Most Sensible and Manly Speech. Willie P. Mangum is one of the best members of the U. S. Senate. He has been a member for many years, and has always commanded a large influence—dividing alike to his high personal and political reputation. He was the Whig Senator of that body for several years, and discharged his responsible duties in the most creditable and satisfactory manner. He is a true Whig and a sound patriot. On Thursday the 8th inst., he made a speech in the Senate, which compares most favorably, with the absurd rant of too many Whig Congressmen upon the same subject. We know a report of the material portion of it and commend it to the attention of our readers. We are sure that the excellent temper in which his views are presented, together with their unquestionable soundness, will render it most welcome reading:

"He thought that in the burning focus of intrigue here in Washington, as much had been done to promote agitation as had ever been done by the abolitionists of the North, or the disunionists of another section. He had no sympathy in such agitation. But there was, he thought, one man who had proved himself a true patriot in this respect as any other. That man was Winfield Scott. He was his first choice, and from the beginning, he had no fear for the result. He knew how difficult it would be for him, powerless, without patronage, without official influence, to get the nomination against the power of an administration which wielded in its support a hundred thousand office-holders and their friends and dependents, amounting perhaps to half a million of persons—He knew, if the administration should unscrupulously use this power, it would be almost impossible for General Scott to obtain the nomination. He thought the Administration had a right to accept from him the declaration that he never could support the President should use the office of the Presidency unscrupulously; but he could not say so much for the disposition of some of its friends.

On the question of re-opening agitation, he desired to express his conviction, as might almost say his knowledge, that General Scott can present to the country as clean a bill of health as could either the President, Mr. Webster, or even Mr. Clay. He could say that during the pendency of the Compromise bills, and ever since, he had never spoken of the whig candidate. That was availability. Gen. Scott was, in his opinion, which had been ascertained and fixed for more than a year and a half, the only Whig in the country who could be elected President of the United States by the suffrages of the people. He admitted that General Scott's prospects had been somewhat crippled and damaged by the supporters of the President, and they had endeavored to fix him with the Free-Soilers and abolitionists. There were no Free-Soilers in this country who could calculate upon General Scott as an immoral and factious, either North or South. *He believed he was the only Whig in the Union who had any chance of being elected.* He sympathized with Mr. Cass in such a contest. After giving Mr. Cass the highest credit for his services in the Committee of Thirteen, he said that in a contest between Gen. Scott and him, the former would come of victorious as he had never the enemies of this country at Churubusco, Chapultepec, and all the other battle fields of his country. He then repeated the merits and qualities of General Scott, which had induced him to prefer him to the other persons who had been named for the office."

EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—There is considerable excitement in Grayson county, Va., growing out of the doings of abolitionists. The citizens have held a meeting and called upon the committees of vigilance for increased activity in ferreting out all persons tinctured with abolitionism in the county, and offering a reward of $100 for the apprehension and delivery of one Jonathan Roberts to any one of the committees of vigilance. The clerk of the county court (which tribunal we presume opposed the doings of the populace) tendered his resignation on the first day of the term, and Judge Brown being unable to find a person to accept the office was compelled to adjourn the court until the next term.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Duffy, residing at No. 4 Bridge street, New York, and her little daughter, 12 years of age, fell through the floor of a privy in the rear of their premises and sunk to their necks in the excrement beneath. Mr. Duffy, on hearing their cries for help, hastened to the spot, and in endeavoring to effect their rescue unfortunately fell into the same horrible pit. Their cries alarmed the neighbors, and, after great difficulty, they were all rescued alive. The little girl was nearly suffocated. The accident was caused by the floor giving way.

THE PROGRESS OF SCOTT.—The recent nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whig members of the N. York Legislature is to be followed by an address to the people from those of Connecticut. It appears that out of 16 whig Senators 13 are for Scott, and out of 64 Whig representatives 53 are for Scott.

Late European Intelligence. The American mail steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York yesterday morning, after a passage of about ten and a half days from Liverpool, whence she brings dates of the 7th instant. Our Liverpool correspondent has forwarded the following summary of her news:

ENGLAND.—Parliament has finally closed its session, but we find little or nothing of interest among its proceedings.

The London Times of the 7th announces the death of Prince SCHARZENBERG, Prime Minister of Austria. He died at Vienna on the 5th instant, of apoplexy.

The war steamer *Birkenhead* was wrecked at Simon's Bay, Africa, on the 26th day of February. She had on board 638 men, chiefly reinforcements for the troops at the Cape. Of the large number on board only 184 are known to be saved—leaving 454 who are supposed to have perished.

A vessel had arrived at Liverpool from Sydney, bringing 2300,000 in gold dust. The news from the Australian gold mines were reported as meeting with great success.

FRANCE.—The speech of Prince Pressland, Napoleon, as an heir to himself, has been well received in the provinces, and the general impression now is, that, all the abandoned and profligate elements of the new state of affairs having passed with the general approval, some years of quiet are in store for France.

The Council of State is to sit the whole year, except a vacation of two months, and the Corporations are invited.

The Emperor of Russia has announced that he will not demand payment of the tribute of three hundred millions of francs, which France, but demands security or 4½ per cent. interest.

The Company about to establish a railway between Lyons and Sardinia have been fully organized.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government of Switzerland has replied to the note of France, declaring that they have done all that the Government would use the power of the Confederation, and that they would not be responsible for the disposition of some of its friends.

On the question of re-opening agitation, he desired to express his conviction, and might almost say his knowledge, that General Scott can present to the country as clean a bill of health as could either the President, Mr. Webster, or even Mr. Clay. He could say that during the pendency of the Compromise bills, and ever since, he had never spoken of the whig candidate. That was availability. Gen. Scott was, in his opinion, which had been ascertained and fixed for more than a year and a half, the only Whig in the country who could be elected President of the United States by the suffrages of the people. He admitted that General Scott's prospects had been somewhat crippled and damaged by the supporters of the President, and they had endeavored to fix him with the Free-Soil. ers and abolitionists. There were no Free-Soilers in this country who could calculate upon General Scott as an immoral and factious, either North or South. *He believed he was the only Whig in the Union who had any chance of being elected.* He sympathized with Mr. Cass in such a contest. After giving Mr. Cass the highest credit for his services in the Committee of Thirteen, he said that in a contest between Gen. Scott and him, the former would come of victorious as he had never the enemies of this country at Churubusco, Chapultepec, and all the other battle fields of his country. He then repeated the merits and qualities of General Scott, which had induced him to prefer him to the other persons who had been named for the office."

Maryland Colonization Society. From the annual report of this society we find that it has participated largely in the increased impetus which has been given to the cause of colonization generally. During the year 1851 it sent to Cape Palmas one hundred and six emigrants.—For twenty years the society has made an annual grant of ten thousand dollars, which, with the sums raised by the society, have increased to an aggregate of $317,049.—They have sent to Liberia one thousand and forty nine emigrants; purchased a territory extending one hundred and thirty miles along the coast; erected public buildings; opened roads into the interior; and provided for the education of the children of the colonists and natives at the public schools. The State appropriations by which the society have been enabled to accomplish such beneficial results for the Africans have expired by its own limitation. Efforts are being made to have this grant renewed, and we can scarcely doubt that the Legislature of Maryland, seeing what good results are flowing from their original action, will renew it, if they do not increase, their annual appropriation.

[Virginia Colonizationist.

AN ELECTRIC CLOCK.—The Boston Journal describes as one of the curiosities of the age an electric clock, recently completed by Mr. Bond, of Boston, an entirely new principle, and pronounced by scientific men to be the most perfect and simple of any. All wheel-work in the time-keeping part is dispensed with, therefore all liability to derangement in keeping part of the clock is simply a pendulum, an electro-magnet, and two armatures. The vibrations of the pendulum break and close the circuit of a battery, while the combined action of the electro-magnet and armatures keep it in motion.

"It is a clock that runs six hour weights or springs or any thing of the kind. Its motive power is galvanic electricity, and requires a small quantity of sulphuric acid once or twice a year for of the workmanship. The clock is obvious, is a prodigy, is formed in the ground and keep it in motion. There is no friction to be overcome save the very trifling one of the pendulum, and the two armatures. Hence it approaches the nearest to perfection as a time keeper of any clock ever made. Or, simplified, or a thousand clocks, all of equal time, and keeping the same minute, and keeping the same minute, may be carried by one pendulum.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM ETHER.—On Saturday week, a resident of Chelsea had his wife administered to her husband's request, a surgical operation to remove a bone and which grew upon the spine. The operation was performed by one of the knife, when the patient's pulse rapidly ceased. Restoratives were applied in vain, and she was pronounced to be dead. Restoratives were applied in vain, and she was pronounced to be dead. The husband, on hearing of the death, fell in a fit, and died in a few minutes. The husband was a man of great strength, and the operation was performed by the best of medical skill.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 23, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. JONES.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, (Berks)

☞ The April term of Court is still in session as we go to Press—the attendance from the country being comparatively thin in consequence of the unpleasant weather and bad roads. Judge GRAHAM, of Carlisle, presides, in the absence of Judge FISHER, who has been holding Court for the former in Cumberland and Perry—The usual list of Court doings will be given next week.

☞ The storm of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last seems to have extended the?? out most of the Middle and Eastern States, doing considerable damage along the large streams and on the sea coast. The Potomac River was much swollen, the water running into Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, and injuring a number of the stores. The Susquehanna was also very high, carrying off a good deal of lumber, &c. At Wrightsville and Columbia portions of the towns were submerged. A number of mill dams, bridges, &c. have been carried off along both rivers. At N. York, on Monday, the tides ran a-were more high, and blown down. Much apprehension exists for the safety of the shipping along the Atlantic coast.

A despatch from Pittsburg states that the freshet was the most disastrous in life and property since 1832—one night set a-sides lost and half a million dollars worth of property destroyed.

☞ Any of our friends who may have occasion to visit Philadelphia, will find an excellent stopping place at the *City Hotel*, kept by Messrs. Hinkle & Lyle, No. 11 and 13 N. Third street. Convenient to market for business, and having the advantage of attention and accommodating attendants, the stranger will find himself at home and well cut home. Having had a recent opportunity to test the merits of the House, without making ourselves known as a member of the Corps Editorial, and consequently receiving nothing but the usual attention, this tribute to the merits of the house is the spontaneous offspring of the proprietors of the "City," and their accommodating assistants, may be regarded by the readers as at least as disinterested tribute to merit.

☞ Wednesday, the Hutchinson Family, two of Hutchinson's children, Jesse and Asa, and Mr. Jerry Pease, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Jerry Pease, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Jerry Pease, of Boston, Mass.,