Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 17, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Cromwell township.
HENRY HUDSON, Clay township.
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J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
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Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
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DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
SEMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

☞ No attention paid to Letters unless post-paid, nor to Communications unaccompanied with the author's name.

Read New Advertisements.

☞ Notice to pay up by Jacob Snyder.

☞ Administrator's Notice, Estate of John Douglas, dec'd.

☞ Notice to Mineralogists and Geologists.

☞ Auditor's Notice, Estate of Dr. David Diller, dec'd.

☞ Farm for sale in Walker township.

☞ A Miracle of Science.

☞ *The U. S. Minister in Paris*, Mr. Mason, is reported to have deen struck with paralysis.

☞ Hon. J. Cresswell of the Senate, G. W. Smith, George Leas, and A. W. Benedict, Esqrs., have our thanks for Public Documents.

☞ The "North American" and Daily News" are decidedly the best, and only reliable Political Newspapers published in Philadelphia.—They should be largely patronized.

☞ The Hon. John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania, has our thanks for a copy of an able speech delivered in the House of Representatives on Tuesday January 9. 1855, on the Home Steadbill.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK was inducted into office yesterday; a large concourse of people were in attendance; among the many volunteers that were there, was the Huntingdon Guards, of Huntingdon, the Scott Artillery of Hare's valley, the Altoona Guards and Altoona Riflemen of Altoona.

☞ "Hart's Whole World" is the title of a large, weekly pictorial, published simultaneously in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore &c., by J. Woodman Hart at $2 per annum cash, or less to clubs.

Publication office { No. 49 Wall st. N. Y. and No. 110 Chestnut st Phila.

Notice.

Miracle of Science.—Reader just look at Dr. C. L. Kelling's advertisement which is a truly astonishing announcement to the afflicted with *Tumors Cancers &c.* Reader if any of your friends are afflicted tell them to try him, he is doing strange things.

☞ Peterson's unparalleled Two dollar magazine for the month of February is on our table at this early day, it is, indeed a superb number. The fine Mezzotint, "Joan of Arc," is alone worth a year's subscription. The Fashion plates are excellent; with a great many other engravings; but this is not all, the literature is the most choice.

☞ The Pennsylvania School Journal, one of our most valuable exchanges, has not reached us for some time. We hope Mr. Burrows has not cut our acquaintance. We honor his devotion to the cause of education, and consider his periodical the very best of the kind published in the United States. We both love it and admire its editor; and feel unwilling to part company.

☞ Our readers will find the Educational Department of the *Journal* on the first page. We regret that in the hurry of business, several typographical errors escaped notice until after part of our outside was struck off. The grossest of these will, however be found corrected in most of our issue. It was the omission of a whole line near the middle of Mr. Hall's first remarks before the Institute. The omitted line is—"this purpose it may be necessary for."

SIZES OF SHOES.—The Lynn Directory for 1851 says a *size* is the length of one "barley corn," or one third of an inch. A size stick is thus formed; Take a rule or piece of pine wood thirteen inches in length and divide it into thirty-nine equal parts of one-third of an inch each. The first thirteen are left blank and counted nothing. The second thirteen are called children's sizes. The third thirteen are called men's and women's sizes; each marked from one to thirteen. Thus nine inches is a man's size, No. 1; ten inches is No. 4; eleven inches No. 7; twelve inches No. 10.

Problem No 3.

From a mahogany plank, 26 inches broad, 1½ square yards are to be sawed off; what distance from the end must the line be struck?

Answer next week.

Answer to Problem of last week, 78.54 rods.

A Summary of News.

Congress.—In the Senate, January 10th, the first Monday in February was assigned for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's resolution relative to freedom of religious worship in foreign countries. Mr. Brodhead reported a resolution from the Naval Committee to send one or more vessels in search of Dr. Kane,—Among the petitions presented was one from Mr. G. P. Marsh, asking remuneration for his judicial services in the East, and also for his mission to Greece. Also one from various merchants asking Congress to provide against the difficulties arising from the abolition of corporeal punishment of seamen. The debate on the Judicial Reform bill was continued.—In the House, Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to improve the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The bill to amend the Land Graduation act was taken up, the Homestead amendment rejected, and then the bill itself negatived.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate, January 10th, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Among the bills introduced was one to repeal the registration act: another to repeal the act reducing the rate of interest to six per cent; two to incorporate banks at Stroudsburg and Catasaqna, and one to supply a defect in the law relative to vacancies. The vetoed bill relative to the small notes of the banks of other States was taken up and lost.

In the House, resolutions were adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting five more additional judicial districts, and also to refer to the same Commitiee the bill to abolish tavern licenses. Subsequently, a prohibitory liquor bill was referred to a special committee. Among the new bills introduced, was one to provide for the inspection of buildings in Philadelphia, and another to incorporate a city passenger railway company in Philadelphia. The death of Mr. Foulkrod was announced, and appropriate action taken.

Congress.—In the Senate, January 12th, Mr. Toucey announced the death of Moses Norris, one of the Senators from New Hampshire, who expired at his lodgings, in Washington city, on Thursday evening. The usual proceedings were had, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday. In the House, where the death was announced by a message from the Senate, speeches were made respecting the character of the deceased, by Messrs. Morrison and Bayly. In each house a committee was appointed to accompany the remains to New Hampshire.—The House, like the Senate, adjournod over to Monday.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the Senate. January 12th, a joint resolution was adopted to go into an election for State Treasurer on Monday next. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the the cause of the error in the Act passed at the last session relative to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In the House, a resolution was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to restrain the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the Judges of this Commonwealth. The House concurred in the joint resolution from the Senate relative to the election of a State Treasurer, and in both houses general nominations were made for that office.

The Treaty with the Loo Choo Islands.

The President has sent to the Sente the treaty with the government of the Loo Choo Islands, made by Com. Perry. This treaty is very simple in its provisions.

It guarentees to the citizens of the United States who visit the islands courteous and friendly treatment, and provides that they may purchase whatever they desire at reasonable prices.

Ships of the United States are permitted, under the treaty, to go into any of the ports under Loo Choo jurisdiction, for wood and water; but the port of Napa only is opened for purposes of general trade.

Citizens of the United States visiting the Islands in ships, are to be allowed to ramble freely on shore, without surveillance; but if they "violently enter any house, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things," or do any other illegal act, they are subject to arrest by the local authorithies, and to be delivered up to the commander of their vessels for punishment.

Pilots to take vessels in and out of port are to be provided by the Government, a pilotage fee of $5 in each case to be charged. If American vessels are wrecked upon the Loo Choo coasts, the local authorities are to afford prompt asistance to save lives and property, the expenses thereof to be refunded by the United States.

The price of wood for vessels is fixed at Napa at "3600 copper cash per thousand catties;" and of water at 9000 copper cash." or 43 cents, for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containsng thirty gallons.

Finally, a burial place for Americans is provided at Tumai.—*Times*

The Student.

The Student, and family Miscellany is a monthly publication of 36 Octavo Pages, devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge and Home instruction; also designed as a monthly reader for Schools. Its subjects will embrace popular articles on the various Science and Arts, together with Biography, History, Poetry, Travels, Narratives, Anecdotes, Stories, Puzzles, Curiosities, &c. It will be amply illustrated with appropriate wood engravings.—It is certainly one of the very best periodicals for family reading.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Single copy, 1 year	$1,	8 copies, 1 year	$8,
Two copies, " "	4,	15 " "	10,

Sample numbers will be sent gratis when desired.

All letters relating to the Student should be addressed, post-paid, to N. A. Calkins,

348 Broadway N. Y.

☞ A large brick school-house in Shrewsbury, York county, belonging to the corporation caught fire on Wednesday morning last, and was destroyed. The flames communicated to the barn of Mr. Moody, which was also destroyed, with its contents. There was no insurance.

Shipments of Breadstuffs from the United States to Europe.

The New York *Shipping List* furnishes a statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Europe from the 1st of September to the 26th December, 1854, and for the same time in 1853, from which we make up the annexed comparative table:

FLOUR, 1854.	Barrels.
To England and Ireland,	52,675
To the Continent,	3,117
	55,792
Same time, 1853,	1,323,147
Decrease in 1854,	1,277,452
WHEAT, 1854.	Bushels.
To Europe,	138,627
Same time, 1853,	5,428,583
Decrease in 1854,	5,289,958
CORN, 1854.	Bushels.
To England and Ireland,	2,481,137
To the Continent,	160,029
	2,641,166
Same time, 1853,	931,556
Increase in 1854,	1,709,610

These comparisons show that the decrease in the export of breadstuffs has been general, and that the falling off in the inspections and export of flour at Baltimore, to which we had occasion to refer in making up our annual statement has been shared in by all the ports of shipment. The figures also show that the stock of flour and wheat in the country must still be large, the acknowledged shortness of the crop not being equal to the reduction of our exports. Against this we, however, must set the fact, that the demand for our breadstuffs in 1853 began on a full stock, whilst at the opening of September, 1854, the quantity on hand was much reduced.

Superintendents of Schools.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says a strong movement will made during the coming session of the State legislature to repeal the act authorizing the election of county superintendents of common schools. The *Gazetts* favors repeal, and says petitions to that effect are in circulation in Lyroming.

This would be taking a step *backward*, which we would not only deeply regret, but which we are not prepared yet to believe the present Legislature will take. Having a superintendent in each county is a new and important feature in the common school system of our State which has not yet had a year's trial, and which cannot fail to prove of great value to the cause of Education. Let but honest and competent men be selected, and let them receive an adequate compensation for their services, and they will be sure to contribute much to the development of the common school system. We hope for better things from the present *American* Legislation than such an attack on so vital a part of that system.

Official Vote for Govenor.

The two branches of the Legislature met in Convention yesterday, in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of opening and publishing the returns of the last election for Governor. The following is the result:

Whole number of votes,	373,040
William Bigler,	166,991
James Pollock,	203,822
Benj. Rush Bradford,	2,194
Scattering,	33

JAMES POLLOCK, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Govenor for the ensuing term or three years from the third Tuesday of January, 1855.

Bursting of a Mountain.—The Fort Smith Herald, of the 16th ult., says that a mountain about five miles from Walden has exploded three times during the last week. The explosions were very loud and terrific, causing the earth around to quake, throwing up stones and earth, and filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke. The report of one of the explosions was heard in the vicinity of that town a few mornings since, a distance of forty-five or fifty miles. The earth on the mountain has sunk to a considerable depth. The people in the vicinity are very much alarmed.

AN ASSIGNMENT MADE.—Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburg, has made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, to Thomas Davidson, of East Liberty, and Thomas Mellen of Pittsburg, in trust for all his creditors, without preference to any. The liabilities are estimated at about $300,000, The heaviest items are those of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, which claims $120,000 or more, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad about $20,000.

Renewal of the Erie Troubles.

The Lake Shore Railroad, at Harbor Creek, was torn up by a mob, by order of the Commissioners of Highways, and they were, on the same afternoon, engaged in tearing down the bridge over State street. Judge Miles and sheriff Vincent were pelted with snow balls and stones, for interfering to prevent the work of destruction.

THE CANAL BOARD was organized on Tuesday 9th. when Gen. Seth Clover retired, and Col. Henry S. Mott was duly installed as Canal Commisioner for three years. The indications are, that the people will permit Col. Mott to retire again to private life in the course of a very few months. One of two things will be done by the present Legislature,—the public works will be sold, or the Canal Board abolished.

Long Sentence.—Baker, the young man of 18, who was convicted for participation in the burglary of E. B. Ward's store, and an attempt to kill his clerk, was sentenced, in Detroit, on Monday, to *fifty years'* imprisonment in the State's prison. When he leaves the State's prison he will be 68 years old, or in the year 1905.

STRENGTH OF GUNPOWDER'—The Germantown *Telegraph* states that a mass of rock, estimated to weigh *twenty tons*, was thrown a distance of a hundred yards, by a blast of powder on the North Pennsylvania railroad, the other day, making a hole where it first struck the ground large enough to bury a horse, and then bounding on further.

A YOUNG lady who had not recieved so much attention from the beauz as her female associates, said to her lover:

"I told them I would wait until the chaff bad blown off, and then I would pick up the wheat."

From Washington.

Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1855

The conspiracy of the democratic members to break down the tariff of 1846, and to deprive the country of the little protection which it affords, was considerably advanced last evening, by a secret meeting, or caucus, held at the capitol, sometime between dark and midnight. Statements differ as to the number present.—By one report, there were less than fifty; by another, and I fear a more reliable one, there were in attendance from seventy-five to a hundred. Senator Brodhead and Mr. Dawson were the only members of the cabal from Pennsylvania, and the latter soon became disgusted with the proceedings and retired. It being secret as the grave. Some facts have leaked out since the adjournment. There was some discussion as to the expediency of action in this session, but at length the following resolution, offered by G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is right and proper that the duties imposed by law on the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States from foreign countries, should be so modified and reduced, at the present session of Congress, preserving the principles of the tariff act of 1846, as will materially diminish the amount of revenue annually collected from customs.

Though nothing was said directly in favor of that plan, it is known that the leaders of the movement had in view the bill reported last session by the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means. I have before shown that this bill completely eradicates the protective principle in our legislation. It reduces the duties on articles which yield three-fourths of the revenue, including iron, wool, and all the great staples of the country, to 20 per cent. Upon this plan the duties would have been reduced during the last fiscal year from $66,000,000 to $43,757,081, and for the average of the past six years from $40,607,000 to $30,333,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a counter project, less radical and revolutionary in its character, and which he is pressing upon the House with all his personal and official influence. He spends much of his valuable time among the representatives of the people, intent upon their instruction on this vital issue. There is a bare chance of a postponement of the whole subject through the divisions of the democracy between these influences. I very much fear, however, that the edict of change will be obeyed, and that a crusade upon the industry of the country has begun, which will have the same disastrous results as the memorable contests on this subject from 1829 to 1833.

The House, to-day, passed the bill supplementary to the swamp land act. It is estimated that there will be appropriated by the Western States about a million of acres a year under this bill. The depredations will probably swell, under various pretexts, to a much larger amount.

The Senatorial contests in the States are watched with great interest. I learn that there is a probability of no choice in Iowa. There has been a coalition of a few Nebraska Whigs with the Democrats, which deprives the true and regular Whigs of the full control of the Legislature, which they expected. In Illinois there is believed to be a decided anti-Nebraska majority in the Senate' which will therefore vote to meet the House in joint ballot. A Whig must be chosen, or the election must go over. In Indiana the complexion of the State Senate is somewhat doubtful. There is, however, an unquestionable anti-Nebraska majority. The House is decidedly Whig. The chances of Hon. S. W. Packer, the present able and popular Whig representative in Congress, are better than those of any other named candidate, though as against the combined strength of his competitors, his friends are possibly in a minority

The Democratic politicians from Pennsylvania express some hopes of deriving party advantages from the present situation of things in the State Senate. They say there is no possible chance of Mr. Price, of Philadelphia, or Mr. Darsie, of Pittsburg, coalescing with the Americans, in which case the organization of the body by the choice of some moderate Democrat as president, is inevitable. This occurrence would give color to the pretensions of Gen. Cameron or Mr. Dawson for United States Senator. ALEXIS.

A Wild Man in the State of Maine.

A correspondent of the Thomaston (Me.) *Journal*, writing to the editor of that paper, says:

"On the morning of Jan, 2nd, while engaged in chopping wood a short distance from my house in Waldoboro', I was startled by the most terrific scream that ever greated my ears; it seemed to proceed from the woods near by. I immediately commenced searching round for the cause of this unearthly noise, but after a half hour's fruitless search, I resumed my labors, but had scarcely struck a blow with my axe when the sharp shriek burst out upon the air. Looking us quickly I discovered an object about ten rods from me, standing between two trees, which had the appearance of a miniature human being. I advanced towards it, but the little creature fled as I neared it. I gave chase and after a short run succeeded in catching it. The little fellow turned a most imploring look upon me, and then uttered a sharp shrill shriek, resembling the whistle of an engine. I took him to my house and tried to induce him to eat some meat, but failed in the attempt, I then offered him some water of which he drank a small quantity. I next gave him some dried beach nuts which he cracked and ate readily. He is of the male species, about eighteen inches in height and his limbs are in perfect proportion. With the exception of his face, hands and feet, he is covered with hair of a get black hue. Whoever may wish to see this strange specimen of human nature, can gratify their curiosity, by calling at my house in the eastern part of Waldoboro', near the Trowbridge tavern. I give these facts to the public, to see if there is any one who can account for this wonderful phenomenon."

HOW TO BE ECONOMICAL.—In times like the present, when the exercise of household economy is indispensable, a knowledge of the best method of attaining it, in the purchase of articles of food, is very resquite. In propertion to other articles, the various preparations and compounds made from corn are but little used, and yet they are exceedingly varied, cheap and nutritious. Corn bread, for instance, which is a staple article of food at the West, and which can be made very quickly, could, to a great extent, take the place on our tables of the miniature wheat loaves which the bakers now dispense, while meal cakes and puddings are so seldom prepared in most families, that they would be esteemed as luxuries. Rice also posseses many of the same recommendations as corn. Almost every family, with the present prices of marketing, could diminish the price of living 25 per cent., by a judicious selection of their provisions.

☞ A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing offiice where females were employed, saying that he never "set up" with a girl in his life.

☞ Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but—love for it.—*Lacon.*

Communication.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—

Every one a year ago was predicting that we should have hard times. Strange to say, very few acted on this belief. On the contrary, most importers continued importing about as largely as ever. One prominent dealer in this city, with his remarkable foresight, anticipating this terrible pressure in the money market, imported very few goods. He watched the market, and succeeded in purchasing his stock in this country cheaper than he could have obtained the same of the manufacturers in Europe He says, notwithstanding the great scarcity of money, he has never done a better business than during the past season.

This, unfortunately, is almost a solitary case. Many firms considered to be well established, have failed. We think, however, that the crisis has about arrived. Capitalists are beginning to speculate, and that will immediatly cause real estate to rise in value. Money will begin to flow easier, and we shall soon be comfortable. The merchants are growing quite sanguine in regard to the Spring trade.

New Year's Day was well improved. The city was crowded with gentlemen. A lady in the streets was a "rara avis." All seemed to enjoy the beautiful day and to be determined to make the best use of it. Carriages of every description there were; handsome, homely, gaudy and plain carriages, with their spruce whiskered coachmen, who took the opportunity, while their masters were calling up stairs, to make a descent from their box and pay a clandestine visit to Bridget, at the basement window.

There were young men, I might say *very* young men, with very tall silk hats, and surprisingly long coats, who were hastening about in the vain delusion that they could make two hundred and fifty calls that day; but who, when they had finished twenty-five, concluded to postpone the rest for a more convenient season.

In the evening, too, many of the gentlemen amused themselves by walking in a zigzag course across the sidewalks, and professed great attachment to lamp posts. Ah, young men! we are afraid that when you called on those "ardent spirits," you were induced to partake too largely.

OUR NEW MAYOR.

Mayor Fernando Wood came into office on the 1st inst. Appearances are, that we are going to have a good and efficient officer. He has begun his duties in excellent style. He has cleaned Broadway—a Herculean task, we assure you; established a complaint book, in which any persons having fault to find with the condition of the city, may file their complaint. He refused a free omnibus pass, and issued a letter of instruction to the Police Department, one regulation of which being that they should see that all liquor shops were closed on the Sabbath. This is a fair commencement. May he continue in this good path!

Broadway, for the last six moths, has been swept by ladies entirely, but as the hard times came on they found "broom stuff" (i. e. silk dresses) too expensive, and so gave it up.—Since then, it has had no cleansing, until our new Mayor took it up. On the whole, with all respects to the ladies, we must say, that we prefer that latter system.

A story is told of Mayor Wood, as follows: Walking down town last week, he came to a place where there was some trouble, which might grow into a serious disturbance. At a little distance, on a hydrant, sat a policeman enjoying the fun; without attempting to stop it. Mr. Wood stepped up to him, and asked him why he did not try to stop the trouble.—The man, not knowing the Mayor, grumbled a little, but finally got off the hydrant and went into the crowd. He did not do much good however, and in a few moments reiurned to his seat. Mr. Wood again asked him why he did not persist in stopping the row. The M. P. returned some impertinent answer, but did not move. The Mayor then asked him his name. He told him that was none of his business. Mr. Wood said it was the right of every citizen, and after some conversation, forced him to tell his name. When he had done so, the policeman said,

"And now who are you, that you should catechise me. What's your name?"

"Fernando Wood," was the answer.

"The Mayor, by ——" but the rest was lost, for he was gone.

A PILGRIM FATHER.

The "Know Nothing" excitement has had at least one good effect; viz. of making the Naturalization examination more stringent, which has been long needed.

Being in the Naturalization office the other day, we met two good natural looking Germans. One was a candidate for a citizenship in Uncle Sam's domain. The other appeared to be a witness.

They both seemed to stand in great awe of the judge.

The witness was called to testify how long his friend had been in the United States, when the following dialogue took place:—

Judge. "Do you know Mr. Wurzel?"

Witness. "Yeash sur."

Judge. "How long has he been in this country?"

Wit. "He ish been here one long time."

Judge. "How long?,'

Wit. "Oh, he ish been here one very long time indeed."

Judge. "Well, how long is that?"

Wit. "Oh, he is been in dish country a *wonderfully* long time."

Judge. (a little warmly.) "This wont do.—What ship did he come over in?"

Wit. "In the Mayflower sur."

Judge. (facetiously.) "What! a Pilgrim Father?"

Wit. (smiling and nodding his head in a very enthusiastic manner.) "Yesh, sur, he ish one Pilgrim Fadder; yesh sur."

Whether the "Pilgrim Father" got his naturalization papers or not, we are unable to say. We think he ought to. We must add, however, that he looked remarkably young for his age.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are more plenty, with less call for them. Prices not quite so firm. We quote: Superfine No 2, sells at $8 25 to $8 75. Ordinary State at $8 87 1-2 to $9 00. Mixed Western at $9 12 to $9 37. Common to good Indian and Michigan, $9 37 to 9 50. Fancy Genesee, $9 75 to $10 25. Extra Genesee, $10 75 to 12 per barrel. Southern is rather plentier, and is cheeper, but not in better repuest. Rye Flour is increasing in demand and value. Sales for fine, $6 62 1-2, and 87 75 for superfine per barrel. Corn meal, in lots at $5 per barrel.

FRUIT.—A limited sale in Raisins, at $2 85 for Layer, and 2 75 fer dry Bunch per box.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in demand, but is held so high, that few purchasers are fonnd. Southern Wheat is selling at $2 40 per bushel.—Rye is quiet but steady. Prime Northern at $1 37 per bushel. Oats are plentier and easier, at 54c. to 57c. for State; and 60c. for Western. Corn is still rare, and in good demand, at $1 05 for Western and $1 09 for Southern Yellow, per bushel.

Everything in the Provision line is very high in fact, so are all the *necessites* of life; but there was never a better opportunity to purchase the *luxuries* than now—providing you have a litlte cash. Yours truly. V. S.

Foreign Intelligence.

One Week Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

RUMORED RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

WARLIKE SPEECH FROM THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

A Loan of Five Hundred Million Francs Ordered.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

RUSSIAN SORTIE FROM THE HARBOR.

The Allies Strongly Reinforced.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, P. M.

The American steamship Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., being one week later, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.—She brings news one week later.

From the Crimea there is no news of importance.

Sebastopol still held out. Frequent sorties were made, but no regular battle had taken place.

The allies are steadily maturing their plans for capturing the place, though they suffered much from the inclemency of the weather.

Several detachments of French troops had arrived from Toulon and other ports.

The Russians had received large reinforcements.

Among the passengers by the Baltic is Com. Perry, the Japan negotiator, and two bearers of despatches from St. Petersburgh.

The propeller Sarah Sands had put into Cork for repairs.

The Cunard steamship Arabia carried sixteen hundred troops to the Crimea, from Marseilles.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jancinto had arrived at Gibraltar.

The British and French funds were much depressed.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Prussian mission to England did not result in anything of importance.

The bill for the enlistmant of foreigners had passed the English Parliament. Immediately after, Parliament adjourned.

The event of the week is Napoleon's speech to the Legislature. It is warlike in tone, but makes no mention of any prospect of peace. It was immediately followed by a loan of 500,000,000 francs being immediately voted.

An important meeting of the Representatives of the Five Powers had been held at Vienna, the result of which had not transpired.

Affairs before Sebastopol had not changed. Sorties by the Russians are continued from the city, and one has been made from the harbor.

The allies have received 18,000 reinforcements, and the weather is more favorable for warlike preparation.

The attitudes of Austria and Prussia are unchanged.

Two Russian vessels of war attacked a French steamer before Sebastopol. Two English frigates immediately went to her relief. The Russians retreated.

The Russian bulletins generally claim important advantages over the besiegers.

The Turkish troops at Kars were hard pressed by the Russians.

The Allies at Sebastopol were fully prepared for battle.

The third parallel of the French had mounted their guns.

Thirty thousand Turks, with a division of French and English artillery, were about to seize Perekop and fortify the lines there.

It is rumored that the Russians made a sortie on the 12th, and were repulsed with a loss of seven hundred killed and eleven hundred prisoners.

Prince Menschikoff telegraphs to the 20th of December, that there was nothing new since last accounts, but that the weather was bad.

A well directed fire from the Russian fortifications interrupts the enemy's works.

Reinforcements for the Allies were rapidly arriving. Up to the 18th twenty thousand had arrived.

It is reported that the storming of Sebastopol would commence immediately on the arrival of the Turkish reinforcements.

The French will storm, while the British and Turks will attack Prince Menschikoff.

The Russian naval artillery has been taken out of the Baltic fleet and brought to Sebastopol.

Notes were exchanged at the conference at Vienna between the Representatives of the three Allies, defining the sense in which their cabinets understand the four points heretofore proposed.

Prince Gortschakoff asked time to obtain instructions from his government.

Private advices from London say that the course of polities favor the probability of a speedy termination of the war.

Austria, it is believed, will assume the offensive, and influence all Germany to her side.

The people in the German States, it is confidently stated, will force their governments to accept the propositions of the Allies.

Napoleon in his speech at the opening of the French chambers, eulogized the victories of the French arms, in the Black and Baltic Seas and the Crimea. He thanked the Britsh Parliament for their co-operation, and asked a levy of one hundred thousand additional men. He believes that the resouces of a loan of twenty millions sterling, will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the war.

The speech throughout is very warlike.

The Budget of the Treasury shows a deficiency of eighty millions of francs.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Chambers are discussing the propriety of the sale of Cuba. Mr. Soule was present during the discussion.

The Spanish Government declines raising an army to send to the Crimea, to assist the Allies.

Spain refuses the proposition made by Mr. Soule to join a treaty with America and Russia, in recognizing the principle "that the flag protects all goods."

The Protection of Children.

The following bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature. It is a measure well worthy of serious public consideration.

AN ACT to regulate the labor of adults and minors.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labour.

Sect. 2 It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, or other officer of any factory, furnace or workshop, or any person acting under the authority of this State, or in pursuance of any contract with this State, to employ any child to labor until such child shall have attained the full age of ten years.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any owner agent or other officer of any factory, furnace or workshop, to emyloy any person under sixteen years of age more than five hours in any one day.

Sec. 4. The owners or agents of factories, furnaces or workshops, employing persons under sixteen years of age, shall see that such persons attend school five half days in each week while so emplyed.

Sec. 5. It shall not be lawful for any parent or guardian to bind out to service, or as an apprentice, any child, unless in accordance with the foregoing sections.

Sect. 6. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons having minors in their employ to exact of them more than ten hours' labor in any one day, or sixty hours in any one week.

Sect. 7. All persons having minors in their employ, in domestic or agricultural pursuits shall so that such minor receive at least four months' schooling in each year, while in their employ.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons violating any section or sections of this law, upon complaint and conviction before any justice of the peace in the county where such violation occurs, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars for each day's violation; one-half of such fine to go to the minor, the other half of such fine to go to the school fund of the school district where such violation occurs. And it shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace to whom such dompliant shall be made to issue a summons for the violator, and such witnesses as may be inceded in the case, in the same manner as in a suit for tresspass.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect the fourth day of July next.

The Big Lump of Gold Lately Found in California.

The following description of the mountain lump of gold, is taken from the San Joaquin Republican:

"On the platform scales, used in this office, it weighed one hundred and sixty one pounds or twenty-five hundred and seventy-six ounces avoirdupois. Calculating that it contains twenty pounds of quartz rock, (which is a large estimate, in the opinion of those who examined the lump) its value, at $17 25 per ounce, is $38,920.

"The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inchs, and its width from five and one half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneaven in its formation it is difficult to arrive at the thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz precievable is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal, that with the aid of a pointed instument they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period has apparently been in a fused state."

"Mr. Perkins, one of the company to whom it belongs, informed us yesterday that it was taken out in Calaveras county, on Wednesday evening, November 22, just as the company were quitting work for the day; he would not give any particulars in regard to where the claim is located, except that it is in the county above named. The company consists of four Americans and one Swiss. Mr. Perkins belongs to Lexington, Kentucky, and for the past two years, although he has labored hard, was very unsuccesful, never having more than $200 at any one time during that period.

"The specimen was securely stowed away in a strong box yesterday afternoon, and will be dispatched to New York by Adams & Co., on the 1st instant. Mr. Perkins and one of his partners also go home on the steamer, and left Stockton last evening on the Urilda.

"This discovery is another proof that the mines of California are 'giving out,' but in a manner that suits the miners. Calaveras and the southern mines against the world."

Major Andre.

An interesting, and to us at least, new fact is stated in the January number of the *North American Review*, with regard to this officer, which, if substantiated, will go far to diminish the sympathy heretofore felt by the American people for his just, but sad fate. In the recently published last volume of Lord Mahon's History of England, bringing it down from the Peace of Utrecht to 1783, the author undertakes to prove that the execution of Andre was an act opposed to justice and law, and characterises it as a blot upon the Fame of Washington. In demolishing summarily and completely the arguments of Lord Mahon, the *Review* states that this visit to Arnold, within the American lines, was not the first occasion when Andre was employed upon a similar disgraceful errand, and asserts upon the authority of the reminiscences of Dr. Johnson, of South Carolina, substantiated also by Johnson's Life of Green, that during the siege of Charleston, and before its fall, this officer penetrated as a spy within the town, and succeded in returning without detection. "Never," said Alexandria Hamilton, "did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less." Had Hamilton been aware of this attendant, we question whether he would have written such a sentence. Upon no portion of our Revolutionary History is the sentiment of the American people more decided, that their contempt for and detestation of the treachery of Arnold, and their belief that Andre's life was forfeited by his conduct, and that his death was just and necessary.—*Daily News*

MASONIC ORDER.—At an annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Masonic Hall in the city of Trenton, on Wednesday, the following were elected officers for the coming year:—

Grand Master—Edward Stewart, of Newark.

Dep. Grand Master—Samuel Read, of Mt. Holly.

Senr. Grand Warden—John Dill, of Belvidere.

Junr. Grand Warden— John H. Janeway, of Rahway.

Grand Treasurer—Elias Philips, of Trenton.

Grand Secretary—Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton.

Grand Secretary—John R. Chapin, of Camptown.

PETRIFIED WHEAT.—Mr. Park, of the Luminary, says he picked up on the Blue river, in Kansas Territory, some curious specimens of petrified wheat, and further says:—

"The resemblence is distinct, perfect. An inquiry comes up—who raised the wheat?—who cultivated the teeming earth in that region, in ages long gone by? Can geologists tell us? Perhaps this was the region of the globe referred to by Calanius, remarked that, anciently the earth was covered with barley and wheat, as it then was with dust."—*Kansas Herald.*

☞ The "State bordering on Intoxication has not had its election yet. When it does, it will probably vote for the Maine Law.