

**WINDORABLE MURDER OF A FEMALE AND
DEATH AT ARSON.**—A young and beautiful
girl, named Maria A. Bickford, was
found dead in her room at Cedar Lane,
Weymouth, on Monday morning, the 23d
of September.

The body of the murdered woman was
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measures were taken to found a Pres-
byterian institute at Weymouth, for the
purpose of affording a thorough education
to our children in all the necessary bran-
ches of study, in the principles of our
church, and in the knowledge and love of
the religion of the Bible.

From another piece of evidence it ap-
peared that Tirrell was also involved with
a girl named Mary Ann Cassimere and
that this connection was a cause of disap-
satisfaction to Maria A. Bickford, and was
the subject of dispute between her and
Tirrell, who finally gave her a letter
which he had received from Mary Ann
Cassimere.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon
the jury returned a verdict.
That the said Maria A. Bickford came
to her death on the morning of October
27th, 1845, by wounds inflicted by one
Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise called J. De
Wolf, with a razor, cutting her throat in
a manner to cause instant death, and the
jurors aforesaid on their oaths do say, that
the said Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise called
Albert J. De Wolf, of his malice afore-
thought, the said Maria A. Bickford, other-
wise called Maria A. Bickford, did kill
and murder, against the peace of this Com-
monwealth and the laws of the same.

Jabez Pratt, Coroner, and Messrs. Samonds,
Daniel Merrell, Joseph Adams, Thomas
Hollis, Charles Brown, Wm. Whitwell, &c.
There were unfounded rumors in circula-
tion yesterday, that Tirrell was seen in
Weymouth on Monday, while officers
Merrifield and Coolidge were there: They
called at the residence of his wife, and
were there told that Tirrell arrived there
in the morning with Thompson who was
with them, but had not been seen after 10
o'clock: They searched the house for
him, from top to bottom, every facility
having been afforded to them by the un-
happy family. They gathered, that Tir-
rell had represented that he was again
pursued on account of the suspended in-
diction for his having lived with Maria
Bickford; and probably his friends gave
him assistance to enable him to keep out
of the way, until further negotiations to
save him from that prosecution could be
opened.

Murderer Arrested.—The Journal of
Commerce, says:—A. J. Tirrell, the Bos-
ton murderer, was taken in Philadelphia
on Sunday, and went over the L. I. Rail-
road yesterday morning in iron, on his
way to retribution. Here is the end of a
connection between two married persons,
who deserted the happiness of a faithful
domestic life for an adulterous intercourse,
which was continued with violent quar-
rels, and terminated with murder and the
gallows on the morning of life.

Foreign News.
Arrival of the Steamship Great Western.
A Week Later from Europe.
By the Great Western, at New York.
Monday evening, we have Liverpool pa-
pers to the 11th inst. We are indebted
to Adams & Co., and Livingston & Co.
for English papers, and an extra from the
New York Sun.

Grain markets are steadily advancing.
The German States have commenced pro-
hibiting the exportation of breadstuffs.
The wheat crop in England is now
known to be very far below an average—
The turnip crop is threatened with a dis-
temper like the potato plague.

Famine, with all its horrors, appears to
be staring at half of old Europe's popula-
tion, and an all-pervading cry for civil
and religious freedom rises on every hand.
Extensive floods, causing much damage,
have occurred in the north of England and
Scotland. Much corn which remained in
the field was carried away, as also sheep
and cattle; some lives were lost.

The fruits of the French expedition to
Morocco last year may now be seen in the
destruction of the French force at Djemi-
ta-Ghezona, amounting to 450 men.
Fish, Flesh, Fowl and Vegetables.—It
is a singular fact that fatal diseases are, at
the present moment, prevalent amongst
members of all the above named tribes in
Europe.

Cattle have long been afflicted with a
distemper which has destroyed numbers;
grasses have died in hundreds of some ma-
jority, which has been variously described;
and the murrain among potatoes has des-
troyed the crops over a great portion of
Europe. It is now stated that a plague
of some description has broken out among
the fish in rivers, numbers of pike, eels
and other fish being found dead, or dying
on the surface of the water.

The railway fever rages as violently in
France as in England. The sum drawn out
of the Paris Savings Bank, last week,
principally for purposes of speculation in
the Shares, was 2,867,782, while the de-
posits amounted only to 601,135f.

The following proceedings were handed to
us, though too late, for publication last week:
From the Presbyterian.
Presbytery of Luzerne.
The Presbytery of Luzerne held its
annual meeting at Wilkesbarre on the 23d
of September. The session was opened
with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hunt of
Wilmington, and the Rev. Mr. Hunt of
Reading was chosen Moderator. All the
churches in the Presbytery are now sup-
plied with the stated ministrations of the
gospel. The Presbytery consists of eleven
ministers, and has under its care twelve
congregations, one hundred and four con-
sistories, and the licentiate of
John W. Sterling is labouring with
the people in the places in which
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De Witt's Standard
CLEAFIELD, PA., Nov. 8, 1845.

To the Patrons of the Banner

The next number of the "Banner" will
be published under the firm of "Moore
Thompson"—HARDMAN P. THOMP-
SON, having purchased one-half of the estab-
lishment. In thus introducing to the
patrons of this long established Press, a new
proprietor, it is a source of much gratifica-
tion to us—and we think will prove equally
to the patron—that the lot has fallen upon
one so worthy, and in every respect so
well calculated for the station. He is a
young man, a practical printer, of good
character, and a citizen of the county from
childhood—and as such, trusts his ap-
peal to the liberality of his fellow citizens
will not be in vain.

The business of the firm will date from
and after No. 26, vol. 6, or six weeks
ago. All debts due the establishment pre-
vious to that time, must be paid to the un-
derdesignated; and in order that accounts
may be settled with as little inconvenience
as possible to the debtor, we will place
them in the hands of different justices of
the Peace throughout the county—not to
sue, but to collect.

In our next, we will speak more fully
as to the course we intend to pursue.
Any person who does not wish to con-
tinue the paper, by notifying us of the fact
previous to the publication of the 3d num-
ber from this, will be released from all fur-
ther engagements.

D. VMOORE.

The Tariff

The late movement at Pittsburg, to which
we briefly alluded last week, by a pin set of politi-
cians who style themselves friends of a Pro-
tection Tariff, has already revealed this settled
question as a topic for newspaper discussion. That
there are men who honestly hold that the prin-
cipal object in the assessment duties on the im-
portation of foreign goods, should be to afford pro-
tection to the manufacturers of corresponding
articles in the country is not admitted. We
will not undertake to controvert them that they
do not so understand, and ought to appreciate,
the intentions of our country and that they ad-
vocate a policy that would fatally lead to the
destruction of the true interests of a large majority
of the community—a policy that would destroy our
commerce, glut every port with foreign goods,
and establish a complete system of mono-
polies all over the country.

Protection may be an object, but not the principle, in the laying
of a Tariff. In the language of President Polk
we would prefer protecting the incident, and
revenue as the object of a Tariff.

But to the Pittsburg meeting several demo-
crats figured in that meeting among others, Judge
Burnside, John Bigler, Esq., J. K. Moorhead,
and others, mostly citizens of Pittsburg. They
passed resolutions strongly favouring the present
Tariff, and adjourned with a call to the people,
without distinction of party send delegates to a
mass Convention at Hollysburg, on the 12th
instant, to express an opinion on this question in
order to have an effect on the approaching session
of Congress. All this is proper enough. There
can be no harm in it. If they wish an expres-
sion of public opinion on the question of a Tariff,
why did they call upon us but the friends of the
present Tariff? It is not a fair expression of
public opinion. It is only an expression of
the opinion of a few of the friends of the present
Tariff.

We know there are many democrats in Penn-
sylvania who are advocates of the protective
policy—some, because they have an interest in
some manufacturing establishment—a few because
they believe it good national policy—and others
again, because they think it good political policy.
Oh, say they, Pennsylvania is a manufacturing
State, and is consequently a Tariff State, and if we
don't come out in favour of the protective policy,
the whigs will feat us—we know it is anti-re-
publican, and destructive of the best interests of
the country, by the success of the party demands
the sacrifice. Here is a grand error. The people
of Pennsylvania are not in favor of a tariff laid ex-
clusively for protection. A large majority of them
gave their votes for JAMES K. POLK, knowing that
he had emphatically pledged himself as the advo-
cate of a tariff for revenue with incidental pro-
tection to the various branches of industry of the
country. In the present law such a tariff. If it is
not, then President Polk pledged to urge its re-
peal, and the people of Pennsylvania, and the Uni-
on, has authorized him to do so.

Every body knows the circumstances under
which the present act was passed in 1842. The
Compromise act was about expiring, and the coun-
try would be left without any law for the collec-
tion of revenue. Something had to be done. This
bill was passed only as a temporary measure. But
few members of Congress thought it perfect, or any-
thing like it, but went for it as the best they could
do under the circumstances. The question was
left to the next Presidential election, for de-
cision. That decision was clearly and emphatically
in favour of a revenue Tariff with incidental
protection. If this Tariff has not proved to be such
then it is clearly the duty of Congress to repeal or
alter it, to the revenue standard.

But why do our manufacturers ask for pro-
tection now? Do they need it? Have we any
competition from abroad? Or would the iron at all
posting there was no duty on iron in Europe all
A single glance at the price of iron in Europe all
the last season will convince any person that they
would not. The unprecedented increase of rail-
roads all over Europe, and particularly in Eng-
land, has created such a demand for iron, that the
manufacturers have not been able to apply the
price, too, nearly, if not quite as high as
Philadelphia prices. The contemplated in-
crease of railroads in Europe for the next twenty years
will require much more iron than Europe
will be able to manufacture. Why then do our
manufacturers ask to be protected? This is a
serious question.

The woolen, cotton, and our manufacturing
interests, can now compete with British man-
ufacturers, in the foreign markets. Many articles
—hence these articles need no protection.
When our manufacturers were in their infancy,
it was no doubt wise policy to tax people to
keep them up; but now that they have grown to
maturity, and are successfully contending with the
competition of the world, the necessity for such
a policy, agrees only as a check upon other
branches of industry.
We are opposed to Free Trade, but we are in
favor of having trade as free as the interests of
our country will admit of. If we have any thing to
let us have the markets of the world open to us,
that we can sell where we can sell cheapest, and
buy where we can buy cheapest. Such a course
of policy would add more to our national advan-
cement than all the restrictive systems ever devised.
There would be no danger of injury to our man-
ufacturing interests from this cause. Perhaps annual
dividends of ten, fifteen, and even twenty per cent,
as many of our western companies now do; but
their business would afford them a safe and profit-
able investment, while the rest of the community
would be benefited by being less burthened with
the tax, called protection.
The man who is in favour of absolute Free trade
—if there are any such men—as the policy of the
United States under the present commercial regu-
lations of the world, sees not beyond his nose.
The government should, in the assessment of a Tar-
riff, extend to the manufacturing, in common with
all the other great interests of the country, fair
and just protection. This they require, but so
more; and this they will receive in the hands of a
democratic President and Congress.
We cannot, perhaps, better end this article
already much longer than we had intended, than by
giving the following extract from the late address
of the Democratic State Committee of Massa-
chusetts. It is from the pen of the Hon. B. F. Bur-
LETT—
"When, after the war of 1812, the fed-
eral party denounced a tariff of revenue,
for national defence and to pay off the na-
tional debt incurred in that righteous
war, which they had opposed up to the very
close of the war, and clamored for exclu-
sive favors for commerce as the only good,
because all their wealth was then embel-
lished in it: the republicans of Massachusetts
stood by the country in her then justly
term of taxation to maintain the public
faith.
And now, when the federal party have
found manufactures more profitable than
commerce, and are ravenous for high pub-
lic duties, which are not needed for the public
wants, but are solely designed to protect
themselves at the expense of consumers,
the democracy of Massachusetts, standing
on broad national rather than on local mea-
sures, as they did in the crisis after the
war, go for a tariff for revenue alone,
and with all their energies oppose the
them of unjust taxation; by which the
labouring and consuming millions are made
to pay enormous tribute to the privileged
few, and one section of the Union is im-
poverished that another may be enriched."
It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the
harvests in Europe have every where fallen short
—and as a consequence the deficiency in flour has
ready advanced in the Atlantic cities, and is now
selling at from \$5 3/4 to \$5 75 per barrel.
No news from Mexico; nor from Texas.
The result of the election in a few towns
and against annexation, and for and against
new constitution. In some towns they go
inously for both.
A writer in the Hollidaysburg Standard re-
commends the Hon. Wm B. FORTER, one of the
ablest board of Canal Commissioners, for
election. Mr. F. has proved himself a faithful and
enlightened public officer, and we would be pleased
to see him returned to his post.
Senator CHATMAN is urged by a writer in the
last Union for the speakership of the next Ses-
sion; and
FINDLAY PATTERSON, is urged from several quar-
ters as Speaker of the House. Mr. P. filled a
chair last session—discharging his duties in a
prompt and faithful manner. We trust he will
be elected.
from the Brookville Jeffersonian.
A CARD
Arrival of the Brookville Guards
October 25, 1845.
We the undersigned, officers and
members of the Brookville Guards, who
camped in the town of Clearfield,
field county, Pa. Take this opportunity
of expressing our gratitude to the
officers and citizens who met at the place,
for the kind treatment by the citizens
of the town.
Lieut. Col. G. P. BARR, by
submitting efforts, rendered very
able, by the attendance of his
company, and the refreshment of his
party, the attention shown to the
increase but the nature of
his character, as a gentleman,
whenever he visits the
personally or in company of
tation; 2d Brig. 10th Division
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