



TERMS: The 'HUNTINGDON JOURNAL' is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Wm. B. LEAS and SAMUEL McVITT, Trustees of A. Long, dec'd, offering several valuable tracts of Real Estate for sale.

WOODCOCK VALLEY FARMS.—No. 1 of these farms, occupied by Major James Porter, has been sold by ex-Gov. Porter for the sum of eleven thousand dollars, being \$10 per acre.—The two other farms mentioned in advertisement are still unsold, as is also the mountain land.

DAVID BEAR, Esq., it will be seen by our advertising columns, has opened an 'Office for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate,' in this place. Mr. B. stands high as a member of the legal profession of this county, and is every way worthy of confidence. He represented Huntington county in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1846 and '47, to the advantage of his constituents and credit to himself.—Those, therefore, who desire to avail themselves of his Agency for the purposes set forth, can do so with the utmost confidence that their interests will be efficiently, promptly and faithfully attended to.

New Mail Arrangement. Arrangements have been completed between the Post Office Department and Wm. Colder, Esq., by which the Eastern mail will hereafter be carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This arrangement brings the Eastern mail to Huntington about 5 o'clock, A. M., in place of 3 P. M., as heretofore. The new arrangement brings us the Philadelphia papers the morning after their publication.

The western mail now leaves Hollidaysburg at 9 A. M. and arrives in Huntington at 3 P. M.

County Commissioners. Our newly elected Commissioner, ISAAC PRIGHTAL, entered upon the duties of his office last week. Mr. P. is a gentleman of fair business qualifications, strong common sense, and unyielding honesty. We predict that he will make a useful, economical, and popular Commissioner. The Board is now composed as follows: J. GREENLAND, Wm. HUTCHISON, and ISAAC PRIGHTAL. ROBERT CUMMINS of Jackson, is the retiring Commissioner.

Female Seminary. The farm in the vicinity of this place, recently sold by the Executor of the late Robert Moore, dec'd, was purchased by the Rev. JOHN PEEBLES, the much respected Pastor of the Huntington Presbyterian Congregation. And it affords great pleasure to learn that it is the intention of Mr. P. to erect on this farm a Female Seminary, of which he will be the Principal. The location, and the high and well known character of Mr. Peebles, must insure the success of this institution.

Our Borough Again. The committees appointed by a recent meeting of the citizens of this place, to solicit subscriptions to be applied to the purchase of a suitable location, within the limits of this borough, for the erection of a Depot, &c., by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, reported on Saturday evening last, to an adjourned meeting, held in the Court House. The reports were highly satisfactory—over eleven hundred dollars being already subscribed by our citizens for the purpose mentioned. This subscription is highly creditable to our citizens, and is the free-will offering of those who desire to advance the general prosperity of Huntington: We are now encouraged to hope that it will be in our power to 'meet the company half way,' and to secure to our borough the advantages offered to us.

We were much pleased with the remarks made on Saturday evening by Messrs. Scott, Williamson and Blair. And we concur in the opinion expressed by those gentlemen, that perseverance on the part of those who are now acting in concert, is all that is necessary to secure success to our undertaking. Huntington, as we have before remarked, is looking up, and must not be allowed again to retrograde. We must keep the ball moving.

Those who have not already subscribed, and who desire to do so; can have an opportunity by calling on either PETER SWOOPER, F. B. WALLACE, or JOHN SCOTT, Esq., chairmen of the subscription committees. We sincerely hope that all our citizens will feel it to be their duty to aid in the effort now making to advance the interests of Huntington.

At the present term of our Court not a single foot of real estate was offered for sale by the Sheriff. This fact speaks loudly in favor of the solvency of the citizens of Huntington county.

HON. HENRY CLAY, accompanied by his son, arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday last from Baltimore, where he had tarried a day or two. He is stopping at the residence of Hon. R. H. Bayard, formerly U. S. Senator from Delaware, and will remain about ten days. He will probably then repair to Washington preparatory to the meeting of Congress. He seems well fitted by health and spirits for an arduous winter campaign.

Counterfeits. Counterfeit \$10 notes on the Lancaster County Bank are in circulation in this neighborhood. They are altered from some other Bank by taking out the original and inserting Lancaster County Bank. The word Lancaster, near the bottom of the note, and Pennsylvania, at the top, have also been inserted. At the left end of the note at the top a word or words have been scratched off. The filling up is badly executed. These bills can readily be detected by close examination, and especially by holding them up to the light.

A person charged with passing bills of the above description was arrested at Jacktown on Sunday evening last, and lodged in our Jail on yesterday morning.

The National Police Gazette states that counterfeit \$10 notes on the Lancaster Bank are in circulation. They are dated January 1st or 2d (could not distinguish which) 1844, letter B, signed Christ. Tachmar, Cashier, James Evans, President. Vignette, a naked female sitting with a staff in her right hand, her face turned left, no spots visible on the eye, a spread eagle on her left side, (the right of the vignette,) resting on a shield; a ship, all sails set, on her right, badly engraved; the hull or bottom of the ship looks like a floating saw log, square at both ends. Double medallion heads on the right end of the bill, also badly executed. The other figures on the bill are said to be good. The bills are not described in any of the last Detectors.

As we notice a considerable number of \$1 notes on the State Bank of Ohio in circulation here, we give the following description of a counterfeit upon them, which we copy from the Ohio Repository: COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit Ones on the State Bank of Ohio are in circulation—the engraving and signatures of which are so perfect as to deceive even good judges. The engraving is hardly as highly finished as the genuine, and the paper and printing a shade lighter. The red impression on the back of the counterfeit is also lighter than the genuine, and the best, if not the only distinguishing mark is, that in the counterfeit, the star or ornament at the end of the bar enclosing the words 'State Bank of Ohio,' also on the back is set in the centre of a square block, which is not the case with the genuine; and the plate of the counterfeit is shorter than the genuine.

Gen. Scott at Richmond. The reception of the veteran commander-in-chief of the army, on his visit to Richmond, Va. last Tuesday, was truly gratifying. From the Times of that city we obtain some particulars of the events of the day. The Gen. was received at the Exchange Hotel by a large array of the citizen soldiery of Richmond, and in company with Gov. Floyd, was escorted in procession to the Capitol square, where in the presence of a great concourse of citizens, Mr. Macfarland welcomed Gen. Scott on behalf of the city in a very appropriate address, to which the General responded with deep feeling, recounting the many obligations by which he was attached to Virginia, and declaring the high gratification which he kind approbation of the services he had been able to perform had ever afforded him. The General then reviewed the troops, visited the Governor's mansion, and was escorted to Lafayette Hall, where under the order of the city council a handsome collation had been prepared. He gave an interesting little narrative of the incidents which attended his first enlistment as a soldier. It was on the occasion when, in consequence of the attack of the Chesapeake, President Jefferson called upon the Governor of Virginia for volunteers, to march to Lynnhaven Bay to prevent the British from coming into our waters. Two companies, he said, one of horse and foot, the Blues marched from Richmond—the horse being under the command of his old friend Capt. Sheppard, who now stood by his side. He himself hastened over to Petersburg, and enlisted in the company of horse, which marched from that town, as 'high private'—for he was the tallest man in the company, and rode the tallest horse. That campaign, he said, was one without bloodshed, but it was his first essay in military life. He closed by giving 'the health of the volunteers of Richmond'—and here three hearty cheers were given for 'Winfield Scott.'

Susquehanna County Bank. The failure of this institution, and the outrageous conduct of the Cashier, has greatly exasperated the people of the region of country where it is located. The committee of Directors appointed to investigate the affairs of the institution, report that the bank has at least \$200,000 afloat, of which probably \$150,000 has recently been put in circulation in the west, through a certain agent in Cincinnati, who was in Montrose but a week before the institution exploded. The Cashier, T. P. St. John, has been arrested and committed in default of \$10,000 bail. He had assured the directors that there were but \$40,000 in circulation, and every dollar could be redeemed. So infuriated were the citizens that they attempted to do violence to his person, and after his incarceration, they took the signs from the Bank, and placed them with an effigy over the jail door.

Attempts have recently been made to injure the character and standing of the Hagerstown Telegraph. We regard the Telegraph as one of the ablest papers in the State, and as a correct and faithful exponent of Whig principles. It has been of signal service to the Whig party, and both deserves and receives the sustaining patronage of its members. Fortified as it is in the affections and confidence of the great body of the Whigs of the State, any attempts to destroy its influence and respectability must recoil upon its authors. So says the Erie Gazette, and we heartily concur.

We have received a copy of Palmers' Business Men's Almanac for 1850. It is a valuable publication, abounding in useful information, of great interest and practical value to business men. Price 12 1/2 cents for a single copy—\$1.00 per dozen—\$7.00 per hundred. We would advise our Merchants to supply themselves with some of these valuable Almanacs.

Calhoun and California. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce understands that Mr. CALHOUN will resist the admission of California as a State into the Union, with a restriction of slavery as a part of its organic law, but the correspondent does not think he will obtain the vote of all the Southern Senators in the course which he has marked out. He takes the ground that California has no right to exclude slaves, and thereby exclude slave-holders from her soil, the sovereignty over which belonged to every citizen of the United States, and must be exercised by their representatives in Congress. He contends that the people in California have no more right to exclude slavery than Congress has. After California shall become a State, then she may regulate her domestic policy as she pleases; but the South is bound, according to Mr. CALHOUN, to resist her admission as a State, and her assumption of the right, in her present position to form a State Government. There is no objection, as he thinks, to her forming a Provisional Government, for the security of her inhabitants; but she has no right to form a State Government without the assent of Congress, nor to enforce any law which may be inconsistent with the rights and interests of the slave holding portion of the Union. These, it is believed are the opinions not only of Mr. Calhoun, but of many Southern Senators, both Whigs and Democrats.

The same correspondent thinks ere long there will be an assault from a combined Southern force, upon the present Administration, on account of an alleged improper interference, by its order, through its agents, with the affairs of California. He says:—To Gen. RILEY the Administration gave such instructions as were calculated to secure the early formation of a State Government, and with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery.—This was in my opinion, a wise and patriotic measure on the part of the Administration, and it was completely successful. But I am informed, and have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the Southern members of Congress, and other Southern politicians, intend to bring some railing accusations against the Administration, on account of what they allege to be the extraordinary and unwarrantable instructions to Gen. RILEY. It is intended to allege that these instructions exceed any power that belongs to the Federal Executive, in the premises. I have much more apprehension from an agitation of this kind and kindred questions in Congress to foreign nations that may arise in a century. I fear that Mr. CALHOUN is about to make a final and potent effort, under some fatal impulse, to throw a portion of the Southern States out of the Union. Whether he may succeed or not, this will probably be his last session here. I still trust, that Mr. CALHOUN may be deterred from pursuing the course he has marked out for himself, for it is quite certain that the people of the South will not sustain him in it. I am aware that Mr. CALHOUN thinks that a bold and united stand by the South in resisting the admission of California, or any interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, will save the Union; and that nothing short of such a course will do it. But I think that Mr. C. is under a fatal error. If the Mississippi resolutions, which Mr. CALHOUN sanctioned, or perhaps drew up himself, should be acted on by any one State, or by all the Southern States, it would destroy the harmony and integrity of the Union.

Horrible Steamboat Disaster. The import of this letter furnishes much matter for reflection. The advocates for Slavery would perill the Union to perpetuate its curse!

Explosion on Board the Louisiana. Upwards of 150 Lives Lost!

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 16, A. M. One of the most disastrous steamboat accidents that ever took place at this port, occurred about five o'clock last evening. The magnificent, first class boat Louisiana, was putting out from the levee, bound to St. Louis, just as the steamers Storm and Boston were coming in from above. The boats were side and side, the decks of all three crowded with passengers, at the moment when a tremendous explosion took place on board the Louisiana—both boilers having burst, severing the boat literally to atoms—ripping and tearing the other two boats, and carrying upwards of one hundred and fifty human beings to their last accounts, without a moment's warning. Simultaneous with the terrible explosion came a wild shriek, which sent a thrill of horror to the stoutest hearts. As the smoke and steam cleared away, a scene was presented to the eye, of which I can scarcely form a conception. The shattered boats, the shrieks of the wounded, the struggles of the drowning, the groans of the dying, appalled, and for a moment paralyzed all who witnessed it. Human arms, legs and heads were scattered in every direction, and the levee was strewn with the dead and dying!

In a short time thousands of persons were collected in the vicinity of the melancholy scene, and nothing was left undone to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers. This morning the levee is being made to recover the bodies of those blown into the river. Already fifty dead bodies have been recovered. It is supposed that at least one hundred and fifty lives were lost by this dreadful disaster! A large number are mangled and scalded in a most horrible manner. I have not been able, amidst the confusion which prevails, to obtain anything like a reliable list of the names of the killed and wounded, but will endeavor to send you a despatch containing more full particulars, this afternoon or in the morning.

The Louisiana sunk a few minutes after the disaster. It is unknown what led to the explosion. It is supposed that the engineers and firemen were killed, as they have not been seen since the accident.

THE ELECTIONS. Virginia. WHIG CONGRESSMAN GAINED.—At the special election in the Wheeling (Va.) district, last week, Col. Haymond, Whig, was elected to Congress, being a gain. This district gave Gen. Cass a majority of 556.

Massachusetts. Returns from the entire State, with the exception of a few towns, show the following result for Governor: Briggs, (Whig,) 49,092; Boutwell, (Loco,) 28,069; Phillips, (Free Soiler,) 23,250; Palfrey, Free Soiler, for Congress, lacks 3000 of being elected. There is no choice in his district. The Whigs gain in the House, having a majority of about 100 members, and a large majority in the Senate.

New York. The coalition of Barnburners, Hunkers, &c., failed to secure the posts. As far as known, a majority of the State officers are Whig. In the Senate, the Whigs have a majority of 2, and the House is reported to be a tie.

Michigan. The election in this State has resulted in favor of the Locofocos as usual.

Louisiana and Mississippi. The vote for Governor of Louisiana is very close. Walker, the Democratic candidate, is supposed to have been elected by a small majority. The Congressional delegation remains unchanged. In the Legislature the Whigs will have a small majority on joint ballot. Gen. Quitman is elected Governor of Mississippi by a large majority. The Democrats claim the election of four Congressmen.

Editorial Convention. Agreeably to previous notice a number of the country editors of Pennsylvania met at Buehler's Eagle Hotel, on Friday 8th inst., and organized by appointing the Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND, editor of the West Chester Republican, President, M. D. HOLBROOK, Esq., editor of the Lancasterian and Col. A. McCLEURE, editor of the Juniata Sentinel, Vice Presidents; GEORGE FRYSSINGER, Esq., Editor of the Lewistown Gazette, and J. M. COOPER, editor of the Valley Spirit, Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. THOMAS FENN, of the Pa. Telegraph, P. S. DECHERT, of the Valley Spirit, Wm. P. COOPER, of the Juniata Register, HENRY S. EVANS, of the Village Record, JOHN B. BRATTON, of the Carlisle Volunteer, Wm. M. BRESLIN, of the Lebanon Advertiser, were appointed to report a course of action to the Convention. After consultation by the Committee, they made the following report to the Convention which was adopted: Resolved, That an adjourned convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers within the State of Pennsylvania be held in the borough of Harrisburg on TUESDAY the first day of January next, (1850), to memorialize Congress on the subject of such alteration of the postage laws as will allow newspapers to be sent in the mails, within the counties and congressional districts in which they are published, FREE OF POSTAGE; also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of having the laws of a public nature published in the newspapers of the Commonwealth; and to adopt such other measures as will be calculated to protect and advance the interests of the public and of the publishers of newspapers of the interior, as they may deem proper and important.

Resolved, That editors and publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania without distinction of party, are requested and expected to attend said Convention. Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers, and published by all the papers of the Commonwealth; and that this Convention adjourn to meet on said day. NIMROD STRICKLAND, Pres't. M. D. HOLBROOK, } Vice Pres'ts. A. K. McCLEURE, } George Fryssinger, } Secretaries. J. M. Cooper.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term. The following indictments were disposed of in our Court of Quarter Sessions last week. It is a melancholy fact that the criminal business of our county is on the increase. We suppose however, that this may be attributed to the construction of the Railroad through our county. Commonwealth vs. Charles Corbin.—Indictment, assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty and submits. Sentence—fine of \$5,000; costs of prosecution, and 10 days' imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Anspach. Indictment, assault and battery. Verdict—not guilty. County to pay costs. Commonwealth vs. Wm. Stutzman. Indictment, riot and assault and battery. Defendant submits to Court. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000; costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for six weeks.

Commonwealth vs. Dorsey Silkwater. Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Verdict: guilty. Counsel for defence moved for a new trial, which motion is still pending before Court. Commonwealth vs. G. W. Gearhart. Indictment, assault and battery. "Not a true bill," and Jacob Anspach, prosecutor, sentenced to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Murrells. Two indictments for larceny. Verdict, guilty on each. Sentence, in the two cases, three years and three months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary at hard labor, fine of \$2,000, and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. McMonigal. Indictment, assault and battery. Verdict guilty. Sentence, a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution. Commonwealth vs. Henry Stine. Two indictments for horse stealing. Guilty on each, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2, costs, and undergo an imprisonment of five years, at hard labor, in the Western Penitentiary.

Several cases were made up, and two or three continued to January term. Hon. WALTER FORWARD, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Charge to Denmark. This is a good appointment.

Speech of Mr. Webster. At a recent festival of the Sons of New Hampshire, held in Boston, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the greatest statesman in America, was present, and favored the company with a Speech.—We copy that portion which relates to the events transpiring in Europe. The sentiments expressed will find a hearty response in every Republican heart. After speaking of the rise and progress and government of our own happy country, Mr. WEBSTER said:

Gentlemen, the events of the past year are many; they seem to result from an indefinite purpose of those who wish to ameliorate the condition of things in Europe.—They had no distant ideas. There may be incidental benefits arising from it. These wars may somewhat assuage the imperial sway of despots.—They may serve to convince those who hold despotic power that they may shake their own thrones if they do not yield something to popular demands. In that sense some good may come of it.

Then, gentlemen, there is another aspect. We have all had our sympathies much enlisted in the Hungarian effort for liberty. We have all wept at its failure. We thought we saw a more rational hope of establishing independence in Hungary than in any other part of Europe where the question has been in agitation within the last twelve months. But despotic power from abroad intervened to suppress it.

And, gentlemen what will come of it I do not know. For my part, at this moment I feel more indignant at recent events connected with Hungary than at all those which passed in her struggle for liberty. [Tremendous cheering.]—I see that the Emperor of Russia demands of Turkey that the noble Kossuth and his companions shall be given up. [Shame! shame!!] And I see that this demand is made in derision of the established law of nations. Gentlemen, there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power. But there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than lightning whirlwind, or earthquake [Overpowering outburst of applause]—that is the threatened indignation of the whole civilized world.—[Renewed cheers.] Gentlemen the Emperor of Russia holds himself to be bound by the laws of nations from the fact that he forms alliances, he professes in fact to live in a civilized age and to govern an enlightened nation. I say that if under these circumstances he shall perpetrate so great a violation of natural law, as to seize those Hungarians and to execute them, he will stand as a criminal and malefactor in the view of the law. [Loud huzzas continued for several minutes.] The whole world will be the tribunal to try him, and he must appear before it and hold up his hands and plead and abide its judgement. [Retiared cheers.]

The Emperor of Russia is the supreme lawgiver in his own country and for aught I know, the executor of the national law, and every offence against that is an offence against the rights of the civilized world, [hear! hear!!] and if he breaks that law in the case of Turkey, or in any other case, the whole world has a right to call him out and to demand punishment. [Right!]

Our rights as a nation are held under the sanction of national law—a law which becomes more important from day to day—a law which none who profess to agree to it, are at liberty to violate. Nor let him imagine, nor let any one imagine, that mere force can subdue the general sentiment of mankind. It is much more likely to extend that sentiment and to destroy that power which he most desires to establish and secure.

Gentlemen, the bones of John Wickliffe were dug out of his grave seventy years after his death, and burnt, for his heresy, and his ashes, were thrown upon a river in Warwickshire. Some prophet of that day said:

"The Avon to the Severn runs, The Severn to the sea, And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad, Wide as the waters be."

Gentlemen, if the blood of Kossuth is taken by an absolute, unqualified unjustified violation of natural law, what will it appease—what will it pacify?—It will mingle with the earth—it will mix with the waters of the ocean—it will whole civilized world will snuff it in the air, and it will return with the awful retribution on the heads of those violators of national law and universal justice.—[Great enthusiasm.] I cannot say when, or in what form; but depend upon it, that if such an act take place, the thrones and principalities and power must look out for the consequence.—(Overpowering applause.)

And now gentlemen, let us do our part—let us understand the position in which we stand as the great republic of the world at the most interesting era of the world. Let us consider the mission and the destiny which Providence seems to have designed us for, and let us so take care of our own conduct, that with irreproachable hands and with hearts void of offence we may stand up whenever and wherever called upon, and with a voice not to be disregarded, say this shall not be done—at least not without our protest.

Continued.—The trial of the two persons lodged in the Jail of this county on the charge of attempting to kidnap a free negro, has been continued to January term.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the 16th inst. The news which she brings from Europe is not of general importance. We condense the more interesting items as follows:

The fears of a general European war growing out of the demands of Russia upon the Sultan of Turkey, appeared to have greatly subsided. It is stated in letters from Paris of the 25th ult., that the French Ambassador, at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st inst. It is more than probable that the appearance of the French and English fleets in the vicinity of the Dardanelles has caused the Autocrat of Russia to alter his determination.

Hon. Abott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, obtained an audience with the Queen of England at Windsor Castle on the 20th ult., and delivered his credentials. He was introduced to the Queen by Lord Palmerston.

We extract the subjoined as the most important of Cambria's news in regard to Turkey.

The change of creed of Bem, Kincly and other officers, is confirmed. The following details concerning Bem, Kossuth and Dembinski, are very interesting: Bem, as soon as he was informed of the determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, declared that his country was his first religion, the Sultan having the same enemies and the same friends as it, he was determined to become a subject of the Sultan, and, to serve under his colors and that he would embrace Islamism; that on quitting Hungary his resolution was already taken, but that he had not made his profession of faith sooner it was because he did not wish to have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added that he did not ask any one to follow his example. Nevertheless, Generals Kmelz and Slaen and about thirty officers would not separate from him, and have made their declaration in favor of Islamism.

Kossuth, who was greatly irritated against Bem, went immediately to the Hungarian camp, and informed the men the Porte resisted the demands of Russia and Austria, and that England and France appeared decided to assist the Porte, and he supplicated them not to imprint a stain on the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honor. Some words from Kossuth having given rise to the opinion that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises of the Porte, a great agitation showed itself in the Hungarian camp, and it was at one time feared that a disturbance would take place. Dembinski has not become a Musselman, but he has openly acknowledged that the Porte had nothing whatever to do with the abjuration of Bem.

Later Foreign News. By the arrival of the Steamship America at Halifax, on Thursday last, the eastern papers furnish us with one week's later intelligence from Europe. We give the most important.

Flour and corn are exceedingly dull, and prices a shade lower.

No new feature in the money market. Consols receded on Friday from 93 1/2 to 92 1/2; United States 6s 106 a 105 1/2.

The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed. Cause—disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter relating to Rome.

Great excitement existed in Paris, but the President is firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as impudent, but spirited.

A new Cabinet had been formed, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The fiends, who are nicknamed Rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have already shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to their already fearful acts. Their victims who have been strangled in Pesth, or shot are all men of rank, and when it is stated the wretch Haynau has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders, at once arise before the mind at the mention of his name.

TURKEY. The only allusion in the papers at hand, of the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, is given in a single paragraph.

Measures have been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees; the former had been conveyed to Shmulk, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Silastega and Rubehick.

Kossuth and the other leaders are to remain for a while at Widdin, until measures were taken for their removal and ultimate liberation.

No less than 300 of the Hungarian refugees had become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow their example. Sir Stratford Canning has sent Pass