



WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor. SAM. G. WHITTAKER, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, December 2, 1857.

WANTED!

WHEAT AND CORN wanted at this office. Those having either can dispose of the same by calling soon.

The December number of Kennedy's Bank Note Review, published in Pittsburg, at \$2 per year, is before us. It is the best published in the country.

The publishers will furnish "A Book of Descriptions," for 50 cents. Will they please forward a number to us?

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The December No. of this incomparable magazine has reached us. The table of contents cannot be excelled. This book has none of that clap-net, soft, nonsensical, love sick trash which so materially lowered the standard of this class of publications within the past few years in this country.

Congress will assemble at Washington next Monday. The prominent names mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the House are those of Col. Orr, of South Carolina, and John S. Phelps of Missouri, with J. Giancy Jones of Pennsylvania, as an alternate, in case the contest between the first two named is irreconcilable. The President's Message will be forwarded to the newspapers, after its reading.

Col. Thomas H. Benton has written a long letter to the National Intelligencer on the subject of the Banks and the Currency, which is intended to meet the arguments of that paper in favor of a National Bank. The veteran Colonel still cherishes his ancient enmity to Banks and Bank Notes. He urges the suppression of all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty; and the winding up of all defaulting Banks by a bankrupt law against delinquents—as a means of paying a way for an exclusive "mini-drop" currency. He says with having defeated these measures, and hopes, now that an opportunity is presented, the party will carry their hard-money principles. Is the "paper wing" of the Democracy ready to "toe the mark"?

The McKeesport Murder Case.

On Monday morning, Chief Justice Lewis read the decision of the majority of the Supreme Bench, affirming the sentences severally pronounced by the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, in the cases of Fife, Stewart and Charlotte Jones convicted of murder in the first degree. The prisoners declined to avail themselves of a writ of habeas corpus, which the Court tendered, in order that they might be present at the reading of the decision if they chose.

The opinion of Chief Justice Lewis is an admirable judicial document. The entire proceedings in the Court below are reviewed with a calm judgment.

The announcement of the result was a most painful blow to the prisoners. The knocking away of this last prop which had sustained his hopes struck Stewart with the deepest anguish. He had confidently expected a reversal of the sentence, at least so far as himself was concerned. Not only by his calm self-possession hitherto but by his words, he has shown that he was buoyed up by hope, and did not, in deed he says he could not, realize his awful position. The terrible emotion which shook his frame was beyond any previous exhibition of feeling which he has manifested. He still maintains his innocence of the awful crime of which he has been convicted.

Fife was cast down at first upon hearing the result, but soon regained his stolid equanimity of demeanor, and had little to say upon the subject. He maintains that he is an innocent man, and emphatically declares that Stewart is also innocent.

Charlotte Jones was composed—it is said almost indifferent upon the reception of the news. She is evidently of a very low order of intellect; all the finer feelings of humanity have apparently long ago been eradicated from her nature by a life of wickedness and crime.

The prisoners are now at the end of all legal remedies from that terrible position. Death in prison, escape, or executive clemency, is now their only salvation from the terrible punishment which the law has affixed to murder. Either of these three is apparently impossible under the circumstances of the case, and the best advice for each and all of them is, "Prepare to meet thy God."

As to the Democratic party, says the Louisville Democrat, they know how the land lies on the Slavery question. To which Practice of the Louisville Journal responds, "Yes, and the land knows how the Democratic party lies on the Slavery question."

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

However potent the Washington Union may be in other sections of the North to stifle the indignation of the aroused Democracy in reference to the latest phase of the Kansas business, it seems to be without influence in Illinois. It is by this time notorious that the leading Administration paper in that State has revolted against the ratification of the doings at Lecompton. The next most important journal in Illinois to the Chicago Times, on the Democratic side, is the Springfield Register, published at the capital. This, too, has enunciated its views in the same unmistakable style initiated by the Times and to a similar effect. We have heard of no Democratic papers in Illinois being on the opposite side of the question. These two sufficiently indicate which way the wind is blowing. Illinois is the home of Senator Douglas, and the Democratic party there has hitherto been led and controlled by him. It is possible, but not probable, that these two newspaper organs may have given utterance merely to individual views, not in consonance with those of the distinguished Senator. If that were the case, it would not promise very fair for the re-election of Douglas to the Senate. A vague supposition is afloat that the utterances referred to were inspired by Douglas to serve his own purposes. This is rather favored by the determined and energetic spirit with which the Chicago Times sustains the position it first assumed, and returns the fire of the Washington Union. The following extract looks as though the man who wrote it felt insured against loss by such a fire:

"If the person conducting the Union were a sane man, he would know that Mr. Buchanan would never have been President, nor any of his cabinet now in office, had the Democratic party in 1856 hinted at the possibility of the people of Kansas being denied a vote on their constitution! and yet the Washington Union, in its issues of the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. can hardly find words enough to express its gratification that the principles of the Democratic party have not only been shamefully disregarded, but actually trampled under foot in Kansas. The Union may exult, but the Union is not the administration, and the Union is not the Democratic party. The Democratic party stands pledged in every hamlet in the United States to secure to the people of Kansas the privilege of making their own constitution, and that pledge, though a Union newspaper and a cabinet officer stand at every cross road throughout the land, is as sacred as the word of God. Now, it is not the fault of the North that she stands alone in such a case, and if the result of maintaining her stand should be a sectional division line between parties, the fact may be regretted but cannot be avoided. It grows legitimately out of the struggle which Slavery is ever making for predominance, and he is not a true man who does not meet it and act upon it, with out regard to the bugaboo cry of 'Sectionalism.' This absurd fear of Sectionalism in the North (they have none of it in the South) always leads those who are in the right to give way to the wrong, and thus this mistaken notion of 'nationality' ends continually in plunging the nation into acts the most disgraceful to its reputation. The defence of the right is not 'sectional' because it happens to be confined to a section. Right is right, always, no matter what lines of latitude may mark the territory of those who maintain it. The fact that in all the South no leading man dare stand up in defence of Walker is the strongest possible evidence of a wicked and dangerous element in our politics and of the necessity that falls upon all good citizens to combine against it, without regard to the idle cries that may result from the incidental fact that a dividing line between the territory of the two combinations is the boundary between the slave States and the free."

From the Plains—More Outrages by the Indians and Mormons.

The Warsaw (Mo) Democrat thus sums up the substance of a letter received by a citizen of that county from a Mrs. Hudelson, written soon after the arrival of the latter in California:

Mrs. H. gives a thrilling description of the dangers and hardships attending an overland trip to California. They were hourly in danger of being attacked by Indians and Mormons who, says Mrs. H., range in bands together, robbing, pillaging, and murdering unprotected trains of emigrants. Mrs. H. overtook one train from Illinois, belonging to a Mr. Holloway, which had been attacked by a band of marauders. His wife and child had been killed before his eyes, he himself badly wounded, and stripped of all his property, including fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Holloway's sister was along, but during the excitement of the attack she escaped, and driving six miles on overtook another company who returned with her to the scene of blood. The murderers had completed their work and were gone.

Mrs. H. and her company came to the rescue of another train which had been attacked, finding a woman lying upon the ground with her scalp taken off.

Gen. Walker's Destination.

The intimation given by telegraph, a few days ago, that the ultimate destination of Walker and his filibuster forces might be Hayti, instead of Nicaragua, or at least in case of finding too warm a reception there, may be regarded as not altogether destitute of plausibility. In the disturbed condition of affairs on that island Walker might render material aid to the Dominican rebellion against the great champion of negro equality, the Emperor Faustin, and secure a controlling influence in the political affairs of the island. This, at present, seems to be a more promising field for filibustering than Nicaragua, where Walker could hardly sustain himself for a week.

SECTIONALISM.

The Philadelphia Press regrets the possibility of a sectional vote in the Senate on the confirmation of Gov. Walker, the probability being that the South will combine its vote against him and the North in his favor. It says:

"Now if there is one thing against which we have more perseveringly protested than another, it is this calamity of sectionalism. It was the fear that the North would be consolidated against the South, and the South consolidated against the North, that so largely contributed to put the Democratic candidate into the Presidency, in 1856. Sectionalism, or a geographical party, is that evil in our system which the patriots of the revolutionary era anticipated with dismal forebodings, and against which Washington admonished his countrymen in his Farewell Address. And it would be a sad thing to sectionalize this country on a question like the Oxford and McGhee frauds. It would be a most disgraceful spectacle to see a public servant repudiated and condemned because he had set forth in defence of the purity of the ballot box, and in favor of the principle that the majority of the people should rule; for, however men may mystify the issue, this is the great principle involved."

So speaks Col. Forney, President Buchanan's man Friday, and his talk is well enough as a matter of sentiment, yet how is such a state of things to be avoided, if the South chooses, as it doubtless will, to make common cause with him, and the result would be a sectional array, growing out of the very nature of things. The only way to avoid this array of one section against another is for one or the other to give way; but the South will not, and the Press is very frank in saying that the North ought not. If the North does her duty, therefore, a sectional quarrel is inevitable. And so it must be, so long as Slavery continues to be the great question in our politics. In this case, according to the showing of the Press itself, the self-respect of the people is involved in sustaining Gov. Walker. A gross fraud or series of frauds is committed in Kansas for the purpose of benefiting the pro-slavery candidates for the territorial legislature and giving that party a majority in it; Gov. Walker detects and exposes and defeats these frauds; the South admits the frauds, but inasmuch as they were in favor of Slavery, demands that Walker shall be cashiered for his agency in defeating them.

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A Man Burned and Another Frozen to Death.

A telegraphic despatch dated Monday, N. Y., Nov. 25th, states that Father McCABE, a well known Catholic priest, was burned to death while lying in his bed tonight before, owing to the clothes which covered him taking fire. The fire was confined to the bed room, and nothing was known of the lamentable affair until this morning, when his body was discovered by another priest who had slept in an adjoining room.

Gov. Packer's Cabinet.

There is said to be considerable maneuvering in the Locooco party in regard to Gov. Packer's Cabinet. Among those spoken of for Secretary of State are Hon. Wm M. Hester of Berks; Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette; John Cessna, Esq., of Bedford, and Thomas S. Fernon, Esq., of Philada. For Attorney General, those mentioned are the Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford, Hon P. C. Shannon and A. B. McCalmont, Esq. of Allegheny and William A. Porter and N. B. Browne Esqs., of Philadelphia.

Fizzled out—'S. P.'s."

Thanksgiving day was generally observed in this place.

THE MORMON WAR COMMENCED.

Hostilities between our Government and Utah have been fairly inaugurated. Of course it is easy to foresee and predict the result, but how great an expenditure of time, blood, treasure and self respect will be required, will depend altogether on the wisdom and energy of the Administration. If we are to carry on a "little war," send out at long intervals dribbling instalments of troops, separate our forces by privations, wearisome marches and short rations it may take a decade of years to subdue this flagrant and flagitious rebellion.

The War Department have received important despatches from the army for Utah, including Brigham Young's declaration of martial law in the Territory, a letter from Young to the commander of the advance of the United States troops, Col. Alexander's reply, and a letter from Col. Johnston relative to the position of affairs. All tend to prove that Brigham Young has virtually declared war against the Government of the United States. He has sent to Col. Alexander the following important and unmistakable epistle.

SIR—By reference to the act of Congress passed September 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander in chief of the militia thereof, &c. &c."

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace until you are supplied with arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you by making the proper application therefor.

General D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make. Very respectfully,

BIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The doctory and belligerent Governor has also issued a stirring and authoritative proclamation to his people, which thus concludes:

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, and the Territory of Utah, forbid,

First—all armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory under any pretence whatever.

Second—that all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this 15th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

BIGHAM YOUNG.

All the antecedents of BIGHAM prove him to be a man of pluck, mettle and bottom. He will resist "to the bitter end" with the whole strength and energy of a people made more formidable and desperate by deep rooted fanaticism. History instructs us of the mad, bloody and build-up struggles where a mis-aken zeal has served, and for died either one, or both of the contending parties. He knows well that he is the proper head of his people; that by his indomitable will all must be done that is done. Should he be removed, the Mormon agglomeration of diverse races, tongues, habits and opinions, which unite only in this—respect and obedience for him—would be at once and forever dissipated, and the deluded Mormons become re-absorbed into the nations and be lost forever. The next move of the administration is anxiously, even impatiently, awaited.

On Saturday last the two branches of the Legislature of Alabama met in Convention and on the first ballot elected Hon. C. C. CLAY, Jr. to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term of office expires. The Legislature of Mississippi has re-elected Hon. A. G. BROWN to the U. S. Senate. He received 111 votes out of 116 cast notwithstanding that he was violently opposed by Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIDSON.

STATISTICS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

From a pamphlet published at Washington, by J. S. Brown, we glean some interesting particulars respecting the number and variety of patents granted by the United States government prior to the year 1857. The number of titles amounts to 3,768, and on these have been issued 24,308 patents, which, with the exception of 517 granted to foreign countries, have been applied for by citizens or residents of the United States.—New York heads the list of American States with 5,864 patents, Massachusetts comes next, with 3,803, followed by Pennsylvania, with 2,514; Connecticut with 1,822, and Ohio with 1568. The remaining States have received less than one thousand each—Maryland stands sixth on the list with 897, and Virginia eighth with 779. The six New England States are among the first thirteen on the list. Florida and Arkansas come last, the former with eight and the latter with seven patents. Out of 23,891 patents granted in this country, 20,396 have been issued to residents of Free States, and 3,495 to those of slave States, or nearly in the proportion of six to one. Among foreign nations, Great Britain takes the lead with 360 patents, followed by France with 93. Canada stands third with 12. Thirty three patents have been granted to persons whose places of residence are unknown.

Of the titles on which patents have been granted, that of stoves seems to have been most in favor with inventors, as we find that 1,278 patents having been issued for stoves for cooking or heating, or designs for the same. Ploughs come next, of which, for agricultural purposes, 500 patents have been issued, besides six snow ploughs. The agricultural department, in other respects, shows considerable inventive activity 334 patents having been granted for threshing machines, 270 for churns, 251 for seed planters and sowers, 228 for grinding mills, 149 for cultivators, 142 for corn shellers, 176 for grain and grass harvesters, 147 for winnowing machines, 62 for mowing machines, &c. Some of the other principal titles are water wheels 306; looms 356, washing machines 311, cotton spinning machines 207, brick machines 214, steam engines 217, lamps 206, grinding mills 228; saw mills 228; pumps 229. For piano fortes, 117 patents have been issued and the same number for plowing machines, while 114 new printing presses have been patented. In the department of sewing machines, not less than 133 patents have been issued, within eight or ten years. Twenty five patents have been granted for electro chemical and magnetic telegraphs, and seven for type setting and distributing machines.

The Small Note Law.

A case of some interest under the small note law of this State was before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburg, last week. A tax collector was sued, two years ago, for the recovery of the penalty of \$100, for paying out a note of less denomination than five dollars, on an Ohio Bank. The alderman before whom the suit was instituted gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed; but the defendant took an appeal from his decision, and the matter thus came up for trial before a jury. The evidence in the case was heard and a verdict for the defendant rendered, but counsel for plaintiff took exception to the ruling of the Court, and, making a motion for a new trial, the Court set aside the verdict, and ordered the case to be tried anew. The second trial resulted like the first, in favor of the defendant and plaintiff's counsel again moved for a new trial. This the Court refused upon which the case went to the Supreme Court on six errors assigned by plaintiff's counsel.—That tribunal reversed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial.

For Utah.

We learn by telegraph that the War Department have concluded to adopt measures which have for some time been urged upon it—sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side; one from Oregon and one from California. A most excellent move.

The transportation of troops by sea to California and Oregon will not cost a tithe of that which would be necessary overland. On that side Salt Lake City is accessible and vulnerable, while on our side it is perfectly impregnable, and if the Mormons are in earnest, an army of twenty thousand men could be kept forever at bay by a force of three thousand. Again, by that course, two additional forces of volunteers could be readily and cheaply obtained, which would give us a vastly preponderating power. If only these measures be promptly and vigorously carried out, and the whole three forces act in conjunction, the days of Mormon insurrection and rebellion are numbered, and our country rid of a disgraceful and demoralizing plague spot.

U. S. Senators Elected.

On Saturday last the two branches of the Legislature of Alabama met in Convention and on the first ballot elected Hon. C. C. CLAY, Jr. to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term of office expires. The Legislature of Mississippi has re-elected Hon. A. G. BROWN to the U. S. Senate. He received 111 votes out of 116 cast notwithstanding that he was violently opposed by Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIDSON.

EDUCATIONAL.—Messrs. Editors.—As you have kindly indulged us in an enquiry after the essentials of a safe education, it is hoped you will permit us to add further reasons for retaining the Bible as a class book in our schools.—And it is believed our material is more than sufficient to satisfy all honest inquirers after truth, that no nation ever has been or ever will be safe without the teaching of Divine Revelation. Interrogate the history of Babylon and Ninevah for the vacated progress of human science, after thousands of years have rolled away, and every successive sun shedding its beams of nature's light with profusion round them, and the sepulchral answer to the antiquarian is—"We to the light of uncorrupted tradition, and disregarded that Divine Revelation which a kind Providence sent to us. Ard hence our walls are broken down, our houses are left untenanted, and our children, alas! where are they?"

Ask the successors of the ancient worthies of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, why they have not arrived at that state of perfection claimed by sceptics as the fruit of nature's light, or why that deep and mournful degradation now covers the offspring of all those sages of antiquity. And if they are too stupid to answer, faithful history has recorded their downward course in blood. And you rise from its perusal in deep sorrow, ready to exclaim, O, take not from us our children, that precious boon of Heaven, the Bible, for without its teachings all is moral ruin.

Travel from the Black Sea to the Indian Ocean, and from Cairo, in the cradle of human civilization, to the easternmost part of Asia. Contemplate the magnificent ruins of Balbec and other ancient cities strewn over these vast regions, once so highly favored and so densely populated, and you will find deterioration written upon every stone, and upon every hill, and in every vale.—an awful realization of Jehovah's threatened wrath against "the heathen that know not his name." The map of our Earth defies the sceptic to lay his finger upon the spot that will illustrate the truth of his theory. He will find it still more vain for him to ransack the archives of antiquity for arguments to prove that any nation ever has, or ever will prosper without the Bible.

It is not necessary to prove that the history of our race is a history of crime. That instead of endless progression, men were in a few centuries sufficiently degraded to cringe to cruel tyrants, a single one of whom brought a hundred millions to his feet, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands upon the gory altar of his cruel ambition. Our Earth has been the theatre of so much crime, and our history stained with so much blood, that if a pure spirit were to visit us, from a distant world unstained with sin, and ignorant of the mysterious mode by which an infinitely wise Omnipotent and benevolent Creator governs his vast empire, he would be ready to conclude, that Earth was the work of some evil and malignant demon, flung into space, to mock the King of Heaven, or to display the power of his malevolence; or that it was forsaken by its benignant Creator, on account of its insubordination to His laws.

But da ka as are the pages of our history, we are not left to trace our origin back to a demon nor to mourn over a forsaken world. We can find, in midst of a vast desolation, a few spots of moral verdure upon which the weariest eye may find a resting place, and whence the philanthropist may wipe away the falling tear, and renew his efforts to meliorate suffering humanity. But let it be remembered, that such spots only be found, where the light of Divine revelation has shed its radiant beams. And that great as have been the achievements of human learning, it is only where it has been chastened or sustained, directly or indirectly by the Bible.

How monitory and instructive is past history; we see that for want of religion, all the ancient nations have died. Neither their might, magnificence, nor learning could save them. Nor can we hope, that modern nations, rocked as they are in the cradle of discord, are destined, to a better fate, if they disregard the "higher law." But what is to be the destiny of our own highly privileged country. Are we to go forward in prosperous perpetuity, or is some antiquarian of the distant future to dig for our history amongst the dilapidated ruins of our cities? These are questions which thro' every patriot's breast, and questions which can only be answered, subject to a knowledge of our future training.

And now, having lingered for some time, looking upon the dark side of the question, and looking in vain for any evidence of the "development system," and equally in vain for characteristics of progress in man, subjective considered, we will turn our attention to the more pleasing inquiry, what is there objectionable, which, if properly addressed to the understanding of men is best calculated to roll back the cloud of ignorance, and wickedness, which pervade all classes of all nations, give a new and healthy impulse to governments, and prepare the people for ascertaining exercising and perpetuating that liberty which is the birthright of every son and daughter of Adam?

If human science under the most favorable circumstances without the Bible, has been found insufficient either to sustain itself or its votaries, leaving no evidence of its former existence, save in the dusty records of its own ruins, or in fragments of history mingled with fables, we must then enquire for the salutary effects of the bible upon an society, where it has forced them under the most inauspicious circumstances.

Doubtless the ancestors of the inhabitants of the British Isles once enjoyed much that was excellent among their brethren in Asia, but from causes not very clearly delineated by history, they became isolated from the oriental nations from whom they sprang. One thing however we do know, and that is, that they had fallen step by step into such a barbarous condition, that they were willing to offer their own children in sacrifice to propitiate their diabolical and wretched gods. They had been so long enslaved by their druid masters, that Rome thought them scarcely worth the conquest. And before complementing ourselves too highly, for our own attainments, derived as we

are from such a degraded root, it might be well to enquire, what the Bible had to do, or how much we are indebted to it, for the vast improvement in the Anglo Saxon, or the Anglo American race. But least we should weary the reader, we shall suspend what we have to say for the present, and with your leave, will continue it in the next. H. C. B. Nov. 30, 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1857.

The disagreement between the President and Gov. Walker is confirmed most positively. All the interviews and friendly interposition resulted in no approach to a compromise each insisting on his original position. Gov. Walker considers the suggestion made to vote on the Slavery clause, and then refer back the remaining part of the Constitution by an act of Congress, as complicating the question and aggravating the difficulties. He is in favor of meeting the issue in the present form, and avows the purpose of opposing its acceptance with all his influence. The President is equally determined to sustain the Constitution regarding it as the most practical mode of reaching the conclusion. He will make it a test in the party.

The forthcoming Message will emphasize these opinions, the President being encouraged thereto by the promise of the united support of the South. He will not remove Walker, being content with censuring his position. Walker will not resign, but will remain here to contest the point before Congress.

Senator Broderick openly avows his general opposition to the Administration, and letters from Senator Douglas look in the same direction, with qualifications. He will reach here on Tuesday and speak for himself.

Mr. Pitt will get no appointment here. The President says he can give him no more equal to his present position in Philadelphia. An attempt may be made to introduce Kansas into Democratic caucus before proceeding to nominations for Speaker and Clerk, owing to the unexpected phase the issue has now assumed. If so, a split is inevitable. Powerful influences are being exerted to prevent such a movement, the leaders fearing the struggle and its consequences.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means if Mr. Orr is elected Speaker.

Doctor Foltz, of Pennsylvania, will supersede Dr. Whelan, soon as the head of the Medical Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR—Sales to the extent of 10,000, 11,000 bbls are reported in all, at \$5,25a5,31 for standard and better brands; \$5,25 up to \$5,87 1/2 for extras, and \$5,85a6,75 for extra family and fancy lots, as in quality; the bulk of the sales were of extras, at from \$5,25 to \$5,81 1/2 for common to choice brands; the market, however, closed dull at the above figures. The home demand has been to a fair extent, within the range of \$5,25a6,00 for common brands and extras, and \$6,25a7,25 for fancy lots.

GRAIN—Sales reaching about 30,000 bus., in lots, mostly for mill use, at 120a126c for bar to prime reds, chiefly at 123a125c softs, and 120a135c for white, as in quality; some inferior lots have also been disposed of at 10c per bush less. Rye has been in request and scarce at an advance, and all offered, some 2000a3000 bush found buyers at 75c for Southern, and 75a80c for Penna., closing at the latter figure. Corn comes in slowly, and prices show a further improvement, with sales of about 20,000 bush to notice at 80a81c for old Yellow; 78a80c for White; 66a65 for new Yellow, as to condition, and 68a70c for old and new mixed. Oats are better, and about 27,000 bush have been taken at 35a37c for Southern and Penna. We quote to day at our highest figures.

Married.

SHORT—DITTS' BRID—On the 19th ult., by Solomon Hauer, Esq., Mr. Henry L. Short to Miss Jane Ditt-worth, all of Jackson township, Huntingdon county. DUFF—SAXTON—In this borough, on the 24th ult., by Rev. David Schreff, Jonathan Duff, Esq., of Pontiac, Ill., to Miss Hannah Saxton, of Huntingdon borough.

Accompanying the above announcement was a large and excellent cake, to which all hands did ample justice, and for which we return our thanks to the happy couple. May they be happy.

FIGHT—KIES—In this borough, on the 28th ult., by David Sauer, Esq., Mr. W. Fought to Miss Maria Kies, both of the Borough of Huntingdon.

KERR—MURRELS—On the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. Curtis Kerr, of the borough of Huntingdon to Miss Charlotte Murrels of Walker township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNOR'S SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of

Saturday, 19th of December, 1857, the entire stock and fixtures in and about the store lately occupied by David H. Campbell, the whole will be sold together. Persons wishing to purchase, can examine the stock in the premises.

Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale, or previously on application to the subscriber. JOHN H. WINTRODE, Assignee of David H. Campbell, Dec. 2, 1857.—41.

STRAY PIG.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, about the 1st of August, a white boar, supposed to weigh about one hundred pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, prove property and take him away. ELISHA SHOEMAKER, Dec. 2, 1857.—41.

[ESTATE OF DR. WM. GRAFIUS, DEC'D.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. William Grafius, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated, to HENRY GRAFIUS, Adm'r. Dec. 2, 1857.—61.