.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract and distress for rent, property to the amount of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all books and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempted as heretofore,) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent.

SECTION 2. That the Sheriff, constable or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall, if requested by the debtor, summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provisions of this act for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as a part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution or warrant, excepting warrants for the collection of taxes.

SECTION 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the defendant in such sale elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars, or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then shall they proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be sufficient to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds, all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the Sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return of the same to the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to affect or impair the liens of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

SECTION 4. That upon return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon, the plaintiff in the case shall be entitled to have his writ of venditioni exponas in other cases, to sell the residue of the real estate included in the levy aforesaid, if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of said real estate, but if the appraisers shall determine against a division of the said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of venditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy, and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case for the defendant in the execution to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds of said sale so much as he would have received at the appraised value had the said real estate been divided.

SECTION 5. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of July next, and shall apply only to debts contracted on and after that date.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEORGE DARSE, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the 9th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REBUKED.—The Pennsylvania, and its kindred, great and small, of the Locofoco press in this State, have been endeavoring to make political capital out of the fact that one or two new judicial districts have been created during the recent session of the Legislature. It has been denounced by them as a Whig measure—most unnecessary—and one of unheard-of extravagance, designed solely to throw patronage into the hands of the Executive. Particularly was this the case in reference to the new district formed out of Berks county. With how much justice these charges are preferred, let the following extracts from the Berks County Press answer. The Press is edited by John C. Myers, who was a Locofoco member of the Legislature; and speaking of the passage of the bill, he says: 'It was not a party measure, nor did any respectable man view it in that light either in this county or at Harrisburg, but men of all parties viewed it as a measure of necessity, and we looked upon it as the only remedy against the immediate division of the county. Mighty Berks was worthy of a District of her own, the Legislature and the people said so, and we have yet to see the first man, either Whig or Democrat, who has said one word of opposition to it.'

No one dreamed of voting for or against the bill on party grounds, and no sensible man would place such a construction upon a measure or a vote of this kind, and any attempt to put the color of party upon it will end in disgrace to those who attempt it.'

THE 'UNION' ON 'PROSCRIPTION.'—The Polk Administration, says the Louisville Journal 'removed hundreds and hundreds of Whigs merely on account of their political opinions; and the editor of the Washington Union, who all the while was the government organ, never uttered one word against the policy, but, on the contrary, daily extolled, in general terms, all acts of the Administration as eminently patriotic and wise. It was his daily and hourly business to applaud every thing done by the Administration.' But now this consistent old gentleman not only preaches against 'proscription,' as he terms it, under pretence that he was always opposed to it, but seeks to show that such a course is in open violation of the constitution.

THE COLD WEATHER.—The cold weather experienced here in the early part of last week seems to have been felt with equal if not greater severity farther south. In North Carolina they had heavy frosts on Saturday and Sunday nights, and on Sunday snow fell to the depth of three inches. On Monday the ponds in the neighborhood of Richmond were covered with ice. Serious apprehensions were entertained that the fruit has been greatly injured.

LEATHER INSPECTOR.—The Governor has appointed John A. Bechtal, of Pinegrove, Scuyll county, Inspector of Leather for the city and county of Philadelphia.

WHICH IS THE BRITISH PARTY?

The Grand Secret Let Out—The Truth of the Protective Doctrine Acknowledged.

The export of gold contracts banking facilities, and thus lessens the employment of the working classes.

The less gold the Americans retain to themselves, the slower will be the development of their banking system, and the less ability they will possess to hold their cotton for high prices, and to INCREASE THEIR MANUFACTURING OPPOSITION TO US in their own markets, and those of other countries.

[Eng. Paper of March 24.]

The above extract taken from an English paper, devoted to the interests of Great Britain, and to the sustaining of her manufactures, contains truths and deductions from truths that are worthy of the attention of every American.—They are an admission of the facts constantly urged by the friends of protection in this country against the free trade system advocated by the Locofocos and friends of British capitalists and manufacturers; and they are an effectual rebuke to the servile spirit of Locofocoism that has traduced, villified, obstructed and hunted down the manufacturing spirit and enterprise of our own country to give Great Britain a monopoly and drain us of specie that we may be reduced to a state of vassalage to the 'Aristocracy of England.'

For many years the Locofoco press has been indulging in the most bitter abuse of the Whig party and their measures. They have been stigmatized as 'British Whigs,' and the principles they upheld have been represented to be destructive to American prosperity, and calculated to benefit the interests of England. How they were to do this was never shown, but as a bold falsehood is often received by some men with as much confidence as the truth, there have not been wanting many believers in the assertions made by Locofoco demagogues.

The above English extract will serve to show, in a pretty clear light, which is the 'British Party' in the United States. The Whigs have always contended that the protection and encouragement of American Industry is essential to the prosperity and indulgence of our country, while the Locofocos have declaimed loudly against any Tariff for Protection as a measure calculated to increase prices, build up a manufacturing aristocracy, crush the laboring classes, and make the rich more wealthy at the expense of the poor. Experience has demonstrated that all this is mere clap trap, designed to gull honest men and lead them into the support of those whose only principles were the 'loaves and fishes' of office.

The Whigs have invariably held to the doctrine, that in order to maintain a prosperous state of affairs in this country it is necessary to have a sufficiency of money in circulation to accommodate the commercial wants of community; that the best way to accomplish this was to manufacture, as far as possible, what we wanted at home instead of purchasing goods from abroad and being obliged to send away our gold and silver to pay for them, thereby making money scarce and times hard! The Locofocos, while professing a great regard for laboring men and advocating an exclusive specie currency, have steadfastly opposed all measures calculated to keep the specie at home, as well as the building up of manufactories to furnish laboring men with employment. Such are their professions, and such their support of the interests of labor.

England well knows how to legislate for her own interests. Fostering as far as she can all branches of industry, she makes herself as independent of other nations as possible, while she endeavors to render them more or less dependent upon her. She looks with exultation upon the suicidal policy pursued by the Locofoco party of the United States, in making us depend to so great an extent upon foreign countries for manufactures that we might easily produce under a proper system of protection to home industry. It is not often that English newspapers make so fair an acknowledgement as the one at the head of this article, but occasionally the truth will slip out. They cannot conceal their gratification at the policy which has recently been pursued by our government, knowing that the system of legislation under the late administration was calculated to benefit England at the expense of the United States.

Which then is the British party? Any fair and candid man will see at once that the Whigs cannot be justly so denominated. They advocate American interests; they support principles tending to encourage American working men. The Locofocos oppose all such measures; they support a Tariff calculated to enrich English manufacturers, give employment to English laborers, and take the means of honest livelihood from thousands of American citizens. Let the WORKING MEN of the Union consider which of the two parties is really friendly to their interests.

The Boston Atlas commenting upon the above extract, uses the following sensible language:—'We trust that the next Congress will adopt measures to make temporary prosperity permanent, and not by continuing the present ruinous policy keep us subject to England, in worse than colonial vassalage. We hope they will understand that the English policy is based on this proposition, to wit: 'The less gold the Americans retain to themselves, the slower will be the development of their banking system, and the less ability they will possess to hold their cotton for high prices, and to increase their manufacturing opposition to us in their own markets and those of other countries'—and that they will see the necessity of protecting our currency by such an alteration of the Tariff as will enable us to keep our gold at home, for the employment of our own labor.'—Pa. Telegraph.

SANTA ANNA.—A very general impression prevails in Mexico that this old chieftain intends returning to disturb the country. A pronouncement in his favor had been made by Bustamante's army, which threatens to assume a formidable character.

Doings of the Legislature.

For the following statement of the most prominent measures adopted by the Legislature of this State at its recent session, we are indebted to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The General Appropriation bill contains a number of very important provisions. In the first place, it avoids the disgrace, under which the Commonwealth has labored for years, with regard to the payment of her interest in depreciated funds. Heretofore the laws have authorized this payment to be made in such funds as were in the Treasury, and the Relief issues, together with other incurrent notes, constituted a portion of this payment. Now, however, the odium arising from this source will be removed, and Pennsylvania will be relieved from the complaints justly made by her foreign as well as domestic creditors.

The bill provides for a re-issue of Relief notes, equal in amount to those now out, which are to be called in and destroyed by the banks issuing them. In case any of the banks decline to re-issue them, others are authorized to supply their places and also to supply the places of those banks that have gone out of existence since the first issue.—The law authorizing the cancellation of Relief notes is suspended for three years. That law required the destruction of \$50,000 of these notes every three months. This amount will now remain in the Treasury, and will make a clear saving to the Commonwealth of from \$70,000 to \$75,000 per annum in interest; as this was a loan without interest.

Provision is made for avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad near the city; a measure of much importance as connected with the prosperity and profit of our state works. The choice of the route for the new road is left to the Canal Commissioners.

The same law provides for the completion of the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania Canal, by appropriating for that work whatever surplus remains in the Treasury after the payment of the semi-annual interest.

There is also a provision for the payment of the back salaries of various judges, which have for a long time been in dispute between the Courts and Legislature.

A Revenue bill was passed, which will bring into the Treasury an amount variously estimated—none stating it at lower than \$200,000 and some even estimating it as high as \$500,000 per annum. This, too, will all be derived from sources not heretofore drawn upon, and will be in addition to all the other means of revenue.

Provision was made for the establishment of a Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal of the State debt, to which object much of the newly acquired revenue is to be appropriated. It is confidently maintained that, within a year, the Commonwealth will be in the market purchasing her own stock. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, are the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, who are charged with the duties of purchasing the State Stock.

Another important measure is the passage of an act for the organization of the Common school system. The various laws upon this subject have been consolidated into one law, embracing all the features of those previously enacted, which are consequently repealed.

A law for the re-organization of the militia system was also passed, by which the parades are abolished, and all persons liable to service, who are not members of uniformed companies, are to pay a small tax. The system, instead of being a burlesque, as it has heretofore been, will thus be made a source of revenue.

Some important amendments to the Constitution were adopted, making the Judges of the Commonwealth elective by the people.—These however, will require the sanction of another legislature before they can become part of the fundamental law.

Another, and most important measure was a general Manufacturing Law. Such a measure, similar to those existing in the New England States, has been long earnestly desired by a large class of our population, and we have every reason to believe that the bill as passed by the Legislature will be of much benefit to our manufacturing interests. The bill provides for the incorporation of companies for manufacturing, consisting of not less than five persons, with a capital not less than \$25,000. The individual liability feature, in a modified shape, is embraced in the bill.

We have thus given the main features of the past winter's legislation. The acts relating to the revenue and the payment of the State's indebtedness, if they realize the expectation now entertained of them, will be of immense importance. For ourselves, we are sanguine that they will result beneficially. Day seems to be dawning upon the night that has shrouded our State credit, and Pennsylvania, with an honest and industrious population, increasing profit in her State works, commerce and manufactures steadily improving, and, above all, with the determination to maintain her integrity, will put her revilers to the blush, both at home and abroad.

LAW AGAINST ARSON.—The Legislature at its recent session passed a law for the punishment of Arson, which provides that any person who shall in the night season wilfully burn any building, pile of lumber, boards, &c., or cause the same to be burned, shall be deemed guilty of Arson, and shall upon conviction be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and shall forever thereafter be deemed incompetent to be an elector, juror, or witness, or to hold any office of honor, trust or profit; and any person attempting to set on fire any building, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

Handsome Present.

The personal and political friends of JAMES BURNS, Esq., late Canal Commissioner, have presented him with an elegant silver pitcher, got up in most beautiful style. The pitcher was executed by Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, and is said to be an exquisite piece of workmanship.

The Best Gold Mine.

In the 'Plough, Loom and Anvil,' for April, we find an excellent article on the 'best of Gold Mines.' It is a well written paper on the noblest of all pursuits, agriculture; and contains sound doctrine. But in addition to its general tenor, which is in favor of preserving labor over any wild schemes, in securing wealth, it inculcates some wise principles in reference to the different crops which ought to be raised east of the mountains, and west of them. It is well known that farming, as generally conducted on this side of the Alleghenies, is far less profitable than it once was and the reason is that since the introductions of railroads and canals to the west, the agriculturist here cannot compete with the grain grower there. The Plough Loom and Anvil, recommends that farmers in the east should change their crops; and advises them, instead of growing grain, to turn their attention principally to raising hay, roots, &c., and making butter, perishable articles in which the western agriculturists cannot come into competition with them, yet for which the increasing density of the population here creates a market, while the comparative nearness of the producers to tide-water enables them to transport such articles in good condition to purchasers. The editor says:

For ourselves, we confess our inability to see why the good people of the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia do not go more into the cultivation of hay and root crops, and the making of butter, and the fattening of cattle and sheep; a system which would tend to keep the refuse of the products of the land for its improvement—a system under which they would raise tons instead of bushels; seeing that none of them can retire, if they would, more than five miles from navigable water, and having in their immediate vicinity, (speaking in reference to easiness of communication,) at least a million of customers for the potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbages, apples, butter, lambs mutton and beef! It must be obvious to all, that in what ever portion the products of the land are consumed on the land, provided the refuse or excrementious matter be properly preserved and disposed of, the more will the strength of the land be preserved and augmented. Thus an acre that will yield 25 bushels of wheat may bring the farmer thirty dollars, leaving him the straw for manure; but how much more valuable to him if that same acre will give him 400 bushels of potatoes, or 800 of turnips, or carrots to be consumed on the farm, and converted into butter or mutton, supposing the money yielded to be no more than thirty dollars, with the addition of as much as pays for the extra labor!—for has he not got all the elements of fertility which were taken from the land to be restored to the land? Does not their locality at once suggest that they should turn their attention to bulky and perishable crops? to crops, in a word, that won't bear to be transported from the great West, rather than grain and other things which will!

Isaac P. Walker Rebuked.

The course pursued by Senator Walker receives but little sympathy in Wisconsin. On the 23d ult., while a motion by Johnson was pending in the Wisconsin Senate, Mr. Horn, a humorist, wished to introduce a resolution in justification of Mr. Walker, but was refused? On the next day, Mr. Leland, a member of the House, from Sauk county, and Mr. Boyd, Senator from Walworth county, (both locofocos) Walker's former resolutions censuring Mr. Walker for his treacherous course on the slavery question, and requesting him to either conform to the wishes of his constituents, or resign his seat in the Senate; also, warmly approving the course pursued by Gov. Dodge. The House resolution was referred to a committee of three, and the Senate resolutions were, at the request of Mr. Boyd, laid on the table. The Racine Advocate of the 28th ult., contains the proceedings of a Free Soil Meeting, held at that place, which denounced Mr. Walker as having disgraced the State. He is requested to resign the office he holds, his constituents 'considering him dishonest, incapable, treacherous and cowardly.' The Racine county delegation in the Legislature were requested to support and urge the passage of resolutions accordant with these views. The Advocate, and all the Whig and Free Soil papers of the State are unanimous in condemnation of Mr. Walker, alleging that his re-election to the Senate was fraudulently obtained, and that his views on Slavery are no better than those of Douglas, Dickinson, Hamegan and Cass.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Cholera at the West.

The Western papers still give accounts of the death of passengers on the various Mississippi boats, especially those from New Orleans. The Louisville Courier, of Friday last says:

The steamer Winfield Scott, which arrived from New Orleans yesterday, had 30 cases of cholera among her deck passengers during the trip, but no sickness in the cabin. They were treated by the clerk, Mr. Bevinny. Four of them died, viz: Jos. Dill, of Columbus, Ohio; August Seivers, of Cincinnati; Tobias Cromwell, of Germany; and Samuel Littlefield, a deck hand.

On the Gen. Scott, there were two deaths from cholera. She was crowded with passengers.

The New Albany Bulletin says that several cases of cholera have made their appearance in that vicinity.

The St. Louis Republican of the third inst. says:

The officers of the steamer Illinois, up last night, report having left New Orleans on the 27th ult. The cholera was raging to some extent and deaths were occurring daily when they left.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health of New Orleans report a rapid decline of the cholera in that city. The reports from the cemeteries on Monday, March 26, amounted to 522 deaths, of which from cholera there were 285. The week succeeding, the sum total of deaths were 378, including 238 of cholera.—The reports of the week ending April 7, gives a total of 225 deaths, of which there were of cholera 116, and this favorable change is occurring while immigrants are crowding into the city by almost every arrival.