CITY OF QUINCY:

JUNE 26, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS—S. LISLE SMITH,
A. LINCOLN.
DIST. ELECTORS—1st. JOS. GILLESPIE,
2d. EDWIN B. WEBB,
3d. U. F. LINDER,
4th. J. J. BROWN,
5th. A. WILLIAMS,
6th. MARTIN P. SWEET,
7th. WILLIAM BROWN.

For Congress
D. M. WOODSON.
For Senator,
A. JONAS.
For Representatives.
JOHN DUNLAP,
WM. B. GOODING.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM H. TANDY.
For County Commissioner
JOHN W. STERNE.
For Coroner,
JOEL EMERY.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

N. BUSHNELL Esq. having declined accepting the nomination tendered to him by the Whigs of Adams county on the 10th inst., it has become the duty of the central Committee to call the delegates of said Convention together on Saturday next at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned in the whig ticket by Mr. BUSHNELL's non acceptance.

H. L. PRENTISS,
H. ASBURY,
G. W. CHAPMAN,
S. M. BARTLETT,
June 25, 1844. H. DILLS.

☞ D. M. WOODSON, Esq., candidate for Congress, will address the people to-morrow, (Thursday,) in the Court House in this City.

Mr. Jonas, Whig candidate for State Senate, will address the people, at the Court House in Quincy on Thursday evening.

☞ Mr. WOODSON speaks at Payson, on the 26th inst., instead of Clayton, inserted by mistake.

THE PEORIA WHIG CONVENTION —THE "PRARIES ON FIRE."

We have just returned from the great Mass Convention of the Whigs of Northern Illinois, held at Peoria, on Wednesday last. Our readers, no doubt expect from us a detailed account of this great meeting of the people, even to the minutest particulars—but we hope they will believe us when we say, that such an account is impossible from *one* pen—with only the personal observation of *one* mind to govern and direct it. The immense crowd upon the ground estimated from five to ten thousand persons—the countless banners, with their curious devices and quaint mottoes—the long procession, which filled, we were about to say, nearly all the streets of Peoria—the soul-stirring music of the several bands, that had come together to make the hearts of the Whigs glad with their inspiring strains—the thrilling, eloquent and able speeches of the gifted sons of Illinois and Missouri—we shall leave more to the imagination of our readers to conceive, than attempt to describe in this article.

We will, however, trace, in a summary manner, the course of the delegation from our county, by which some idea may be formed of the general enthusiasm which prevailed when the delegations from the several counties, came together on the plains of Peoria. We left our good city on Monday Morning, the 17th, on the steamboat Boreas, numbering 41 delegates besides the band of music,—in company also with the delegation from Hancock county. Soon after the boat was under way, the delegates held an informal meeting, and appointed Capt. E. J. PHILLIPS, Marshal for our delegation. It having been the understanding, that we should go up the Illinois on the steamer White Cloud, considerable anxiety was manifested, as evening approached, that the Cloud would pass by us in the dark; and sure enough, as we neared St. Louis, several boats passed, one of which was the boat we were in search of. Thanks, however, to Capt. Lebirda, of the White Cloud, as soon as he learned the Boreas had passed down, he ordered his boat to the right about and followed on our track, firing large guns, as signals that he was in pursuit. The boats were soon brought alongside, and within sight of St. Louis, and in the middle of the wide waste of waters, that surrounded us, we passed from the cabin of the Boreas, to the White Cloud. On this latter boat, we found a large delegation of St. Louis whigs, on their way to the same point of destination as ourselves. Soon after our arrival on board, the St. Louis delegation, held a meeting, and generously shared with our delegation the accommodations of the boat, which were theirs by previous possession. In the delegation from St. Louis, were several gentlemen of the press,—viz: Mr. PASCHALL and GEO. KNAPP of the Republican, and Mr. WM. M. CAMPBELL, of the New Era. There were also in the same company, many of Missouri's distinguished citizens, including U. WRIGHT, Esq., L. BOGY, Esq., Dr. McDOWELL, Capt. THOMAS and others. On the way up, the time passed very pleasantly in listening to the speeches of the different members of the delegation, and in singing good whig songs, led by Mr. E. S. AUSTIN, of the Augusta, (Hancock) Clay Club. Mr. AUSTIN, is entitled to the thanks of the two delegations for the life, humor, good feeling and harmony he was the cause of disseminating among them. Long may he live to prosper and sing good whig songs, after Henry Clay shall have fulfilled the destiny in store for him, as President of the American people. As the boat passed up, although most of the towns on the Illinois were completely flooded by the unprecedented high water, the ladies waived their handkerchiefs, and the men cheered us on in the good work, from the windows and second floors of their dwellings. From these and similar signs throughout the entire route, we are convinced that the Whig spirit and feeling has taken a deep and firm hold upon the people of all classes. At Beardstown, the combined delegations, were escorted through the principal streets of the town, by their respective Marshals, led by their bands of music. At the hotel, in that place, the ladies had assembled in considerable numbers, and waved their handkerchiefs in joy at our arrival—and the way we made that little town echo with our cheers, was never before heard or seen, at least in that place. We arrived in Peoria on Wednesday Morning, without meeting with an accident, of any considerable importance, other than the falling of a portion of the deck which had been temporarily repaired, by which two of the passengers were hurt, but not dangerously so. At an early hour, the town commenced filling with people—and notwithstanding the extraordinary heavy rains and high waters of the season, boat after boat arrived from below and above, literally black with human beings. The Ione and Raritan came up lashed together—bringing a "multitude with banners." The La Salle came down from above, freighted in the same way. The Jasper, the Dove, the Lebanon, the Luella, the Lark, and our own boat, came up from below, bringing thousands to attend this mighty gathering of the people. Almost every county in the North and interior of the State, had its representatives in bands of tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Like unto the little rivulets, which, though small and diminutive, when they leave their native hills, grow larger by the addition of other rivulets as they roll on towards the common ocean to which they are destined—so it was with the Peoria Mass Convention; the continual arrival by land and water, of the delegations large and small, had so increased the crowd present, that, at an early hour, the town of Peoria was filled with a moving mass of from five to ten thousand strangers.

The Convention was called to order at an early hour, by Col. HENDERSON, of Stark county, who stated the object of this mighty assemblage of the Whigs of Northern Illinois. A committee was appointed to report officers for the convention. A loud call was then made for Dr. McDOWELL, of St. Louis, who came forward and addressed the Convention in a speech of an hour, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. Some of the Dr.'s hits at Polk, and the party of which he is the forlorn hope were very happy and amusing. S. H. DAVIS, Esq., of Peoria, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen, as officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT—ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, of Adams county.

Vice Presidents—D. M. Woodson, of Greene; Benj. Bond, of Clinton; Col. Wm. Ross, of Pike; John Bennett, of Menard; S. M. Bartlett, of Adams; H. H. Gear, of Jo Daviess; Martin B. Sweet, of Stevenson; Richard Collum, of Tazewell. Col. Henderson, of Stark; A. L. Davidson, of Fulton; John H. Mitchell, of Warren; S. Goodwin, of Knox; Ninian W. Edwards, of Sangamon; Mr. Barnes, of Jefferson; John Kirkpatrick, of Scott; Edward W. Bowton, of Kendall; John Wilson, of Putnam; W. H. Denman, of Will; David Davis, of Mc Lean; Dr. Robert Boal, of Marshall; Dr. Singleton, of Brown; James V. Gale, of Ogle; W. S. Elston, of Bureau; T. L. Dickey, of Lasalle; Mr. Travis, of Woodford; Wm. J. Phelps, of Peoria; Mr. Norris, of Cook; Geo. W. Chambers, of Morgan; Jno. W. Pratte, of Cass; David A. Glenn, of Logan; Geo. W. Hawley, of Hancock; M. Miller, of Union; D. J. Baker, of Randolph; R. B. Harris, of St. Clair; J. T. Worthington, of Schuyler; Geo. Morton and Thos. W. Preston of Saint Louis.

Secretaries—Geo. C. Bestor, of Peoria; Hugh Lemaster, of Fulton; N. Paschall and Wm. M. Campbell, of St. Louis.

The Convention then formed into procession, under the direction of the respective Marshals, and after marching through the principal streets of the town, proceeded to a grove in the vicinity, where a collection of cold meats, &c. had been provided. From this grove, the immense crowd soon moved to the pavillion, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. Previous to the speaking, however, a committee was appointed by the President, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. The committee consisted of A. Lincoln, Wm. Kellogg, J. T. Scammon, Wm. F. Bryan, L. B. Knowlton, J. R. Cooper, S. H. Davis, John H. Smith and Wm. Broaddus. These resolutions were subsequently reported, and are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Illinois respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the Whig National Convention, with an enthusiasm only equalled by that which it was made; that the great statesman of the Whig commands not only our admiration, for his brilliant and eminently practical talents, our respect and gratitude for his invaluable and ever patriotic services to our country, but the warmest and deepest feelings of our hearts for the noble and generous qualities so peculiarly characteristic of our gallant HARRY OF THE WEST.

Resolved, That in THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the nominee of the vice-presidency, we recognize an able and eloquent advocate of Whig principles, a statesman whose talents have given lustre to our national councils, a man whose pure life and active philanthropy commend him to the esteem of every good citizen, and who, in all the varied relations of life through which he has passed, has shown himself to be "without fear and without reproach."

Resolved, therefore, That the Whigs of Illinois in Convention assembled, hereby cordially ratify and confirm the nominations of the Whig National Convention, and pledge themselves to use all honorable efforts to insure their favorable reception and ratification at the polls in November next.

Resolved, That thus responding to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, we hereby cordially adopt and affirm the principles which have guided, and have been so proverbially illustrated by that great man, in his long and brilliant career as an American Statesman.

That foremost in importance among these principles we recognize and affirm, that of providing a national revenue by a tariff of duties on foreign importations, so adjusted that while it will yield no more than is necessary for an economical and efficient administration of the federal government, will at the same time afford equal protection and encouragement to every branch of American Industry.

That, next in importance, in its effects upon the interests and welfare of the whole country, we regard the plan of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as well on account of its intrinsic justice and expediency, as of its tendency to produce uniformity and stability in our National Legislation in regard to the revenue.

That the establishment of a sound currency, the practical restriction of the veto power, so that it may not be wielded to the centralization of all power in the hands of a corrupt and despotic Executive; the limitation of the presidential office to one term, the non interference of all officers of the government as such, in elections; an economical, faithful and impartial administration of the government—and reform of all those abuses which have sprung out of the corrupt use of the power of appointments, are also objects which claim our approval, and challenge our untiring efforts to secure their accomplishment.

That the Whigs of Illinois, although often beaten in their political battles, have never yet been conquered, and that at the *ides of November* next, at the polls, we will fall into the phalanx of the Whig States, with a majority that shall show that in "every part" *the Suckers* are willing to "divide the dodger."

Letters were then read from several distinguished gentlemen, who had been invited to attend. Among others, one from HENRY CLAY, another from MILLARD FILLMORE, of N. Y., FRANCIS GRANGER, of do., and others, declining to attend, from the great distance, and other engagements.

Speeches were then the order of the day, and URIEL WRIGHT, Esq., of St. Louis was called to the stand, and for more than an hour, he enchained the attention of the thousands present, with a speech, in most excellent taste, filled with political truths, amusing anecdotes applicable to the times and parties, and convincing and unanswerable argument. Next in order was D. M. WOODSON, Esq., candidate for Congress in this district. He excused himself in a short speech, by remarking that he was on a canvass of the district, and should visit every county of the same and publicly address the people. E. D. BAKER, Esq., was next called out, and made one of his best speeches. To speak of the merits of this gentleman as a speaker, would be out of place here, as he is so well known and so universally admired, that we could add nothing in his praise. M. P. SWEET, candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, was next called to the stand, and although a new man down this way, his speech drew forth long and loud plaudits from the people. Mr. MORRISON, Esq., of St. Clair, was next called out, and though quite a youth in appearance, his words were those of wisdom and experience. BEN BOND, Esq., of Clinton, was next in order, and made a speech in his characteristic, forcible, cut and thrust manner. The Convention then adjourned, until after supper, when Mr. A. LINCOLN, of Springfield, made an able argument in defence of whig principles. He was followed by Dr. McDOWELL, D. J. BAKER, Jos. GILLASPIE, and we believe others. Mr. E. S. AUSTIN, also occupied the stand, in singing some of his favorite whig songs. During the afternoon and evening, the immense crowds in the streets, were addressed by Dr. VANDEVENTER, of Brown, KILPATRICK, of Scott, and JOHN H. MITCHELL, Esq., of Warren, and others whose names are unknown to us.

The Convention adjourned about 12 o'clock in the best harmony and good feeling, and with a firm determination to do all that good whigs can do, to redeem Illinois from the power of a party that has for years borne down her giant energies, and frittered away those means and advantages, which in better hands, and with wiser counsels, would have elevated our State to the highest point of greatness and prosperity.

Once more upon the water, our delegation in company with the St. Louis delegation, returned to that city, where we arrived, soon after dark on Thursday, and marched in procession to the "coon trap," in front of the Court House, where speeches where made by L. BOGY and E. D. BAKER, Esqrs.

MEMORANDA, INCIDENTS, &c.—We have given above, a mere sketch of the proceedings, so far as our recollection serves, and perhaps a short notice of the little incidents connected with this great occasion, would not be without interest:

While on our way to St. Louis from the Convention, we took leave, (with cheers,) of our worthy Marshal, Capt. PHILLIPS, at Meredosia, when the delegation immediately filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. JOHN WOOD, our fellow citizen.

The Banners.—We did intend to give a discription of the different banners and flags displayed on the occasion, but our limits will not permit. The banner borne by the Adams county delegation, was a beautiful one, painted by our townsman, LETTON, and was appropriate in design, figure, motto and finish. The following is a discription. The front, a portrait of Clay, with the American Eagle holding in his beak a laurel wreath, about to place it on the great statesman's head. On the right, a view of a mill in the distance; a field of wheat and agricultural implements in the foreground; on the left, a view of the Mississippi, with a steam boat under way. At the foot of the portrait, Cornucopias—motto, "Adams County." On the reverse, Clay and Frelinghuysen, with the motto, *"Called to the high destiny which purifies corrupted Commonwealths."*

The flag borne by the Hancock county delegation, created more sensation and remark than any other. It was forty feet in length by fourteen in breadth. On its ample folds were inscribed the principles of the whig party, and many other inscriptions not now recollected. It was placed at the head of the flag staff, on all the boats on which we travelled, and made a most magnificent show, floating aloft on the breeze, as we passed the towns on the rivers, and as we went in and out of port.

There were banners also from all the counties represented in the Convention, many of them exceedingly rich and costly, and all of them appropriate in their devices and mottoes.

The Balls.—The same evening the Convention adjourned, dancing parties were given at two of the public houses in Peoria, which were thronged, as we were informed, by the beauty, taste and fashion, of Peoria and vicinity. The ladies turn out on these occasions with as much alacrity as the men, and we noticed among the delegations from the interior counties, that the farmers brought with them their wives and daughters, to aid by their smiles and presence, the effort now making to redeem the State from the control of a corrupt party. Hurrah for the ladies!

The Quincy Band.—We cannot omit this opportunity of returning our thanks and the thanks of the delegation, for the kind attention displayed by the young gentlemen composing the Quincy Band. Even among strangers, their skill, promptness and willingness to please, were the theme of universal admiration. The St. Louis delegation passed a high encomium upon them as gentlemen, and as masters of that most difficult science—music. Among all the Bands on the ground, the band from Quincy was universally spoken of in terms of high praise.

CIVILITIES.—On our way from the convention to St. Louis, our delegation passed a resolution in the nature of a vote of thanks to the St. Louis delegation, for the civilities which had been extended on their part to the Adams county delegation.—Similar resolutions were also passed by the St. Louis delegation—which resolutions were published in the St. Louis papers.

The Accident.—While the White Cloud was on her way up the Illinois, some 40 or 50 miles below Peoria, the boat took a sudden sheer upon the pilot, and went ashore among the forest trees with great force, throwing down her chimnies and breaking down a portion of her hurricane deck. She was temporarily repaired in the course of an hour and proceeded on her way. While the boat was floundering about among the trees, two individuals who were upon the hurricane roof at the time, in their fright, sprang up into the branches of a large tree, where they were left for some time after the boat had floated away from the scene of disaster.—Happily nothing serious was the result of this accident. It was well remarked by a wag who was a witness of the agility displayed by the gentlemen who sprang into the tree, that it was the "nature of the 'coon to take to high timber." Our St. Louis friends made this tree climbing a cause of considerable amusement among themselves, by circulating the joke, that one of the individuals who took to the high timber, was a Mr. Cohen, an old and respectable whig of that city, but who is rather lethargic in his movements. The beauty of the joke was, that it annoyed the old gentleman considerably, from the fact, that his tormentors persisted in asserting that he did take to the tree, notwithstanding all his protestations to the contrary.

☞ Some very gross errors occurred in our last paper, in consequence of the carelessness of the proof reader. Our absence is a good cause, must be the apology.

THE FLOOD.—Since our absence, we have had abundant opportunity of witnessing the disastrous effects of the extraordinary high waters of the present season. The Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, have overflowed the bottom lands, almost their entire lengths, overflowing the cultivated lands, destroying cattle, stock, and sweeping away fences, lumber, wood, frame and log buildings, &c. &c. This year will be a memorable one on this account. The Rivers have not been so high for twenty years before, and to say nothing of the destruction of property, the flood must have a disastrous effect upon the business of the West, the coming year. The front street in St. Louis—and by the way, the most important and business one in the city—was on Friday last, from 3 to 4 feet under water. Merchants were doing their business on the second floors of their store houses, and it was almost impossible for steamboats to receive or land freights.

The Texas Treaty was rejected in the Senate on the 10th by the following vote: ayes 16, nays 35. So ends this humbug for the present.

JACOB SMITH, Esq. is the locofoco nominee for Senator in this district. Defeat will be no disappointment to Mr. Smith—he has been beaten so often in this county, that like Gov. Morton in Massachusetts, he has become used to it. What are Mr. Smith's views on the local question! Is he in favor of or opposed to an organization of Marquette county? This is a question he cannot dodge; he must meet it at once, and give a satisfactory answer.

☞ If Mr. JEFFERSON RINKER, is in this section, he will hear some good news by calling at this office.

MR. DOUGLASS.

The locos of this city, have given notice, that it is their intention to hold a Mass Meeting of their party in this place, on the 6th day of July next. Mr. Douglass, (the locofoco member of Congress from this District,) is to address the Democracy on the occasion. He has much to answer for—there is much of his conduct as a Representative, during the past winter, that needs explaining. He has made himself somewhat conspicuous, by his speech on refunding Jackson a thousand dollars. But of what earthly benefit was all the clamor he raised on that occasion, to his constituents? He has also, on all test questions, in which the economical tariff of 1842, was concerned, voted against that measure, as well as that policy. Has he carried out the wishes of his constituents in this respect? He has shown by his votes, that he is in favor of the annexation of Texas, although a national contract existing between this country and Mexico, would be grossly violated thereby. Where got he his authority for pursuing this anti-American and unstatesmanlike course? But worst of all, he has, as a member of a special committee, reported in favor of nullifying a solemn law of Congress—and one too, that was clearly within the power of Congress to enact—to enable 24 or 25 members of the same political party with himself, to hold seats in Congress, contrary to law. Is a course of this kind, compatible with the wishes of his constituents? All these questions remain with the people of this district to decide at the coming election.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Some scribbler in the Herald, over the signature of "Marquette Whig," entertains the readers of that paper weekly with an article in favor of a division of the county, and against the support of our candidate for the Senate, on the ground that he is too much of a Whig! What an excellent objection this certainly is, coming as it purports, from a "Marquette Whig!" This writer pretends to have a great interest in Columbus, and in making that town a County Seat. We are as friendly to the people of Columbus as he or any other anonymous writer, and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to see that hitherto sterling whig town flourish and prosper—but not at the expense of Quincy or other portions of Adams county. The interest this "Marquette Whig" has in Columbus, is merely, we have good reason to believe, the pittance he receives from a few of Mr. Jonas's enemies, for writing the weekly article for that locofoco concern, the Quincy Herald—which has on all and every occasion insulted and abused the people of Marquette. We know that the youngster who writes these articles, owns not a foot of land in Columbus, its vicinity, or any where else—and were it not for the great personal respect we have for his near relation, we might be induced to hold him up to public gaze. As it is, we let him pass. We feel it our duty to say to the whigs of the Senatorial district, that the statements made by this hireling writer in regard to the number of whigs opposed to Mr. Jonas, is utterly untrue. We are assured from undoubted authority, that a baker's dozen constitute the whole number, and they are of that Judas description, that would sell their Saviour to make Columbus a County Seat; and they say that our candidate is too much whig for their purposes. Ye gods and little fishes! too much whig! This is why we love the man—he is true to his glorious principles, and the way we in Adams, intend to go for him will be a caution. Who ever heard of such an objection and at such a time, coming from men who call themselves Marquette whigs! Jacob Smith of Marquette is the locofoco candidate—a worthy man, no doubt—who has been at least four times beaten for the Legislature in this county. Do the Marquette democrats think him too much of a locofoco for our next legislature? for whig it will certainly be, or we are much mistaken.—We should like however to know, and no doubt his political friends hereabouts, unite with us in the desire—what Mr. Smith's views are in regard to this local question. Does he desire to rob "Old Adams" of a portion of her territory, or what are his views? Does he intend to remain mum? Come, Mr. Smith, we believe you to be an honest man—come out, and let us know what you are for,—this is but reasonable, and although the Herald is mum on the subject, we know that the locos in Quincy are dissatisfied with your nomination—and without you come out boldly and let them know your views, be assured they do not intend to vote for you.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTY.

The excitement in reference to the Mormons still continues. A public meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House one day last week, and appointed a committee of 12 to go up to the scene of disturbance, and report the result of their investigations to a future meeting.

Gov. Ford had arrived in Carthage, and has ordered out the militia in the 4 counties above here. He also sent an order to Alton for the arms belonging to the State. Ford appears to be in earnest.

The Mormons in the country are falling back into Nauvoo for protection; while others are leaving Nauvoo as fast as their legs and steam can carry them.

Joe Smith had declared martial law in Nauvoo, and was making preparations to defend the city, with a force of from 3 to 4 thousand men. Meantime the English emigrants are flocking in by almost every boat. The Osprey on her trip last Sunday, carried up several families. What a wretched fate is in store for them. Better have starved in England, than become the dupes of so infamous an impostor as Joe Smith.

Gov. Ford has published in a Warsaw Signal extra, some account of his proceedings. The Governor had dispatched a constable into Nauvoo to apprehend the individuals engaged in the destruction of the printing press. The accused persons could not be found—probably secreted.—The Governor has addressed a letter to the Mayor and City Council of Nauvoo—declaring their proceedings in destroying the press an outrage upon law—that they have violated the Constitution in four particulars, as well as their own city charter. The Gov. also tells them, that has been reserved to you to make the discovery, that a newspaper charged to be scurrilous or libelous, may be legally abated or removed as a nuisance. In no other state, county, city, town or territory, in the United States has ever such a thing been thought of before. Such an act at this day, would not be tolerated even in England. Just such another act in 1830, hurled the king of France from his throne and caused the imprisonment of four of his principal ministers for life. No civilized country can tolerate such conduct, much less can it be tolerated in this free country of the U. S."

The gov. tells them also that he is determined to execute the laws, and that unless they submit to the same, he shall be obliged to call out the militia, &c. &c.

The Osprey was detained by the people of Warsaw, on Sunday last, until she underwent a search—only 4 kegs of powder were found.

P. S. Dr. Ralston one of the committeemen, has just returned from above, and brings some news, not before received.—The Dr. states, that after the return of the Constable to Carthage, from an unsuccessful search for the individuals engaged in the destruction of the printing press—four of them named in the writ, came into Carthage and gave themselves up.—He also states, that Joe Smith had sent word to the Governor that he would come with an escort to a point midway between Nauvoo and Carthage, where if he could meet an escort from the Governor, he would give himself up and submit to a trial. It was not known whether the Governor had agreed to this proposition. The people were exceedingly exasperated at the temerity of Joe Smith in making such a proposition. It was feared if Joe gave himself up that the Governor could not protect him from an excited people.

The steamer Macedonian, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, La. Her cargo was principally Salt, and was lost.—Insured at Louisville and New Albany.

☞ Hod-carriers never rise above a certain heighth before down they go again. It must be *mortar*-fying to them.

LETTER FROM MR. BUSHNELL DECLINING THE NOMINATION.

QUINCY, June 24th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—While absent on the circuit, I was advised that the late Whig Convention had done me the honor to present my name to the Whigs of Adams, as a candidate for the Legislature. I take the earliest opportunity on my return, to express through you to our common friends, my thanks for their favorable opinion expressed in the nomination. But without entering into details, I am compelled after mature consideration, to advise you that an acceptance of the nomination under present circumstances would in my judgment, be incompatible with other duties.

Yours respectfully,
N. BUSHNELL.

Messrs. H. Asbury and others, Committee.

For the Quincy Whig.

There's a youth in Columbus town, so vain—
O dear! to see him strut gives so much pain—
My conscience! a post too, he pretends to be,
Cause when a boy he learnt his A. B. C.
Of music, poetry and knowledge of belles-lettres—
Astronomy and so forth—superior to his betters;
Thereupon thinks he wise, but without a single tool;
Some suppose him green—but all a fool.
A MARQUETTE WHIG LADY.

MARRIED,—In this city, on Sunday morning last, by Rev. Geo. Moore, Mr. [illegible] Fawcett to Miss MARY T. JENISON.

For the Quincy Whig.

MESSRS. BARTLETT & SULLIVAN:—In your paper of the 12th inst., over the signature of "Junius," certain persons were alluded to as having made a proposition for a Compromise of our present County contest, and although not named as one of the individuals, yet I admit I am in favor of such an amicable and just division of the former County of Adams, as will make two Counties, and did in good faith suggest to certain Quincy men that I believed such a division could be had. I then thought and still do, that a very large majority of the Territory of Marquette would prefer such a division, to any other predicated one, to attach the Territory to Old Adams, for all governmental purposes, I consider only as a feint to some other project. Most probably, that of setting Townships in range five to Brown County, which we do not desire. I am heartily sick of this county agitation, and want it settled in some way permanently, and I believe the plan I advocate will ensure the greatest harmony and a return of the former good feeling between the two Sections; for the Territory be once settled and that done, the People at the ballot box will decide where the county seat shall be. I make this last remark because in your paper you seem to try to create the impression that the effort now making in the matter originates from a desire on the part of certain interested persons in Columbus to make it the County Seat. I believe the people will determine that matter, when called upon; and I shall cheerfully acquiesce—but that question cannot in any way come up until after the Territory is settled. There is another remark in your last paper, by which it seems you are under the impression that some persons intend to organize. Such is not the case; I have conversed, I think, with a majority of the voters in the territory, and have never found a man who believes we can organize. I do however believe, and have publicly and openly advocated the sending two members one of each political party to the Legislature—and I have not a doubt but they will be sent, and take their seats as full members. They can get just the same certificate as our Senator can, for it requires a joint certificate of two County Commissioner's Clerks for the Senator, which cannot be given, hence all will have to depend upon the poll books; I say, let them stand or fall together. So far as I am concerned in the matter, I have at all times freely and candidly expressed my views, having nothing to conceal, and no political ends to accomplish. I am not, and shall not be a candidate for public favor. My course is actuated by a desire to have a permanent settlement of the question, so that I can quietly sit down to the practice of my profession; that I may leave to those who love more than I do all the excitements and pleasures of an uncertain political life. You also speak of a "Clique" existing in and about Columbus. If there be one, I do not know it. I am convinced that you know very little of the public feeling out here or you would not denominate a majority of the voters a "miserable little clique," for I assure you that (except our candidate for the Senate,) I do not know of a single individual who does not think as I do upon this question of division, and, with the exception of four, all believe in opening the polls and voting at home. I presume from rumor that you are under the impression that I am the author of the communication in the last Herald of the 14th inst., signed "A true Whig," I would say to all though that communication expresses my views, yet I had no knowledge whatever of its existence until I saw it in the Herald. If I had written it I should have requested its publication in your paper. In conclusion, I would say that I desire and will aid all I can in the final and amicable settlement of this long agitated question by a division to make but two counties, but never consent to be attached—I would prefer division in any shape—either divide, or repeal all laws relating to the subject.

E. H. BUCKLEY.

Columbus, June 20th 1844.

For the Quincy Whig.

DETRIMENTAL.

On Thursday night the 6th inst., the BARN of Wm. LeeLy, Esq., residing 4 miles South of Columbus, was destroyed by fire, originating from THUNDER and LIGHTNING; it was struck about 2 o'clock A. M., and was pretty well consumed by daylight; six or eight sheep were also consumed and near a hundred bushels of corn, and other valuable articles. On the same night a horse was killed in Columbus by the same agent, (electricity.)

We look on those with astonishment, who have been exposed to this imponderating agent that they do not endeavor to protect their property by the admirable means, that our Great Creator has placed in the hands of men; (the lightning rod,) that this is a certain preventive is obvious from many examples on record, from the indefatigable and intrepid Dr. FRANKLIN down to the present time.

Barns are more liable to be struck by this agent than any other buildings, and the reasons assigned in support of this avowal are, the grain in them is incessantly undergoing a decomposition, and the effluvium arises from it in the form of vapor, which is a *good* conductor of electricity, and serves to assist in the conducting of it from the clouds to the barn, and hence combustion frequently ensues. I shall not expatiate on this interesting subject, but sum up in a laconic form the phenomenon of electricity; the most prevailing hypothesis with regard to its production is *friction*, but there are numerous other causes, as heat, cold, evaporation, condensation, &c., that are likewise vicarious in its production.

In order that electricity should produce a shock there has to be a positive and negative pole, (chemically speaking,) i. e. one cloud (for illustration) is surcharged with the electricity and the other is empty (or nearly so) and these have a tendency to produce an equilibrium, by coming together which produces thunder and lightning, likewise the earth can operate as one of the poles. Again the clouds formed by the partial condensation of exhaled vapors frequently become surcharged with this fluid which is the positive pole, this induces a contrary state in the earth beneath it, and the electricity flies from the cloud to the earth the negative pole exhibiting a vivid light, and causes those sounds which we call thunder, and which [illegible] [illegible] and again from the earth and distant clouds [illegible]

As our country is frequently visited by