



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.

Good Things.—We invite attention to the card of LOUIS SCHNEIDER. In addition to his former stock he now keeps a variety of articles to meet the wants of housekeepers. Mr. S. has heretofore been doing a fine business, and his establishment continues to be kept in the style which now characterizes it, his business must increase. We commend him to the patronage of all wanting anything in his line.

New Goods.—DORSEY & MAGUIRE are in town again with a new stock (this season) of Fall and Winter goods. It is gratifying to see the quantity of goods sold by those who advertise, but is not astonishing. Those who advertise have good goods and sell cheap. This is the secret. Call in at Dorsey & Maguire's store and see. Our word for it they will give good articles at fair prices, and treat you well into the bargain.

Col. Geo. GWIN, notwithstanding the immense stock of goods purchased by him in October, has recently been receiving new supplies to keep up his assortment. The Colonel is a clever man, keeps fresh and elegant goods, sells cheap, and of course does a fine business. He deserves to get rich. He uses the means; in short, he advertises.

J. & W. SAXTON, too,—the "Anglo Saxons,"—are constantly receiving new goods. We can hardly keep up with noticing the fresh arrivals at their well known corner. We believe they have a constant running to keep up with the demands of their customers. Do you ask why they are selling so many goods? Look at the papers—they advertise.

Attention is invited to the real estate offered for sale in this week's Journal.

Congress—The Message.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of Congress. The parties being so nearly equally balanced in the House, renders delay in the organization very probable. And this will delay the receipt of the President's Message.—But we hope to lay this important document before our readers in our next. In the meantime, we notify all that "Old Zack's coming," and Secretary Meredith's coming! Let Free Trade Locofocoism tremble.

Thanksgiving Day

Was duly observed in this place. Public worship was attended to in the churches, and all secular employment dispensed with during the day.

The Currency—A Correction.

It appears that in noticing, in our last, a communication in the Hollidaysburg Standard, charging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with giving circulation to the "all sorts of stuff called money," from other States, we did injustice to the discharging agents of said Company—Messrs. BELL & McDOWELL, of Hollidaysburg. And as it is, and always has been, our settled purpose never knowingly to do injustice to individuals or companies, we feel bound to make the *amende honorable*.

It will be recollected that we intimated that the discharging agents of the Railroad Company bought up depreciated paper of other States, with which they paid the estimates of the contractors. This we firmly at the time believed to be true. The last Hollidaysburg Standard, however, contains a card signed by the contractors themselves, flatly denying that such is the fact. These contractors also say that they have never been "pressed to take any other kind of money than such as was entirely satisfactory to them." We have also been informed by gentlemen of veracity, who were frequently present when the estimates were paid in this place, that the agent always asked the contractors what kind of money they would prefer.—And we have seen a letter from one of the firm of Bell & McDowell, whose veracity we have no reason to doubt, denying most solemnly the truth of our intimations. We therefore withdraw all we have said, going to place the responsibility of introducing into this community the foreign notes which have been circulating among us, on the discharging agents of the Pa. Railroad Company. And we do this voluntarily and cheerfully, for the reasons above stated.

Since the above was written, a communication signed "Fair Play," on the same subject, has been handed us, which we publish in another column.

The Hollidaysburg Standard says that the editors of the Blair County Whig and Huntingdon Journal have "kissed and made friends." This is the first intimation we have had that any enmity existed between the parties alluded to. Are the editors of the Standard and Whig enemies?

The weather has changed. Winter is now upon us. It has been snowing and hailing alternately since Sunday morning up to the present writing (Monday noon) at a moderate rate. Well, well, we cannot expect the air to be always mild and balmy and the sky always clear. Nature must have its course.

The Ladies.

A cotemporary truly remarks that, one by one, the ladies are assuming all the garments of gentlemen. Besides standing collars and black silk cravats, they now wear dresses fitted close to the neck and opening in the breast, like a military coat, to expose a "dickiey" with ruffles, or plaits with gold studs. By and by we shall not know our sisters from our brothers.

The Whigs and the Tariff.

The Lancaster Examiner says that some of the anti-tariff papers would throw out the idea that the Whigs in Congress, or the administration, wish to restore the tariff of 1812, in its very words, or that they wish to establish a system of high prohibitory duties. Neither of these positions is true. The Tariff of 1812 was a very good tariff in its day, and it answered well the then necessities of the country in restoring credit, confidence and character to all our business interests; but what is seven or eight years old in this country, is as old as half a century in other countries; and hence, what was right in 1842, may need very essential alterations in 1850. The Whigs are committed to no precedent Tariff Law. They live and learn, improve and progress. They can now make a much better Tariff than they made in 1812, though that was then deemed so necessary by many even of the 'Democracy,' that they voted for it—among them James Buchanan and the late Silas Wright.

Nor are the Whigs a prohibitory party. It is often very convenient so to represent them, but it is not the less untrue. The Whig principle is, sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the Government—no more—with discrimination in raising this revenue for the adequate protection of home labor and home industry. We demand no protection for mere protection's sake; that is, we never ask one portion of the community to be taxed in order to help along another; but we do say, that where thirty millions of revenue are to be collected, duties should be levied so as to favor such articles of American production as would be destroyed by the cheap and often pauper labor of Europe and Asia. The people have got to pay so much money to support the Government. Our idea is, that the tax should be laid as much as possible to protect and exalt our own commerce, agriculture and manufactures. Are we not right?

Well, then, is all the Whigs in the coming Congress, or of the Administration, as we understand them, intend to do or wish to do.—They say universal, horizontal, eternal ad valorem are as reasonable as the bed of Procrustes, which stretched out short men and chopped off long ones, to make all equal—and no more reasonable. They stand ready to prove, and in the next Congress they will prove, by overwhelming testimony, that they are susceptible of all sorts of frauds. Besides, they are utterly unknown in any other commercial country. They stand ready to prove, too, and will prove, that Mr. Walker, in order to collect the revenue under them, has virtually nullified the Tariff Act of 1816, by a series of Treasury instructions which are above and beyond the Law, and which have made the Appraisers of our port Legislators, instead of Congress, the body the Constitution intended to be the taxing power.

The Susquehanna Bank.

We commend the following which we clip from the Lancaster Examiner, to the attention of the Locofoco editors in this region, who have been attempting to make political capital out of the failure of this bank. We suffer to the amount of \$5 by this rascally Locofoco.

The Susquehanna Register says that T. P. St. John, the late Cashier of the Susquehanna Bank, as well as both the former Cashiers, are Locofocos. Ansel St. John, the New York broker, who owned the Bank is also a Locofoco.

T. P. St. John, the cashier, was in jail on a civil process, and preparations had been made for his arrest on a criminal charge, but on Sunday evening, the 11th inst., he was bailed out by Messrs Hartley, Grow, Johnston and others, and made his escape out of the State. The Register says these gentlemen are all prominent Locofocos—from which it appears that the Susquehanna Bank, like the Lehigh County concern, is "Democratic" from beginning to end.

Acquitted.

John H. Bossler, editor of the Fayette County Democrat, has been acquitted of the crime of which he has been charged before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, of robbing the mail.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bossler is a brother editor, the Locofoco press has for months been rejoicing over his arrest, and confidently assuring the public that he was guilty. But unfortunately for these jackals of the press, who were thus gloating over the supposed downfall of a member of their own fraternity, Mr. Bossler has been acquitted by a jury of his country. We rejoice at this. Not because Mr. B. is a Whig, but because a heretofore worthy member of our profession has been proven to be worthy still. And we cannot but shudder at the unenviable motive which prompted a portion of the Locofoco press to hope for a different verdict.

The Tariff Question in New Jersey.

A tariff convention, without distinction of party, was recently held in New Jersey, at which a resolution was adopted containing these words: "The tariff of 1816 has now had a fair trial, and while some of its features are unobjectionable, its operation has been very injurious to all the great manufacturing interests of the State; and the agricultural classes, in the absence of European famine, have found the uncertain foreign demand a most meager substitute for the steady cash market at home." This is not a very flattering account of the tariff of 1816 from the "without distinction of party" convention in our Sister State, and either the "Democrats" of that State, or the Locofocos of this State, have most woefully misrepresented it. We should like to know which are right.

Dr. SEMPLE, the President of the Convention now engaged in framing a State Constitution for California, is said to be seven feet high! He is an eastern man.

The Whig Victory in Massachusetts.

The Boston Atlas thus sums up the fruits of the victory achieved by the Whigs of Massachusetts on Monday week:

A Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor. A Whig House of Representatives by at least 60 majority.

A Whig Senate, which will stand 27 Whigs to 13 opposition.

A Whig gain in the popular vote, over the Presidential vote, of 11,000.

A Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

A unanimous Whig Council.

"All this (adds the Atlas) we have accomplished without effort. Had the two opposition parties combined in all the counties, the Whig candidate for Governor would have been triumphantly elected by the people. As it is he lacks only about 1200 votes of having a clear majority over both the opposing candidates. This will content us for the present. The Administration of Gen. Taylor has been nobly sustained. The State Administration of Gov. Briggs' has been nobly sustained; and so long as they pursue the high minded, honest, liberal, and patriotic course which they have hitherto pursued, the intelligent voters of the old Pilgrim State will stand around them like a wall of adamant."

Cheap Postage.

It will be very generally gratifying to know that the Postmaster General intends to recommend a reduction of postage, and the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents. This fact is stated in a letter from Washington to the Philadelphia North American, the writer of which goes on to remark:

This measure of reform has long been needed and can now be adopted, if the majorities in Congress are disposed to heed the popular and judicious suggestions of Mr. Collier. Indeed, if his views could be fully carried out, predicated as they are upon a careful examination of the whole system, three cents would be the rate fixed by law. And this reduction is entirely practicable, if Congress will relieve private correspondence from the enormous and unjust tax which is now imposed upon it, for the transportation of the correspondence and documentary matter of the departments and members of Congress. It may be asked with propriety, why should the public service more upon one branch of the public service more than another? Why should the expenses of Custom Houses, Land Offices, &c., be liquidated from the general Treasury, and the Post Office which of all others, is entitled to pecuniary exemption, from the nature of its functions, be made to bear these onerous burthens? The policy of the age is in favor of the diffusion of knowledge in the cheapest and most expeditious manner, and the member of Congress who opposes himself to this policy, will be visited with the indignation which followed the passage of the old compensation bill.

Thanksgiving.

It is not yet ascertained whether the old brandy sucking Governor, of this State will, himself, observe thanksgiving day, or go over to Camden, to attend the horse race at that place. He is much more at home in a crowd of b'hoys, drinking brandy, old rye, than he is among pious, order loving folks that go to meeting. We are inclined to think that the advice of "old rye" is much better than his example.—Dagheston Democrat, Nov. 20.

The above specimen of "decency," we copy from our neighbor, to show the noble fort in his instincts and natural propensities he remains unchanged—notwithstanding he was put on a sanctimonious face when soliciting Whig patronage for his paper. If any of our readers think comment necessary, let them invite any respectable Locofoco to read aloud the production of his organ, and give his views upon it.—Bucks Co. Intell.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says—The Secretary of the Navy has discharged Pursor Kennon, of Virginia, from the service, for being a defaulter. His deficit is stated at ten thousand dollars, which has been placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in order that action may be instituted against the principal and sureties. As yet no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy.

We learn from the Gettysburg Star that the mill of George Trostle, three miles from Gettysburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last, with 3000 bushels of wheat, mostly the property of neighboring farmers. Insurance on the mill \$2,500 whole loss about \$10,000.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

'The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Currency.'

FRIEND CLARK:—

I observe in your last paper an editorial under the above head, in which I am sure, unintentionally, you do much injustice to the agents of the Road who pay the estimates of the contractors; and I know you will endeavor to have that yet will correct any mistake or misstatement thus unwittingly committed.

I have had occasion and opportunity to know in what kind of funds the contractors are paid; and whether uncurrent money is forced upon them or not. On every occasion which has fallen under my observation, the contractors are asked "What kind of money they will have—Pittsburg or Lancaster? or money of similar character?—How much silver, or small notes?" And just such as they wish is paid to them, with the exception of the small notes. They have frequently desired a larger amount of these than could be supplied; and they were always willing to take any kind that could be furnished, but not one dollar was ever pressed upon the contractors, except such funds as they desired. It is true, I believe, that Delaware City small notes have been paid out on one or two occasions. They have always been in par in the city, and have to be freely passed freely here, with the exception that, a few days after the payment of the estimates, a report was circulated in the vicinity of the Railroad, that that Bank had failed. Who started the report, and for what purpose, I leave others to conjecture. One thing is certain, the notes of that Bank are paid, and none but an enemy to that bank, or to those who paid it out, could be interested in circulating such a report.

Permit me to call your attention to one fact. Was there ever a time during the last three years, when our circulating medium was in better funds than at present?—Lancaster and Pittsburg constituting nearly the whole of it; while we have little or none of the suspicious currency? One other fact I have ascertained, that I get now so bad, but that I can find many in our town who are not only willing, but anxious, to take it from me.

FAIR PLAY.

Henry Clay Still Henry Clay.

The distinguished statesman arrived in Philadelphia, from New York, on Saturday, and would remain a few days before going to Washington. On Friday evening he was serenaded in New York, and being called out from the private residence of the friend with whom he was stopping, addressed the vast crowd assembled in the street, as follows:

Gentlemen, I am come here as a peace maker. I wish I had the authority of a commission in my pocket to compel you all to keep the peace, and to make you observe law and order. (Laughter.) I should certainly suppress this nocturnal exhibition of your feelings. (Renewed Laughter.) Having had a week's leisure, before going to Congress, I thought I could not employ it better than in coming to New York, to exchange feelings of satisfaction with those to whom I am indebted for so many marks of attachment in days gone by—to brighten those ancient friendships founded upon principles cherished by us in common. (Great cheering.) Although I cannot expect to be long in the councils of my country, you will find me at the opening of the session where I have always been.—(Great cheering.) I have crossed the mountains earlier this fall than was necessary. I have done this in order that I might escape the severity of a winter passage. I am now on my way to my post of duty (cheers), with no personal ambition to gratify—no selfish object to accomplish—no desire for honors except those showered upon me by my countrymen. (Tremendous cheering.)

When I go there I shall find Congress in the most extraordinary position in which it was ever found before—a state of perfect equilibrium. Out of it, perhaps, may result lessons of justice, moderation, and patriotism.—(Cheers.) For my own part I go there to discharge in the best manner I can, the sacred duties, that devolve upon me. I have no enmities to gratify. I will devote the energies of my life to the honor, the glory, and the interests of my country. (Immense cheering for some minutes.) I will go for the purpose, as far as my humble talents can contribute to it—for the purpose of promoting that interest that stands paramount to all others, the Union of the States—that Union, without which there is no security for commerce, or all the blessings we enjoy in this great republic.

They may tell you that liberty in the abstract is a glorious idea; and so it is. But without Union, I repeat it, there is no security for peace, for commerce, for practical liberty itself. I, therefore, go to attend to that important object which lies above all and beyond all other interests in this land—to protect you, hear, and cheer. It is impossible for any one to come before an audience in this great Empire city, without giving utterance to some observations unbidden to the occasion. (Loud cries of "go on," "go on.") You tell me to go on; but who will supply the ammunition? (Great laughter and renewed cries of "go on.") Gentlemen, I have come out most reluctantly, in compliance with your wishes. I found myself completely prostrated with the hospitalities of your city during my short visit; but I could not resist the impulse I felt to present you my thanks for your past kindness and your present attachments. I am on my way to Washington, and I must be stirring early in the morning, and hope to get some rest to-night, gentlemen I must bid you all good night.

Mr. Clay in Baltimore.

Speech on Slavery in California—The Importance of the Union, &c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

Hon. Henry Clay arrived in this city yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by thousands of his friends.

Mr. Clay addressed the people to day from Barnum's Hotel.

He said that he always felt at home when in Maryland, the State being the birth-place of his better half. He felt afraid that the importance of his return to the public councils of the country was underrated by his friends. He still felt his old devotion to the service of the public, but, at the same time, he felt the weight of time upon him which unfits him for the active service of his earlier days.

He then alluded to the slavery question, and said there was unnecessary agitation upon this subject. The evil could never exist in California and New Mexico. The cool climate, the business of the country, the habits and pursuits of the people forbid it.

He then spoke of the importance of the Union, and said that, contrasted with it, the slavery question sunk into nothing. Under all circumstances, he would stand by the Union.

He considered that no one question could be of sufficient importance to cause a dissolution, and let the storm come from what quarter it may, he should defend the Union, right or wrong.

If it should be dissolved, our country would require no historian. Her history would be written from that of Greece. Men would arise and play the part of Philip and Alexander. There would be foreign alliances, and foreign and domestic wars, until every trace of liberty be lost in this part of the world.

Mr. Clay became quite animated. He spoke with feeling and powerful effect. He thanked the people for the affectionate kindness they had always shown him and should ever remember it.

He closed amid tremendous and reiterated applause.

News for the Girls.

The scarcest article in California is that of wives.

An emigrant now there says—"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. C. has lately left for Scotland and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not less than six feet, blue eyes, and auburn hair. I am either to marry her or pay a forfeit of ten thousand dollars. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about 10,000 first rate girls will start for California.—We have goods enough, and gold enough; now give us some wives."

California.

An adventurer writing from California says: "I have been to the mines and seen the elephant, and have no disposition to catch him by the tail or proboscis. Some people must have given you very erroneous accounts from the diggings. The whole country is a barren place. I suppose lumber will be high for some time to come, for I hear that a great many more fools are on their way here."

The Foreign News.

The late news presents no feature of particular importance in a political point of view; but the commercial advices, brief though they be, are of great interest to the business community. Cotton has again advanced, with large sales.—Flour and grain do not appear to have undergone, since the sailing of the last steamer, any change for the better.

The Russian Bear tells the British Lion he has no business to growl, or raise his paw, to preserve the prey the Turk has under his protection. It is a piece of impertinence uncalled for and inopportune, and an insult, it is intimated, Russia one of these days may have occasion to resent. The Sultan, anticipating the worst, is industriously invigorating his land and naval forces; and so far has he succeeded in this, that we are assured the Infidel is now all ready to fight His Most Christian enemy of the North. Meanwhile, Nicholas, making a virtue of necessity says he does not want the Hungarian refugees sent back to him for punishment, but insists that they should be kept away from France, England, or the United States, where they may work trouble for him, by exciting a sympathy in their favor and in favor of Hungary, that is sure to be stirred up again, through these means, to another revolution. All this, we must remark, only confirms the opinion we expressed in regard to the predictions of a general war growing out of this business, that were rife in the press, here and abroad, a few weeks since.—Russia has been frightened into an abandonment of her insolent demands upon Turkey, by the formidable and determined attitude assumed by France and England. The exiles will come to Great Britain and the United States. Some of the more prominent among them are already on the way, but we are sorry to see that there is no truth in the report that Kossuth has left Turkey. The Sultan, as we read, intends to keep him prisoner. An interchange of diplomatic 'notes' is going on between the governments at issue, and it will all end in a pacification to be broken again, however, by some of the many causes at work to produce a new rupture—nobody knows how soon. For the present, though, the spectre of a general European war has vanished.

Contrary to expectation, somewhat, France, (Paris) has not been thrown into convulsions by the recent revolution in the Ministry. The Pope, it is now certainly stated, "is going" back to Rome—in a steamer sent out by the French government. His Holiness, we presume is by this time in the Eternal City, no doubt agitated by so notable an event. We shall wait with some little anxiety to hear what kind of reception they have given him.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated in London, on the 9th, with the usual magnificence. Among the many distinguished persons present, were the French Ambassador, Lord Howdon, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell. The last mentioned gentleman, in the course of a speech he made, after alluding to the felicitous remarks of the French Ambassador, happily referred to the peaceful relations existing between Great Britain and our own country.—Lord John Russell said he had the happiness of addressing the meeting in times of profound peace, and he thought the speech they had just heard so eloquently expressed from the French Ambassador was a proof of the friendly relations which connected them with other countries. They had lately had the representative of another foreign power arrive there—the Minister of the United States of America; and, in the words of the toastmaster, he trusted they would all "Drink to him in a loving cup, and bid him a hearty welcome." The noble lord trusted it would be his good fortune to draw still closer the bonds of amity that unite the young and growing republic with the old but vigorous monarchy.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday last furnish us with the following additional news, one week later from Europe:

France.

The political news is unimportant.—The most gratifying feature of the week's news is the interview between the President of France and Mr. Rives, the new American Minister, at Elysee National. The American Ministry made an address on the occasion, but observed total silence respecting the misunderstanding between France and the United States, arising out of the conduct of M. Poussin. The President however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American Minister and his country.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French seems to increase in violence. The French Consul at Mogadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously, and a French frigate has been sent to his relief. There is now every probability of this affair ending in the bombardment of Tangier.

Rome.

From Rome we have but little that is certain and interesting. It seems, however, that the Pope really meditates an early return to Rome, and, indeed, his arrival at one moment was actually announced.

Hungary and Austria.

From Hungary we learn that fresh condemnations are taking place, and no fewer than fifteen additional executions at Arad are threatened daily.

The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, written at Orsova, has been published. It is written in his most enthusiastic, poetical style.

Gen. Haynau is carrying on his relentless cruelties, unchecked by higher authority.

The Jews at Pesth are once more threatened with violence unless they pay up the contributions demanded.

Kossuth's Address.

The ingrate, whom thou hast fostered with thy abundance, has rose against thee, traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly! Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold, my country; thy death sentence hath been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt: Yes, in the fervor of my boldest thoughts I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of the Omnipresence as believed that he should ever be a traitor to his country!

Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had; but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, ever to the last drop of his heart's blood!—He hath done treason to his heart's blood; he hath done treason to his mother; and the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country! Base gain hath more value in his eyes than his country; and God has abandoned him, as he has abandoned his God for his allies in hell!

Magyars! beloved companions, blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud; but nevertheless this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him, people of Magyars—curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him milk!

Latest from London.

Friday Nov. 16, P. M.—Advices from Constantinople to the 1st instant, state that the British fleet was at anchor in Alonkin Bay, and would remain there until the arrival of the courier with the answer of the Czar to the communication of Faud Effendi. Should that answer prove unfavorable, the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople.

Sir Stratford Canning has communicated to the Turkish government that the English Cabinet had unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. A similar communication has been made by Gen. Aupick, in behalf of the French government.

The Spanish troops at present at Rome have received orders to return to Spain.

Circular Hunt in Centre County.

A circular hunt will be held in Bald Eagle Valley on the 7th day of December next, to embrace an area of six miles square. The first line is to rest on Bald Eagle creek, extending from the Union and Boggs township line to Adams' Mill; the second rest on the Union and Boggs township line, extending six miles from the creek into the mountain; the third rest in a square with the second line back of the Allegheny, parallel with the Bald Eagle line, and the fourth rest on the Turner farm, extending from the Bald Eagle to the third or back line. Major George Weaver, Dr. James Irwin, John Holt and Thomas Harbridge have been appointed Captains for the respective lines. No fire arms will be admitted in the hunt, but each man is to arm himself with a good club. From the number of deer, wolves, foxes &c., within the limits of the proposed hunt, a very successful result is anticipated. The circle is to close in the cove above Barnabas Shipley's house.

More Railroad Riots.

We learn from the Cumberland Mountaineer, that on the 17th ult. a party of 300 Connaught men committed several outrages and riotous acts on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at or near the mammoth tunnel, in Allegheny county, by tearing down and burning shanties, molesting several Americans, compelling them to leave off their work, taking possession of their guns, &c. They also attacked another party (Corkonian's and Fardowns,) and drove them from their work, threatening their lives, and in many cases accompanying their threats with severe blows.—The Mountaineer adds:—

"On process being issued to apprehend the rioters, the Sheriff summoned a posse of about two hundred men, who promptly marched to the scene of action, through a tremendous snow storm, and made prisoners of several of the ringleaders. They are now in safe custody, and undergoing an examination at Kingwood.

"The contractors and superintendents use every means in their power to keep things quiet, promptly discharging every participant. They have also hired twenty-five men, at \$1.25 per day, armed with muskets and bayonets, to travel the line and quell any disturbances."

Col. Duncan.

The lamented Col. Duncan, of the U. S. Army, had drilled his men to such perfection in artillery, and to such a celerity of movement, that on one occasion, when his guns were under their sheds, and the horses of the light battery in the stable, and the harness hanging up, he accomplished the feat of harnessing up, moving his guns two hundred yards, forming in battery, and firing a round, in a space of a minute and a half from the time the first command was given.

Jews in Cincinnati.

From a communication in the Cincinnati Times, it appears that there are three Jewish Synagogues in that city, and the adult worshippers number about 3000. This shows about 16 or 20,000 Jewish population.