

The Valley of the Mississippi.

The following eloquent extract, descriptive of the extent and resources of the great American Valley, is a portion of an address recently made by a member of Congress:

"The vast extent and boundless resources of the great valley of the Mississippi have been but little known abroad, and scarcely estimated or realized among ourselves. Extending from the 26th to the 47th degree of north latitude, and stretching from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains, it embraces an area of more than 400,000 square miles of land, unsurpassed in fertility, and unequalled in its productions; a country intersected in every direction by magnificent and beautiful rivers, affording more than 12,000 miles of navigable waters. Here we possess every thing which man can ask for his comfort and independence—mines of wealth untold—millions of riches in copper, and iron, and lead are in the bowels of the earth, and on the surface rich pastures gladden the eye of the herdsman, well adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep, and the growth of wool, and lands fertile in the productions of hemp and flour, of cotton and sugar, corn and maize, and all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life; and this country is inhabited by more than six millions of people, unsurpassed by the inhabitants of any portion of the civilized world, for industry and enterprise, for talent, for honor, for courage, and for all the qualities which elevate and adorn human nature, and render man a superior being. Our resources are thus unbounded, and our people capable of putting them to the greatest advantage. Yet we are not content—our difficulties are the result of the very abundance which is yielded to our labors; our productions are vastly more than we can consume, and we must find markets for them abroad; our indefatigable merchants and traders to accomplish this, let their difficulties be what they may—your enterprising State has already connected the waters of the Ohio with those of the lakes, by the means of navigable canals; and Indiana and Illinois will effect the same object—and your citizens by individual enterprise are doing the same by means of a railroad. Bountiful as nature has been to us, something still is left to us to contend with and surmount. Obstructions exist in our navigation which cannot be overcome by individual or State enterprise, and we must look to the national government for the means. Such are the Falls of the Ohio, and the rafts and snags, and sawyers of the Mississippi and its tributaries; these not only constitute obstructions to our commerce, but our enterprising river men are in danger of their lives at every stroke of the piston or the oar. Millions of property have been lost and hundreds of lives have been sacrificed, by the neglect of the general government to make adequate appropriations for the removal of these obstructions and the construction of harbors on the western lakes. During the last session of Congress, whilst the western appropriations were under discussion, it seemed that hardly a man arrived which did not bring the news of some sad melancholy disaster upon our lakes or our rivers—the very breezes which came over the Alleghenies seemed to wait upon their bosoms the death shrieks of our hardy and enterprising navigators, as they sunk and were buried in the waters of the lakes or of the Mississippi—and the wail of the widowed wives and orphan children seemed to accuse the rulers of the nation of being the murderers of their husbands and fathers, by neglecting to make the necessary appropriations.

WALKING VARIETY AND PROVISION STORE. An old lady apparently about fifty years of age, genteelly dressed, with cloak and muff, was recently brought into the New York police office upon a charge of attempting to steal an umbrella. Upon searching her, the following articles were found secreted in her muff, viz:—Two ladies' caps, one hat feather, one worsted hood, two pairs of worsted mitts, one dozen spools of cotton, one gentleman's glove, one worsted cuff, two cut glass tumblers, and four business cards. Tied to her waist, beneath her dress, were four large pockets, within which were found three large oysters, one boiled crab, one steak of fresh cod-fish, seven large red onions, two very large flat Dutch turnips, one apple, one orange, one potato, three large pieces of taffy, four doughnuts, two muffins, two fancy poundcakes, and a copy of Bishop Onderdonk's trial.

WHO WOULD'NT BE AN "ODD FELLOW!"—A few days since a fishing boat belonging to Aberystwith, was driven by stress of weather to Pwllheli, a seaport in North Wales, distant 52 miles from the former place. Having neither meat, drink, nor money on board, the boat's crew were at their wit's end how to raise the "ways and means." Luckily, two of them happened to be "Odd Fellows," and they immediately made inquiries whether there was a lodge of that honorable brotherhood in Pwllheli, and finding there was, they made application to it. The claim was instantly responded to, and it is with infinite gratification we state that not only the two brother members were cheerfully and cordially received, but the whole boat's crew were supported for nearly a week at the lodge's expense, and on their departure, money was put in their pockets amply sufficient to defray their expenses home. Who would'nt be an "Odd Fellow."—*Welsh paper.*

SHAVING.—The young ladies of Cincinnati are resorting to the practice of shaving the forehead, to give them an intelligent appearance. Decidedly objectionable.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.
Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

We call the attention of the merchants of this county to an advertisement on our third page, containing a list of the names of Philadelphia merchants and manufacturers and their places of business. The idea of placing before the public, through the columns of this paper, the business places of the Philadelphia merchants, is a good one, and will be found to be profitable. The wealth, resources, and active industry and enterprise of the people of this county are well known. The American is read by every business man in the county, and is an admirable medium to communicate with our citizens.

By calling upon our agent, V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 59 Pine st., the terms of advertising, &c., may be ascertained.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Our State Senate has adopted a resolution fixing upon Tuesday, March 25th, as the period for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The House has yet to act upon it.

The Committee on Banks, in the House of Representatives, have reported adverse to the application of the Girard Bank for a re-charter.

Mr. POLK, the President elect, arrived at Cincinnati on the 6th inst., and was received with the respect due to his official station, an account of which will be found in to-day's paper. He left there the same evening for Wheeling, and is expected at Washington this day.

We see it stated that Gen. LEWIS CASS has been agreed upon by a majority of the Legislature of Michigan, for U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. He will go for annexation.

We regret to learn, by the N. Y. Herald, that on Wednesday, the 5th inst., a terrible fire was discovered to be raging in the block of buildings occupied as the Tribune establishment, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets. Every effort was made by the fire companies to master the raging element, but to no purpose, and in the course of a couple of hours after the first notice of the blaze, the Tribune newspaper concern, the periodical depot of Mr. H. Graham, the bookseller and stationers' establishment of Jansen & Bell, the liquor store occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and the German establishment of the Deutsche Schnellpost, a German journal published in that city for the last three years, with a large stock of books, &c., were totally consumed, with all they contained. The Tribune lost all their type, materials, &c., with a large quantity of paper—a great number of books of their own publication, besides their valuable presses in the basement. There were several offices in the same building, among them that of V. B. Palmer, General Newspaper Agency, and Esign's Map Engraving establishment, and in no case was any thing saved. Mr. Palmer's books and papers were in a safe, but from the specimen of its saving powers, as exhibited soon after the fire, it must have proved little service. The loss is considerable. The fire did not delay the publication of the N. Y. Tribune beyond the usual time.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The intelligence of the surrender of Santa Ana and end of the war for the present, arrived at New York on the 5th inst. Santa Ana, after having been defeated and driven into a small town near Puebla, has resorted to diplomacy, by sending three commissioners to the city of Mexico, to negotiate for the safety of his head. In fact, he has surrendered all his forces to the supreme government.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The "New York Advertiser," commenting upon the *resumption* of payments by our State, says:—"All this is much in itself, but it is nothing when brought into comparison with the more expanded benefits and advantages that will attend the act of payment. The stigma of dishonesty is at once removed from the name of a great State; a foremost member of the American family—a million and a half of the American people—have cast from them the heavy reproach under which they have been lying for years, and proclaimed to the world that, if they failed in performing their duty for a time, it was not from dishonest motives, or with any intent of disavowing their pecuniary obligations. They may have exaggerated the disabilities which pressed upon them—they may have erred in not exerting themselves at first to fulfil the pledge of their public faith—they may have been unwise in believing that a hereafter would come when it would be easier for them to pay their debts than it was when these fell due—but they have shown now that error and misconception were the heaviest charges to which they rendered themselves liable. In a word, they have recovered the lustre of their name and given assurance that, when to do right is within their power, the inclination and purpose will not be wanting."

TEXAS.—The Legislature of Arkansas has passed resolutions in favor of immediate annexation of Texas.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL, which has passed the Senate, and we hope will receive the favorable consideration of the House, contains in brief the following provisions, says the Ledger. All single letters weighing half an ounce shall pay a uniform rate of postage of five cents, and ten cts. for an ounce weight, and so in the same ratio, to any part of the U. States. Drop letters, according to the bill, that is letters for delivery in the city where they are deposited in the post office, are to be charged two cents. If letters are advertised they are to be charged with the costs of advertising, (two cents,) in addition to the postage when delivered.

Newspapers, of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, (which will cover all the Baltimore city papers,) can be transmitted through the mail to within thirty miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present.

Printed circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents.

The franking privilege, as it now exists, is totally repealed, and officers of Government are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached. The Assistant Postmasters General are allowed to frank, but are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for franking any letters but those on official business. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty-five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit through mail, free of postage, certain books and documents; and members of Congress, the Secretary of State, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, can frank all public printed documents, and the franking privilege of the Senators and Representatives on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight is left as it now is, and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session, as well as for thirty days before and after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge on all matter that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund, or from the Treasury.

Newspapers to go out of the mail without subjecting the senders or carriers to any penalty. Private posts for carrying newspapers, but not letters, allowed. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the Department, in case of any deficiency in its income, caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT AT CINCINNATI.—The Ledger says, Col. James K. Polk, President elect of the United States, arrived at Cincinnati, on Louisville, on his way to Washington, on Thursday last, the 6th inst. His reception at Cincinnati was quite imposing. Four steamboats, crowded with passengers, escorted the President to the city, where an immense crowd had assembled to witness the spectacle. The arrival of the boats was announced to the city and surrounding country by the roar of artillery. Soon after, the President elect, accompanied by the member of Congress elect from the Cincinnati district, and two other gentlemen, entered a barouche and were escorted by the military through the greater portion of the city to the Henrie House, where a large crowd had assembled to witness his reception. He was then addressed by Judge Reed, who is represented to have delivered a speech descending on all the political topics of the day, and concluded by introducing His Excellency to the "veteran Democracy of Hamilton county." The reply of Mr. Polk is said to have been most appropriate, and whilst he avoided all allusion to political topics, he stated in substance that he was not the President of a party, but of the whole people of the U. States; that he had been elected by the unthought suffrages of the people; that his only desire was, through the aid of an all-wise Providence, to be instrumental in promoting the prosperity, harmony and union of the U. States.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Mr. Kinkbridge, an experienced bridge builder, of Ohio, has been employed to construct a bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, on the site of the old one—to be completed by the 1st of January, 1846. There was a great competition for the contract.

HAT MANUFACTORIES IN READING.—There are now thirty-one hat manufactories in Reading, all of which are doing a profitable business. The aggregate of wool hats made at them during the last year is estimated at about 108,000, which are chiefly disposed of to merchants in the South and West, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$7 per dozen, as in quality. Besides this, hats of the finer descriptions are made in considerable quantities, and are supplied to country merchants in Berks and the neighboring counties, at low prices.

MR. CUSHING is to have a public dinner given to him when he visits New York, by the merchants of that city, who appreciate his efforts on their behalf in his late China mission.

Among the notices of applications to the Legislature, published in the New Jersey papers, is one to incorporate a company, with a capital of \$20,000, to construct a magnetic telegraph across the State, between New York and Philadelphia.

At Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, the 2d instant, the thermometer ranged at sunrise from 12 to 20 degrees below zero. It was very little, if any, above zero during the day.

TIGHT BOOTS.—A young man in Boston, last week, had both feet frozen while journeying to Lowell, in consequence of tight boots impeding the circulation. His legs had to be amputated.

AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The tabular estimates of the agricultural productions of the U. States, for the year 1843, says the Philadelphia Ledger, have been presented to Congress, in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, just made. The mass of information embodied in this report, shows the growth, increase and prosperity of agriculture in this country. Much attention has recently been paid to this branch of our industry, and various societies have been formed to promote improvements in agriculture. The discussions at the farmers' clubs have contributed much towards disseminating useful information, and agricultural papers and books are constantly increasing. Nearly every State in the Union has now its agricultural Monthly or weekly paper, and in some of the States there are as many as three or four. Volumes of great merit on the subject of agricultural industry also, have been published during the past year; and the results of the experiments of foreign agriculturists are now becoming more easily accessible to the farmers of our country. Science has already conferred immense benefits on this portion of people. By the aid of chemistry, it is asserted that the wheat growers of France have succeeded in doubling the product of wheat in that kingdom, and now annually harvest more wheat than is grown in Great Britain and the United States. Science, too, has enabled the agriculturalists of England, not only to cut twice as much hay from an acre of land now as they did twenty-five years ago, but to keep twice as many cattle, sheep and swine on the same amount of food they did; and, of course, to make twice as much beef, mutton and tallow, wool, butter and cheese from any given amount of vegetable food.

In compiling the tables contained in the report of the Commissioner, Mr. Ellsworth, some advantages have been enjoyed for a nearer approach to accuracy, with respect to particular crops, than was the case in the former reports. The population of the United States is estimated at 19,183,000. The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1843, was 100,310,856. Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York State, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The State which raises the greatest amount of oats is New York—nearly twenty-five millions; Pennsylvania is next—nearly nineteen millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania—nine millions and a half bushels; buckwheat, also, two and a half millions. Fifteen millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania; in Tennessee, sixty-seven millions. Nine millions bushels of potatoes were raised in this State; New York twenty-six millions; Maine ten millions. Four hundred and forty-one thousand pounds of tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania, twenty-six thousand pounds of silk, eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds of sugar, and nineteen thousand gallons of wine made. The total products of the whole country are as follows: Wheat, 100,210,856 bushels; barley, 3,220,721; oats, 145,929,906; rye, 24,280,271; buckwheat, 7,929,410; Indian corn, 494,618,316; potatoes, 105,756,133; hay, 15,419,807 tons; flax and hemp, 161,007; tobacco, 155,731,554 pounds; cotton, 747,660,090 pounds; rice, 87,879,145 pounds; silk, 315,765 pounds; sugar, 126,100,610 pounds; wine, 139,240 gallons.

ARRAIGNMENT OF McCUREY.—This person, indicted for the murder of Mr. Paul Roux, was arraigned on Monday morning in Baltimore City Court, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment. A motion was made by his counsel, Mr. Harris, to remove the trial to an adjoining county, upon the grounds of not being able to get justice in Baltimore, in consequence of the minds of the community having been supposed to be prejudiced against him. The Court has not decided upon this motion.

MR. CUSHING, it is stated, during his recent mission, learned the Tartar language, which is the court language of the Celestials, Chinese being the cockney and gascon for the million. He has secured a valuable library of that language, comprising quite a cream of Tartar literature.

THE ICE BUSINESS IN BOSTON.—We learn from the Boston Shipping List that the export of ice from that port, for the past month, has been as follows:—To Bombay, 580 tons; Calcutta, 325; Kingston, Jamaica, 500; Gibraltar, 25; Demarara, 50; Guadaloupe, 87; New Orleans, 2004; Mobile, 990; Pensacola, 150; Savannah, 300; Charleston, 638. Total for January, 6,319. Total for eight months, 21,824.

THE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.—We learn from a statistical table of the Commercial Navies of Europe, compiled from data furnished by Lloyd's, that the Commercial Tonnage of Great Britain is 3,017,418 tons. That of the United States is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, to be 2,158,602—difference \$88,812. Even this difference is more than equal to the tonnage of the Commercial Marine of France, which is only 589,517.

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.—At Tyleville, near Waterford, N. Y., on Thursday last, the daughter of Simon Oaks, Esq., met her death by the culpable carelessness and mischief of a young man who was returning from a gunning excursion. Seeing Miss Oaks enter an out-house, he fired his rifle into it and passed on. Some hours after, Miss O. was found dead, the ball having passed through the house and into her side.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says that a letter has been received in that city from Valparaiso, dated October 4, which states that a vessel had arrived there from Tahiti, bringing accounts of a battle between the French and the natives, more sanguinary than any previous battle, which terminated in favor of the French. The natives had two hundred killed, and the French one hundred.

HON. GEO. M. DALLAS.—The Democratic Union says, the electors of the State of Illinois, after having cast their votes in the Electoral College, addressed a letter to the Vice President-elect, in which they take occasion to give "expression to their joy and gratification of the triumph which the Democratic party have secured over the combined elements of the opposition in that State, by a majority of more than twelve thousand." Mr. Dallas responds in a letter which does him much honor, in which he reviews with a master hand the great constitutional principles involved in the late political contest. In speaking of the President-elect, he says that distinguished Statesman the following merited compliment:—

"It may be doubted whether any other of our eminent men could so signally have surmounted the distractions and complications that preceded the Baltimore Convention. The English paragraphists, indeed, represent his election as the most wonderful exploit of a Democracy which it is at once their delight to lampoon and their destiny to fear. The unsolicited offer of Executive power is no longer confined to the instance of Cincinnatus; and the sagacious impulses which actuated Roman republicans some thousands of years ago, seem to have moved us to like harmonious and salutary resort. It is thus that the genius of a free constitution occasionally displays itself, re-asserts its primitive force, and takes a fresh start in the career of public virtue. I hope—we all hope—and we have abundant reason for the hope, that our chosen chief will bear himself in his high office as becomes the head of a powerful Confederacy of Independent States, whose laws, liberties, institutions, and interests are equally entitled to impartial protection, and whose general peace and prosperity are best fostered under the shelter of unswerving justice and eagle-eyed honor. His known biography renders it difficult for even an opponent to doubt that the maxims and tone of a magnanimous moderation, pure morality, and entire disinterestedness will characterize his course of action, and serve to prolong the true glories of Democratic ascendancy. It is under a strong conviction of this, that I place unlimited reliance in Mr. Polk, and indulge the most exulting anticipations for the country."

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.—The *Franking Privilege.*—In the discussion in the Senate of the Post-office bill, Mr. Buchanan advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. He referred to the practice in England, where even Queen Victoria cannot frank a note.

"Members of Parliament," (said Mr. Buchanan) "were called upon to forego a privilege for the sake of advancing a great public object; and they agreed to do so. Will an American Congress refuse to do that which a British Parliament has done in the accomplishment of a great advantage to the people? For my own part, I find the franking privilege rather an inconvenience than an advantage; scarcely a day passes during which I am not asked for franks. Letters come to me under blank covers, very often from ladies; what am I to do with them?" "Take them to the ladies yourself," (said a voice on the floor.) "Yes," (said Mr. E.) "and make my bow, I suppose."

"You must either restrict the franking privilege, or keep up the high rates of postage. Fifteen thousand deputy postmasters and both Houses of Congress retaining the franking privilege, will destroy the bill. He saw no fear of not keeping the offices well filled with competent postmasters without the franking privilege."

SILK MANUFACTURE.—Great progress is making in the Western States in the culture and weaving of silk which we hope to see soon becoming an extensive article of American manufacture. At Louisville, Ky., there is a manufactory in active operation. The Louisville Journal says:—"Most of the operations in this factory are effected by steam. The cocoons are reeled on the machine, universally known as the Piedmontese reel, and the silk is spun on a thistle machine, a modification of which makes the twisted silk. Three looms are worked, and are principally employed in making sewing silk, handkerchiefs, vestings, and dress patterns for ladies."

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates to the 25th ult. furnish the following items of intelligence:—The Texan Congress has passed a bill to submit the selection of a site for the Capitol of the Republic to the people in 1847. President Jones has approved it. Nothing has been done towards reconciling the misunderstanding between Gen. Green and President Jones. A large annexation meeting has been held at San Felipe. The Galveston papers think that nothing will be done with the tariff this session of Congress. The Comanche Indians were not satisfied with the boundary run by Texas in their country. The culture of Sea Island cotton has been begun on some of the plantations. Large beds of anthracite coal have been discovered near the sources of the Trinity river. Great numbers of Mexicans arrive at Galveston to lay in stocks of goods, but, owing to the scarcity of supplies, they have been compelled to return without making purchases. The difficulties on the Mexican frontier divert the trade to that point.

A RELIC.—A few days ago, "an oak was cut down at a short distance from Harrisburg, (and near an old revolutionary relic, known as 'Paxon's Church,') which, upon counting the growths, proved to be near four hundred years old, and perfectly embedded in it, at a height of near thirty feet from the ground, was found a well shaped stone mortar and pestle, and an instrument very much resembling our axe, though much smaller in size. They had evidently been placed in the crotch of the tree, which had grown together over them, and from an examination of the section, it is perfectly manifest that they must have been there at least three hundred years. They are of very hard flinty stone, and in their finish exhibit much skill."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE ARTS.—The foreign correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives an account of a recent discovery by an Englishman, by which an elaborate engraving of any size, may be so accurately copied, that there shall be no perceptible difference between the original and the copy; by which an engraving on steel or copper may be produced from an impression of the print—the original plate never having been seen by the copist—and the copied engraving being capable of yielding from ten thousand to twenty thousand impressions. A friend of the author of the invention says:

"There is no knowing to what extensive changes in legislation it may conduce; for, if any printed or written document can be forged with so much ease and certainty as to defy detection, the consequences may be more appalling than we care to anticipate.

"The invention embraces the capacity to reproduce any form of letter press, or any quality of print, drawing, or lithograph, in an unlimited quantity, in an inconceivable briefspace of time. For instance, from a single copy of the Intelligencer, plates might be produced in twenty minutes, from which impressions could be worked off with the ordinary rapidity of the steam press. The finest and rarest engraving may be reprinted *ad infinitum*, bank notes may be reproduced in fac simile, without the slightest point of difference; and last, though not least books may be reprinted, as from stereotypes, in unlimited quantity. Indeed, the various mechanical and other interests affected by this remarkable discovery have not yet been half enumerated."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR AN ELECTOR IN LOUISIANA.—The State Convention to amend the Constitution of Louisiana have, by a vote of 44 to 23, refused to strike out from the section under consideration, relating to the qualifications of elector the clause prescribing a residence in the State two years as one of the pre-requisites to the right of suffrage. This, it is to be presumed, is the final determination of the Convention with regard to the question at issue; and the basis of the electoral franchise may now be said to be settled. A very white male citizen is invested with the electoral privilege, with only these limitations, viz that he be not a pauper, nor a felon, nor insane, and that he has been a resident of the State five years, one of which in the parish where he offers to vote.

GERMAN LITERATURE IN AMERICA.—A plan has been projected at Vienna, and recently with much interest by the booksellers of Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other principal German towns—for the establishment of Philadelphia, of a grand central depot for the United States of America, of German Literature, on behalf of the leading publishers of Germany. There are in the U. States, it is said nearly five millions of Germans, and no establishment through which they can follow a course of literary publications at home, or pursue the works they may desire. To supply this want, and open a new and extensive market, are the objects of this proposed association.

ONE HUNDRED MORMONS SHOT.—The Western Illinois and Iowa papers, of the 11th January, bring reports that the party of Mormon, who recently left Nauvoo for the purpose of tiling in the "Pinery," (high up the Mississippi river,) have been murdered! Having got to a dispute at a French trading establishment about the price of some provisions, which thought exorbitant, they unceremoniously led themselves to whatever they wanted, and so exasperated the Frenchmen that they called the aid of the Indians, and massacred 100 of Mormon party, amounting in all to 500 or 600. The Green Bay Republican gives the report.

OUTRAGE AND DEATH.—The Nashville W. states that a tavern-keeper in that city, on 29th ult., caused two little boys, brothers, to drink raw whiskey for a trifling wager, the sequence of which was the death of one of two, and the stupefaction of the other. An investigation of the matter was going on.

CLEAR SMOKING has become very fashionable in Paris. Some ladies, it is said, indulge in considering the effect it has on the breath, king it the very essence of putrid exhalation we wonder that they should follow the habit. The government has the Regie or tobacco monopoly, and it is an object to have the use of the fashion. Accordingly, the Princes of Blood are seen smoking in the streets.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT.—A cotemporary gives the following good advice to newspaper readers:—"People in every station of life should read the advertisements, not only to ascertain what is going on in the world of life and business, but to take advantage of the many favorable opportunities presented in its columns for benefiting themselves."

BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Feb. 15.
GRAIN.—We continue to quote red wheat brought in by wagons at 85 a 90 cts.—Rec very light. Small sales of Corn from store at a 43 cts. for white, and 44 for yellow. Nothing doing in Oats.
WHISKEY.—Sales of hds. at 21 cts. and bb at 22 cts. There is but little coming in, and so holders ask 22 1/2 cts.

MARRIED.
On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. CASEY FARLEY FISHER, to Miss HARRIET DAVIS both of Roanoke Creek tp., Columbia co.
On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. THOMAS VASTINE, to Miss ELIZABETH READER, both of Rush tp.
At the same time, by the same, Mr. SIMON SWANK, to Miss REBECCA MUEHLER, both of Shamokin tp.