Four Days Later from Europe. Arrival of the Atlantic-Particulars of the Imperial Birth in France-Peace virtual ly Concluded ---

New York, April 2 .- The Steamer Atlantic with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., arrived at her berth about noon to-day. No news has been received of the missing

steamer Pacific. The Atlantic passed on the 23d ult, in lat-Ande 50 20, longitude 22, a steamer supposed to be the America, bound to Liverpool. The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 18th ult.

FRANCE.

Paris Sunday March 16th.-The Empress yesterday felt symptoms of the near ap proach of the event that France and the world result. At half past four o'clock in the af ternoon, during the remission of the pains of labor, the Empress got up and walked about the apartment leaning on the Emperor's arm. She was distinctly seen by many of the people who thronged the garden of the Tuiler-

All last night a throng of people walled outside the palace to learn the result of the Empress's travail, and before morning thes 72. were apprised of the birth of a Prince by two lights being placed in a window. IInd the infant been a princess only one light would have made its appearance. At six o'clock this morning a salute of one hundred and one guns announced the birth of the King of A!geria to the whole population. The excitement was great and the congratulations were general among all classes.

The Imperial Prince was privately chris tened at noon to-day, in the presence of the Emperor, after mass in the chapel of the Tuileries. The ceremony was performed by ing awhile and seeing no prospect of admit-Bishop Nancy, the Emperor's First Almoner, tance we quetly withdrew. His Holiness the Pope being Godfather to the Imperial Prince, and Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden Godmother.

The Emperor has decided that he will be godfather and the Empress godmother to all legitimate children born in France on the

On Monday, at half-past 3 o'clock, the Emperor is to receive the felicitations of the Serate and Legislative body, the Council of State, the Magistracy of the Institute, the Clergy of different persuasions, the municipal corps and deputations from the National Guard and Army.

Monday, March 17 .- By order of the Emperor, gratuitous representations were given at 2 oclock to-day, at the expense of the Civil List, in all the theatres of Paris, in honor of the birth of the Imperial Prince.

The Municipal Council of Paris, on hearing of the imperial birth, immediately voted the sum of two hundred thousand france for the poor, of which 100,000 francs will be

*Tuesday, March 18.-To day the Senate much emotion. He called to mind that the Napolean dynasty had emanated from the people: that it had experienced forty years born in the midst of hopes of Peace.

It is a coincidence which cannot fail to challenge remark that the number of the Moniteur which announces the birth of an current coin in France.

THE PEACE NEWS.

Peace is considered as virtually cone luded The arrival of Baron Mantouffel at Paris is alone reugired to complete the signing of the

The birth of the Prince of Algiers had caused much outward rejoicing, both in France and England.

Baron Manteuffel, at the latest dates, had arrived in Paris, and it was expected that the Proctocol would be signed in a few days.

ceedings of the Conference is still in force. Addresses and congratulations continue to pour into the Tuileries, and Paris has been illuminated in honor of the event. Pope Pi-France and Great Britain, in honor of the

voung Bonaparte. The Belgian paper Le Nord, believes that the question of the Asiastic frontier is resolv- faith by it, but on the contrary it seemed to ed on so far as concerns the restitution of the give them firmness, and a determination to attend their efforts. Turkish districts occupied by the Russians, fight on and fight ever against the reckless The latter will restore Kars, the Turks will evacuate Mingrelia, and so the status quo ante bellum will be restored.

A Heartless Villain and a Hasty Editor of the Democrat :-

Marriage. It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial that about three months since a young man, of the Republican Know Nothing meeting last they would unite here the democrats would genteel appearance and agreeable demeanor, took up his residence in a boarding-house in in the Committee of Resolutions. I desire to highly the American party; he said their that town, became acquainted with a young say that I had nothing to do with the meetand respectable female, and soon succeeded in green as a listoner. I have no connected would subscribe to, and he knew that party and respectable female, and soon succeeded ing save as a listener. I have no connection would last through time. He was in favor

he continued living with her up to a few days ago; since then he has been missing;-He left, taking with him whatever, available property he could lay his hands upon, and has not since been heard of. Before leaving he made strenuous efforts to get possession of the marriage certificate which she had, but did not succeed.

"It is presumed that he has removed to some other locality to undertake similar op-

"The poor girl he has thus deceived and forsaken is now alone among strangars comparatively, with ruined hopes, and a future

looming up black and dark. " The gay Lothario hails from the vicinity

of Roston, is of medium beight, sandy hair, light eyes, and of square build. He possesses a pretty good gift of lunguage and an extraordinary amount of assurance." This is the old story, and may be summed

up in the words with which we have headed this article—" A heartless villain and a hasty marriage." Will the gentler sex never be admonished! Cases of bigamy are of constant occurrence, while thoughtless marriages with their bitter fruits, take place from day to day, and yet the credulity and delusion appear to be as prevalent as ever. The idea of marrying a stranger, one of a 'few weeks' acquaintance, and without any previous knowledge of his habits and character, is so short sighted and absurd that it is difficult to believe in the existance of such a monomania Marriage even under the most favarable ciregregious act of folly .- Phil'a Innquirer. est and competent men from offices of honor granted.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN BORTHERN PENN'A.

E.B. CHASE,

Montrose, Thursday, April 10, 1856

Correction.

Our information that the Rev. Mr. Landon was born in Ireland, stated in our last paper, was incorrect. He is a native of this country, and his father of Ireland. We presume. however, that he would not dishonor the name of his father as to give his influence in has been sometime expecting. Her health anyway to the propegating of the Knowwas good and everything indicated a happy Nothing creed. Nothing creed.

In Court.

The Court appointed Friday the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear and determine all applications for the granting of Licences under the late Act of Assembly. School Directors of Silver Lake, vs. Thos. Hartnett in liebt. Verdict for Plff. for \$44,

The Republican Meeting.

At the ringing of the last bell Monday evening we proceeded to the old Court House to be a witness of the final demolition of the Democratic party. We, however, were not permitted the privilege of a spectator on this occasion, for we found the old den full and muning over. We could not even get a sight of "the inside show;" so after linger-

Our readers must not think from the above that there was a very unusual crowd for a The Imperial Prince has received the political meeting, for they must recollect that whomsoever made, or from whatever quarter names of Napolean Eugene Louis Jean Jo- ancient edifice will hold but a "baker's doz- instigated, to destroy such a beneficent sysen" comparatively. There was a pretty full tem by perverting it to sectarian purposes, or turn out of the Borough, which with those attending Court of course made a respectable

The first part of his speech was devoted to a justification of his votes in Congress. He complained that he had been charged with voting for Know Nothings, and that therefore he was a Know Nothing." We have the Order in the sense of a regulariy initiacannot deny, that he has voted to place those who are members of that Order in high and devoted and faithful public servants. responsible position in the government-that he is aiding the opposition to the Democraemployed in redeeming bedding pledged in Order, and giving his influence to sustain the Mont de Piete, and the other 100,000 in them. We care not whether he has been inpaying the nurses of poor mothers in ar nitiated into "the sublime mysteries of the cratic party of the State stood upon the true and Legislative Corps waited upon the Emperor to congratulate him upon the occasion | cratic party so long they are content to he understood the platform recently adopted of the birth of the Imperial Prince. M. De give him the right hand of fellowship and so

.He justified his side vote for Cullum on the ground that he voted the same way on of trial, and that the Imperial Prince was all the miner offices of the House! This is a kind of logic we cannot understand. If the willing to lay all other issues on the table for Callum was not such a man as he could vote heir to the Bonaparte throne, contains a de- for directly) how six or eight more votes of cree ordaining that all money which still the same kind could make it right, is bebears the effigy of Liberty shall cease to be wond our comprehension. It can only be done on the principle that " the hair of the dog will cure the bite!"

After disposing of the Democrat he made his Slavery speech which most of our readers have heard or read several times over. In addition be disclaimed any change of position, but contended that the whole Democratic party had left him, and that the whole Whig party had turned around and come to him! This is precise y what every politician The oath of secrecy in relation to the pro- always claims. He never changes. O no! Everybody else, on both sides may change, but Mr. Grow never!

We cannot ascertain that Mr. Grow affectus is the Prince's Godfather, and the Queen ed anything by his speech save to draw of Sweden the Godmother. Flags were hung around him his old enemies, and the old enout and salutes fired in the principal cities of emics of the Democratic party, and identify himself with them in the fullest manner. We cannot find a Democrat at all shaken in his and unnatural combination arrayed against

Monday evening; and I was also appointed be found in a tight place. He lauded very with this party and never mean to liave. I of the restoration of the Missouri comprom-"After the wedding he removed to a new am to old to turn my coat now, for I cannot ise and for that he should vote. He did not boarding place, where he commenced a sys- believe in any other than the doctrines of the care what platform was adopted by this Contem of tyranical abuse unworthy of a man .- Democratic party, in the faith of which I vention, provided that they could get the have lived, and in the defense of which I expect to labor while I live.

The Know Nothing Convention. The following are the Resolutions and speech-

WHEREAS. The freemen of Pennsylvania. posed to the National Administration, are ivided into political organizations, holding on some questions of governmental policy divers opinions; vet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State, are agreed upon the momentous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by the undisguised policy of the Vational Administration to impose by violence and fraud Slavery upon Kansas, contrarv to the wishes of a large majority of the uhabitants; and by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born

And Whereas. Agreement in principle is the only bond that can unite effectively honest men in political action: Therefore. Resolved. That, animated by the spirit o concession, we will cordially unite in the sup-

upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as

well as in the distribution of its patronage;

piert of the candidates to be nominated by th Convention, upon the basis of those principles upon which we are metually agreed.

and trust in order that their places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partizans; by efusing to protect the freemen of Kansas in the enjoyment of the rights designed to be secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States—thereby showing itself powerful for mischief, but feeble in the mainenance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country—has justly orfeited all claim to the confidence and re-

spect of the people of this Commonwealth. Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to check the evils inflicted upon the country by the unjust and sectional measures. adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exercice of its natronage; that we are utterly opposed to the admission into the confederacy of Slave States formed out of territory once consecrated to freedom; and also to the extension of slavery into any territories of the United States now free.

Resolved. That we cordially disapprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and political affairs; and are equally hostile to the interference of the government or people of the United States in the affairs of other nations, regarding such interference as unwise and in conflict with the recommendation of Washington's Farewell Address, which inculcates, with emphatic enriestness, the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any policy which might involve us in unprofitable and dangerous controversies with foreign nations.

Resolved. That we regard the pandering of any party to foreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the stability of our institutions and endangering the morals of the people by a contact with the paupers and felons cast upon our shores from the hospitals and prisons of

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its preservation on the intelligence of the people, universal education is the first duty of the State, and that all attempts, by fluence in national affairs. opposing its progress and extension, because t is not the instrument of inculcating any particular religious creed, ought to be resisted as fraught with incalculable mischief and

Resolved. That the respect and confidence of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth are due to the present Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration, for the integrity, purinever charged Mr. Grow with belonging to tw of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we hearred member. We do s y though, and he tily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interests of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of

Judge Jessup was called upon to address the Convention. He came here with the deey of this county, which is controlled by the sire of having a harmonious action of all the elements opposed to the national administration, and in favor of the anti-slavery sentiment of the day. He denied that the demo-Order," so long as he votes their men, and democratic ground; they did not advocate one principle of that once noble party. As Morny, President of the Senate, delivered the long the Democrats should spurn him from considered that the great issue in the coming campaign was the slavery question. It has sued by the present administration. He was vote was a wrong one, (and he admitted that the present, or until this great subject of slavery was settled, and he hoped that the members of this Convention would lay aside for the present all other questions, and battle for on the Americans who were here with the subject of Americanism the dearest to their hearts, to overlook that subject as far as possible, without making sacrifice of their principles, and turn their attention to this important question. He took strong free trade present. He strongly advocated the Repub-June next, and unged the support of the nominee of that body.

This Convention had, in its opinion, assemtions to the great question, of the coming campaign. He delieved that if this Convention was harmonious in its action, the result

Mr. WILLIAMSON, one of the bolters from floor, and said that he was glad to see that knew that a portion of this assembly belong-My name was used as a Vice President in ed to Sam-a portion to Johnathan; and if votes to lick the democrats with.

DAVID WILMOT was then called upon. He said that he would not now make a speech. but at some future time he would be found ready to advocate and defend his political principles. He belonged to the republican party, a party that he was proud of, and he es of Messrs. Jessup, Wilmot and Will- honored its principles. He knew that the party had been slandered and misrepresented by the opponents of those principles. The party that was siding to extend and propogate slavery had made it their practice to against that party. Every one that was opposed to the extension of slavery, was now styled abolitionists by the South, and the Reeder was now called an abolitionists for not sanctifying wrong and even murder in Kansas, and all who are in favor of investigating the matters in Kansas. If that was an in behalf of the cause.

Tavern Licences. Tavern keepers who intend applying for icense under the new law, will do well to ob-

serve a few of it provisions. They are required to file their petitions

Mr. Ingham's Withdrawal.

venerable friend." Let no one, then, hereafter dare insinuate Harrisburg Union. that Ex-United States Senator James Cooper is venerable, unless he wishes to be annihilated. Let him be addressed as the gay, the young, the sprightly Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Ingham's resolutions were not only abled-but he was completely gagged --Young Cooper and pompous Small would vention and withdrew. Why was his withdrawal smothered? Will any one inform us? It avan as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Union sentiment with the majority of this Convention, I hereby withdraw, Tuos J. INGHAM. The following are the resolutions offered by

by Mr. Ingham and voted down by a vote of lately been disturbed by a class calling them-90 to 13. Where is the sympathy of Jessup selves "Spiritualists," who pretend to have for Passmore Williamson! Look at it, free communications from departed spirits, to the soil men of Susquehanna-look at these res- effect that our record of the Bible is not corolutions and then tell us where you are going rect, &c. &c. to stand in the coming canvass.

Resolved. That in the Slave power of this Union, we recognize a great and growing aristocracy, which now controls the General Government and shapes its entire policy with the design to make 'Slavery national and Freedom sectional,' and while we are not disposed to interfere with slavery in the States. we are determined to repel its aggressions, and to claim for the North its proportionate in-Resolved, That we regard the recent de-

cision of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Williamson, as an abandonment of the doctrine of State rights, and dangerous if the Law as wholly uncalled for by the Constitution, and an infringement of the rights of citizens of the free States, and ought to be

Indicial Purity.

Of the three co-ordinate branches of government, we have been wont to look to the Judici ary with most confidence and reverence. The Legislature and the Executive are, in a measure the creatures of political excitement. Toshe fickle minded public-must often pander are circulated in your neighborhood. to devraved tastes-inust trim their sails to catch each faint breeze-must

"---crook the suppliant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning." When the political storm rages, and the billows dash high and fiercely; when those at the helm would steer to suit the reckless by that party, they had repudiated everything wishes of the excited crew, it is well to know fact, that the phenomena witnessed in these is fixed at \$75; in country towns and poradvocated by the founders of that party. He that there is an anchor, sure and steadfast, circles are often, such as have never yet been oughs of over two hundred taxables, \$50; in the country, \$25. become the leading question on account of pels. We have alway regarded the judiciary the agitation of the subject throughout the as affording the surest safeguard against popcountry, and as the result of the policy pur- ular phrenzy and unbridled passion. However much men may affect to despise our Congress and Legislatures and Executives respect to those who administer the laws.— They know that their own peace and happi's ness depend upon a maintenance of the laws the great question of the day. He called up- of the land-upon bowing with submission to those laws as expounded and declared by the judiciary. To do any thing less would be to beget anarchy, and all the untold horrers of awlessness.

The reverence we feel for an office or a calling is almost inseperably connected with grounds, and hoped that the advocates of the respect we may have for the person occuprotection would let that subject sleep for the pying the position or following the particular pying the position or tollowing the particular pursuit. Hence, if we would preserve, in its lican Nominating Convention that meets in purity, that feeling of veneration for the judicial department of government, we should should be placed upon no unworthy shoulbled here surrounded with neculiar circum- ders-that none should wear it who would stances, such as have, perhaps, never before bring reproach upon their station. The Juelements that were here was the result of the church is to the christian—the temple of any foundation in fact. ruinous policy of the democratic party. He faith, the ark of hope : and those who minishoped that the action of this Convention ter therein, should see to it, that they keep would be that of sacrificing all minor quest themselves "pure and unspotted from the world." Those who would weaken our revefence for the judiciary by lessening our respect for the Judge, deserve the execuation of

of the coming campaign would be gratifying the good and true. And on the other hand, to all present. He knew that success would those who would threw around the Bench every barrier that would tend to shield it from the attacks of the ignorant and wicked the Philadelpnia Convention, then took the from without, and at the same time check those within from wandering into temptation the time had arrived whe the good sense of and danger, deserve the sympathy and aid of the people was governing their action. He all who love their country and her institutions better than they love momentary adu-

lation and temporary fame. To aid this desirable result Mr. Buckalew actively participate in political meetings .---This bill, simple in its provisions and benifi- hurrying to and fro, the alarm of fire the cries and furious fanatics.

Those who oppose this bill prate much over a portion of the roof on one side, being about the liberty of speech, taking away a cutirely under water. The passengers, inclua man' dearest rights, &c. But they should ding a number of ladies and children escaped in their night clothes and took refuge on the hurry cane deck exposed to all the inmisrepresent every party that arrayed itself stroys our confidence in them, takes away waters, their chance of escape seemed hopefor law, then beyond all question individual roof above water and there the survivors conparty that was in aliance with the South - privileges should be sacrificed on their country's altar, for the general good.

Abstractedly considered, perhaps every man has a right mingle in political broils, to rending. Butts, the U.S. Marshall, having visit political brothels and prostitute his honabolitionist, he was proud of the name. He then said that if this Convention succeeded in accomplishing the object they had assembled for they could rely upon his influence of a minister of the gospel who would lay passengers perished—the rest, thirty-four in aside his sacred robes on Sunday night, and number, were rescued. Quite a number had Monday morning would be riotous in the ex- to be cut out of their state rooms, a number ercise of one of those precious rights? If it escaped on planks, boxes and whatever they is improper in the ministers of the gospel, it could get hold of. A number swam ashore. is so in the ministers of the law; each office Most of the passengers were in their night is sacred, and each class should watch scrudresses. As the hurricane deck floated on pulously lest its station be profaned. The the ladies with naked bleeding feet calmly slightest sense of propriety, the dullest appre- awaited their deliverance or death. The loss with the clerk of the Sessions three wasks be- cintion of what is dignified and lofty, one of life is put down at fifteen—passengers before presenting the same in court. The law would think, would render the enactment of lieve that some twenty or twenty-four perish-Resolved, That the present National Ad. be sufficient time between the passage of this Mr. Buckalew's bill wholly nunceessary, 1 it ed. Marriage even under the most invariant cumstances, is perhaps the most important ministration, by the exercise of an unwar act and the next session of the court to file if men will not voluntarily do what common in the Cincinnati Commercial itions and allow the clerk to give notice decency demands, and the common safe y without inquiry as to the character of their ri Compromise, at the instance of selfish and companion commit, to say the least a most sectional politicians; by the removal of honcomplain if the strong arm of the law che ke

them in their erratic desires. If men prefer Mr. Ingham, of Sullivan county, one of the the noisy and turbid pool of politics to the

Seretaries of the ism convention, was most clear, cafin flow of justice, there is no law shamefully treated by his brother delegates, compelling them to forsake the first and Ex-Senator Cooper was decidedly boorish in cleave to the last. But if they should be elhis treatment of of Mr. I. In the course of evated to the Judicial Banch, how can they some remarks the latter styled Mr. C. as his complain if the people who decked them with honors should refuse to let them trample This aroused the fierce indignation of the Ex- on those honors, spit upon their exalted seats Senator, and he retorted upon Mr. I. by call- and trail the pure rubes of their office through ing him his 'his juvenile and infantile friend.' the mire and filth of political squabbles .-

Modern Spiritualism.

Many lecturers have stated in various parts of the country, that we had been converted to the faith of modern spiritualism. In consequence, we have had many letters of and into the hull, square head on. A large not permit the Sullivan Free Soiler to say a inquiry, or if expostulation, or of congratuword. Whereupon the latter addressed the lation. Instead of replying to each we pubfollowing note to the President of the con- lish the following correspondence as an auswer to all.

Town of Scott, Feb. 18th, 1856. Reverend Sir :- You will probably par Convention-Finding that I do not agree in don the presumption of an unknown person addressing to you a few lines, when the cause is that of truth and suffering humani-

Our heretofore peaceable settlement has

Their tendency here, is to draw the minds of many well-meaning people from the Gos-pel of Jesus Christ, and direct them to their pretended communications from departed

Lately they have strengthened their cause not a little by informing their hearers that several talented men, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher among the number, believed and unpheld their doctrines; and last Sabbath in our school-house, read an extract from a spiritual newspaper to that effect. Now, Reverend sir, the people here have confidence in you and your opinions, for you are well known to us through the medium of the press. And you certainly will confer a lasting favor on personal liberty of the citizens of this state. the people of this settlement by giving a Resolved, That we regard Fugitive Slave fall expression of your views on " Spiritual-

> Here in the far West we have neither the means nor the power to prove it for our-

Your humble servant with respect, . SAMUEL McConocine. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Brooklyn, March 15th, 1856. Dear Sir :- Your letter a king me whethday they may be elevated to office and dig- er I am a beliver in modern spiritualism, is mity by the swelling wave of popular favor. but one of a number which are before me.to morrow the billows may roll back and en- And by publishing both your inquiries and gulph them in eternal ruin. Aspirants to my reply, it will serve to disabuse other perpolitical honors must often court assiduously sons who have told the same stories which

> 1. I have no doubt that there are curious and surprising phenomena witnessed in "spir-

2. But I am a stout unbeliever in the spiritual origin of these phenomena either by be licensed in the city and county, with the good spirits or bad spirits or any spirits privilege to sell domestic wines and malt liqwistever. This testimony I have borne again uors only the license fee not to be less than and again, in private and in public, by speech \$50 in Philadelphia and Alleghany counties, and again, in private and in public, by speech \$50 in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and by pen. And they who represent me as and \$20 in other parts of the Sate. Brew-deserving laboring men. He has assisted many deserving laboring men. He has been publication and the same of the same publication and same publications are same publications and same publications are same publications and same publications and same publications are same publications and same publications are same publications and same publications are same publications. even, they are forced to yield at least a quiet believing in modern spinitnalism, do so with- ers and distillers are to pay double the rates ont any warrant whatever in the truth. The of license now fixed by, law, which shall, in substance of the "communications" have no case, be less than fifty dollars, and must

cline me to it : for. people do believe in modern spiritualism; and increhandise are to pay double the rates rebrought by it to a belief of the Scriptures, rett in so far as I have had opportunities for observing, it has seemed to weaken the hold of the Bible upon the conscience and the affections, and to substitute diluted sentimentalism and tedious plantudes instead of the inspired truth. And the general adoption of watch with a jealous eye that the ermine the modern spiritualistic doctrines, I should regard as no better that a march of Infidelity in the garments of Faith. Without doubt those who have represented me as a spiritusurrounded any party, and that the various dicial Bench is to the body politic what the alist, have done so honestly; but, without

Truly yours. H. W. BEECHER. Steamboat Collision. Fifteen Lives Lost. Exposure and Suffering

The collision of the Steamer Henry Lewis with the Steamer E. Howard, was most disasterous. It occured on Saturday morning

At the moment of the collision the wildest

of Passengers. Retribution-The Fugi-

tives on Board.

ider a bright starlight sky.

scene of terror and excitement ensued among the passengers and crew of the ill-fated boat ver concieved of our experience on the Westem waters. The passengers were all asleep recently introduced a bill in our State Senate, in their berths but a moment before, and ar imposing a penalty upon Judges who should the instant were hurried forth amid the crashing of timbers and the hissing of steam the cial in its tendency, bids fair to rouse as of drown ng wretches, to find themselves aurfierce an excitement as did the famous Pass- rounded by death in its most hidious forms. more Willismson who has sunk into that The shock of the collision threw the boat oblivion from which accident and his own around with her bow up stream, and the enfolly dragged him, to become sustenance for tire cabin broke in two or was rather crushthe grawing appetites of restless demagogues ed in by the great weight of freight upon the roof and at the same time it careened be yielded, when the exercise of them would clemeney of the weather. Many of them interfre with the peace, and endanger the were sorely bruised by two boxes of glasssafety of the whole people. If, as we have ware and other articles that fell upon them their beneficial influence, and uproots our less indeed. The boat luckily settled to the reverence for their position and our respect bottom of the river, leaving the hurricane-

gregated to hwait assistance. The cries of sufferers and the agony of passengers shut up in the state-rooms, were heartin charge Gainses, negroes, shouted lustily

were misunderstood. The pilot of the E. Howard, who was at the wheel, was Doctor Wood. The boat was coming up under a sort of point, at the head of Anderson's bar. when he discovered the other boat descending along the Keutucky shore. She was so much covered up with freight around deck and on the roof that he did not immediately discover her lights. He' blew the whistle once, signifying to go to the right when the other boat answered by blowing the whistle twice which was to go to the left. The boats were less than one hundred yards apart and a collission was inevitable. Both revesed their engines and were backing when they struck, the bow of the Howard taking the H. Lewis on the starboard quarter, just in front of the boilers, crushing through her guard quantity of freight on the decks of the Lewis

fell over on the forecastle of the Howard. The loss of life on the Henry Lewis would not have been so great if her cabin had not been broken by the accumulated mass of freight of all kinds stowed on the roof. She had about forty passengers and a crew of twenty-four men, in addition to the officers and cabin crew.

The books of the boat and all are sunk together-hence the names of passengers are not known.

THE LICENSE LAW .- The Committee of

Conference, having the License Law under consideration, having agreed upon the details of the bill, reported the result of their deliberations to their respective houses, on Saturunauimous vote of the members present. Mr. Walton, voting in the affimative. In the House the vote on the question of agreement was, yeas, 64-nays, 32. Mr. Edinger voting in the negative. Speeches were made in both houses explanatory of the votes given, and protests were made against some of the provisions of the law. Many voted for it because they thought they could get no better law. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, who will doubtless signit, and thus wipe out the Jug Law. We append a snopsis of the bill. It will be seen that its provisions are very stringent; and it they are strictly enforced there will be but little cause to complain of the evils of intemperance.

THE NEW LICENSE BILL. The Legislature has at length settled the license question .-The bill reported by the Committee of Conference was adopted on Saturday by both houses. This bill is a very stringent one, and requires that the applicant for a license in cities and country towns must have four rooms and eight beds for the use of travelers. None but tavern-keepers can sell less than a gallon of spirituous liquors. Not more than one hotel to every bundred and fifty inxables in the county, to be apportioned among the wards of the cities, and boroughs and townships of the counties; as the convenience and necessities of the public may require. All hotels, inns and taverns are to be classified and rated according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property.itual circles," quite worthy of scientific atten- The first class, when the valuation is \$10,000; tion and investigation. The fact that impos- shall pay \$1000; where the valuation is \$8000 tuge is often mixed with such exhibitions, and the rate shall be \$800, and so on down, in that many peripatetic exhibitors are in part the same proportion, to \$25, except in Philaor wholly designing men, does not alter the delphia, where the lowest rate of hetel license

One eating house to every four hotels may quite turned the stomach of my faith. (Nor not sell in less quantities than five gallons, do the results of such faith in others in except in the case of brewers who also bottle their liquors, who may sen by the gozen occtheir liquors, who may sell by the dozen botdilliough there may be some who have been quired of them, but not less than \$50 in any case, and will not be allowed to sell in less quantities than one gallon. Bettlers of porter, ale, cider, and other brewed liquors, and manufacturers of domestic wine, may sell in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles. without license. Importers of wines and liqnors may sell in the original bille, cask or package, on paying double the former rates. Public notice is to be given, three times in wo newspapers, of the names of the applicauts for licenses, and petitions must be signed by twelve reputable citizens. The Board of Licencers is appointed by the Court, and ner interested in the liquor business. Any person found intoxicated in a street, public house or public place, will be liable to a fine of five dollars, and persons who sell enough

> be fined five dollars, in addition to all penalties prescribed by any existing law. The penalties for a violation of the act are fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, for the first offence; and for his country from the imputation that he ever a second, or subsequent conviction, the same penalty and also imprisonment not less than one or more than three months, forfeiture of license, and incapacity to receive another li-

Liquor to make any one, drunk are also to

cense for five years thereafter. ENCOUNTER WITH ICE-FIELDS .- A correthat she encountered a succession of immense | was too genuine and devoted to his country. ice-fields; and the writer, after describing and fellow man, for that. In his name I inthe manner in which she slowly cleared one voke all who follow his example, to his sign

after another, says: the counter to see if the paddles were at all up to the help of our Constitution and Union injured. While I was in this position I heard and to the succor of the oppressed of every an exclamation, and raising my head, beheld clime who would come, without money and fifty thousand miles sea-sailing I ever en- liberty and Squality freely! There are mahundred yards distant, yet spectral in the fog, ven, and every door to each and all is open, berg, just about as large above the water as earth. Washington never closed one behind the City Hall in New York. We passed it him. I am yours truly, endeavored to show, lowering the Judiciary from the roof. The boat also caught fire and quickly and silently; many of those on deck to the level of the pot house politicians de- amid the smoke, falling ruins and rushing evan did not see it, and in a few minutes afte wards the ship ran into clear water."

A CHEAP HOT BED. We commend the following plan of starting plants for early use to the attention of all farmers who are not provided with a hot-bed. It is an excellent plan for starting oucumber and melon vines, whether late or early. It is from a corres-

pondent of the Rural New Yorker: of horse stable manure, where it was heated. I covered it with pieces of rich turf taken side down. I planted my seeds in these pieces of turf so that each piece would make I just removed each piece of turf to a place. propared for it in the garden without displants grow so fast before, and not one of earnestly for the nomination of Mr. Buchan-

There is now a depth of four feet of pears that the signals of the respective pilots snow upon the seaboard of the State of Maine. ty Michigan will give him.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK .- One of the most dreadful shipwrecks that has happened for several years, occurred on the 18th of February last near the banks of Newfoundland. intelligence of which reached this city on Monday The packet-ship John Rviledge. Captain Kelly, of New York, sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 16th of January. In crossing the ocean, she encountered a sucvession of heavy gales, and on Feb. 18th, in lat. 55 dgs. 34 min. N. and lon, 46 dgs. 56 min. W. was precipitated with great riolence against an ice-berg, when her bows were broken and she began to sink. At sunset, she was abandoned and the passengers and crew numbering in all nearly one hundred and fifty persons, took to the boats. There was only one cabin passenger; all the rest were in the steerage, and were a mixture of English, Irish, and Scotch, but belonging to n better class of emigrants than those that usually land on our shores. When the last boat was nearly full, and as the mate, Mr. Atkinson, and several others were about stepping in, it broke adrift, with thirteen persons already in it, and the mate and his companious went down with the wreck. A wild cry arose and the five boats parted company. One only of these bonts has been heard from, and it can hardly be doubted that the others are lost. This was picked up by the packet ship

it had been nine days drifting at sea. Thirteen persons formed its company, all but one of whom perished from the combined horday last. In the Senate the bill received the rors of cold, starvation and thirst. The survivor was a young man, who was found partly frozen and almost insensible. Five dead bodies were lying in the boat with him. which he was unable from exhaustion to throw overboard. After his rescue, he was nursed day and night in the cabin of the Germania by Mrs. Wood, the captain's wife, to whose kind attention, doubtless, owes his life. When he

Germania, Captain Wood, from Havre, after

arrived in the city, he had not sufficiently recovered to speak of the disaster longer than a few moments at a time. His name is Nye: he is about twenty-one years of age, and had just entered upon his career as a sailor. The fate of his suffering companions, abandoned to the same or worse privations than he experienced, is fearful to entain.

BARNUM. The papers and the pulpits have been moralling over the downfall of Barnum whose ill-gotten gains have wasted away like the winter's snow before a March sun. There is indeed food for reflections in the picture of one who boasted that he had made his half a million by humbugging the public, himself reduced to a single suit of clothes and \$25. and driven to the necessity of keeping boarders. We say there is food for reflection in this, though some might think that the pic-ture itself is a humbug. There can be no doubt of the fact, however, that Mr. Barnam is a ruined man-that if his liabilities, were liquidated he would not be worth a copper. There are those who see in this the finger of retributive justice. We prefer to look upon it as a striking evidence of the mutations of fortune, and to pity rather than exult over his misfortunes. Barnom made a fortune, it is true, by ministering to the public love for the marvelous. To a certain extent, however his business was legitimate, although some of his expedients to gull the public doubtless merit all the reprehensions that has been benum, be it remarked that it cannot be said of him as of many vulgar upstarts' that having made a fortune he knew not how to use it. The Showman has really done much lie spirited in the largest sense of the term. He has given an impulse to business in the town in which he resides. He has largely contributed to aid the cause of temperance. and has done many benevolent acts-perhaps more than are known to the public, for Barunin was never ostentations in his benevolence. Now it is a public misfortune for such a man to lose a fortune, for there are none too many millionaries who sympathize with the masses. We may therefore regret the ill-luck Mr. Barnum has sustained, and hope that he will retrive his fortune, though by means more honorable to himself than those which he has publicly boasted of hav-

ing employed to accumulate it. Gov. Wise on Religious Intoler-

The following is the letter of Gov. Wise, of Verginia, addressed to a committee in New York, who had invited him to be present it. consists of three reputable citizens in no man- the celebration of the birth day of Washington, on the 22d of Febuary. The letter is a gem, and one which will bear a frequent re-

herusal. RICHMOND. Va., Feb. 17, 1855. GENTLEMEN :-- I cannot, I regret to say, accept the invitation to your first annual banquet in commemoration of the birth day of Washington; but I concur heartily in the object of rescuing the fame of the Father of would have excluded any class of citizens from equality under the law; that he would ever have fettered conscience, reason or the free will of man : that he would have ever countenanced religious intolerance by means of test oaths and secret cabels, and by a unispondent of the New York Times gives an on of priesteraft with politics! His wisdom nteresting account of the late trip of the was too profound, his religion to pure and Arabia from Boston to Liverpool. It appears unspotted from the world, his republicanism, in the heaven; I point all who regard him as "I walked to the stern and leaned over a guardian of our laws and liberty, to come the most frightful object that in more than without price, to partake of the waters of countered-right abreast of us, and not a ny mansions in our Father's house in Heaa dead, ghastly, and unble mished white ice- and the ways to all should be left open upon

HENRY A. WISE.

CALAFORNIA FOR BUOHANAN, - Calafornia. has elected a unanimous Delegation, in favorof Mr. BUCHANYN, for the Presidency, to the Cincinnati National Democratio Convention. Our young Sister State has shown great wisdom in the choice of her candidate. She is not disposed to take the risk of defeat with another person, when she can have a positive victory with Mr. Buchanan. Calafornia un-After leveling down the top of the heap derstands perfectly well, that in these troublesome times, a nomination by the Demonia gratic party, does not amount to an election, from the edge of the barn-yard, cut into and on this account, she desires to have the strongest man in the Democratic ranks for, a candidate. - Pennsylvanian.

BUCHANAN IN MICHIGAN.-- We observe in hill; then when it was time to transplant, the editorial correspondence of the able and influential State Journal at Lansing Mich. that the democracy of the State are moving an. Democratic Clubs are being formed in plants grow so tast netore, and while some an Democratic Class at the members of the State, the members of different parts of the State, the members of planted in the usual way were destroyed by them. For the convenience of transplanting, I should think the turf would be better than Badge, upon which there is a star with eight eight cardinal virtues of Mr. Buchan's political character, and the eight thousand explori-