



The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1855.

JOHN ORR and WILSON REILLY, Esq's, have been appointed delegates from Franklin county to the Democratic State Convention...

Hon. JOHN B. DANFELT is the Senatorial delegate from this district, and THOMAS A. MARSHALL, of Hamilton, the Representative delegate from this county.

The "Jenny Lind Warblers" will give a Concert at McConaughy's Hall to-morrow evening. Go hear them.

The Procession.—We observe by the order of the Chief Marshal, Mr. JOHN L. TATE, as published in the Star, that the Procession on the Fourth will form in Chambersburg street...

Two heavy fires in Philadelphia last week.—One on Thursday night, destroying a steam laundry, &c., Broad & Wallace streets, loss \$30,000—another on Friday evening, burning a large planing mill, colored church, masonic hall, stores, &c., on Brown street, loss \$70,000 to \$80,000.

Hay-making was quite general between this point and Philadelphia, on Saturday last, along the line of travel, but the only grain we saw cut was a portion of a field of rye a short distance below S. R. Tipton's, on the Bonington road.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Columbia Railroad exploded within a mile from Columbia on Friday, instantly killing the engineer, and severely scalding the fireman. One arm of the engineer was blown some distance from the body. The explosion was caused by too much steam and the tying down of the valve by the engineer. The locomotive became an entire wreck.

The editor was unavoidably absent from home last week, which may account for shortcomings in this issue.

New Orleans, June 26.—At the election for chief justice of the supreme court, held in this city yesterday, Blgee (anti k. n.) received three thousand four hundred and fifteen votes, and Merrick (k. n.) received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven. Anti-k. n. majority 1,178. At the elections in 1853 and 1854, the know-nothings carried the city, by some 2,000 majority.

Non-folk, Va., June 25.—The municipal election for Mayor and other city officers took place in this city to-day, and resulted in the choice of Reiter Woods, democrat, as Mayor, over Wm. Hunt, know-nothing. The rest of the ticket is in doubt. The majority for Flournoy last month was nearly 400.

Monument to Fulton.—A writer in the Lancaster (Pa.) Inland Daily suggests the erection of a monument to Robert Fulton in the public square of that city by means of 25 cents subscriptions. Fulton was a native of Lancaster county.

The Millidgeville Recorder publishes a letter from Charles J. Jenkins, an influential Whig politician of Georgia, taking decided grounds against the Know-Nothing organization, and declining to be a candidate for Governor.

Crops as Ours.—The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity that flour will be down to \$6 50 per barrel in 30 days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State.

Canal Commissioner.—Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango county; Daniel S. Sherwood, Esq., of Tioga; and William S. Campbell, Esq., of Allegheny, are the persons principally named as candidates for Canal Commissioner before the next Democratic State Convention.

More Legal Opinions.—The opinion of Elias Morwin, an eminent lawyer of Boston, endorsed by Rufus Choate, C. G. Loring, and Sydney Bartlett, that the new Prohibitory Law of Massachusetts is unconstitutional, is causing considerable excitement.

The Prohibitory Laws.—A movement has been made in England in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. The war between pumpkin and grape-juice is spreading over both continents.

New Counterfeit.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday says—we were shown yesterday, two new counterfeit \$10 notes on the bank of North America. They were neatly executed, and well calculated to deceive. The vignette contained two female figures, with a steamboat in the distance. They were dated April 9, 1854, letter B. and C, signed J. Hockley, Cashier, and J. Richmondson, President. The signatures were good imitations of the genuine.

Guano.—A Caroline county (Va.) farmer expended \$3,500 in guano for his own use, in Fredericksburg, a few days ago. Others bought \$2,500 and \$1,000 worth.

The Crops. A gentleman who traveled over six hundred miles in Illinois within a few days returned to Chicago and reported that the wheat-fields, without exception, are promising unequalled crops; the corn is also luxuriant, in some places almost in tassal; and the fruit crop is tremendous, being the greatest abundance of apples, peaches, cherries, &c., wherever there was a tree planted. The wheat crop will probably be twenty-five per cent. greater than was ever before grown in Illinois; and about half the freight cars are laden with patent grain reapers, threshing machines, and other agricultural implements. The accounts continue to be encouraging from all parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. The late rains have been general and copious, and the growing crops in all these sections present the most promising appearance. The Augusta Banner says: "Maine never had so much seed in the earth before at any one time, and the prospect is most promising for beautiful crops."

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, convened at Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th ult. It now numbers within its organization not less than 28 Synods, comprising nearly the entire Lutheran Church in the U. States. The number of delegates and advisory members present at Dayton was about 150. Rev. Lochman, of York, was elected President; Rev. Mr. Sadtler, of Middletown, Secretary; and Hon. P. S. Michler, of Easton, Treasurer. The Synodical discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Schumucker, of Gettysburg. Rev. Pohlman, of Albany, Rev. Hunter, of Philadelphia, Rev. Harkey, of Illinois, Rev. Sadtler, of Middletown, Pa., and Rev. Passavant, of Pittsburg, preached before the Synod during the week. A variety of important, useful and interesting business was transacted by the body, connected with the interests of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

The Liquor Movement in New York is very violent. The friends of the liquor law on one side, and the liquor dealers on the other, are holding nightly meetings in reference to the enforcement of the law on the 4th of July inst.—One is determined to have the law enforced, and the other seems equally determined to interpose every legal obstacle which can impede its enforcement. Mayor Wood's instructions to the Police relative to their duties appear to give pretty general satisfaction. The temperance folks talk of appealing to the laws, and the liquor people assert that, to be just what they also intend to do, while the Mayor is anxious for a legal decision in the premises. The Carson League are busy organizing their forces for complaining against the dealers, while the latter make no secret of their intention to prosecute the League, on the ground of conspiracy. We may, therefore, look for stirring times, on and after the fourth, in the Empire city.

Effects of the Rains.—The Baltimore Sun says the last rain has produced a great service to the country, securing us against famine and high prices for a year to come. The rains, by rendering the western rivers navigable, will open a channel to market for a great amount of produce, and keep up a more active business, perhaps, than had been expected at this season.

Suit to Recover the Value of Fugitive Slaves.—A suit to recover the value of fugitive slaves has been instituted against the Northern Central Railway Company, Pa., by a gentleman near Frederick, Md. The slaves applied for passage to York, which was granted by the conductor of the train, although it is alleged he knew them to be fugitives. The case is exciting much interest in Maryland.

Farmers' High School.—The Trustees of this newly chartered Institution met at Harrisburg, on Thursday week. Governor Pollock in the chair. It was decided to commence operations immediately, and on Monday, the 25th ult., the Governor with other trustees started to the counties of Centre and Erie, to examine the farms generously offered by General Irwin and Judge Miles.

A young man in Philadelphia, named John Monigle, resorted to extraordinary means on Friday week to commit suicide. It appears he was much attached to a female who pretended to entertain a reciprocal feeling towards him. On Thursday the female was married to another man, and the circumstance so preyed upon the mind of Monigle that he determined to destroy himself. On Friday, the wretched man made an effort to put his determination into execution, and actually attempted to swallow a quantity of molten lead! The horrid dose was taken into the mouth, but it was suffered to run out again without having been swallowed. The mouth and breast were so dreadfully burned that it was thought the injuries would prove fatal.

The Bostonians are talking of establishing a line of steamers of their own between that port and Liverpool. Boston is a day nearer England than New York, and hence the direct passage of a Boston steamer would be at least twenty-four hours shorter than any that can be made under existing arrangements. The English steamers stop at Halifax, which makes their voyages one day longer than would be those of a direct line between that port and Boston.

Clay Monument at Pottsville.—Eight sections of the iron column of the Clay monument, at Pottsville, have been placed in their proper position. The cap of the column and the iron statue of Mr. Clay, alone remain to be raised. On the coming 4th of July the monument will be fully completed and will be inaugurated with interesting ceremonies.—Pottsville will be the only place in the United States possessing a completed monument to the memory of the illustrious statesman.

In Virginia the farmers have commenced cutting their wheat. Farther south, in Georgia, the harvest is over. The crops are represented as being very fine. They have had, already, samples of the new southern wheat in the Baltimore market.

The Indians. The Indians on the north-western frontier have for some time past evinced a strong disposition to set the U. S. government at defiance, and the impression is now pretty general that a fierce and protracted Indian war is fast approaching. Troops are being sent into our western territories in large numbers, in anticipation of difficulties. The Indians are also gathering in large bodies, preparatory, as it is supposed, to a bold and determined assault, in the mean time being actively engaged in robbing emigrant trains, murdering the emigrants, &c.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Council Bluffs, (Iowa,) June 9, gives an account of a reported massacre of an emigrant party of men, supposed to be Mormons, and the capture of their women and children, besides two colored women. His account is as follows:

"No white man were seen among them, and the inference is, and so the friendly Sioux reports, that the hostile bands had attacked the emigrant trains, which left here about five weeks ago, and have killed the men and captured the women and children. This conclusion is also strengthened by the fact that there were two colored women accompanying the trains when they passed through here on their way westward. The Sioux chief who brought this report is well known in this vicinity, and is believed to be trustworthy. The Indians seem to be fully aware of the hostile expedition on its way into their country, and have taken this opportunity to set the power of the general government at defiance. If the latter is determined to have a fight with them, the sooner it gets its troops on the ground the better. Several government steamers are now said to be on their way up the Missouri river, destined for the sections of country along the northern limits of the Union.—If this be true, we may expect to hear something soon from the movements of the military they have on board, which will give us some clue to the progress of the war."

Niagara, N. Y., June 25.—Leavenworth, who was wounded in the duel with Breckenridge, has been removed to this place, and is getting on as well as can be expected. There is no present appearance of mortification of his wounds, nor any present fear of life or limb. The ball passed close to the femoral artery without wounding it, and fractured the bone of the thigh, which fracture has not yet been reduced.

Potatoes from the South.—On Saturday week the steamer Nashville left Charleston for New York with between 2,000 and 3,000 bbls. of Irish potatoes, and the steamer Totten with 500 bbls. more.

Wheat and Corn in Georgia.—The wheat harvest in Georgia is over, and the yield is said to be abundant. In the interior of the State, new flour opened at \$6 per cwt. for first quality, and a further decline is expected. An unusually heavy crop of corn has been planted throughout the State, and the indications, it is said, are that the yield will be larger than for years.

Large Cattle Train.—There arrived at Buffalo, on Thursday last, by the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, 1,000 head of cattle, 100 hogs and 650 sheep, contained a train of 80 cars, drawn by two engines.

The Franklin Railroad.—The Maryland portion of this road was to have been re-offered at public sale in Hagerstown, on Tuesday; the former purchasers having failed to comply with the conditions imposed by the Act of Assembly a re-sale was rendered necessary. We have not as yet learned the result of the last sale.

Henry in Fetters.—Mayor Dow, of Portland, who has made himself so notorious by shooting down men in the streets, was hung in effigy in Charleston, Mass., on the 5th ult., on the telegraph wires opposite the Russell House, in Main street. On the back of the figure was a placard with the words, "Neal Dow, the murderer." The right hand held a jug, while the left held a copy of the Maine Law.

Celebration of St. John's Day.—Monday week was celebrated by the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free Masons all over the world as the natal day of one of their patrons, St. John the Evangelist.

Niagara Falls, June 23, 1855.—A man went over the American Falls this morning. He was in the act of landing from a skiff just above the rapids, when he was carried away by the current and his boat capsized. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with vegetables.

Encouragement for Honest.—Mr. A. J. Daniels having lately lost \$300 in Chicago, and recovered it through the honesty of a boy, named Robert J. Hunt, who found it, testified his appreciation of the boy's conduct by presenting him with a handsome gold watch, chain, key and seals, marked "Reward of Merit."

The Holy Land.—Sir Moses Montefiore lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine. He goes to the Holy Land to buy a large district of the country, to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem, and eventually all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors.

Wine making is getting to be a profitable business in Lower California, where the vineyards are extensive. One proprietor last year had twenty-five thousand bottles of wine from his vineyard, and this year he expects a greater yield.

There is but one K. N. Lodge in Lancaster city now—last winter there were four. Three of them "busted."

Hon. Samuel Wells has accepted the nomination for Governor of Maine tendered him by the recent Democratic State Convention.

The Hadley (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, it is said, have just succeeded in making a nice article of paper from broom corn stalks, which has been patented.

What is selling in Washington county, Geo., at 21 a bushel, about as low, it is stated, as it ever was in the market.

A New and Singular Disease.

Very extraordinary diseases have lately made their appearance in a few families in this city—some of them eminent in wealth and position—which has confounded our physicians, because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the plague." It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face, and extending, without suppuration, it soon destroys life, as if by general mortification. If suppuration takes place, it passes off; but, if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it, and it is not epidemic in any form.

One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread. Such is our information; but as we have seen no case with our own eyes—and if we had, should not be able to describe it scientifically—what we say must be taken with this understanding:

It is not the plague, for it is not contagious or epidemic. But what is it? The plague may be imported; may have been imported into the South of France, from Turkey; but it may be some new disease, which, like the cholera, is to destroy the human race. We should be obliged to some medical man for some scientific or more specific account of the disease.—New York Express, June 19.

A School Teacher Murdered by a Boy.—Another Matt. Ward affair.—We learn from a gentleman who was an eye-witness, the following particulars of a most horrible and tragical affair that occurred at Pontiac, Miss., on Monday last. It appears that Mr. Brown, the principal of the male academy at Pontiac, had punished one of his pupils about a week since. A brother of the boy that was whipped, by the name of Wray, made threats against Mr. Brown for the aforesaid punishment, to which but little attention was paid. On Monday, young Wray, a youth of some seventeen or eighteen years old, took a position where Mr. Brown would pass on his way home from school, and waited until he came along, when Wray attacked him.

The two clinched, Brown only acting in self-defense, and those who saw it thought it to be a scuffle between them, until they saw Brown run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fall down lifeless. While they were clinched, Wray had inflicted two wounds upon Mr. Brown with a large bowie knife, which killed him almost instantly. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. Brown was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow, to whom he had been married but a few months, to mourn his early and untimely end. This is one of the most horrible, cold-blooded murders we have noticed for some time, and is a deeper outrage than the Matt. Ward case.—Nashville Whig, June 18.

A Novel System of Banking.—The Detroit Free Press says they have a novel mode of banking in Chicago, which is perfectly original in its way. The private bankers go to Georgia, purchase old bank charters, (which seem to be plenty) galvanize them, go to Philadelphia and New York, and get quantities of bills struck; return to Chicago, and advertise that the notes of such a bank, located at such a place in Georgia, are redeemed by such a banker, "the same as Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and other western currency," which is one per cent. we suppose. No one is responsible for the final redemption of these notes. The banks have not as much as a place of business even, and if they had, little good it would do the bill holders. The private bankers in Chicago who circulate the notes are not individually responsible to them, and take it altogether it is about as undesirable a currency as any one can imagine.

Another Clerical Villain.—We learn from the Elmira (N. Y.) Republican of the 15th ult., that a Methodist clergyman named Silk had suddenly disappeared from that place, taking with him the wife of a gentleman residing on South Creek. The "gay Lothario" in clerical orders, some two or three weeks since, being called to the neighborhood of South Creek, was invited home by the gentleman. He pretended to be unwell, and stayed some days at the house. He then took a brief trip abroad, lecturing on Know-Nothingism, and returned to the house of his hospitable friend, who was so much so, indeed, as to be closely confined to the house. He was a guest for some three or four days, when, on Thursday, the 10th, his host, having some business to transact in Pennsylvania, left home, not suspecting anything amiss. Hardly had he gone than the clerical scoundrel suddenly recovered his health. His carriage was got out, and the unfaithful wife, packing up her things and some of her husband's, had them conveyed to the carriage, and with her sanctimonious paragon took her seat, and bade adieu to a pleasant home and her two children, her innocence and peace of mind, to link her destiny to shame and the veriest tascal that ever the sun shone upon.

"Keep Dark"—"You're Watched."—The above words, together with a man standing upright, his left hand upon his lips and his right arm raised, constitute the seal of the Know-Nothing State Council. It is appended to the following credential, which was found in a bar-room in Harrisburg on Tuesday week: THIS IS TO CERTIFY,

That JOHN S. LYON has been returned as a delegate to the S. C. by C. No. 306, located in Londonderry, Dauphin county, for the term of three years. T. L. Gifford, Sec'y S. C.

The advice to "keep dark" is appropriate for those whose deeds will not bear the light of day.

Miss in Danger.—The Newburyport Herald says: "We learn that Mr. Joseph Hiss, late representative of Boston, came near suffering serious injury, if not death, at the Ocean House, on Wednesday night. Mr. H. was in town, preparatory to lecturing upon the doings of the Legislature, stopping at the Ocean House, and retiring with a spirit lamp burning, with the wick well up. In the morning the room was full of smoke, and Mr. Hiss himself the color of a coal man. He was awakened with extreme difficulty, but he until the condition of the room had even caused the window to settle about his eyes. One of the blinds was slightly raised, or otherwise he might have died."

The New York Herald publishes ten columns of the speeches at the Know-Nothing "banquet" at Philadelphia, and yet, much as it loves the order, is compelled to make the following admission: "Though there appear to have been over thirty speakers present, each of whom obtained the floor in his turn, and spoke as long as his wits and his legs permitted, it would be wholly futile to seek in the report of the speeches for a single sentence worth preserving."

Spontaneous Combustion.—Fires from this source are very often charged to incendiarism. In Sandusky, Ohio, lately, a case of this kind occurred. Some painters having been at work painting the new Presbyterian church, a cotton rag saturated with oil was left upon one of the seats. Next day, on going into the church, a large hole was burnt in the seat, and the rag was in ashes, evidently the result of spontaneous combustion.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

One Week Later from Europe.

Important News.—Schastopol Still Holding Out.—New Successes of the Allies.—Stickers in the Russian Army.

New York, June 29.—12 30. A. M.—The Baltic brings dates to the 16th inst., her regular day of sailing. The English papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the allies before Sebastopol. The French, as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White works of the Russians, after most sanguinary fighting. Five thousand men were killed and wounded. The French took sixty-two guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously, the English stormed and captured the rifleworks in the quarries, but they lost 500 men in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The allied fleets have achieved new successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the Russian stores at Tagaurog, Manopol and Genesick.

A boat expedition was being fitted out against Persepok. The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa. Vienna, Friday Noon.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Laurita, the younger, of cholera, at Balaklava. Private letters from Kertsch give fearful accounts of the sufferings of the Russian army as well from wounds as sickness. The Russians are said to have obtained communication with the Crimea independent of the road from Persepok, by constructing a bridge of boats across the Lotesche.

On the 8th the "Magicienne" fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little damage. Correspondence down to the 4th, represents the weather as being excessively hot, and all accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Danzic, June 15.—The steamer Vulture has arrived with dispatches. She left the Baltic fleet on the 11th of Cronstadt. On the 6th the Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed. An American Dinner in Paris.—On the 30th of May, a dinner was given to the American Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, by Mr. Marshall Woods, of Rhode Island, who had just been appointed a juror of the fine arts, for the United States at large. It was an elegant affair, and the company consisted of about forty-five gentlemen. The Paris American says:

"No heavily laden board ever had round it so various a representation. The commissioner from California, who had feasted on the grizzly bear to the music of Cuyota howls; the gentleman from Missouri who had partaken of the buffalo's hump in the great prairie, keeping an eye out for Cananiches; the gentleman from Lake Superior remembering the delicious morsels of the gigantic elk; the gentleman from the Keystone State who fattened on the canvas back; the commissioner from Ohio, bred on sugar cured ham; our friends from the South with its luxuriant fruits; our friends from the East, the inventors of the farmed pies; these, with the gentleman who had dined the other day on dates under the shade of a pyramid, and the gentleman lately from the wilds of Mexico, and the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and the old inhabitants of Paris, all went to make up a company but rarely called together, and to say that each was more than satisfied, delighted must be our eulogy."

Freedom of Opinion in Russia.—A letter in the Constitutional, from St. Petersburg, mentions a circumstance which has just caused some sensation there. A person of large property having said at a private party, "I would willingly give 10,000 roubles (the rouble is somewhat over 45c.) for the war, if I knew when we are to have peace," was summoned the next day before the military governor, who received him in presence of several persons of distinction, and said, "Sir, if you pledge me your word to pay this day the sum of 10,000 roubles, I am authorized to gratify your curiosity to that point to which you alluded last evening." "I promise to pay that sum," replied the other. "Well, then," said the governor, "I have to inform you that we are to have peace when you come back from the Caucasus, when you are to proceed this afternoon, after having paid the sum agreed on. God be with you!" This is almost as bad as France.

Paving Streets with Iron.—Some time ago the experiment of paving the streets with iron blocks was tried on a limited scale in New York, and the experiment has succeeded so well that a Committee of the Board of Councilmen of that city have reported in favor of paving Maiden lane and Courtland street with iron pavement, and there is a prospect of their recommendation being adopted. The iron pavement, it is said, gives the street the finish of an elegantly tiled floor, and there is no mud or dust from it. In Boston the experiment was tried two years ago, and it is said to have been successful, though we have never heard of its having been adopted very extensively in that city.

An Alleged Abolitionist Crashed and Drowned.—A man named Pullan, in Garrard county, Ky., who was suspected of being concerned in running off slaves, was arrested a few days ago, by several citizens, but broke loose, and while running was fired on, which caused him to fall; before his pursuers came up, however, he sprang to his feet, made for the Kentucky river, and precipitated himself from a cliff forty-seven feet in height. As nothing was seen of him afterwards it is supposed he was drowned.

The author of an entertaining paper on "A Bag of Wind," says that "The idea, not long since, occurred to a French gardener, that the development of the more delicate blossoms is essentially modified by atmospheric pressure; accordingly, he tried the experiment of attaching pots of violets to little balloons, and securing them by long cords to the earth, sending them to blow far up amid the fields of ether. The violet thus expanding in the upper air proved of incredible size."

According to a statement of semi-official character, 182,000 French troops have been sent out to the Crimea and Turkey since the commencement of the war. Of these 120,000 are now available; the remaining number represents, besides the casualties and the deaths by ordinary mortality, the sick and wounded now in hospital.

La France, one of the most celebrated papers in Paris, views with astonishment the passage of the New York liquor law, and the state of public morals which rendered it necessary. It says that a good education would be much more efficacious than this most stringent law, and thinks the Americans need to have their intelligence and their appreciation of human dignity a good deal raised. If the law itself it says that it is quite as arbitrary and tyrannical as the ukase by which the Russian Autocrat regulates the cut of the hair and the dimension of the subjects' beards. The law is a national humiliation, because it is the proclamation of a Republic of incapacity if man for self government such as no people ever had before.

Earthquake at Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 28.—A great shock, supposed to have been an earthquake, roused half the city, this morning, causing many of the inhabitants to fly to the streets. In the eastern section of the city some windows were broken by the shock. It was followed by a rumbling noise. The shock was felt in the country at a distance of seven miles from the city. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

Baltimore, June 28, 12 o'clock.—The shock experienced last night was undoubtedly an earthquake. In some portions of the city, the people were so much alarmed that they ran into the streets in their night clothes and were fearful of returning to their houses. The utmost consternation was exhibited by the terror-stricken citizens who had been aroused from their slumbers, who feared at each moment that a more severe shock would bring the walls of their houses about their ears.

The shock continued about ten seconds, causing the houses and furniture to vibrate sensibly. Many of the persons who had been turned out of their beds by the shock were afraid to go to bed again and they remained up until daylight.

The hour at which the shock was felt was eighteen minutes after 12 o'clock. The powder mills in the vicinity of the city have all been heard from, and no explosion occurred there. The shocks were not felt in the newspaper offices, owing to the noise and jarring of the presses.

Accident on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Milton, Pa., June 25.—The ruins of the last few days caused an immense land slide about three miles above this place, covering the track to the depth of six feet. The through train to-day from Niagara, with about twenty passengers, was suddenly brought to a halt; the locomotive leaped the pile of earth as it struck, turned completely over and righted itself in the canal. The engineer, fireman and a passenger were carried with the locomotive and escaped injury.

The baggage car was broken, and the baggage master had his hand badly mashed. The passenger car was jammed against the baggage car, breaking up the platform, but, with the exception of a few bruises, the passengers escaped uninjured. Their escape was truly miraculous. Had not the coupling broke, the car would have gone into the canal, and the result been fatal to all.

Later from Mexico.—Progress of the Revolution.

New Orleans, June 26.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived with city of Mexico dates to the 19th inst. Santa Anna has returned to the capital, and the government papers published accounts of the defeat of several small parties of revolutionists.

Alvarez had defeated the government troops near Mexalto, with a loss of 500 men in killed, and wounded. General Alvarez had also, in conjunction with General Comofort, taken Sonora; and the united forces of the two generals were investing Morelia.

Communication between Monterey and San Luis Potosi was prohibited by the government, and all the troops that could be spared were ordered to Nueva Leon, to attempt the recapture of Monterey.

General Wool defended Matamoros to the last. His force consisted of only 600 men.

From New Mexico.

St. Louis, June 28.—Advices from New Mexico to the 30th of May have been received. On the 29th Col. Ford's army attacked the camp of the Utes, 20 miles north of Breach-pass, killing 40 and making 6 prisoners; also captured their camp equipment, with a number of horses, sheep and provisions. The same command on the 5th of May attacked a camp of 35 Utes in Schomach valley and killed and wounded 40, also capturing their provisions, horses, &c., and the chief of the band. The command returned to Fort Massachusetts on the 9th.

Double Suicide.

New York, June 27.—A man named H. N. Gustine was discovered dead in the yard attached to his parents' house, in Brooklyn, to-day, with his head supported upon the body of a female who was also dead. A val containing prusic acid lay near the female, who is unknown, but were jewelry marked with the initials "E. & K." The man was a business at Muscatine, Ohio, and visited his parents a month since, leaving a week ago for Ohio, as was thought. He had spent the last few days at Elizabethtown. The motive which induced the suicide is not known.

Conservation of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Petersburg, June 25.—The ceremonies attending the consecration of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday, were highly imposing. The services commenced as early as five o'clock in the morning. Archbishop Hughes (of New York) and Kendrick, (of Baltimore) with thirteen other bishops and thirty-five priests, participated, and over five thousand persons were present. About eleven o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened, when a procession of bishops, priests and deacons, and boys numbering one hundred and fifty, entered and celebrated pontifical high mass. The bishops were magnificently robed, and all the arrangements were conducted with much pomp.

The Man Over the Falls of Niagara.—The fact that a man went over the American Falls, during Saturday forenoon, was briefly communicated by telegraph. A letter from Niagara says:

Bachman, at the Grist Mill, a few rods above the Cataract House, saw him from the rear of the mill, coming down in a boat. His oars were banging in the rowlocks, and he was sitting with his arms folded, screaming for help. Mr. Bachman called him to seize his oars. A few well-directed strokes would have brought him to the shore; but when he went, until he came opposite the back piazza of the Cataract House, where the boat capsized. He was seen to come up once and throw out his arms. Mr. B. says he was a young man about twenty years old.

The probability is that the poor fellow, having by some means that will never be explained, found himself in the rapids, became paralyzed with horror, and was unable to use any exertions to prevent his awful fate. Who can imagine his emotions as he heard the fatal precipice, whose roar sounded like a death-knell in his terrified ears, or the mad delirium and terrible destruction.—It was all done in a moment—a struggle, a shriek, a plunge, and a soul went home! It was all done in a moment—but it told upon Eternity.

The Walker-Kinsky Expedition.

The New York Sun, a sort of semi-official organ of the fillibusters, contains the following: "A private letter dated San Juan, June 14th, 1855, says: 'Col. Walker is about to land at Tiger Island. He has fifty-one able men with him. He is to fight against the government party.'"

"We are also informed that Col. Kinney will not land at Greytown, but that he will make a descent upon a part of the coast where friends await him and where his enemies will least of all expect him."