From the Washington Union, Mr. Buchanan's Speech at the Banquet to Lord Elgin.

At a splendid banquet given in London, on the evening of the 6th ult., to Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, Mr. Buchanan was present and responded to a toast by the Earl of Ellesmere as follows :

"The Earl of Ellesmere, in highly complimentary terms, proposed, 'The health of his Excellency the American Minister;" and, in , doing so, referred to his own recent visit to the United States, to the hospitable reception which he received there, and to the impression which all that he had seen in the western world had left upon him.

"Mr. Buchanan then rose and said : My lords and gentlemen, I came to England anticipating that I might find myself a stranger in a strange land; but after the first hour, I have never failed to feel myself at home in any society of Englishmen which it has been my good fortune, to meet. In the name of my countrymen, I thank your lordship (the Earl of Ellesmere) most cordially for the kind sentiment which you have proposed in favor of my country, and myself as its representative; and my gratitude is due to this large and distinguished company for the enthusiasm with which that sentiment has been received. This honor will be fully appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. If my countrymen themselves could have selected the individual by whom such gracious and kind words should be spoken, I am persuaded their choice would have fallen upon the noble Earl. He has been amongst us; he has seen us at home, and has been

" To our virtues very kind,

And to our faults a little blind."

There are thousands on the other 'side of the Atlantic who will respond to the universal sentiment of approbation in this country, when they learn that his sovereign has con-"ferred upon him one of the highest and proudest marks of distinction which it was in her power to bestow. May he long live to enjoy it! Certain I aim that the penalty denounced by the motto of the garter will never reach either his head or his heart. And here I ought, perhaps, to stop. We have been taught that after dinner-speeches are dangerous; and prudence might, on ordinary occa-sions, dictate that I should proceed no further. If, however, at a public dinner given to Lord Elgin, as governor-general of Canada, I should make no reference to his merits, I would expose myself to the condemnation of my own countrymen. Under his enlightened government, Her Majesty's North American provinces have realized the blessings of a wise, prudent, and prosperous administration and we of the neighboring nation, though jealous of our rights, have reason to be abun-dantly satisfied with his just and friendly con-duct towards ourselves. He has known how to reconcile his devotion to her Majesty's service with a proper regard to the rights and interests of the kindred and neighboring people. Would to Heaven we had such governors-general in all the European colonies in the vicinity of the United States! His lordship had solved one of the most difficult problems of statesmanship. He, has been able, successfully and satisfactorily, to administer, amidst many difficulties, a colonial government over a free people. This is an easy task where the commands of a despôt are law to his obedient subjects; but not so in a colony

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, May 4,, 1854. the Session, but I happen to have a little leisure this evening, our weeks work being Democratic State Rominations. over By the way, did you get my last let-For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. For Judge of Supreme Court, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMORSET COVNEY. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT. OF PIKE COUNTY. We are under obligations to Hon IAS. COOPER, of U. S. Senate, Hon Wm. M PIATT, of State Senate, and Passmore and Deegan, of the House, for valuable public favors.

Routrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION, IN NORTHERN PERN'A.

Ro The Senate on Friday last passed the House resolution for a final adjournment, had the pleasure of signing it Thursday night | rusal, and the fullest confidence. with amendment, substituting the 9th for the last, and it is now in the hands of the Gov-2d of May. The House afterward struck out ernor, whose signature it will certainly receive. The price fixed below' which no bids the 9th and inserted the 4th.

shall be entertained, is ten millions of dollars, Ro We learn that Gov: BIGLER lias signtwo millions of which must be paid in ninety ed the Bill providing for the sale of the main klays from acceptance. I was informed by line of the Public Works.

the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad 23 We learn that the Lancaster Bar Company yesterday, that they would take it have invited Judge JESSUP to take a place at that price with an extension of time for on the Bench of that District, and are urg- the first payment, a reduction of the interest ing Governor BIGLER to appoint him till the on the balance to five per cent. and a release election next fall, at which time they agree of the tonage tax on their road included .-to elect him. They can get no lawyer of My notion is that it will be taken by that their Bar to accept the place; practice in company without these reservations, and that county being much better than the sala- then will be wiped out ten millions of our ry of a Judge. State debt, with the most prolific source of

We have no doubt Governor BIGLER will its creation. I am sure that a short of rejoicconsult the Representative of this county in ing, long and loud, will go up from the tax making that appointment.

O. Poor Whigs!

him in nomination.

The Lancaster Tribune, Pittsburg Journal, and other prominent whig journals are calling upon Mr. Pollock to withdraw from the field and let them take up a Democrat as an independent candidate for Governor. We think this decidedly cool, and wonder not a little at it. A decent respect for themselves, land (he introduced the Bill) in concluding as well as for the feelings of the man they the long and stormy discussion in the House. have put in nomination, ought to have prevented such a suggestion being made. The contest is thus given up at the outset with "I tell you gentlemen of the opposition, in POLLOCK, but say they, "we want somebody to beat BIGLER." Well, now, gentlemen, you tion can no longer be evaded-can not again cannot find that man in this Commonwealth, for BIGLER cannot be beat ; so you may just as well save vourselves from further trouble. and not exhibit " the dark side of human nathis Legislature, through this Legislature, or tures any further. We care not whom you over this Legislature, this. Bill will pass."-

ning I write while a most terriflic thunder penses of publication and holding the generstorm is driving down upon us. I'll bring the next letter myself.

above authorized. A MINORITY GOVERNOR .- Will those Whig ournals, says the York (Pa) Gazette, which have should so loudly over a victory in conneticut, look at the following :-- Mr. Dutton, the Whig candidate for Governor, has more

vanian :---

najority against him than he received votes! ter in time? The mails were blocked up The majority against him is 22,245! He rewith snow between here and Philadelphia ceived 19,405 votes. All other candidates, two whole days. Whether the letter go 11710 .- Yet this man will be elected Gover nor by the Connecticut Legislature.

The House has finally agreed on a day of We copy below a communication adjournment, -- a week from next Tuesday,from the board of Canal Commissioners to the height of my ignorance, 1 regarded our M. but we have had bad luck with the Approprintion bill, and I learn to-night that it is House of Representatives. It was charged upon the bound that they, by a "monstrous treasury vampires-as occupying a sort of doubtful whether the Senate will concur with abuse of power," had conspired to defeat the neutral ground, or compromise line, if you our Resolution. It looks as though we sale of the Main Line, by reducing the tolls should not be able to get the Bill through both Branches by that time, in which event so low, before the Bill became a law, that no therefore, beyond the reach of the myrmidon company would purchase it-the Bill provid- of the law, although not beyond the reach of I suppose we shall have to stay longer. We ing the purchasing company should never must pass that or " the wheels of government charge higher tolls than are now charged.must stop," of course. This is a most serious accusation, and the de-We have finally got the Bill for the sale

of the Maine Line through both branches. I fence of the Board is entitled to a careful pe-CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Harrisburg, April 24, 1854.

Hon. E. B. CHASE, Speaker of House of Representatives. Sir :- As rumors have been put affoat in rela tion to a reduction of tolls, which, if left uncontradicted, might have the effect to depreciate the value of the main line. If the bill for the sale should become a law, the Board deem it dud to the Legislature to place before it a true statement of the case.

On the 18th of March hist a toll sheet was week." fixed on through freights carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over the Phila-delphia and Columbia Railroad, and its own road between Philadelphia and Johnstown. The company complained that the rates, as compared with those paid over 'the whole main line by other tiansporters, were unjust and excessive. Since that time a correspondence has been kept up on the subject between the Board and the Company, the result of which was, that the Board became convinced that a reduction in favor of the Company was demanded by the principles of justice. Acordingly, on Saturday last, a reduction of two cents per 1000 pounds on first class, and of five cents on fourth class freight, carried by the Company over the Columbia Railroad. to and from the points above designated, was agreed upon, to take effect upon the first of May.

The Board, in fixing that time, were satisfied that the bill for the sale of the main line would be officially disposed of by the Executive, before the resolution went into effect.-But should anything arise to postpone the enactment of the law to a later period, the resplution is so guarded as to place its repeal within the power of the Board at any time. The case then stands thus: If the bill becomes a law before the 1st of May, the resoutions cannot be binding on the company purchasing, if it conflicts with the provisions of the law. The Legislature may rest assur-

ed that the Board have not done, nor will not see what he does for his eight dollars a day. do any act which may remotely affect the where the people feel that they, possess the put in the field, Busine will be cleated by a light and through it,—the people and through it,—the people sale of the works, and that, should the emer-

demanded.

Mr. Greeley and a Northern Repubal dections, and return of the same, and all Mr. Greelev is of late-devoting the column other masters incident thereto, be, and the of the Tribune to speculations upon the value same are declared applicable to the election

of the Union. Suc. 4. That it shall be the duty of the He does not yet openly advocate the disso lution of the Union, but commences with sheriffs of the severel counties of this Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proc-lamation for the general elections to be held long arguments to satisfy the people that the North can do without the South ; that the on the second Tuesday of October next. North has twice the population, wealth, skill enterprise, in fustry, and military power of

Bo-We extract the following very truththe South; and that a seperation of the two sections would be no damage to the North. ful sketch of "life in Washington," from the The next step we suppose will be, to satisfy Washington correspondence of the Pennsylus that secession is desirable, and would

greatly benefit Northern interests. Thus the LIFE IN WASHINGTON. treacherous poison is to be gradually and cun-Before I came to this mud-generating, dustningly administered, until the Northern mind be-clouded, fever-and-ague capitol, in the is thoroughly imbued with its baleful influence, and fully prepared for the voluntary de-C.'s is very large and healthy specimens of struction of the noble fabric of republicanism and self-government, which our fathers reared. and cemented with their blood. choose to call it, between the breach of trust

But we do not propose to treat with much | Deficiency bill. and the down-right swindling gentry; and, eriousness this renewed attempt to foster and those Bruteses of the shingle size papers of the interior, who so successfully stir up the a slight regard for the Union. There is too the United States and the Indians, and also sovereigns" of the rural districts, on all the great issues of the day. "Eight dollars a day," we used to exclaim, (that is, editorially.) "a snug sum in the shape of mileage—the frank-ing privilege—little stealings, in the shape of to permit such dangerous counsels to prevail. Abolitionists, and their ambitious leaders would doubuless be willing to see the confed eracy dissolved, and a Northern republic formed over which they would hope to rule in stationery-the run of the Secretaries' horses triumpli. And, from the course pursued by and tables an occasional dinner at the the Tribune hitherto, it can hardly be doubt-White House-oysters and champagne for ed that its principal editor and proprietor is the mere asking-and for what ?' And then among the number ; provided himself, and we would answer in a strain of patriotic ironv his particular friends, could win all the glory -(for editors and parsons never permit out and profit. iders to answer their own questions)-" why Seward, Greeley, Theodore Parker, Garrifor sitting in their seats just three hours and

son, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, and a few other half per diem, and, as if that labor was too men of boundless ambition, and easy conmuch, for eagerly seizing on every silly presciences, appear to have become convinced ext to obtain one if not two "holidays each that unless the present confederacy is destroyed, and new national boundaries, as well as It is a mark of a sound, if not of a great

new political parties formed, they can never ind, when in error, to own up. The illusgain the political ascendency, and the high rious Clay, after having strayed from the stations to which they aspire. great republican fold, in his last days retrac-If the Union was dissolved, Win. H. Sewed his steps, and we have every reason to infer ard might possibly become President of the that he died in the true Democratic faith. northern Republic, and Mr. Giddings Vice And, coming down several pegs lower, why

resident. Under such an administration should not I, and my brother units of this Ir. Greeley must of course be Secretary of blessed Union-when conviction is forced up-State. Taking the files of the Tribune for on us-honestly acknowledge that our memthe last five years, and the principles it has bers of Congress are a well abused set of men: advocated as evidence, we may conjecture what would be the emiracter of the cabinet and are miserally paid for their political serviews and pecuniary sacrifices ? As dealing in and Congress, and the nature of the policy, generalities carries about as much weight as under such a Greely-free-soil northen republic. dealing in metaphors, I shall pick out a case Fredrick Douglass should be Secretary of at Random, as an average sample, and from the Interior. He is one of Mr. Greeley's pets. the Pennsylvania delegation, as I am most The Rev. Theodore Parker should be Secretary familiar with the public and private acts of of War, Mr. Sumner, Secretary of the Treasuthat sturdy band of eight-dollars-per diem ry, and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Commander-in olks-over whose movements I watch with Thief of the army 1 Congress should be comlie tender solicitude of a Saint, Savage, posed of political clergymen and strong minded Christian, Democrat, and Philosopher. But vomen. The present constitution would of o the case; and as I want it impressed upon course be abolished and the "higher law" the minds of grunibling consultuences, the substituted and lest different interpretations

dignity of a new paragraph is imperatively of that law should create disturbance, a coun-There's my old friend, Col. Straub, of the cil of state should be organized to expound it, and settle all questions in regard to its Schuylkill district-and a more active, armeaning. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Andents and efficient democrat never animated tionette Brown and Mrs. S. would make propthe rank and file to oppose the common eneer members of this council, in the estimation my of Democratic principles. Let us take

of Mr. Greeley. his case and it is no 'uncommon one and The New York Herald would be suppressed at once, and its subscription list transfer-On an average, he receives every day thirty red to the 2'ribane. Instead of expensive and long winded epistles from his constituents sy political campaigns, and stump speechfluse letters must all be answered promptly es, just on the eve of a general election, Mr. and the requests contained in the same par-Greeley would pass through the country, and tially if not fully attended to. One man asks at all important points, deliver, in his remarthe Colonel (remember, all the public buildkably graceful and eloquent manner, the ings in Washington are something less than printed lecture that settles so clearly and contwo miles spart,) to call at the Pension Office . clusively all questions of morals and policy and hunt up an inherited claim, as his father that could possibly arise in the new republic. fought, bled, died, and laid on the cold The lecture read in a sufficient number of ground, during the revolutionary struggle. places, the people would have nothing to do Another writes and desires that a scapegrace aut subscribe to the Tribune, and vote the of a son may be appointed to a West l'aint Calletship. Another wants some prototed licket. Both sexes would vote, of course; and one negro's vote would count the same Whig postmaster turned out of office, and as the vote of two naturalized citizens ! We the writer substituted in his place. Another, lesires two applications for patent rights to follow the sentiments of the Tribune. The policy of the new republic, under such be made, and he is a poor man, the eight dolan administration, can be predicted from the ars per diem representative must pay the fees. past teachings of the erratic genius of the A prolitic dame, probably in the Mahong reion, states that she has been safely delivered Tribune. All our foreign ministers would be immeof three children, at one birth, and that she is diately recalled, and diplomatic relations. informed that her representative is hand-inglove with the President-dines at the White abolished; it being the declared opinion of Mr. Greeley that they are useless. A tariff House every day-to say nothing of a sofawould be enacted as high as the Chinese wall ; bed in the east room on wet nights. "Would and the "cultivation of flax" stimulated by Coll Straub be so kind as to use his well every possible means. Mr. Greeley has devoknown influence with the General to secure a ted columns to that subject already. The Navy would be sold out to Russia. Mr. Greeley is opposed to a Navy. And all wars with any nation (except the southern repub-The correspondence disposed of, hundreds lie.) for any cause whatever, would be declarand hundreds of public documents must be ed unconstitutional and unlawful. The govdespatched to hungry constituents, or else ernment would build the Pacific Railroad grumbling both loud and deep. Then the entirely at its own expense; and then, divilabors of the committe room, which are freding it into shares, distribute the shares to quently of a protracted and arduous characthe Galphins, and other faithful public serter. Then three hours and a half chained to vants, upon the single condition that it should carry the Tribune free of postage. The putour seat, watching like a cat lest some awkward or malicious booby from a neighboring lic lands would be donated in alternate half State should tread on the corns of your constituents. Nor is this all. Members are sections to runaway slaves. The white farmers would buy the intermediate half sections; weekly visited by some of their constituand the amalgamation of the two races would ents. These visitors must be trotted about be encouraged by suitable bounties. the public buildings-the great national A new bureau would be constituted in the laubs in the rotunda must be pointed out to State department of the government, entitled their astonished view-great pains must be the Bureau of Spiritual Manifestations : over taken to fill them up with oysters and liquors which Mr. Greeley would probably appoint. correspond-and finally, they must be es-Judge Edmonds to preside. Under his charge, bried to the railroad depot and deposited in be cars in a state of awful bewilderment. our diplomatic relations with the spirit world would doubtless be intimate, and greatly con-As a general rule the pay of a member of ducive to the public prosperity. The Kansas and Nebraska territories would be reserved as ongress does not cover his expenses. He has, in a very large majority of cases, to suphunting grounds for the Indians. New Mexport his family at home, while his expenses ico and California would be restored to Mexare running up liere; and Washington exico, on the grounds, 1st. That they were unenses are of the most pocket-alarming charjustly acquired; and, 2nd. That all annexacter. Room rent is high; house rent is tions, whether by purchase or otherwise, are fearful; and as for the fashionable landlord. unconstitutional, and bad policy. The Island hy some remarkable internal process they of Cuba would be conceded to England, on size your pile" and charge accordingly. the condition that slavery should be abolish-The Insurrection in Mexico. ed, and the island covered with an African The following important dispatch is from population, so as to become a dangerous neighbor to the southern republic. An alli-New Orleans, dated Tuesday, April 25th : The steamship Texas, from Very Cruz, has ance offensive and defensive would be formed rrived at this port, bringing dates from the with Mexico, having two objects in view : the first, to assist the northern republic in waging ty of Mexico to the 18th inst. A great engagement had taken place beeternal war on the institutions of the south: ween Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the the second, to assist Mexico in re-conquering that the naval armaments were on a larger latter was routed. The victory of Santa An- Texas From the declared opinions of Mr. Greeley ha was celebrated at the capital, with great hetetofore, we imaginge that the above is a oicing. A general illumination took place. Other accounts state that the victory is a pretty correct outline of the policy that would prevail in the republic of the north, when the that all the ports might at once be consider idiculous exaggeration. It is reported that fifty one persons, recent-y arrested in the schoouer Arata, near San the control of abolitionism, anti-rentism, spir-water, and for refitting ; but that a year met Blas, for landing without passports, had been litualism, and all the other innumerable isms carried heavily chained to the capital.- that the Tribune has heretofore advocated.-Among the prisoners were twenty native Amer- Pittsburg Post. rans, twelve adopted citizens, and four Eng-

WASHINGTON, April 26 SENATE. Senator Pierce, from the Library committee, reported a bill for the purchase

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of Stuarts portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States, to be placed in the Presidential mansion; passed. The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and discussed numerous

amendments. HOUSE .- Mr. Houston, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Parker, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to regulate the salaries of District Judges of the United States.

The House then resumed Mr. Bennett's land bill, to equalize grants of land, Mr. Bennett advocated its passage. Without disposing of the subject; the House

went into Committee of the Whole upon the

Mr. Heister, of Pa., addressed the House in encourage enmity between the North and the opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill. South ; and cultivate throughout the land as a violation of the existing treaties between much good sense and patriotism in the land as respecting the Missouri Compromise.

WASHINGTON, April 27. SENATE .- The Senate met at twelve o'clock and was called to order.

Several memorials and petitions were preented.

Among the memorials was one from the Governor and legislature of Massachusetts. and others, in favor of a system of cheap ocean postage.

Senator Pratt of Maryland, presented a menorial from the Mayor and common council of the city of Baltimore, asking grants of land to aid in the erection of reform schools for juveniles:

The bill incorporating the National Hotel Co., of Washington, was on motion taken up, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Numerous amendments were proposed and discussed.

HOUSE .- After the usual opening business, he House resumed the consideration of the motion to re-commit Mr. Bennett's Land bill equalizing grants of land to the state for inernal improvements and educational purpos-

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, in an able speech, op osed the passage of the bill.

He said that amid all the strifes of party that had been witnessed during the past sint years, the public lands had been prepared intact; and it now remained for this Congress to signalize itself by a departure from all pre-vious and avowed principles, and introduce a vstem which threatened the entire destrucion of the public lands.

Without disposing of the bill, the House, on motion, went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. Smith, of Virginial delivered an earnest peech in favor of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1854. SENATE .- The President laid before the Senate an act passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, at its recent session, annulling the sentence passed upon Governor Dorr.

The document was read.

Numerous memorials relating to various subjects were presented. Senator Slidell, of ouisiana, submitted a resolution. directin

payers of the Commonwealth when such a result shall finally be accomplished. The public works ought to be, must and shall be sold, and the State, broken down and grown old under the enormous load they have imposed, will then be rejuverated in all herenergies and strength. I wish every tax payer in the Commonwealth could have heard the speech of the eloquent Cook of Westmore-

Editorial Correspondence.

DEAR DEN .-- I wrote you a week ago to-

light, and then told you that I probably

would not write you again before the close of

ahead of the storm is a question.

HARRISBURG, April 22.

He opened the debate and closed it, and concluded his last speech with these words -this House, that the die is cast. This quesbe crushed down. The people demand a a sale, from every hill side and every valley comes the universal shout of demand, and by

And now what shall I say in reply to the wish so-earnestly expressed by his lordship, that he might never live to see the bonds of friendship interrupted between the kindred nations? Had I not imagined that my own humble instrumentality might contribute in some small degree to remove existing causes of dissension between the two countries, and to confirm and perpetuate their mutual friendship. I should not have enjoyed the privilege of addressing you this day as the minister, of my country. It is my most earnest desire that the two nations, kindred as they are in point of blood, should be equally kindred in each other's affections. And why should they not be ? We have many free principles in common which it would be tedious to enumerate; we speak the same language, we at home and not vote at all. read the same books, and we both enjoy a free press, without which liberty in any country-would soon become an empty name. We claim your old masters to be our property as much as yours, and, thank God ! our ocrat, some man whom the democratic parpeople are able to read and appreciate them. Every child born in most of our States has the same right to receive a good and useful common-school education as to breathe his they have nominated a man of their own ponative air or to drink from his native foun- litical faith, if indeed they can be supposed

tains. Why, then, should any jealousy exist to have any faith. between us? | There have never been two nations on the face of the carth whose material, interests are so closely identified. Commercially speaking, the progress of the United States has proven nearly as beneficial to Great Britain as to ourselves. The extension of our possessions on the continent of America, from the purchase of Louisiana to the been accomplished, whatever may be said to the contrary, upon pure principles of honor and justice-has in the very same degree extended British commerce and manufactures. language of Christian, civil and political freedom, will be the language of the larger por-tion of the habitable globe. No people speaksults, in the destiny of the future, are to be peacefully accomplished by the energy, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance of the British and American races. I do not confine mylarge, respectable, and useful portion of the against us on the high seas of what is called it. population of my, own country have sprung the right of search. Should either or both from the Irish, the German, and other European stocks. I am myself, whatever may be my merits or my faults, the son of an native-born a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to forefell Irishman, and I am proud of my descent .--- that war will be inevitable: nor will it be With your indulgent patience, I shall advert difficult to name the powers with which we to one other topic before I take my seat. I would be ambrailed cannot suffer this occasion to pass without expressing my gratification with her Majesty's wise and liberal declaration in favor of neutral commercial rights during the existing war. It is worthy of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and worthy of the best constitutional sovereign who has ever railroad travelling. Great damage has been sat upon the proud and powerful throne done the N. Y. & E. Railrond, in consequence of Great Britain. The time will arrive when war against private property up-on the ocean will be entirely prescribed by all civilized nations, as it has already been upon the land, and when the gallant commanders of the navies of the world will es- were washed away into the Deleware river. teem it as great a disgrace to rob a peaceinl mcrchant vessel upon the seas as the general of an army would now do to plunder the private house of an unoffending citizen. Loud cheers."]

The New York Courier says: "We do so, At any rate, I cannot take the re- said Secretary shall, on the third Friday of The steamship Empire City leaves here to In the suit of Mary E. Shaw against the The Vienna correspondent of The Time Nebraska, about which we hear se have it in our power to state that Mr. Buchan- sponsibility of passing such an Act without January next easuing, communicate the said norrow for Havan and New York. Worcester Railroad Corporation for injuries says that the Turks charge, that the reason The Black Warnor, for the sante ports much earnest discussion inst now, is an im-Ar has received official assurances from Eng- some general expression from our citizens on returns to the Legislature, to be opened and received by an accident on that road, the Mustaplia Pasha was obliged to evacuate the Jury to day rendered a verdict for the plaintiff Dobrodja was the failure of the promised and perial territory in extent. It embraces all sailed from Mobile to day. counted in the same manner as the votes for land. that no attempt will be made to enforce the subject. the territory ceded by France to the United The Arabia's news was received here at of the Anglo French fleets and adds, that Governor are opened and counted, and confixing the damages at \$15,000. any claim to the services of such of her sub-States, which yet remains unorganized under The river is now in the finest rafting order. sidered as the grayer of the voters of this Comthe reputation of the Turkish General has o'clock this afternoon. State or Territorial government. It lies jects as have become naturalized citizens of Not so much lumber as usual has gone down monwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor suffered less in the nintter than thas that of between Missoury Iowa, and Minnesota on the United States." EINKING OF A STEAMEN ON THE OULO. FT The flags captured by Washington the United States." the United States." A Bill has been read in the House of Representatives to abolish the Board of Ca-mal Commissioners. The flags captured by Washington SEC. 3: That all dection laws of the State prescribing the hour companing and closing prescribing the hour companing and closing by Washington SEC. 3: That all dection laws of the State prescribing the hour companing and closing phies were presented to General Washington by the highest mark of respect which could by Congress. The flags captured by Washington in the flags captured by Washington in the flags captured by Washington in the flags captured by Washington this season. It is bringing high prices in this market I understand. Queer times these. Last week I wroteyou handst a terrible storm of snow,—this eve-had Commissioners. the east and the Bocky Mountains on the west. Its boundary is three thousand miles in length; its area five hundred thousand square miles; and it will form, it is stated. -1 on him by Congress. twelve States, each as large as Ohio. ير معادي او معادي او محادي 12 31 togen and a state of the second -1. . and the second hand a second 1-1-1-

najority like that given "Old Hickory" in will not have to pass it over it ! Pennsylvania. Now we advise you to keep The Senate has been busy several days in quiet and "grin and bare it," and treat Mr. attempting to dispose of the "Erie Railroad Pollock as an honorable man deserves to le troubles." Two bills have been defeated, and treated by a party that has voluntarily put it looks much like being obliged to adjourn

We are willing Mr. POLLOCK should be hope such will not be the case. withdrawn and a renegade Democrat taken The Bill reorganizing the School system up in his place, for then there would be no is on final passage in the House. We shall end to BIGLER's majority. The honest rank reach and pass it the first thing when the Apand file of the Whigs could then not fail to propriation Bill shall be finally disposed of see the want of sincerity in their leaders,and sent to the Senate. It is a capital Bill, would naturally enough become disgusted and I have no doubt will meet general satiswith the whole scheme, and the most of them faction. It is opposed strongly by some who would not vote for BIGLEE would stay members, principally from the German Districts, where they have not been so partial to

If the Whigs were sincere in their pretena system of free schools as to schools supporded devotion to principle, it strikes us they ted entirely by themselves. They will come would not be taking up some " squeaky" Deminto the system after a little, if it shall once become well established. ty would not think of asking the people of The Bill giving to Justices of the Peace Pennsylvania to support, and that too after final jurisdiction in petty criminal cases, in which many of your people felt a deep interest, has gone down. It is lying on second

Cur Future Prospects.

see no use in attempting its final passage .----More than one half of the counties were The present perplexed condition of Eurostruck out of the amendment in Committee pean nations, says the Washington Sentinel, of the Whole, besides being so mutilated othmay be made eminently conducive to the peerwise as to destroy its efficiency. There is cuniary interests of our country, if we shall be wise enough to keep ourselves free from such an utter aversion to change, among the present moment-an extension which has their wars and chtanglements. A false step, German Districts of the State especially, that a rash move, may involve us in the melce.--- it is next to impossible to get any such inno-It then becomes us to be prudent, wary, cir- vation through, save years of agitation and cumspect. With the rights of neutrals ac- trial. They alledge, too, that their Justices Though not blessed with a poetic imagination knowledged, our produce will command ready of the Peace are not competent to be intrus-I look forward with confident hope to the and high prices, for it will be needed to feed ted with such discretion and power. There day when the English language, which is the the months of flousands. We may also be may be great conclusiveness in the last argucome the common carriers of the world. In ment now, for Justices have little to do, and Commonwealth are hereby authorized, at the addition to this while the nations of Europe | are therefore not selected with the care that | place for holding the general elections in their king this language can ever become the willing are weakening themselves by their wars, we they would be under such a system, and, when respective wards, boroughs and townships, on instruments of despotic power. These great re- shall advance steadily in growth, develop- elected, do not take the pains to prepare them, ment, and power. The only two dangers to selves that they otherwise would. Such a for and against a law which shall entirely guard against are the extension of any Euro- system however will sometime prevail in from and penalties, the manufacture and sale Pennsylvahia, and then will the people won- of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, pean alliance to this continent, so as to conself to the Anglo-Sayon race alone, because a trol and fetter us, and the unjust enforcement der why they over submitted so long without sacramental, mechanical and artistical pur-I have received several letters, and quite :

of these things occur, then it does not require would be embroiled.

The Freshet.

It will be seen by reference to the news in another column that the late storms have produced such a freshet as to seriously impair of which we have not received our mail supplies regularly. At Stairway station, about eight miles west of Port Jervis, on the N. Y. & E., a portion of the track and embankment. Nine men, employed in repairing the track at this point were also carried into the river with it, and all, save two, were drowned.

gency arise, the resolution will be suspended In conclusion, the Board must be allowed to indulge in the expression of their surprise that any one should believe that they would resort to such an expedient to prejudice the sale, when it is known to every member of finally without a disposal of the Road-I the Legislature who thought proper to ask their opinion that a majority of the Board fa-

voted the measure. WM. HOPKINS, THOS. H. FOREVTH.

Liquor Resolutions.

MR. SLIPER, from the committee of confernee on the subject of the differences between the two houses on the prolibitory liquor question made a report, submitting the question to a vote of the people at the next general election, which after discussion, was postponed for the present. The report is as follows : The committee appointed by the Senate on the points of difference between the two Houses, in relation to bill No. 142, on the files of the House, entitled "An act for the

suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," report that. they met a similar committee on the part of pension for one who has shown such a patrithe House, and the committees have agreed otic desire to have a big show for the census of 1860." to recommend to their respective Houses the reading, but it is so disabled, that its friends

following bill as a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendments: WHEREAS, In a free Commonwealth, all laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people, and no law be passed represent to their wishes, and none constitutional in its provisions be withheld which a majority of them may desire. And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment in relation to a prohibitory liquor law, by petitions and remonstrances; therefore, SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this the second Tuesday of October next, to vote prohibit, by proper and constitutional regula-

SEC. 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough number of petitions, urging me " to pass a and township of this Commonwealth, are Bill for the erection of a county poor house, hereby directed and required, at the places similar in its provisions to the Bill passed for fixed by law in the several districts for the Whyne county in 1850." I have examined holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next that Act and must say that I do not feel juswhen they shall be organized as an election tified in passing such a one for our county, boar, to receive from each qualified voter of without the subject being more thoroughly the said district, a ticket written or printed agitated and expressed upon than it has been on the outsile, "prohibitory liquor law;" and by our people. It certainly is a laudable contain on the in the proposed law shall contain on the inside the words, "for a propurpose, and one that has my sympathies, hibitory liquor law, and those opposed to but our people are taxed to an enormous rate the proposed law, shall optain in the inside now, and I much doubt that they would sub-mit to the borrowing of several thousand dol- which votes shall be counted and returned to mit to the borrowing of several thousand dol-lars, on the credit of the county, as they would which the said election shall be held on the be obliged to do under such a Bill. The following Friday, by the return judges, who county is running largely in debt for the erec- shall cast up and certify all the votes pored tion of county buildings, and I hardly think in suid county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisour Commissioners would like to plight the dishisen. burg, directed and transmitted in the same faith of the county further just at this time, manner as the votes for Governor and requir or that our people would like to have them ed to be directed and transmitted; and the

Her destination is a mystery.

The bark Grapeshot is still below this city. Bosrow, Wednesday, April 26, 1854 | burg.

the Committee on Judiciary Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to suspend the new trality laws, should the same be deemed advisable during the recess of Congress.

The speaker proceeded to address the House at some length, showing, in an elaborate speech, the designs of England and France to secure the appropriation of Cuba to themselves, and urging the necessity of giving the President some power to connteract their movements, whenever the same shall become necessary.

HOUSE .- After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Skelton, of New Jersey, asked leave of the House to introduce a bill for the better protection of lives and property on the Jersey coast from shipwreck.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, objected to the same, as the present week had been set apart for the consideration of territorial business. The House then, on motion, took up the bill for the construction of roads in New Mexico, which, after a brief consideration, was read a third time and passed.

Arival of the Arabia at Boston-Further From Europe.

Bosros, Wednesday, April 26 1854. The steamship Arabia reached her dock at East Boston at 4 o'clock this afternoon, making the run from Halifax in 29 hours.

There is but little news in the English ournals additional to the Halifax dispatch. The following is among the latest telegraphed from London to Liverpool. The news of the defeat of the Greek insurgents near Janina is confirmed. The Greek commander, Grivas, was retreating.

The relations between Austria and Russia were daily becoming more distant

It was thought that Austria had proposed to Prussia a Germanic ultimatum, demanding the evacuation of the Danubian Principalitie y Russia.

Advices from Odessa of April 6 state that Omer Pasha has received instructions from Constantinople to undertake no important operations until the arrival of the allied for-

The English and French declarations of war were read to the troops at Kalafat on the 6th, and received with tremendous applause.

Accounts from Varna to April:1 state that the British sqadron, having landed the Turkish troops, proceeded in the direction of Sevastopol.

A large number of the English troops at Malta had sailed in steamers for Constantino-

A dispatch from Malta of April 9 says that was reported at Constantinople that the Russians had been driven across the Danube. Accounts from Cöpenhagen state that the Danish Minister of War, had resigned, and cale than neutrality seems to require.

The China Mail says that they do not doubt the accuracy of the opening of the ports of Japan ... The Japanese officials stated elapse before any treaty or privileges of trade could come into operation.

The London Times mys : "We fear there s no doubt of the fact that the Emperor Henvy Damages Against a Railroad Russia has seized the property of Jir II Ser-Company. Route and Russia has seized the property of Jir II Ser-