Stradford Aeporter.

Towarda, Wednesday, Feb'y 4, 1846

Particular Norice.-We are sorry to be again compelled to call the attention of those indebted to D; S. Goodsten and E. S. Goodsten & Sov, that pryment has been delayed, until forbearance has ceaso, to be 2 virtue. The notes, accounts, &c., must be paid; and fnot paid by Pebruary court, they will be put in course of collection, every cent of them.

DELEGATES.-The Democratic County Meeting, held last evening, appointed Hon. FAVID WIENOT and Hon. RECEEN WILEER, as Representative Delegates to the Fourth of March Convocation; and appointed conferees, with instructions to support Maj. Thomas B. OVERTOR, for Senatorial Delegate. The resolutions are soundly democratic, and speak the sentiments of the unfinching democracy of Bradford.

Hon, John B. Sterigere.

It has given us pain to witness in a few of our demo eratic cotemporaries, some ilf-natured remarks, directed towards the gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Sterigere is an entire stranger to us, but he is a member of the Democratic party-a co-laborer with us in support of its principles, its measures, and its men. Occupying, as he does, a sest upon the floor of the Senate of this Commonwealth, and having for many years represented the sterling democracy of the county of Mont gomery, where he has always been sustained by most tri umphant majorities, we cannot but feel pained to witness any disposition, and especially among Democrats, to disparage his talents, impugn his motives, or underrate his

In the long course of his political career, we defy his worst enemies to point out a single deviation from the plain-beaten path of Democracy. While we can recur to very many instances, where he has done the party and the state essential service. Besides, it is the very worst policy that the democratic press can pursue, to indulge in fault-finding, and making attacks upon prominent members of the party, for every fancied error they may imagine they have discovered. We have the most conclusive evidence of the soundness of Mr. Sterigere's political principles-and his friendship for the National and State Administrations-and we cannot but hope that we shall see no more of the unkind & il -natured remarks from those who ought to appreciate more kindly the efficient service this gentleman has so long and so uniformly rendered the Demecratic party.

Rejection of Mr. Woodward.

The information, which we published last week, of the rejection, by the United States Senate, of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, nominated by the Passident, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin, has been received every where, with might add, with feelings of indignation. This rejection or would be materially benefitted by the estabwas made, we are told, in conformity with the report of Judiciary committee, and decided by a vote of 29 to 22. The Judiciary committee consists of the following named gentlemen :- Ashley, Breese, Berrien, Westcott and Webster.

We received this news with the more profound regret as Judge Woodward is in every sense, a Northern Pennsylvanian. He has identified himself most deeply with our history, and allied himself closely with our feelings and sympathies. Young in years, he has already secur ed the name of a talented and gifted man, and learned and able judge. In the Reform Convention, of which he was a member, though then but some 27 years of age, body, and exerted a power and influence which enabled him successfully to cope with men of older fame, whose knowledge and talent were confessed : and among whom we might mention Thaddeus Stevens, J. M. Porter, W. M. Meredith, John M. Scott, Charles J. Ingersoll, John Sergeant, and many others; and where none but those of pre-eminent talent could have occupied such a proud and prominent position. He be-possessed of a profoundly discriminating mind, and an unblemished and irreproachable character. With a few years of experience on the Supreme Bench, he would have been an able Judge, and fully sustained the character and reputation of the station he filled, though previously occupied by the best minds of the country.

men for his exerifice. No sufficient reason can be given, and we are left to con- of their dues the currency which is in general clude that it is thework of envy and malice, accomplished through treachery and persecution. The charge of Nativism, brought against him, we consider as totally groundless and entenable. Judge Woodward has certainly never rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of hostility to the rights and liberties of the naturalized cittzen. His creed is the doctrine of the Democratic party; which extends the safeguards of our laws, and the blessings of our institutions and liberties, to the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations. That his views are not contracted within the narrow circle of Political Nativiam, may be known from the fact that he has never met with favor or support from that party, but on the contrary, they have been his most relantless opposers. Their advances made to him last, winter, while a candidate for United States Senator, met with an indignant repulse, and it was partly through their bitter opposition. as consequence, that has defeat for that post is to be attribated.

His resolution of enquiry, made in the Convention is 1837, where the subject had been often broached, would have brought forth a full and adverse report, and did much toward placing a quietus upon this political abortion. The adoption of his resolution, would have deprived the matter of all the importance now attached to it, and denied his opposers the privilege of making a most unfounded and unwarranted charge. Indeed, the proscriptive and illiberal features of our old Constitution. were, through his influence, removed, and the more liberal features of the present, adopted.

The assertion that he was too young to be competito discharge the high and responsible duties which would devolve upon him, has had no weight, even with his enemies. 'Judge Story, one of the ablest jurists who ever occupied the bench, was placed upon it some years younger than Mr. W., and he has asserted, that the first few years in that station, must of necessity, be an apprenticeship, from the extended and general nature of the business to be acted upon, and the questions to be decided. Judge Woodward's shining talents would soon have qualified him for its duties, and made him second to none upon the Supreme Bench.

It is usclass to enquire who were the perpetrators of this deed. The secrecy which veils them from public reprobation, is worthy of the Inquisition. This practice of holding out an inducement for defensation of good men's names, and covering the iniquity with the friendly cloak of secresy; of submitting-the reputation of a person selected by the President, and by him declared worthy of respect and confidence, to an ordest where cowardly assassins may stab without fear of detection, is unworthy the lofty and dignified character of an American Congress, and dismetrically opposed to the spirit and gomiss of our free institutions. Let this detestable practice be abolished, that men may know whom and what they have to combat, and feel secure from the despicable

attempts of those now rendered bold by the knowledge

that their malevalence may be exercised with impunity We have had an instance of below this of the result of Enumently qualified to fill the station for which the favor of the President had named, this body, without sufficient cause, refuse to yield their assent to the elevation. It is that

"Vaulting persecution which o'erlesps itself, And falls on t'other side."

For Martin Van Buren was strengthened in the confidence and esteem of the people, and they amply repaid him for the little injury he sustained through the shameful warfare of unprincipled foer, and elevated him far above their reach. And we much mistake the character of the people of Pennsylvania, if Mr. Woodward has not a stronger hold then ever upon their extrem and affection. They will embrace the first opportunity that offers to show their displeasure of the indignity offere to our state, and to manifest the confidence and esterm in which they hold this distinguished citizen.

ARRETHONG COUNTY BANK .- We publish this werk the Governor's veto of this Bank, but are obliged to defer our remarks.

Veto of the Armstrong County Bank.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLUMEN :- The Bill enutled "An act ncorporating the Armstrong county Bank." was presented for my signature on the 16th day of April last. It contemplates the establishment of a Bank at Kittanning, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which may be increased to one hundred thousand dollars, at the pleasure of the Stockholders.

This Bill involves the policy of increasing the banking capital of the State, and the estab lishment of new Banks in various sections of the Commonwealth, against which, I have expressed my views at large in the message transmitted to the Legislature at the commencement of the present Session.

There does not appear to be anything in the ondition, pursuits and business of the people of Armetrong county, differing from those of many other counties of the State, within those limus no bank exist, which present peculiar claims for the establishment of a bank. pursuits are essentially agricultural, which of all the industrial employments of the people. receive, and happily require, the least beneficial aid from Bank accommodations.

However useful banks may be, in facilitating commercial transactions, experience has shown, that those agricultural districts which have been furtherest removed from their influence, have suffered least from panics and pecuniary embarrassments. It is by no means certain, that the men engaged in the increasing manufacturers of Armstrong county, where capimotions of mortification and disappointment; and we tol is so immediately productive, require the aid tions concentrate in Pittsburg, the great market for their Iron and other productions. At that point they lay the foundations of credit and establish claims to accommodations.

The creation of a bank does not, under any circumstances, present a strictly local question. Each of these institutions adds its proportion to the general circulation of paper money, and thus effects the currency of the whole state, in the soundness of which, all are interested. Our currency now is comparatively good, and I regard it an imperative duty of the Executive as well as the Legislature, to guard against its he was most conspicuously one of the able men of that | depreciation. We are admonished by recent experience of the disastrous effects of excessive banking, from which the citizens have not vet entirely recovered, not to sanction of a course of policy tending to produce like results.

In addition to these reasons for withholding my approval of the bill, more careful consideration than I found leisure to bestow upon the subject during the first months of my official duty, has satisfied me, that in order to make he principle of individual liability of stockholders effective, it should embrace all the liabilities of the corporation. By the provisions of the bill before me, it is limited to note hold-

It is true that deposites are made voluntarily. while men are compelled to receive in payment circulation. But this does not affect the rule that stockholders who derive profits from a corporation, should incur a correspondent lia-

bility for all its engagements. All the contracts of a bank are voluntary. It may refuse to accept a deposite, as readily as t may decline issuing its promissory notes; then why should the liability of its share holders in case of failure, not extend to all its debts. It is true that one contract may be more favored by the law than others, in the orders of nav ment, when the fund is sufficient to pay all; but I can perceive no reason for exonerating a solvent debtof from the payment of all his debte: Indeed the depositor of moneys for safe keeping, is in general regarded as a creditor of the most meritorious rank, as he bargains neither truest character which has just claims, to peculiar protection. It is true that the Legislature which authorizes the creation of a paper urrency, is under special obligations to secure t from depreciation; this furnishes a strong ground for protecting the note holder, but does ot lessen the force of the reason of the general iability of the stockholders.

It should be observed, that if the circulation of a bank has a preferred claim upon the corporate funds, and the stockholders are only inlividually liable for any deficiency in those funds, it will be the interest of the depositor, upon the first doubt of bank solvency, to convert his deposites into bank notes. This will always be done by those who may be convenient to the bank, or are in favor with the officers, upon the first intimation of its falling condition, while those who are more remote, or less informed, may be left to witness the applition of their deposites to redeem the circulation by which the ultimate liability of the stockholders will be diminished. Hence it will be the direct interest of the stockholders in a failing bank, whose liability is limited to note holders, to protect themselves against loss, by concealing its condition, until the greatest possible amount of individual deposites are secured. This furnishes a strong resson for extend-

ing the principle to all the debts, in proportion to the amount of stock held by each stockholder. Until this is done, and ample provision is made affording to creditors of corporations prompt and efficient remedies, the great object f the principle of individual liability, will not

With these objections, I have directed the bill to be returned to the House of Representatives, where it originated.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK. Executive Changes, ? January 8th, 1346.

Democratic County Meeting.

At a County meeting held at the Court House such unwarrantable persecution. Martin Van Buren, it in Towanda Borough, on Tuesday evening, will be recollected, was one rejected, in the Senate of the Feb. 3, 1846, for the purpose of appointing United States. His was a parallel case with Mr. W.'s. Delegates to the Democratic 4th of March Convention, to tiomirate a person for Democratic Canal Commissioner. J. M. BISHOP was called to the chair, Leonard Pierce, Ste-PHEN STRICKLAND, JOHN H. FURNAN, and J. McManon, elected Vice Presidents; Maj. B. Laporte and E. O. Goodrich as Secretaries.

On motion of G. F. Mason, smended by Col. J. F. MEANS, Resolved. That the following ramed gentlemen be appointed a committer to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting : and also report names of gentlemen for Delegates to the 4th of March Convention for the purpose of nominating a Canat Commissioner. Wilson Decker,

G. F. Mason. S. W. Biles. Francis Smith. E. W. Morgan, J. E. Piollet. F. Ransom, W. E. Barton D. Vandercook,

Asaph Colhorn. Stephen Pierce. P. C. Ward. The Committee having retired, returned and through their Chairman reported the names of Hon. DAVID WILMOT and REUDEN WILBER as Representative Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, and offered the following resolu-

were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That Col. W. E. Barton and Col. . F. Means be appointed conferees to meet conferees from Tinga, with instructions to sup port Maj. T. B. Overton as Senatorial Dele

tions for the consideration of the meeting, which

Resolved. That the ability and unswerving integrity of the Commissioners, under whose auspices the change of administration of the public works has so far been conducted, have set an example which promises much for the well-working of the present mode of selection The striking fact is drawn from the five last annual reports, that the Board, chosen directly by the people, has realized to the State an ave rage net revenue of \$640,000 per annum, while the average from finished lines of the three years preceding, under executive appointment, was \$210,000; thus tripling the clear re ceipts, with a progressive increase from the vigilant experience which they bring to the pub ic service.

The names of CLARKE, MILLER and Fosren are identified with the disenthralment of our improvements from the worst form of plunder-under cover of law.

Resolved, That the efficient services of W B. FOSTER JR. merit the grateful encomium of a re-election as professional member of a board which has fulfilled the man fold duties of managing all our public works at an annual cost of little more than \$5.000, including engineering, clerk-hire and office-contingences.

He has fully answered our just expectations, from personal acquaintance; and we instruct our delegates to use their best efforts for his re-

nomination. Resolved. That his Excellency, Francis R. SHUNK, has our continued confidence as a straight-forward Republican and patriotic chief chief magistrate. His messages are brief, plain and manly; while his stern, one-faced resistance to the schemes of associate wealth, or corporate credit, especially in endeavoring to ingraft the healthful stock of indivual liability on a wild banking system—which we wish to see extended to all corporations-commands our admiration of him as the fit leader of a steady democratic progress. Counselled by a cabinet at whose head the stealthy shafts of cam, followers and open ones of enemies alike point out the Hon. JESSE MILLER, our favorite chief offers, in his own character and theirs, ample security against the old watch-

words of booty. The issue appears shaping into whether an honest administration can sustain itself against the "cohesive force of public plunder."

Resolevd. That we applaud the determinaion of the Executive to stand by the renewed credit of the State; and we take occasion to express our approbation of the petitions, here circulating, for a revision of the revenue laws which may better enable us to sustain it.

We commend these petitions to the favorab action of our Representatives in whom we have undiminished confidence.

Resolved. That the President's message characterises an administration just, comprehensive and national in all its aims, and make known on both sides of the water, to our satis faction at least, who is JAMES K. POLK ! His views of a tariff correspond with those entertained by the Democracy of the northern counties ; and we deem it high time that Agricultural Pennsylvania were awakened from the stupidity of unanimous votes of tribute to manufacturers, at least while this district is represented. We have given our "instructions' on this subject in the election of Hon. D vid Wilmot.

We are in favor of a modification of the ta riff of 1842 according to these principles. The for interest nor profit—his debt partakes of the prospective fall of the British Corn Laws, will probably soon bring our opponents, not devoted to a particular class, to the ground we occupy-of selling best, buying cheapest and con ributing easiest to the national treasury.

Resolved. That the correspondence of the Hon John C. Calhoun and James Buchanar with the British negotiator, has made "clear | He maintained that the people of this common American claim to Oregon. We would be of 1842. proud to repose the national interests, therein. n the hands of our distinguished. Secretary of State, under the Congressional action suggest- I might have lurnished you with his rejoinder

ed in the President's message. Resolved, That the notice to Great Britain o terminate the treaty for a joint trading occupation of Oregon will only restore the relations f 1818; and we have no appreliension that the cause of civilization will be jeoparded by the further extension of British schemes of rapine and colonial aggrandizement to this con-

Resolved, That in Geo. M. Dallas we re-The Senate in wresting the appointment of Committees from him showed only the beginning of its contumelious rebuff of Pennsylva- with their successors. nia for her leading part in the struggle of 1844. which is receiving more particularly developement in the repeated thrusts at her eminent

Resolved. That we receive with profound regret the rejection of George W. Woodward. We await the report of the Committee on the Judiciary for the open justification of the secret workings of Pennsylvanians against a representation on the Supreme Bench, which they have justly forfeited.

Resolved. That the overthrow of caucus and in which spoils men must triumph, or be scourged into the more congenial ranks of the

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania, the passage of a resolution in which "our Representatives in Congress are, hereby requested to oppose all attempts to alter or modly the tariff ad of the 30th of August 1842, has attempted a usurpation of power unwar-ranted by any principle of law or policy, but

We have ful confidence that the members of assembly from this county will oppose its pasrage through the House and that our Representative in Congress will sternly resist this

gross assumption of authority. Resolved. That the Hon. David Wilnor. firmly fixed in the affections of the northern Democracy; and we approve his earnest support of the policy and nominations of the nanonal Executive.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Bradford Reporter and Star and forwarded to our Representatives, Senator and all others named therein.

Standing Committee be instructed hereafter to sentences of imprisonment in the Pententiaries eall a Convention at Februrary court, for the of the Commonwealth to terminate between ourpose of appointing Delegates to the 4th of the first days of April and October.

March Convention following.
On motion of Ira H. Stephens, Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to attend to the proper circulation of the petitions Appointed as said committee Ira H. Stephens Col. J. F. Means and Col. G. F. Mason. On motion of E. W. Morgan, Resolved, That our Conferees and Delegates be empow ered to substitute. On motion adjourned.

[SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.]

Proceedings of the Penn'a. Legislature. [Corresponder ice of the Bradford Reporter.]

HAR RISBURG, January 30, 1846. The principal subject of discussion in the

House of Representatives since my last has been the resolutions of the Senate in favor of the tariff of 1842. When the resolutions were taken up. Mr. Hurrell moved to strike out all after the word resolved in the first resolution and insert the following: "That a tariff of duties on importations

which will raise a sufficient amount of revenue to meet the warms of the general government, economically administered, is a measure necessary and proper in itself, and supported and sanctioned by the universal wishes of the whole people, of all political parties in this

Resolved. That in adjusting such a tariff. are should be taken to give fair and just protection to all the great interests of the country. including agrie alture, manufactures, commerce navigation, and the mechanic aris.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government, as well by its revenue laws, as by all other means in its power, to give a just and reasonable measure of protection to such articles as Iron and coal, insemuch as they are the subjects of an extensive and increasing trade. are indispensiable to all manufacturing and many agricultural operations, and essentially necessary to national defence, in time of war.

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress he instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose the repeal of the present tariff laws, and to vote for no modification thereof. which will violate the principles expressed in the foregoin g resolutions.

Mr. Pioll ett moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Burrell and insert the following: "That it is the duty of Congress in exercis-

ing the taxing power granted in the Constitution, for the purposes of revenue, to so adjust the laws to impose low taxes upon " such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laboring poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen," and further, . care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts, should so far as practicable | Malloys and the Frenchman. derive signal advantage from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties

Resolved. That the revenue law passed in 1842 is unequal, unjust and partial in its provisions, favoring some paricular interests at the expense of others, that it ought to be modified, ha instructed t vote for its modification in accordance with it very doubtful whether Parades will be sucthe principles laid down in the above resolu-

has yet been taken indicative of the opinions towns where the soldiery have declared against task, when the opinion of a single member of The subject is still under debate, and no vote of the House in reference the different propo- the government, exhibit no sympathy with the sufficient to snuff the experiment out of exhibit no sitions. During the discussion your representative Mr. Webb made a very able speech defining his position upon the question. In the by Paredes in his march to the capital, would course of his remarks he freely declared that he be the signal of a reaction, which would tumble John Russell was the head, could not he had always entertained the must utter and un- him and his adherents to the ground. The Sigequivocal hostility to the tariff of 1842, but he lo. of the 22d ult., says that the inhabitants of the avowed himself to be in favor of a reasonable protection. His constituents were willing that and exhibit the most undoubted enthusiasm in as a public condemnation of one of the able such protection should be afforded as would enable the manufacturer of the United States fairly to compete with foreign manufactures act by a desire to substitute for republicanism from abroad. He thought that was all sufficient. His constituents looked upon a tariff as a tax upon the consumer, directly or indirectly. He emphatically and unequivocally denied that the Tariff of 1842 was a Pennsylvania measure. In his part of the country, during the President tial campaign, the people denounced the Tariff as an odious measure in many of its details .and unquestionable" the superiority of the wealth had not been benefitted by the Tariff

Mr. Webb subsequently replied to the strictures which had been made upon his speech. but it is admitted that he most triumphantly sustained himself and established a character as

prompt and ready debater. The House have pa sed a bill to reform the penal laws of the Commonwealth so as to make robbery or larceny of warrants or orders drawn by Commissioners upon Treasurers. punishable in the same manner as robbery or

arceny of goods or chattles. The committee on the Judiciary, on motion cognize a pure patriot and polished statesman. of Mr. Merrifield, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to compel justices of the peace to deposit their dockets

A resolution was likewise adopted instructing the Committee on the Militia to enquire in to the expediency of providing for the sale of the old and useless arms belonging to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Eldred from the Committee on inland navigations reported a bill authorizing the New county. The Committee on Roads and Bridges re-

ported against the petition of the Commissioners of Tioga county praying that they may be executive nominations is ominious of a crisis relieved from the expense of keeping in repair all bridges constructed by the county. In the Senate but little of general interest has

been transacted.

A large number of petitions have been presented in favor of granting the right of way to the New York and Eris Rail Road Compa ny on condition that the state of New York provides for a water connection between the North Branch and the Chemung and Chenan-

go Canale. The bill to form a new county out of La proceeding fron the strong arm of centralizazerne,to be called Lacks wanna has been passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

The nomination of George Dickinson to be an Associate Judge of Elk county was unanimously confirmed.

A bill has been reported to incorporate company to construct a Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg; also a bill to establish a public ferry across the North Branch at or near Funkhannock.

The governor nominated Charles Lyman as an Associate Judge of Potter county vice Tim-

othy Ives resigned. On motion of Mr. Darsie the committee on the judiciary were instructed to enquire into On motion of F. Smith, Resolved, That the the expediency of reporting a bill requiring all

The bill relative to polices of insurance in mutual insurance companies, was taken up on second reading; and postponed for the present

The act to continue the law graduating lands on which purchase money is due the Commonwealth has been signed by the Governor. The bill to grant the right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company is now under discussion in the Senate. Its fate is involved in much doubt.

The bill regulating election districts has passed both Houses. The Senate had stricken out the sections directing the polls in Armenia township, to be closed at 5 o'clock in the aftermon, as a departure from the principles of the general election law. The House nononcurred in the amendment, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference. The committee reported in favor of granting the privilege, and through the strenuous exertions of your Senator, Mr. Sherwood, the report was adopted and the bill finally passed.

Yours.

MURDER IN ALBANY .- The Albany Argus of Monday, has the following account of a deli berate murder committed in that city:

John Bannon, an industrious mechanic, a tone-cutter, in the employ of J. Jones, was deliberately shot at and fatally wounded on Saturday, whilst coming out of a neighbor's house in Rensselaer street, in the south part of the city. being mistaken for another person. I he circumstances, as they came out before the Coroner,

are as follows: About ten o'clock a party of men assembled in a grocery store in Rensselver street, kept by Joseph Malloy, for the purpose of raffling for a watch. After the raffling had ended, some dispute arose as to who was entitled to the watch. Joseph Maloy, with his son Charles, and a Frenchman, by the name of Charles Gouche immediately went into a back room, and from there all three went into the street, old Malloy having a gun, handed it to the Frenchman, and young Malloy held a light. The Frenchman aimed the gun at the raffling party in the store, the door being open, but the cap missed fire. They then returned for a new cap, and again went into the It is near Vesta, and has a motion similar, street, as before. Bannon, with his wife, that moment came down from an upper room, where he had been visiting, not being one of the raffling party. Young Malloy, on perceiving him spoke to the Frenchman, saying, " that's him-fire. which he did, and the contents of the musket. being buck shot and slugs, entered the abdomer of Bannun, and one of the slugs entered the arm

of Mrs. Bannon. Bannon died next day. Having ascertained that they were mistaker in the persons, they then returned to the house and re-loaded the gun with a heavier charge, when the watchmen arrived and arrested the two

The Frenchman, Gouche, the man who com nitted the act, is about 37 years of age; Joseph Malloy, who kept the grocery and loaded the gun, is about 50; and his son Charles, about 20 years of age.

Mexico.-Fuller advices from Mexico in teparty have signified to Herrera their intention to stand by him. The people generally in the movement-this private letters from Vera Cruz | tence. positively assert, and the least check experienced city of Mexico show, the utmost determination held the office, and would have been regarde taking measures to defend the capital against the revolutionists, who are pushed to this parricidal monarchy or anarchy, or any thing which may trouble the national tranquillity. The Monitor, of the 23d ult. states that letters have been received from Havana, proving, without doubt, that the insurrection of Paredes has been brought about by the friends and emissaries of Santa Anna, and that he (Paredes) is only a blind instrument in the hands of his quondam chief and he latter's associates. Amid the conflict of opinion in the journals, there is one fact which distinguished this movement from the last against Santa Anna, that the moral force of the country' viz: the legal voice of the nation, the Congress, is altogether with the President.

More Runors from Washington.—The last Washington rumor we take from the Union of

A rumor was current in our streets to-day that Mr. Slidell had been murdered in Mexico by the troops of Gen. Paredes. It was said at first to have been transmitted by the telegraph from Baltimore. We can find no sort of foundation for the rumor. In fact, it was stated three days ago, but not thrown into general circulation till this morning.

Washington is a famous place for rumors of all kinds. It was from that city that the success of the revolution of Pardes was announced some weeks before it actually was consummated.

FATAL DURL.-Some excitement has been produced in New Orleans by the death of Mr. Kane, a young lawyer of much talent and promise, who was shot in a duel on the 21st inst, by his antagonist, Mr. Hyman, a merchant of that city. York and Erie Roil Road to pass through Pike The weapons were pistols, at ten paces. After the first shot the deceased was invited to apologise for the affront offered, namely, slapping the face of Mr. H., but his second declined, and at the next fire Mr. H. received the ball of his antagonist in the neck, which produced immediate death. The difficulty arose at one of the week-ly snirees at the St. Charles Hotel, about a question of right to a certain place in a cotillion.

Arrival of the Steamship

Effect of the President's Message Ding tion of the Russell Ministry and restores of the Peel Ministry.

The Hibernia strived off Halifax on Sund 25th inst., but was unable to get into pont Tore Tuesday morning, thus suffering a deal tion of forty-eight hours, during which is the thermometer indicated a temperature 10 degrees below zero.

The Britanna arrived at Liverpool on 16th December, in 12 days, and the Can propeller Massachusetts reached Liverpoo 20 days from New York.

'The President's Message was received Liverpool by the ship Sea, Captain Freen on the 22d, in seventeen days from New Bort and was conveyed to London in six hoon ho its arrival on the Mersey. It was conveyed by express to France and Germany. Parliament was summoned to meet for ge despatch of business on the 22d of January

Thursday last. :-Cotton was a shade better than at the date of our last advices. Flour about the same, though

prices were unsettled. The Oregon correspondence had but in reached England when the steamship left. course it had not yet been spread before them ple. Some of the papers comment upon it will much more bitterness than they bestowed upon the message For instance, the Spectage spitefully characterizes it as on the America

side, a manife-tation of dishonest ability.

The Times make its strongest point on p

presumed incompatibility between the Spanin

title and the American title by discovery. There was a dreadful storm on the Englis coast, Dec. 21st and 22d, which caused num rous disasters to the shipping, and the long many lives. The Times states that 90 verse had been lost, in the course of a few days, an more than 100 lives. Among the vessels two steamers, the St. David and Tom Bowling Another was a Dutch East Indiaman, the Ty Ceruolelenses, with a cargo worth \$100,000

On the night of the 6th of December. French Government Steamer Papin was ke on the African coast, near Magadore, and la of her crew, 75, perished; among them we M. Moray Monge, the Consul at Magader M. Fleurioi de Langle, commandant of the r

The Arabs displayed upon this occasion: much courage as humanity. In less than to hours they succeeded in bringing off 44 pe sons, carrying them upon their shoulders, a swimming with them thro, a very heavy at

The committee of the London Peace Sor ty have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favor d settling the Oregon question by peaceful rath er than by other means, whatever provocatio the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnest deprecate war with the two nations, and urgthe propriety of settling the dispute by abit

Professor Encke. of Berlin, has given no on the 13th of December last, that he found star of the 9th magnitude in a place where b fore there was none. Professor Shumad had made a number of observations upon that planet. It was not exactly determine whether it was a planet or a comet.

[From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

RE-INSTATEMENT OF THE PEEL MINISTER -But while attention was fixed upon the d matis personæ, the public were astounded leaning that the attempt had been made, as had failed-that the leaders could not am amongst themselves, and that all was char once more. It subsequently transpired the Lord Grey had caused the hitch, by refuse to join the cabinet if Lord Palmerston held in seals of the Foreign office, and the Whigp pers were savage with his lordship for keeping in the dark his feeling toward the late Fore; Secretary until he could strike him most eff tually. That the blow was unlooked for the quarter from which it proceeded seems deniable; but that a cause, in itself so app rently trifling, should have broken up a Ca ion in that country render net, and produced results so momento thows clearly enough that the embryo Mi cessful against the government. The federal ters had not their hearts in the work. The must have deeply felt the responsibility, t perilousness, nay, the hopelessness, of t

Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Fe eign office by a Government of which Is been calculated on; it would have involved censure of the noble Lord's policy while statesmen the whigs have in their ranks.

Nevertheless, considering that Lord Pala erston, before he lest the office, did embro himself, and was nearly embroiling his count with France-considering, too, that his r sumption of power, at the present mome would, in the nature of things, have render the settlement of our difficulties with the La ted States more perplexed and uncertainnay, under all circustances, rejoice that have been spared the infliction.

When Lord John Russell threw up his care here was no alternative but to send Peel; 25 the most extraordinary move in this drama Cabinet-making is, that he felt as little app rent hesitation in resuming the office, 25 evinced promptness in throwing it up. resumption of power immediately made its felt in every branch of trade. Confiden which had been shattered by the railway pas necame paralyzed when it was known i Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds sun business was suspended, and a gloom, a mi hung over the commercial and trading work These evils are fast subsiding with the caus which called them into existence.

Upwards of ten days have elapsed since became it known that Peel was again Premie and every day has shown improved sympton in the produce, share, money, and other ma This change appears the more exitat ≥kets. dinary, from the fact that its future policy is much the matter of speculation as the new met-even more undefined, undeveloped. body knows what Peel will do-but every has confidence in Peel—a singular proof of hold which the powerful mind has over sympathies and the prospects of millions

The London Examiner wittily observed reference to the prevailing feeling. "The best ty of the present juncture is nobody knot what Sir Robert Peel is going to do. and every body is satisfide that he is the man to

nobody knows what. The Cabinet resumes power with its person nel but slightly altered. Changes there have been