THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]

HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 14, 1849.

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. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

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

TAYLOR & JOHNSTON.

County Meeting.

THE friends of the National and State Administrations of Huntingdon county, are requested to assemble in COUNTY MEETING, in the COURT HOUSE, in Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15, for the purpose of adopting such measures as the good of the country may seem to require. Let there be a general rally.

By order of the County Committee,
J. SEWELL STEWART, Ch'n.

☞ Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Chambersburg Female Seminary.

☞ The "*Wellsborough Advertiser*," is the title of a new Whig paper just started in Wellsborough, Tioga county, by Wm. D. Bailey, Esq., of Harrisburg. The first No. gives evidence that the paper will be ably conducted.—Friend Bailey has our best wishes for success.

☞ On motion of Wm. F. Orbison, Esq., R. BRUCE PETRIKIN was, on yesterday, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Petrikin was a student in the office of Gen. Wilson, and we have frequently heard him commended for his application and industry.—His examination, we are told, was highly creditable, and such as gave sure token of a rapid rise and rare success. It gives us great pleasure to believe that he is likely to be an honor and an ornament to his profession.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Attention is invited to the late foreign news, published in another column. From it we are encouraged to hope that the patriots of Hungary, notwithstanding the fearful odds with which they have to contend, may be able to beat back the savage hordes of Russia who seek to destroy them. Rome has again fallen into the hands of despotism, but Hungary is still struggling manfully for freedom. God grant that she may struggle on, until victory shall perch upon her banners.

County Meeting.

We hope no friend of the State and National Administrations will neglect to attend the County Meeting, on Wednesday evening (to-morrow) at the Court House. Let there be a general rally of the Whigs of both town and country.—Addresses may be expected.

☞ The Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, meets in Harrisburg on Thursday of this week. HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne county, will doubtless be the nominee. He is honest, capable, and exceedingly popular. Anything like a fair effort on the part of the Whigs, will insure his election.

GOOD.—The little dissatisfaction which existed sometime since among our friends in Philadelphia, we are happy to learn has entirely disappeared, and all are again united in supporting the good cause.

Walker Minstrels.

This popular band of performers, from Hollidaysburg, Pa., gave an entertainment in the upper room of the Court House last evening, and will appear again this evening. The performance consists of a great variety of the most popular Negro Songs, Conundrums, Statuary, Dances, &c.

The performance is highly entertaining, and we would advise all who desire to "laugh and grow fat," to go and see and hear the "WALKER MINSTRELS" this evening.

The National Fast.

The North american says:—The papers from all parts of the Union come to us with the evidence that the 3d inst. was universally observed in the spirit set forth in the proclamation of the President. Everywhere the general cessation of business, the sound of church-going bells, and the crowded places of worship, showed that it was a day of earnest religious duty. The mind can hardly conceive of a more sublime moral spectacle than that of millions of people, forgetting political and sectarian differences, and setting aside accustomed duties, to plead in humbleness for the removal of deep affliction from the land. It speaks in the most powerful manner the Christian character of our people, that a few words of recommendation from the Chief Magistrate were sufficient to make the nation pause and bow in humility before God; to break down sectional feeling for one day at least; and impress on all the sense of an overruling Providence.

It must be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that the feelings which led to these national observances may ever be cherished; for while they last, there will always be a powerful bond to unite our people together—an influence to induce the practice of kindness and forbearance, a strong agent to still the angry passions that might lead to war and conquest.—Peace is inseparably linked with religion; and as the mission of our country is eminently that of peace, the feelings of the Christian should ever sway the duties of the Republican.

☞ The Whigs of Union county have nominated Col. E. Slifer for the Legislature.

"Who Will Back Out?"

Under the above caption the Globe of last week directs a little semi-official bluster at us, relative to the disbursements of Supervisor Anderson. The Supervisor and the editor of the Globe *appear* very anxious to have us examine the accounts of that officer. And the pretext is, that we published Mr. Ball's statement, showing that Mr. Anderson had drawn $28,000 to pay old debts. That statement was published in Mr. Ball's defence against the charge of the Globe that he was withholding the money appropriated to pay the old debts contracted but not paid by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners and their agents. But the Globe says that we indirectly charged Mr. Anderson with "using the money for other purposes." We made no such charge either directly or indirectly, and nothing but the most lively sensitiveness could put such a construction upon our language. Our *cryin'* neighbor of the Globe was weekly shedding crocodile tears because the "laborers" were not paid, and in reply we suggested that $28,000 would defray a large amount of the debts due laborers *if applied to that purpose*. And we say so still. And we say further that Mr. Anderson has not paid the one half of $28,000 to laborers, although he *may* have disbursed the whole of that amount in the payment of old debts. And to show that he had paid the money to laborers, for whom so much sympathy was professed, we called upon the Globe to publish a list of those paid and those remaining unpaid. We refuted the charge of the Globe that Mr. Ball was withholding the money due the laborers, by showing that he had furnished the Supervisor of this division more than was needed for that purpose. But the Globe refused to publish a statement showing to whom the money was paid, and the names of the laborers remaining unpaid. And in the last number of that paper the editor thus challenges *us* to make the publication:

"We would as soon think of publishing a book as to publish a list of the names of laborers paid by Supervisor Anderson. But rather than our neighbor shall be disappointed in seeing the names and amounts in print, we will furnish him with a full list of paid and unpaid, if he will agree to publish them in the *Journal* to satisfy public curiosity. What say you, neighbor?—It won't take more than a few weeks to get through with them from the appearance of the pile!"

We accept your proposition, Mr. Globe, since you insist upon it. We agree to publish the names of the "paid and unpaid," on the condition that Mr. Anderson will accompany the list with a certificate that the whole amount set opposite each man's name has been paid by him to the person named, and the date of such payment, and also a statement showing when and under whom the debts were contracted.

We think these lists will be interesting, and quite as acceptable to our readers as anything we could give them. The public generally feel a deep interest to know where their money is going. The public works have been long a great burthen to the taxpayers, and all cannot but feel a lively interest in any statement going to explain where the money goes.

So you see, neighbor, we are not disposed to back out of even publishing your side of the controversy. Bring on the lists with the certificate and explanations required, and we will furnish the public with them, and offer such comments weekly as circumstances seem to require, until we get through with the "book."

August Elections.

IN NORTH CAROLINA the Congressional delegation will stand as before, five Whigs and three Locofocos, unless Stanley has been defeated—three counties remain to be heard from.

IN TENNESSEE the locofocos have elected their Governor, and claim a gain of two members of Congress.

IN KENTUCKY, politics are so much mixed up with Emancipation and Slavery, that it is difficult to come at the facts. The slave question has entered largely into the contest. The pro-slavery candidates for the Convention are generally elected. For Congress it is thought the Whigs have elected six members and the Locofocos four.

IN INDIANA, the returns received indicate that the Locofocos have elected their Governor as usual, and carried the Legislature by a small majority. In regard to the Congressional delegation, we are not as yet able to to determine. E. McGaughey, Whig, has been elected in the 7th District by about 2,000 majority; I. W. Julian, Free Soiler, has been elected in the fourth. The first, ninth, fifth, and third districts are reported to have elected Locofoco members by small majorities.

The returns from all the States are yet very incomplete. We shall be able to give a more correct and reliable statement of results in our next.

Murder in Lewistown.

A fight occuared in Lewistown on Tuesday of last week, which resulted in the death of a man named JOHN WRIGHT. It is thus described in the Gazette:

"On Tuesday afternoon some altercation took place between William Eisenbise and John Wright, which at the time resulted in nothing serious. Eisenbise (who was considerably intoxicated) however followed up Wright, although the latter is said to have repeatedly told the former that he was no match for him in fighting, until they reached the alley near Freeburn's smith-shop. Eisenbise there caught Wright by the arm and struck at him, but did not hit him—the blow having made, as we are informed, an indentation in a board fence, which many suppose could not have been made by the knuckles of Eisenbise alone, although one of the strongest men in the county. Eisenbise then threw Wright over his head, jumped on him, and struck him three or four blows on the head, when he was taken off. It was at once perceived that Wright was dangerously injured, and he was immediately conveyed to Major Eisenbise's hotel, and medical assistance called in. His wounds were dressed, and although for a short time he exhibited favorable symptoms, he expired on Wednesday morning.

Eisenbise after hearing of the death of Wright made his escape, and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension.

GARIBALDI, the brave leader of the Roman people, in their efforts to establish a Republic, kept a public house in Cincinnati in 1838 and 1839.

Gen. Taylor's Pledges.

Our *cryin'* neighbor of the Globe contitues to whine because Gen. Taylor will not allow the Locofocos to occupy all the offices of the country. And in addition to his whining, he charges General Taylor with violating his pledges in making removals. We deny the charge. Gen. Taylor never gave a pledge that he would make no removals; on the contrary, the Louisiana delegation in the National Convention declared themselves authorized to pledge Gen. Taylor in favor of a "CHANGE OF MEN and MEASURES;" and with this pledge before them, the Convention nominated Gen. Taylor, and the people triumphantly sustained the nomination at the polls. Indeed, the Locofocos themselves referred, during the campaign, to this pledge as a reason why no member of their party should vote for the old Hero. The following is taken from the address of a Locofoco Convention at Lynchburg, Virginia, published previous to the election:

"A CHANGE OF MEN, or, to translate into somewhat plainer language this significant phrase, *the placing the public offices at the disposal of the Whig party*, is probably a controlling motive with many of those who rule that party. * * * * * * * General Taylor PLEDGES *himself in bringing about* A CHANGE OF MEN *and of measures*."—[*From the Address of the Lynchburg Democratic Convention.*

Here then is an unqualified avowal by the 'democrats' themselves, that Gen. Taylor *did* make a 'pledge' before the election, that if elected he "WOULD *bring about a* CHANGE OF MEN AND MEASURES."

If Gen. Taylor is fairly obnoxious to any complaint, it is that he has been too tardy in carrying out the above pledge. The Washington Republic, in speaking of this matter, says:

"At the period of the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, there was not a single Whig holding the appointment of minister at a foreign court, not a Whig charge d'affairs, not a Whig consul, not a Whig collector, surveyor, naval officer, or navy agent; not a Whig marshall, land-office register, or receiver; not a whig sub-treasurer; all were Locofocos, and filled their offices by virtue of their Locofocoism. And this is the monstrous injustice which the Locofocos insist that Gen. Taylor shall prolong! Did any body ever imagine it possible for men to be so impudent as to ask such a thing?"

In classifying the different offices the 'Republic' continues, "not one-sixth part of the Postmasters in the Union, of which there are 10,000, have yet been changed including resignations and all."

Now look at the number of public offices still in the hands of Locofocos; upwards of 30,000, and then double the daily number of decapitations, and it will be seen that even at that rate, should they continue during General Taylor's entire term, there would be more Locofocos than whigs remaining in office, at the end of the four years! We say, therefore, that it is the duty of the Whig party who elected General Taylor, to demand of him that he immediately commence to multiply the daily Locofoco removals from office, in order that the offices may at least, be equalized between the two parties as soon as possible, and Old Zack relieved from the charge of being a mere partizan President.

Shame, Shame.

Is there a respectable man in Bedford county who approves of the gross and beastly attack in the last Federal Gazette upon Gen. TAYLOR? We do not believe there is one. If there is one let us have his name. The following are a few of the expressions found in an article occupying about half a column in that little 7 by 9:

"Gen. Taylor came into the Presidential Chair with a *lie* upon his lips."

He has an "unclean conscience."

He is "one of the most ignorant and reckless men ever elected to a responsible trust."

He is a "mere man of straw."

"Taylor is a fraud upon the country."

"He is despised for his treachery."

"He should be made to occupy the cell of a prison instead of the Presidential mansion."

"He has disgraced himself."

Would it be believed that the very man who prints these things of Gen. Taylor now, only two years ago was anxious to take him from the field of battle and place him in the Presidential chair, "WITHOUT AN ELECTION"—pronounced him a Democrat, and said that his name was worthy to be associated with the names of WASHINGTON and Jackson? Yet such is the fact. Why this change? The only reason for it is that he has removed a few Locofocos who were either defaulters, dishonest men, or had prostituted their offices to political purposes and insulted the Whigs who had any business intercourse with them. Shame! Shame!—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Tariff of 1846.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 31st ult., says: "The heavy import of goods that we noticed as coming forward by the arrival of every steamer, foreshadows an active fall and winter trade. The duties received at this port in all June last, were $159,808, against $111,117 in June last year—an increase of nearly one-third. At New York the receipts show even a wider increase, and the next steamship, now almost due, will bring in a larger and more valuable cargo than almost ever before. All this indicates increased activity in mercantile walks, whatever the effect may be with the manufacturers."

Here is the reason, says the Reading Journal, stated in a nutshell, why the manufacturing interests of this country languish. Our commercial cities are flooded with *foreign* goods, manufactured by the cheap labor of *foreign* mechanics and artizans—and furnished at a cost far below what our manufacturers can supply them for in this country.

So it will be until the Tariff of 1846 is repealed. As long as it continues to be the law of the land we must be content to see our citizens suffer. How can it be otherwise? People will buy the cheapest article in the market, and the consequence follows that as long as the act of 1846 is in force, our railroads will be constructed of *British* rails, and the British and French goods, imported in large quantities, will drive everything American out of the market. Let those who feel the "hard times" think of these things, and raise their voices against a system so ruinous to the best interests of the country.

Gen. Taylor's Tour.

Gen. Taylor, as we learn, was to have left Washington on Thursday, the 9th inst., and proceed by way of Baltimore to York, in this State. Thence he was to go to Lancaster, and afterwards to Harrisburg, where he was expected to arrive on Saturday last. From Harrisburg, in company with Gov. Johnston, he will pass over the midland and western counties, pausing at various places of interest, and especially Bedford Springs, and reach Pittsburg on the 18th. After spending a day or two in our great Western emporium, he will visit some of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania, and thence cross into New York and advance for the East. On his return he will stop in Philadelphia long enough to enable the citizens to gratify the universal desire of seeing and conversing with the hero of Buena Vista.

From the Baltimore Sun.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S TOUR.

At Washington, yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, all were on the stir to get a sight of President Taylor, as he passed along the Avenue to take his departure on his proposed tour to the North.

From the mansion to the railroad depot, the President was accompanied by Col. Bliss, Col. Eaton, who was a member of the General's Staff in Mexico, and his faithful attendant, Mr. Lawrence Smith, who will continue with the General through the tour.

Mr. Cole, the enterprising Master of Transportation of the Railroad Company, had connected to the regular train of cars, a large, new and elegant car for the exclusive use of the General. This, however, was respectfully declined and the President took his seat in common with other passengers.

Just before leaving, Col. Seaton, Mayor of Washington, Hon. C. Whittlesey, Richard Wallach, Esq., U. S. Marshal; P. R. Fendall, U. S. District Attorney; Monroe Robinson, Esq., Col. Mercer, of Virginia and family, entered the car and personally tendered to the General their warmest wishes that he might have a pleasant journey and a safe return. Whilst these gratifying attentions were progressing within, a crowd of worthy citizens were formed around the car, with kind feelings and equal good wishes expressed on every countenance. The President had no regular suite. Messrs. Wallach, Fendall, Robinson, and a few other gentlemen, however, concluded to take a pleasant ride in the same car, and their presence contributed to the general hilarity of the occasion.

During the trip the President was exceedingly cheerful—nearly the whole time was engaged in conversation with Col. Mercer and Messrs. Robinson and Fendall. He remarked that "he was going to visit the sovreigns, and wished to do it in a very quiet way." He was opposed to large assemblies of people at this season of the year, and especially in view of apprehended sickness.

He had told some of his friends that he was also averse to parades in summer, unless there was an enemy near. The weather was too oppressive for men to be clothed in uniform, with knapsacks, to stand under arms to perform a mere ceremony. His journey was not for political purposes, by no means, but to take a glance at the manufactories of the North, which for some time he had been kindly and earnestly invited to do. It was exceedingly gratifying to him to see people every where sociable and happy. To all who evinced a disposition to converse, the President was prompt in replies, and as kind as a venerable father in the midst of a family of juniors.

At each of the stopping-places, he stepped out and shook hands with those who were waiting to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

At the Relay House, near Baltimore, there was a considerable crowd, and fine spirits prevailed.

Upon the arrival of the train at the Mount Clare Depot, the President was received by a hearty "three times three" from a large concourse of citizens, among whom were the workmen from the various establishments in the vicinity, who had assembled for the purpose of welcoming him to the city, as well as to get a sight of the old hero. He was escorted by Mr. Zenas Barnum of the City Hotel, to an elegant coach drawn by four spirited horses, provided by him for the occasion.

The carriage passed along the streets too rapidly for the assemblage to follow, and in a few moments they arrived at the City Hotel, where at least one thousand persons had assembled, who greeted the President with most enthusiastic shouts and huzzas.

After taking tea, he again appeared upon the portico, and addressed a few words to those assembled, remarking that he was much pleased to see them, and hoped, upon his return, to have the pleasure of shaking hands with the citizens of the Monumental City.

In order to prepare for the fatigue of travel, and the exciting scenes of to-day, among the "bone and sinew" of the old Keystone State, where he may expect some hearty grips of the hand, the President retired early to a splendid suit of apartments, prepared for him by the proprietors. He will doubtless be out this morning, as is his custom, by the "crack of day," to take a view of our city before most of our citizens have awoke from their morning naps.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday contains the following despatches relative to his movements:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10, 1849.

We learn from a despatch, received here this evening, that General Taylor accompanied by Gov. Johnston and suit, reached York, Pa., at 1 o'clock, this afternoon. The General met with the most enthusiastic reception. He received the congratulations of the ladies and gentlemen of the borough in the most affable manner. Gov. Johnston made a speech which was listened to with marked attention.

LANCASTER, August 10—7 P. M.

The city is astir, and the greatest anxiety and enthusiarm prevail to catch a glimpse of the President, General Taylor, who is momentarily expected to arrive. He will receive an enthusiastic welcome. A large number of persons are here from the surrounding country. As the telegraph closes at seven o'clock, I will not be able to send you any particulars of the reception of the hero of the Mexican campaign.

PRESERVATION OF THE TOMATO.—As this most excellent vegetable is now coming into season, we give the following recipe for preserving tomatoes for winter use.

"The tomato which has come into universal use, and is deemed a luxury by almost every one, may be preserved for winter use in the following manner. When ripe, let them be prepared by stewing as for the table, and to the liking; put them in small jars (1 quart) with covers. Over the top put a piece of linen or cotten cloth, which well cover, and press the coves on; then pour into the cavity melted mutton tallow, and keep them in a cool and dry place in the cellar until required for use. They need only be warmed to serve them for the table. Small jars should be used, for the reason that when exposed to the air they soon ferment."

Whig Platform.

"Our readers will bear us evidence that we have endeavored to present the slavery extension question, fairly and candidly. We have stated what every person knows to be true, that *every* whig member of Congress from the free States would vote in favor of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union, and would exercise his talents and influence to effect such a result. We know of no Whig paper in the free States that does not stand uncompromisingly upon the platform of the non-extension of slavery. We know of no Whig that does not.—We now believe that a large proportion of the Democratic Congressmen from the free States will take the same position. There are members from Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan who will go against freedom; while on the other hand, there are Whig members from slave States, who will vote for it. Mr. Clay we believe will, so will the two Whig Senators from Delaware, and Mr. Houston, the Representative of that gallant State has always voted for it. There is no doubt that Gen. Taylor will affix his signature to a bill containing the proviso. *We look upon the further extension of slavery upon this Continent as a moral impossibility!*"

Such is the language of the Boston Atlas in a well-timed article upon the slavery question, and it expresses the views and sentiments of the whole party of the North—views never concealed and sentiments in support of which no considerations can swerve them. The Whig party of the North will never yield their consent to the extension of slavery into new territory.

Tremendous Flood.

A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling Whig, writing from Licking Station, Morgan county, Ky., under date of the 13th ult., says:

"I write to inform you of the terrible destruction of the property, &c., by the late flood in this neighborhood, which was almost entirely confined to two creeks the Middle and Johnson's Fork of Licking river. The farms are literally torn up, fencing all gone in the bottoms, houses washed away, horses, cattle, swine, &c., drowned, and the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives, some by swimming ashore, and others by clinging to the tops of their houses. So far as heard from, no person drowned. Never, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitance, has this section been visited with such a tremendous flood. The whole country on these creeks is one continual scene of desolation, and the inhabitants look like spectres among the ruins. The crops, that looked so fine and promising, are all swept away, and the want and destitution will be severely felt."

DRY WEATHER, AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—In the northern portion of the State of New York they have experienced an unprecedented drought—and fires have broken out, destroying large tracts of wood land and in many places, houses barns, crops, etc. In one township, Bombay, at least 20 houses and 20 barns have been destroyed. Near Fort Covington, the elegant house and barn of D. S. McMillen were destroyed, and the villages of Hogansburg and Fort Covington only saved by a sudden change of wind. Near Plattsburgh fields of oats and buckwheat, lots of cord wood and timber have been destroyed. In Clayton Barrett's saw mill, shingle machine, with lumber, etc. were burned. At Pillar's Point, near Sackett's Harbor several barns, and in short this portion of the state appears to be scourged in an awful manner. The suffering must be intense. There had been no rain for over 5 weeks and most of that time the thermometer at 89 to 95 in the shade.

THE MOORISH SABBATH.—The American Consul writing from Tangiers, in Morocco, observes:

"There are three Sabbath in each week. The Moors or Mohamodans, keep Friday, the Jews Saturday, and the Christians Sunday. But the Sabbaths of the Moors and Jews are mere feast days, given up to feasting and frolicking, and frequently to all manner of licentiousness; and yet so strict are the Jews in non-essentials—in mere forms and ceremonies—that they dare not touch a particle of fire on their Sabbath—not even a lighted candle—lest they should commit the unpardonable sin."

Cholera Despatches.

NEW YORK, Aug 10.—The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health report, for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, 105 cases of cholera, and 51 deaths.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the cemeteries reported, for the three days ending noon, 80 interments; 19 from cholera, and 70 from other diseases.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Board, at noon yesterday, reported for the preceding 24 hours, two cases of cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from the towns on the Missouri river. A slight increase of the epidemic has been visible in this city during the last few days, but not to a dangerous extent. There is a strong movement on foot to establish the quarantine laws at this port. The weather is very wet.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Twelve deaths by cholera have been reported during the past 24 hours. There are now 24 cholera cases at the hospital.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 10.—There were six cases of cholera and four deaths by cholera yesterday.

In Philadelphia the disease has almost disappeared. Two or three deaths are now the daily reports. We understand that one case occurred at Harrisburg last week, but did not prove fatal.

Father Mathew at Boston.

The Boston papers contain glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception given Father Mathew, the Great Apostle of Temperance, by the people of that city on Tuesday last. Upwards of 20,000 people are said to have assembled on the Common, who greeted his arrival with hearty and prolonged cheering. Gov. Briggs addressed the worthy champion of the temperance cause in a brief speech, in which he welcomed him to Boston as an Irishman, and as a Christian Philanthropist, who had done more than any other man for the promotion of temperance among the people, and whose name was respected by all Americans.

Father Mathew responded to Gov. Briggs in substance as follows:

Beloved citizens of Boston—noble people of Massachusetts, and dearly beloved countrymen, I regret that you have not heard the excellent address of His Excellency, Gov. Briggs—which was one of the most eloquent I have heard. I am lost in admiration of what I have seen since I entered the glorious State. Beauty upon beauty has crowded upon me, until I am reminded of the story of the miser who discovered a fountain from which there issued seven streams of liquid gold, and the only source of regret he had was that while he was securing it at one outlet, at the six it was running to waste. I will adopt the counsel I would have given the miser, to leave the streamlets and go to the source. I will not spend words in praising the scenery which I have witnessed, but will praise the source of this beauty—the noble people of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts.—They must be possessed of every virtue. In nearly every State some one virtue will be found eminent—but it seems as though the people of Boston blended all the virtues and exhibited a perfect picture of the virtues of every nation and people.

I have long desired an opportunity of addressing you, to express to you the gratitude of my heart, and to repay a part of that debt which the miserable people of Ireland owe to the people of this great State. You were the first to send a vessel of war on a mission of charity to my suffering country, and I was the almoner in part of your bounty. I never distributed a pound of the food you sent us without humbly and fervently invoking the blessing of the Father of mercies upon the generous donors.

I witnessed with much pleasure this great assemblage—not as a compliment to myself—but as a tribute paid to virtue and the holy cause of Temperance, which I am happy to find triumphant in Boston. But while I have witnessed your festivities, there has been one thing wanting to complete my own happiness. My heart was in Ireland, and I saw here so many of my countrymen enjoying every blessing under the wings of the American Eagle, I could but wish that the tens of thousands of my unhappy countrymen who are in want and misery at home, were here present with you to-day, to share these blessings. My happiness would be complete if the wish could be gratified, and I trust my mission to America will be productive of one good result. I wish that I might be able to induce them to leave their unhappy—I might almost say doomed country—and come here and enjoy peace and plenty.

I regret—not so much on my own account—that I have not the energy, the strength and eloquence, that I once had—but I do not complain. I glory in my infirmities, which were produced by my exertions in the cause of Temperance.

I thank your Excellency, with my whole heart for the kind welcome you have extended to me on this occasion, and I wish you every blessing that is or can be enjoyed, in this great, generous and free country.

Father Mathew took his seat amid the reiterated shouts of applause by the whole multitude.

A temperance song, composed for the occasion, was sung, and several temperance addresses were delivered by distinguished speakers, who occupied the stand until six o'clock, at which Father Mathew took leave of the assemblage, and returned to his lodgings at the Adams House, and the vast concourse of people quietly dispersed.

FATHER MATHEW IN BOSTON.—Father Mathew is performing wonders in Boston. On Sunday week he is said to have administered the pledge to upwards of three thousand five hundred persons, and since his visit to the city his list numbers between ten and twelve thousand. The Post says that while administering the pledge to a groupe of his countrymen, among whom were two or three "hard-looking subjects," the worthy father gave them the following good advice:

"Keep clear," said he, "of intoxicating drink and you will soon be in better plight. Save your money, and go west where land is cheap, and the hand of man is wanted. While you are in the habit of intemperance, you often drink up the value of an acre of land in a night. So keep sober, lay up your money, and leave this part of the country, where the labor market is overstocked."

Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance.

"Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry!"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "not I. But I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

PITTSBURG, August 10.

Orders have been issued by Major General Robinson, directing the brigade in this city to co-operate with the citizens of Allegheny county, on the occasion of the reception of General Taylor and Governor Johnston, which takes place on the 18th inst.

DIED.

In Harrisburg, on the 8th inst., JOHN BUFFINGTON, son of T. W. and E. S. Buffington, aged about three years.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1849.

FLOUR.—The flour market fluctuates little in prices—common western brands old flour are selling at $4,75 a $4,87, and $5 a 5,12½ is given for fresh ground. Extra and fancy brands are held at $5,12½ a $5,25. Rye flour is in fair demand at $3 a $3,12½.

CORN MEAL.—Penn'a has advanced, with sales at $3; Brandywine is held at $3,12½.

WHEAT.—Prime Pennsylvania reds are held at $1,10 a $1,12, and white at $1,15 a $1,16.

RYE—Is in moderate request at 58 a 60c.

CORN.—Sales of yellow corn at 62 a 63c per bushel of 56 lbs.; white is worth 60c.

OATS.—Southern oats are held at 28 a 31c; Penn'a at 33 a 34c.

WHISKEY.—In bbls. 21½c., in hhds 21c.