



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, December 17, 1845.

An apprentice to the printing business will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. A boy from the country, of from 15 to 17 years of age, of industrious and moral habits, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts," will do well to give us a call.

Lines "To Cousin Matilda," and "The Happy Family," shall appear in our next.

The President's Message and the "Blind Giant."

In today's paper we give the conclusion of the President's message, a document, which, although it strongly recommends a reduction of the Tariff of 1842, is endorsed by Locofoco papers that pretended to have that Tariff at heart, as good "democratic" doctrine.

The portion of the message given to-day recommends the Sub-Treasury system—that system so signally condemned by the people in 1840, when its father and next friend, Martin Van Buren, was in the field as the opponent of the lamented Harrison. During the whole Presidential campaign of 1844 we never heard a Locofoco breathe the name of Sub-Treasury; on the contrary there was a studied concealment of the principles of the party in this respect.

Our neighbor of the Globe touches the message very cautiously in his last. In speaking of it he says: "It is whole, free, frank and decided in every point, and altogether is a fair expression of the peculiar character of its learned and honorable author." We agree with our neighbor that it is a "whole" message—being long enough for at least two. The author's "peculiar" character consists, we suppose in the peculiar way he took to make the people of Pennsylvania believe that he was in favor of the Tariff of 1842, when he was, as he now avows, literally opposed to the whole protective policy; and his frankness, in flatly denying all that his partisans said about his being a "better Tariff man than Mr. Clay," previous to his election. We suppose, however, that our neighbor will be more definite this week, and give his views of the message at length. We hope he will inform us whether he goes for a "THOROUGH REVOLUTION" of the act of 1842, as advocated by the President.

The Governor has appointed Wm. D. Boas Prothonotary of Dauphin county. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Boas was the Locofoco candidate at the fall election, and ran a tie vote with John Zimm, Esq., the Whig candidate. This, we believe, is the first case of a tie vote which has occurred in our State.

Will the young giant of Locofocoism who has been enticed, blinded, and made the sport and the laughing stock of the free trade men, avenge himself as Sampson did, when his strength returns, at the pole?

We venture to assert that the presses and leaders of the Locofoco party will continue to sing hosannas to James K. Polk—swear that his anti-Tariff notions are in perfect accordance with the principles of democracy—the rabble, those loafers who have nothing to lose, and are too proud or too lazy to work, will go with their leaders—but the industrious farmer, mechanic and laborer will discard the dishonest leaders.

The Locofoco papers who pretended to be for the Tariff of 1842 do not hazard the assertion that they have been deceived in Mr. Polk. They stand before the community convicted of the charge of deceiving the people and betraying their interests.

We have employed the services of an able correspondent at the seat of Government for the coming session, and will therefore be able to lay before our readers the sayings and doings of our Legislative Solons in a condensed, readable form every week. This is done at considerable expense, but we have no doubt it will be duly appreciated by our readers, and be the means of adding numerous new names to our list. By means of a regular correspondent, we can keep our readers advised of the most important business before the Legislature almost as soon as they can get it through any other source, and in a more desirable shape, being entirely rid of all unimportant matters which are usually given when proceedings are reported at length. We expect, therefore, at least one hundred new names as a New Year's present, to commence the new year with.

A project, we learn, has been started in our town to get up a society in the form of a Senate—every member having his proper district assigned to him, the interests of the citizens of which he is to advocate and defend. We think this may do very well, and if properly conducted, tend very much to improve the participants in argument and debate, and prepare them, when opportunity offers, for representing some respectable constituency in a bona fide Legislative body. We should be all prepared for these things, as we do not know what our destinies are. Many respectable men have got to be members of the Legislature.

There has been quite a falling off in the price of bread stuffs since the arrival of the foreign news per steamer Cambria. The farmers, we think, would do well to hold on to their grain for the present, as we have no doubt but that prices will again improve.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in their church, in this place, on Saturday next.

The Harrisburg Union will observe that its friend, Col. Seth Salisbury, was somewhat checked in his "moral triumph" when the Senate came to a vote upon him. We do not rejoice over the Col.'s defeat, however, as we would be quite willing to have him out of the State, being utterly unfit for the station he now holds. We should like to see some better man selected as State Librarian.

HOLIDAYSBURG.—We had the pleasure of visiting the above place last week for the first time since our location in the county of Huntingdon. We were much pleased with the appearance of the place, and also with the kind and hospitable manner that we were received by the citizens. The town has all the indications of an active, business place, although winter is the dull time with them—there not being much out-door stir after the navigation closes. We were informed by an intelligent friend of ours, that money—that great propeller of human energies—has not been so plenty for a long time previous, as at present, and that distress and actual want was unknown in their midst. We are right glad of this, and hope that the business and prosperity of the place may go on and multiply, and that the unfortunate difficulties which befel a number of the enterprising and industrious mechanics of Hollidaysburg, a few years since, may never be re-visited upon them.

In connection with this subject, we cannot help but remark, that legislation has done a vast deal for this neighboring borough—indeed, entirely built it up, by making it the head of navigation of the canal trade, thereby giving the inhabitants immense advantages, in a business point of view, over every other portion of the county; and we ought, whether it is not expecting too much, to say that legislation will be again brought into requisition, to break down other worthy portions of the county, and infringe upon the rights and interests of other equally worthy and deserving citizens, for the purpose of advancing the private interests of some of the citizens of this already highly favored community! We think it should not. We are also of opinion that the business and prosperity of the great mass of the citizens of Hollidaysburg will be quite as enduring and substantial without, as with a Court House.

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Railroad Meeting. The meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 30th inst., in favor of a continuous Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, was the largest says the Inquirer, of any ever assembled on a similar occasion. THOMAS P. COPE, one of the most distinguished merchants of Philadelphia, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, from among the most substantial citizens of Philadelphia.

Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., addressed the meeting in an able, convincing speech, on the importance of the work. At the close of his speech, Mr. M. offered a preamble and series of resolutions, from which we take the following:

Whereas, it has been ascertained by careful and minute surveys, made under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, that by pursuing the most direct feasible route between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, a continuous rail road, not exceeding 229 1/2 miles in length, without inclined planes, and with no gradients over 45 feet per mile, may be constructed at a moderate expense, and with the best prospects of an adequate remuneration—making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg (including the 106 1/2 miles already in operation,) only 336 miles: being therefore shorter and better adapted to the use of locomotives, and capable of conveying freight and passengers in less time and to greater advantage than by any other known route between the Eastern and Western waters, in this State or elsewhere. Therefore,

Resolved, That a continuous Railroad, so constructed—contributing largely to the revenue derived from the present State Railroad, touching the State Canal at suitable points, and co-operating therewith in times of drought and disaster, supplying its place during the winter months, when the navigation is suspended, and ready at all seasons to convey passengers and light freight from city to city, in from twenty to twenty-four hours—would, by the facilities afforded, and the confidence inspired, secure to the great "Pennsylvania Route," thus composed of both Canal and Railroad, and capable of thus acting jointly or separately, advantages far surpassing all others, and with the contemplated extensions Northward and Westward, would obtain for it an amount of trade and travel far beyond all former precedent, and at the same time place the growth and prosperity of Philadelphia and Pittsburg on foundations not easily shaken by rival projects from any quarter.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of other cities and counties, feeling an interest in this important undertaking, to hold similar meetings, and by other active measures to give their aid in securing for Pennsylvania the early completion of this great "Central Avenue" between the East and the West.

The people are becoming fully awakened to the importance of this continuous railroad, and we hope nothing will be left undone until this great work is in successful operation. Keep the ball rolling.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of a "Yankee-Jumper," in this paper. Persons desiring to attend the "Home Party" and not being in possession of a conveyance, would do well to call immediately on the Agent.

The Carlisle Herald appears in a new dress, and looks exceedingly well. Mr. Bealy has been in the habit of making it read well ever since he has been at its helm.

Mr. Stewart on the Tariff.

We clip the following from the Washington letter of Oliver Oldschool, to the U. S. Gazette, of Dec. 9. Mr. Stewart, it will be recollected, has always been an able advocate of the present Tariff. "On the proposition to refer so much of the message as related to the reduction of the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, &c., to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Stewart, of Pa., proposed to divide the subjects, and took occasion to express his sentiments at large upon the language of the message, and Mr. Walker's report, in regard to the Tariff. Mr. S., in a plain, clear, and unanswerable manner, exposed the fallacies and false assumptions of both documents, but especially Mr. Walker's "extraordinary" report. So far from Mr. Walker's plan being such as to benefit the poor man, of whom he so often speaks, it would be the very thing to do him injury. Mr. Walker, said Mr. S., it is rumored, is to be a candidate for the Presidency; he is to be the poor man's candidate. Well, his system will make every body poor, and of course he will be elected. It is a system to manufacture poor men.

In refutation of the assertion that the present Tariff injures the poor man, and benefits the rich only Mr. S., cited the condition of the whole country, and especially the poor and laboring classes, in 1829, '40, '41, and '42, previous to the passage of the act of '42. What was their condition, and that of the country? They were out of employment, and could not obtain it at scarcely any price. They were glad to work even for half the usual wages, or to do half work; and the country itself was paralyzed and prostrate. There was neither money or credit. So destitute of means were we then, that although we had low duties—20 per cent.—the importations were so small that the revenue, in 1841, only amounted to a little over \$18,000,000! And this was an experiment of the very system of low duties which President Polk and Mr. Walker wish to try again!

Big Hogs.

JACOB ALBRIGHT, of Woodberry township, in this county, informs us by letter that he slaughtered four hogs on the 9th inst., weighing as follows: 536, 486, 424, 404, in all 1,850 pounds. These enormous porkers were of the Berkshire breed, and only between 17 and 18 months old. This beats Cumberland. After giving us the particulars, our friend (a good Whig) breaks out in the following enthusiastic strain:

"Hurra for Woodberry township! She can raise the biggest hogs and give the biggest majority for Gen. SCOTT in 1848, of any township in the county." Go ahead, Woodberry, you're on the right track.

We would just add, that we send the "biggest" package of papers to Woodberry that is put up in our office, and hope that before we go into the next Presidential contest it may be doubled in that and every other township in the county, which will give us one of the biggest lists in the interior, and will fully warrant us in pledging Huntingdon county to give the biggest majority for Gen. SCOTT of any county in the State—Lancaster only excepted.

John, put down Mr. Jacob Albright to the Woodberry list.

Our Table.

The Ladies National Magazine, for January, is before us. It is got up in its usual good style. The embellishments are very fine. "Beauty Asleep," the "Illuminated Title Page" and the "Fashion Plate" for January, are elegant specimens of art and refined taste.

Sears' Pictorial Magazine, for January, has come to hand. This is the first No. of the third volume, and fully sustains the high reputation this valuable publication has acquired. No. 128, Nassau street, New York, is the place of publication.

Graham's Magazine for January, is also before us. The embellishments of this No. are beautiful, consisting of the "Young Cavalier," "American Battle Grounds," "Paris Fashions" and a beautifully embellished Title Page. This work is increasing in interest.

Harrisburg Papers.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph, edited by Theo. Fenn, Esq., will be published twice a week during the session at 2.00.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, edited by C. McCurdy, once a week during the session, at \$1.00. These are both ably conducted Whig papers.

The Harrisburg Argus, edited by J. J. Cantine, Esq., is published once a week, at \$2.00 a year. The editor now proposes to publish a small Daily paper, at \$2 for the session. We hope this enterprise may succeed, a paper of this kind being very much needed at Harrisburg during the session.

The Democratic Union, edited by McKinley & Lesure, twice a week during the session, at \$2.00.

The Reporter and Home Journal, edited by Col. R. I. Diller, twice a week during the session at \$2.00.

The three latter named are ably conducted Locofoco papers. We will cheerfully forward subscriptions to any of the above named papers.

DEATH OF CON. ELLIOTT.—This veteran hero died in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, at about eleven o'clock, after an illness of more than five months. His age was 62—disease dropsy. He died at his private quarters, 68 South 4th St.

The Washington Union, in reply to an intimation from the pen of a contemporary, says that the Oregon negotiation is not to be transferred to London, and that no expectation or idea has been formed of renewing at London the proposition of our government which has been declined at Washington.

The Cambria Gazette has been revived by Mr. R. H. Canan. It had been suspended on account of the death of its former editor, Mr. M. Canan. We hope the Whigs of Cambria may sustain this well conducted paper.

The New Orleans Picayune has advices that the borders of Texas are troubled by marauding Indians, who are suspected of having within a short time committed several murders. Parties have been sent in pursuit of them.

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice a portion of the citizens of Huntingdon county, (friendly to a Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, via Chambersburg, Shade Gap, Huntingdon, &c.) convened at the public house of David Elmir, in Orbisonia, on Tuesday, Dec. 9th 1845.

The meeting was organized by appointing HENRY BREWSTER, Esq. President; B. X. Blair and T. T. Cromwell, Esq's. Vice Presidents; Dr. J. Alfred Shade and Benj. Leas, Esq. Secretaries. After some appropriate remarks by gentlemen present, a number of resolutions were passed in favor of the projected Railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by the way of Chambersburg, Shade Gap, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon, &c. A subscription was also opened, and eighty four dollars obtained at the meeting, to pay for surveying a part of the route lying between Burnt Cabins and the Juniata River. A report of this survey will be furnished as soon as made. Messrs. N. Kelly, B. X. Blair, T. T. Cromwell, T. E. Orbison and B. Leas were appointed a committee to execute the survey, and procure additional funds—also to conduct such correspondence as may be necessary or advantageous.

It was considered expedient to hold a joint Railroad meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon, Franklin and Cumberland counties, at Chambersburg, as early as possible. The following persons were appointed delegates to attend such meeting, viz: Bricie Blair, Jas. Brewster, T. T. Cromwell, B. Leas, H. Brewster, B. X. Blair, Dr. Shade, D. Blair, N. Kelly, Wm. Pitt, Jno. Morrison, Geo. Taylor, Wm. Baker, Gen. Dunn, Gen. Wilson, Peter Stinger, Jno. Burkholder, Dr. Vanersdel, Jno. Beaver, James Kelly, Wm. Madden, K. L. Green, Jno. G. Miles, W. B. Leas, T. E. Orbison. Resolved, That the Huntingdon and Chambersburg papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, furnished by the Secretaries.

J. ALFRED SHADE, BENJ. LEAS, Secretaries.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.—The State Treasurer has issued a circular to the Commissioners and Treasurers of the several counties of this Commonwealth, in which he states that "the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th ultimo, exhibits a balance in the Treasury of \$384,886,08, in which, however is included \$28,268,30, unavailable, being the notes issued by the Berks county Bank and other depreciated paper—thus showing an available balance of \$356,617 78." The amount of interest due in February is stated at \$900,000. There is due from the several counties for taxes for the year 1845, deducting cost of collecting, per centage &c., the net sum of \$616,000; and there is due for previous years, making the same allowance \$257,000,—making the amount of outstanding taxes now due \$873,000. The Treasurer states that if the taxes due by any county are not paid on or before the second Tuesday of January next, such county will be charged INTEREST from that period for any balance remaining unpaid at the rate of five per cent. per annum. He urges the necessity of immediate and prompt measures being taken for the collection of outstanding dues—as the only means of meeting the whole amount of interest due in February, and thus sustaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM SMITH, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, was on Wednesday last elected Governor of that State for the term of three years, commencing on the 1st day of January next. The election was made by the Legislature, as is the custom in Virginia.

Accounts from Upper California to the 15th of October last have been received by the editors of the New York Sun. A British fleet, destined for Oregon, is reported to have passed up the West Coast early in October. The pioneer ship of the fleet, called the "America," touched at Monterey.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE WOODS.—It is stated that in Arkansas, for several hundred miles in the interior—in all the counties of the western district of Tennessee, and in western Kentucky, the grass, cane, and undergrowth of all kinds have been burning for some time past, and will be totally consumed. The various kinds of "mast," to say nothing of the grasses upon which the farmers of Arkansas, especially, rely for the sustenance of their stock, must be lost, and produce considerable inconvenience if not positive distress. Persons travelling along the Tennessee roads say that the smoke is so dense as to render respiration difficult and almost painful.—Picayune.

Mr. Darnell has arrived in Washington from Texas, as a special messenger, charged by President Jones with the duty of bringing a copy of the constitution of the new State accepted by a large majority of her people—about in the proportion of at least 21 to 1.

The venerable JOHN COTTON SMITH died at his residence in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 7th instant, in the 81st year of his age. He was at the time of his death President of the American Bible Society, and nearly a half a century ago was one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Connecticut. He also served the same State in the capacity of Governor and in various other public trusts.

Later from Mexico.

We received yesterday by the way of Pensacola, advices somewhat later from Vera Cruz, brought by the Falmouth.

Gen. Paredes has written to the Mexican Government that his greatest pride shall be to repress all revolutionary movements and put down any illegal opposition to the proposed negotiation with the United States. We have this intelligence upon authority in which we place every reliance.

From the National Intelligencer. CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress are getting slowly under way. The House of Representatives has completed its organization, but the Senate is but half-way through the tedious operation of appointing its committees. The following are the officers of the Senate—Printers not yet elected:

The Senators first prepared ballots for Secretary. Asbury Dickens received 25 votes, and Mr. Sturgis received 24 votes. Mr. Dickens was therefore duly elected.

On the first ballot, Mr. Robert Deall received 40 votes, Mr. Coyle 4, Mr. Dade 1. Mr. Deall was therefore elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Three ballots then took place for Assistant, Mr. Holland, Clerk of Blair & Rives, being elected on the third over Mr. Salisbury, of Pa., the caucus candidate. So King Caucus was again defeated.

In both Houses bills have been introduced providing for the admission of Texas; that in the Senate was referred, and that in the House was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Some other bills, both of a public and private nature, have been introduced. Among those brought to notice since Tuesday are the following:

IN THE SENATE. By Mr. Levy: A bill to establish courts of the United States, and to provide for a due execution of the laws of the United States in the State of Florida.

By Mr. Woodbridge: A bill to apply alternate sections of the public lands towards the completion of works of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Breese: A bill to establish a collection district at Chicago.

By Mr. Hannegan: A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

IN THE HOUSE. By Mr. Smith, of Illinois: A bill making appropriations for the National Road in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; a bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way through the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, and for other purposes; a bill establishing a port of entry at the city of Alton, in the State of Illinois; a bill to repeal or so modify the joint resolution of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain moneys of certain States indebted to the United States, as to exclude from the operation of said resolution the three per cent. fund set apart for the encouragement of learning by the acts of admission of certain new States into the Union.

By Mr. Wentworth: A bill to grant to the State of Illinois an additional quantity of land, sufficient to make the amount received by her equal to that received by Ohio; and a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions.

By Mr. Stanton: A bill to establish a port of entry at Memphis, in Tennessee.

By Mr. Ficklin: A bill for an appropriation for the National Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a bill to grant land to the States of Indiana and Illinois, for the improvement of the Wabash river; a bill to grant land to actual settlers, under certain limitations.

Since Tuesday but little has been done in the House of Representatives except the presentation of petitions, a very large number of which were remonstrances against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State. All these papers were laid on the table, without being printed. Mr. Adams endeavored on two successive days to have these remonstrances referred to a select committee, to be composed of one member from each State; but in this majority of the House refused to sustain him. He therefore remarked that he presumed it was intended not to give the remonstrants a hearing, and that the admission of Texas was to be consummated as early as possible without regard to the wishes of those who were opposed to that measure. He should submit to the decision, and content himself hereafter with presenting such as were in his possession, or should be sent to him and leave it to the House to dispose of them in such way as it might deem proper. To which the Speaker replied that, after the decision of the House already expressed, he should, as regarded all similar remonstrances that might be presented, direct the Clerk to make the entry on the Journal that they were ordered to lie on the table, unless the House should otherwise order.

Both Houses stand adjourned till Monday.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—The report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the contingent fund, shows that there was expended, from the 1st of January to the 1st of December, 1845, the sum of \$145,927, of which Blair & Rives received for printing \$86,000, and for binding \$4,134. The sum of \$2,100 was paid for newspapers.

Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, who is on bail to answer, before the District Court at Washington, certain charges for embezzling public moneys, recently applied to one of the Ohio judges for a habeas corpus with a view to obtain a release from his obligation to attend for trial. The application being refused, he started for Washington in company with his bail and others, but after making some progress in his journey, one morning he suddenly disappeared!

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Commanders of several Revenue cutters, authorizing them to cruise on the coast, and to afford assistance to vessels and crews in distress. A very commendable movement.

The Mexican Congress are said to have before them these propositions from the United States,—1st. The Rio del Norte to be the boundary. 2d. An indemnity of five millions of dollars. 3d. Upper California to be ceded to the United States, as far down as the head of the Gulf, the river Gila, which empties into the Colorado of the west, to be the boundary.

Arrival of the Cambria. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at the wharf, Boston, at half past 9 o'clock on Friday morning, with fifteen days later intelligence, having sailed on the 19th ult.

Rufus Prime, Esq., of New York, is a passenger in the Cambria, and bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Paris to the Department of State.

The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall.

The produce markets remain in a tolerably healthy condition.

The American provision trade does not present much activity.

American wool appears to command much attention.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is down.

Steamship Great Britain, from New York, (Oct. 28th) arrived at Liverpool 17th ult.

Steamship Hibernia, from Boston 1st ult., and St. John's N. F., 9th ult., where she put in to repair damages, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potato crop, and the sufferings which, it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on public works.

The accounts from Algeria show that the French are still busy making the most ample preparations for the subjugation of the inhabitants.

On Thursday week, the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent.; a movement which had a tendency to arrest all further speculations in railway stock; and on Thursday last it was believed that the Bank intended to raise the discount still higher, but the meeting passed off without any intimation of the kind. The value of money is higher in every point of view.

Meetings have been held in Ireland, to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country, and resolutions were past and submitted to Sir R. Peel, asking for the opening of the ports; to stop the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half, to supply their present necessities.

A rumor from Russia, which has obtained little credit, states that Nicholas intends to abdicate in favor of his successor, and that when he left St. Petersburg for Italy this had been resolved upon.

The new Tariff of the Zollverein has been published, but has excited little attention in England. As regards the United States, the increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on cotton have, it will be seen, been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

FRANCE.—The resignation of Marshal Soult has been finally accepted. General Saint Yeu has been appointed his successor in the Ministry of War.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The latest news from the Caucasus is of a more favorable character than had previously been received. The Emperor is in Italy, with his wife and daughter, and during his absence nothing of importance can be transacted.

From Nauvoo.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—The Warsaw Signal of the 19th ult. is devoted to matters relating to the Mormons.

The circumstances of a foul murder, committed about ten miles southeast of Warsaw, on the person of a Mormon of the name of Durfee, are stated.

A stack of straw near the house of a man named Samuel Hancock, was set on fire. The inmates of the house, among whom was the deceased, ran out to extinguish the flames, when they were fired upon by some person near the stack, and Durfee was instantly killed.

Maj. Warren is said to have arrested three persons on suspicion.

Durfee it is said by the Signal, was not a prominent Mormon, nor particularly odious to the anti-Mormons. The Mormons say that there were twelve guns fired—another story is, that six were discharged, and that two were snapped at Sol Hancock.

On the night of the 12th, some persons went to the house of a Mormon named Rice, who was suspected of having murdered a man named Daubenhayer—of which we gave an account at the time—took him out and set fire to the premises. Everything was consumed.

The Mormons have disposed of nearly all the lands to which they have any title in the south part of Hancock county. This is the case in the vicinity of Fountain Green. Around La Harpe, but few sales have been made, and this is the case in the neighborhood of Nauvoo.

THE MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

FLOUR & MEAL.—Moderate sales of Flour for export at \$6 per brl, and for city use at \$6 1/2 a 6 25. Rye Flour is now offered at \$4 75 per brl. Corn Meal—Sales of Brandywine at \$3 87 1/2 and Penna. at \$3 62 1/2 a 3 69 per brl. Exported this week, 14,324 brls Flour, 715 brls Rye Flour and 2053 brls Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—No sales of Wheat and prices are nominal at \$1.27 a 1.30 for good and prime red. Rye—A sale of Luthon at 80 cts. Corn—Sales of new Southern flat yellow at 69 a 70; old Penna. flat at 75 and Jersey new at 67 cts. Exported this week, 10,356 bushels Corn and 3889 do Wheat.