Four Days Later From Europe.

SANDY HOOK, March 4.—The steamship Baltic passed here about 10 o'clock.

The despatch sent ashore to the Hook from the Baltic makes no mention of the Pacific, so that the presumption is that nothing was heard of her when she sailed.

Of course there was no uneasiness in England about the Pacific, as it was presumed that she had reached New York, having been out from Liverpool twenty-eight days when the Baltic sailed.

Among the passengers in the Baltic, are B. G. Townsend, bearer of dispatches, and D. E. Hughes, the inventor of the new Printing Telegraph instrument.

The Peace Congress.—All the Envoys to the Peace Conference had arrived at Paris, and the sessions were opened on the 25th.

The confidence in the establishment of peace continued undiminished.

The American question. The excitement in the public mind relative to the American difficulty is subsiding.

The construction of a large British force in Canada has been ordered.

ENGLAND.—The London Times announces that the 89th Regiment and Battalion of Rifles are to be despatched to Canada, and that several other regiments will follow.

It was rumored that almost every Regiment attached to the Home Service has received intimations that their services may be required in Canada.

The Peace Conference.—Much gossip continues in relation to the Peace Conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia sincerely desires peace, but, if it is not declared within three or four weeks, at the further, Russia will be engaging of the Conference, serious difficulties might arise with the final settlement of the question.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin intimates that the allied forces and Austria, are stated to have determined in a separate occupation of the Turkish territory, after the conclusion of peace. This will be done with a view to guarantee the security, to Turkey, while reforms in favor of the Christian residents in Turkey are being carried out.

Count Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor Napoleon, immediately upon his arrival at Paris.

N.Y. Herald.

EXECUTION AT CENTREVILLE, MD.—On Friday last negro Saul, convicted of the murder of Mr. Porter, was hung at Centreville, Md., in the presence of some 4,000 thousand persons. It appears that when the drop fell the rope broke and the criminal fell heavily to the ground. The Times of Saturday says:

"The fall was him considerably, but he recovered sensibility, and, jumping early early to prayer. After doubling the rope and arranging the scaffold he was again led up, but required the assistance of two men to support him up the steps. The rope was again adjusted, the drop fell, and the wretched being was launched to eternity. He continued to pray until the last. Owing to doubling the rope and the short fall (about three feet) he had death struggles from struggling. He died hard, indeed, and continued signs of life for about ten minutes.

He made no confession, but reiterated a previous statement that he started with a companion now in the penitentiary to rob Mr. Porter, but was alone when he did it, and was unconscious until after the murder was committed. On Friday morning, on entering his cells, the sheriff found that he had succeeded in removing the irons from his legs. The Times concludes its notice of the execution by saying.

At the time of our writing, 3 P. M., (Friday) the street and public house in front of our office is full of drinkers, blaspheming men, and broken heads, black eyes, and bloody noses are to be seen in profusion. The great majority of them, we are glad to say for the credit of our county, are from a distance.

CANDID.—The following paragraph is taken from the Pennsylvania. It is a very candid confession:

If is of the utmost importance to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, that the most unexceptionable candidates be chosen. The great public will demand integrity and intelligence of the highest order, and no man need hope to succeed in electing, who does not possess both these qualifications. The Convention should entirely disregard matters of importance, and go with a stern desire to elevate the character of our State, through her official persons. Our Public Schools have produced general enlightenment, and a higher order of intellect is now demanded than in times past, but, if it is not declared within three or four weeks, at the further, Russia will be engaging of the Conference, serious difficulties might arise with the final settlement of the question.

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THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 7, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, —political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

☞We publish on our first page to-day a portion of a discourse delivered some years ago, at Winchester, Va., by Rev. C. PORTENFIELD KRAUTH, then pastor of the Lutheran Congregation at that place. We commend it to the attention of the intelligent and reflecting reader, believing it to embody truths which cannot be successfully controverted.

☞The nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by the American National Convention, is variously received throughout the country. In the South it is every where hailed with enthusiasm, as presaging undoubted triumph, while among the conservative masses of the north, a more subdued, but evidently not less hearty, approval of the nominations is expressed.—The leaders of the Democracy, in this place publican party, who had made up their minds to a separate and distinctive organization, of course denounce the ticket in toto, as does the New York *Tribune*, representing the Seward Anti-American wing of the Republican, characterizes it as the "Border Ruffian" ticket, with similar slang, by which it has all along sought to excite sectional hatred, and alienate the Northern from the Southern portion of the country. The object of this movement is to harmonize, it possible, the elements of opposition to the National Administration, and concentrate their votes, at the next State election, on common candidates. We should be gratified if this arrangement could be effected, and believe it can be accomplished by prudent action so far as concerns the management of the American, Republican and Whig parties. There are, of course, some few restless spirits in both the latter organizations, who, moved by factious purpose or radical notions, will seek to defeat the desired end, by requiring as a condition to union with the American party, that the latter abandon or ignore its cherished principles. To such a requirement the American party never can or will accede. To ask it would be an unreasonable, as for the American party, to invite conscientious members of the Whigs and Republicans, to require either of them to ignore their own peculiar views. But the number of such, we apprehend, is not very large, while we feel well assured that the masses of the voters opposed to the Pierce dynasty are prepared to unite in support of common candidates, upon a basis sufficiently liberal to suit all. And we believe that by the counsels of factious leaders, such a union will not only be practicable, but will be effected. Such a result shall have our hearty support, and we believe the support of nine-tenths of the Administration voters of the State.

☞Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS called on England on Saturday last.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell,

This able representative from Ohio, who was the original choice of a large majority of the Opposition members for Speaker of Congress, and is now Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the recognized leader of the Opposition forces in the House, addressed the Fillmore Meeting held by the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, at Washington, on Friday last. The following is an extract from his speech:—

He said we could and would manage our own internal affairs to suit ourselves alone, without any of the proffered aid of John Bull, Patrick O'Flaherty, or Hans Jaeger skiterhopen either. We, like other people, had our troubles in the family, though, that was none of other people's business. *The trouble was about a colored gentleman on the hard, or in other words, a nigger in the wood pile.* [Laughter.] On this matter he had his opinion, and should continue to think for himself. But he thought he could retire to an ante-room now with his friend from Kentucky and his friend from North Carolina, [Messrs. Crittenden and Haughton,) and though they were two to one against him, they could fix that matter up in ten minutes, if it would only stay fixed. But the nigger business was an outside issue. It had no business in the Presidential race, and he for one, intended to keep the gammon ob color out.—[Laughter and cheers.]

The Americans, he said, were not as weak as they once were. The Indians who once held sway in our own State, and who at one time were near about as bad as the Irish infant—those Indians who were hired by British gold to murder the women and children—thanks to the bold hearts of Kentucky who marched to the relief of Dixie—had been exterminated. The nation was now strong, and intended to be on equal terms with other nations. They intended to give their citizens a right to travel in foreign lands without having their baggage ransacked by Papal authority, to find and keep the Bible they kept for their private devotion, even though that Bible was the gift of a dying mother, as the mysterious offspring of the Pope decree. And we intend, when Sam gets strong enough in the knees, and he seems to be getting stronger every day, *to have our citizens buried decently when they die in a foreign land.* Now, an American Protestant dying in Italy, is as decently buried as you would bury a Newfoundland dog.

The War Feeling.

☞The intelligence from England by the last steamer indicates that the war feeling has subsided, under the general impression that the Military Party in the Government would be unlikely arranged. Nothing definite has transpired at Washington, beyond the announcement that the English Government has formally proposed to submit the matter in issue to arbitration by a third power. The impression is that our Government will decline the proposition. Whatever the purposes of our own Government may be, it is very evident that it is looking to the possibility of hostilities. Besides the appropriation of $3,000,000, asked from Congress to increase the effective military establishment, we learn that 5 and that orders have been issued to the different navy yards to have our vessels of war in proper condition for active service.

Congress has also under consideration a bill authorizing the raising of additional aloops of war, and another to complete the defences of New York city.

☞The Locofoco State Convention met at Harrisburg on Tuesday. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT presiding. The entire day was consumed in disposing of contested seats, and arranging preliminaries. No nominations were made for State offices. The roll of delegates was called to ascertain the preferences for the Presidency, with the following result: James Buchanan 126, George M. Dallas 5, and 1 for the nominee of the National Convention. The main burden of the speeches during the day was bitter denunciation of Americanism, and high praise of Democracy.

The Convention re-assembled on Wednesday, and after adopting resolutions endorsing the Kansas Nebraska act and denouncing Know Nothingism, proceeded to ballot for state officers, which resulted in the nomination of the following candidates:

For Canal Commissioner—GEO. SCOTT, of Columbia county.

For Surveyor General—JACOB FRY, of Montgomery county.

For Surveyor General—TIMOTHY IVES, of Butler county.

Mr. DANNER polled 15 votes for Auditor General on the first ballot—the vote being as follows: Jacob Fry 43; John Ross 35; Murray Whallan 29; Joel B. Danner 15; H. L. Dilbechab 12; Wm. Wasbman 8; Daniel Kane 2. The fifth ballot stood—Fry 78; Whallan 51.

Our townsman seems to be as unfortunate in his aspirations for the Auditor Generalship, as he was for Canal Commissioner.

Among the Presidential Electors, we notice the name of H. J. STAULE, of this place, for the 17th district.

☞The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pa. College took place in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. Rev. Dr. BAUGHER conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on 37 graduates—among them, Dr. T. T. TATE and F. W. WEAMHOOT, of this place. Prof. BPNDLE delivered the valedictory address to the class.—We are gratified to learn that this institution is in a prosperous condition. No medical school in the country has an abler or better appointed faculty.

☞The protracted organization of Congress has necessarily thrown back the public printing, and it may delay us two or three weeks more before being supplied with Documents for distribution among their constituents. This statement is due to our readers, Hon. D. F. ROBINSON, and will account for the seeming want of attention to his friends.

☞The reader's attention is directed to the advertisement of PETERSON's new editions of Dickens' work.

The Ratification Meeting in New York.

☞The meeting at the Tabernacle in New York, on Friday evening, to ratify the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson was, as stated, large and spirited. The gallery in the evening was the reception of Mr. Donelson. He spoke some thirty-five minutes, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the assembled multitude. The audience rose instinctively to their feet, and seemed to lose all control over themselves in the enthusiasm of the moment. Cheer upon cheer rolled through the spacious hall, and still cheer after cheer followed; hats and handkerchiefs were waved, some leaped upon the backs of the benches, and some upon the balustrades of the gallery, and each one present strove to outdo his neighbor in extending the warmest possible welcome to the distinguished nominee. To add to the general excitement, Dodworth's band struck up Yankee Doodle, and played it through to a chorus of cheers that has rarely been equalled even in the Tabernacle. We make the following extracts from Mr. Donelson's address which contain the pith of his remarks bearing upon the prominent questions of the day:

THE OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

To restore harmony to the various sections of our Union, to repair the links which bind us together as sovereign States—to purify the ballot box—to cut off the dangers to which we are exposed by the emigrants to our shores from foreign lands—and to repudiate all the higher law influences abroad and at home which have contributed to observe the land-marks of our old revolutionary fathers—these, gentlemen, are the objects of the American party. These are the considerations which have brought us together, no matter what we have been heretofore. These are the considerations which will bind us together, until our Government is brought back to its original purity, and truthfulness is restored to the relations of our people to public measures.

WHAT THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE.

We have seen the present Administration of the Government employ its patronage to cement a party without reference to legitimate standard of policy or principle. We have seen proscription and expulsion and disunion have been given the highest offices and have been made strong when it is most important that they should be weak. Old fashioned men have been stilled and slandered merely because they adhered to the maxims which governed our wise sages in the best days of our Republic. Yes, gentlemen, we have been proscribed throughout that land during so say that we maintained the doctrines inculcated by our greatest statesmen, President Pierce professes to follow in the footsteps of Jackson, has placed himself in direct antagonism to the leading sentiments of that great man.

UNION OF ALL PARTIES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

As in the time of war, when the foreign foe invades our soil, every true-hearted citizen should rally to the flag of his country, so when dissensions are put forward by party leaders which are calculated to rend our Union from its base, and to trample on the constitution, every patriot should throw off party shackles and do what he can to counteract such designs.

It is on such grounds we are constituted an American party. Let us be true to the principle of such a party, and be assured there was ever any difference between us as Democrats or Whigs. Let our triumph be that of our country, whose interest claims to the public confidence by no standard but that of honest devotion to the principles of our cause, which is no other than that of the Constitution and Union. If we succeed, it will be mainly through the exertions of the hardy and sturdy energies of our young and middle aged men, who are carrying on the great enterprises necessary to the development of our country, and who cannot be tempted by old party watchwords from completing the reform which they have commenced in raising the flag of the stars and stripes, and in defence of the sentiment which proclaims that *American sight to rule America.*

THE COUNTRY'S INTEREST SUPERIOR TO THAT OF PARTY.

It was in this city, in 1844, that I first learned to discriminate between the mere party man and the patriot. It was here that Gen. Jackson, though the guest of the Tammany men, toasted De Witt Clinton, who was then considered by that party and remarkable enough, as we shall see, as the subject of State rights. The old Hero of the Hermitage said that parties were not always to be regarded, but that men ought not to be rejected because they went beyond the spirit of their party in the support of their country's interests.—This, gentlemen, is our doctrine. We have left the old parties who were unable to tranquilize the land, and stand out on a platform national from beginning to end and American in every feature of it.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions read to the meeting by Mr. Brooks, and adopted with nine hearty cheers:

Resolved, That heartily, cheerfully, unanimously, every one, and all together—we hereby confirm and ratify the nomination made by the American party assembled in National Convention in Philadelphia, and we earnestly recommend their ticket to the support of the whole American people.

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, we, as Americans, have the best specimens of the old Whig and Democratic parties—choice chips from the old blocks—and, that we present their names not only as Americans but to Democrats and Whigs, as representatives of the best and best principles of their respective parties.

Resolved, That, in Millard Fillmore, we have the friend, the confident, the associate of a Clay and Webster, and the inheritor of that patriotism and love of country, that ever inspired them in Ashland and Marscfield; and in Andrew Jackson Donelson, the confident, the pupil, the boson companion of the illustrious soldier and statesman of the Hermitage. *Our Country, Our Whole Country, and nothing But Our Country.*"

"One Constitution, One Destiny."

"I know no South, no North, no East, no West,

"The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved!"

As these were their maxims, their platforms, so are they ours,—and with God's help we will stand with our candidates upon them.

Influence and power of the Jesuits in this Country.

We have repeatedly published extracts from Catholic papers to prove:

1st, That the American party, in opposing Catholicism, were acting defensively.

2d, That the Catholic, in consequence of certain doctrines maintained by the Catholic Church, owes an allegiance to the POPE *of Rome*, which is paramount to that of any civil government.

3d. That the energies of the Catholic Church, in America and elsewhere, is directed to the subversion of Protestantism and civil and religious liberty in this country.

In maintaining these positions we have been careful to confine ourself to Catholic papers, published under the immediate sanction and approval of the highest Catholic authority in this country; and we ask our readers to bear in mind, that what is said in these extracts is said by the *Catholic Church*, and must therefore be regarded as good authority.

The more immediate object of this article is to show what the Catholic Church is doing towards the accomplishment of her object, the ultimate predominancy of Catholicism over Protestantism, and the destruction of civil and religious liberty in the United States. And here again we are favored with Catholic authority.

We quote from the *Catholic Church Gazette*, a German paper printed in New York, under the immediate eye and supervision of Bishop Hughes and devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church.

We cannot, without ignorance manifested by those who understand the influence of the Catholic Church in the United States. We have estimates that 7 Archbishops, 33 Bishops, 1703 Priests, 1 of which whom are in service of the Pope and the Holy Catholic Church. Hereafter, we possess 31 Colleges, 37 Seminaries, 1 Academy and 117 Female Academies, all of which are in the hands of the Jesuits, "threatening death and destructions to Infidelity, Heresy, to American Know Nothingism and foreign Republicanism." And this Hierarchical League, existing in all its vigor, is sent to the Pacific Ocean, and enclosing as with a golden wreath, 41 Dioceses and two Apostolical Vicariates, and, moreover, *is in continual, secret magnetical and invisible connection with Home* —gives us reliable assurance that the Catholic Church, although perhaps, after severe combats and deep sufferings, *will gain the victory over all the sects in America.*

And if we add, that there are no less than two millions of Catholics in the United States, every one of who is a beg[illegible] confirmed Christian, *a soldier of the Lord*, and ready at the first appeal to take his place in the ranks, then no one doubt the ultimate triumph of the *Church* and *influence of the Catholic Church of the United States.*

We do not want to throw sand into the eyes of any, and I therefore say frankly and boldly *that the power and influence of the Catholic Church in the United States*, is greater than many believe, and that, whoever doubts it, must either be foolish or ignorant.

"We had 1824 Churches last year, and we have at present seven more. Our congregations are scattered over the whole country, from New Orleans, Charlestown, Georgetown and Mobile, in the South, to Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is the seat of the Metropolitan. There are the Father Repositories of our Holy Faith, of our Bishops, and one third of the inhabitants of the city are—Catholics. We have Philadelphia with its *Jesuits*, Maryland with its nunneries, and its scattered Clerical Seminary, with its rich Churches and its venerable clergymen. We have its Dioceses of Pittsburg, Buffalo and Milwaukie, the latter of whom is a German, and labors with astonishing results in the West."

The editor of the paper, from which this extract is taken, is Father Max Oertel, *a Jesuit*, and convert from Protestantism. It will doubtless be remembered by those who are conversant with the individual, some two years ago, he was called "one of the members of President Pierce's *Cabinet*, was a member of *the Jesuits Order.*"

We suppose that no one can read this extract without being forcibly struck with the augmenting power of the Catholic Church, in this country, and of the threatened danger when, he speaks of a *League* "*Pacific Ocean*," and of *continual, secret, magnetical and invisible connection with Rome.*"

Whatever others may think, and however much our opponents may endeavor to throw sand in the eyes of the people on this subject, one thing is certain, the Catholic Church of this country is not ignorant of *the rapidly augmenting power of Catholicism*, and if it be true, that there is a *secret, magnetical, invisible connection between this country and Rome*; are we to be told there is no danger? Who will say that this *member of President Pierce's Cabinet*, is not indentified with *this secret invisible connection with Rome?* Holding as he does, one of the highest offices in our government, who can calculate the power which he may wield *secretly and magnetically for the destruction of civil and religious liberty in this country*, as she has an existence here.—*Lancaster Tribune.*

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—Mr. Daniel Bowen died in Philadelphia, a few days ago, in the 90th year of his age. He was the oldest publisher and printer in the United States. He published the New Haven Register in 1784.

☞The "Fifth Annual Catalogue of White Hall Academy," Cumberland Co., Pa., is on our table. It evidences a very prosperous condition of that Institution.—See advertisement in another column.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—Services in the evening, Rev. Mr. Hahon.

Christ Church (Lutheran.)—Service in the morning, Rev. Dr. Baugher, and evening, Rev. Dr. Krauth.

St. James' Church (Lutheran.)—Services in the evening, (german-morning.)

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in the evening, (german-morning.)

German Reformed Church.—No services.

Associate Reformed Church.—No services.

Catholic Church.—services, Rev. Mr. De Wenzel.

The *Prayer-Meeting* of the Presbyterian, German Reformed, and the two Lutheran churches is held every Wednesday evening; Methodist, Thursday evening.

SOLD.—Sheriff THOMAS sold at public sale, at the Court-house, on Saturday last, the frame of the property of THOMAS HERVEY, in Germany township, for $2070—ISAAC KESSER the purchaser, and the Pulling Mill property for $705—same purchaser.

REMOVED.—Mr. ABRAM ARNOLD has removed his Store to York, where, in connection with his son, LEVI, he will continue the business, in the large and costly building which he erected at York last spring. The firm will do business under the title of A. ARNOLD & SON.

SHERIFF'S SALE of S. Faber's stock at Latrobe's Mills, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A new method of constructing artificial Teeth, Gum and Plates, has been devised by Dr. ALLEY, late professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, which promises to be one of the most valuable discoveries of the day. By this method, a plate, in is possession of the Patent for Adams county, may be seen operating upon the improved method, a specimen of which we had the pleasure of examining a few days ago. The plate is made of teeth with artificial mineral gums attached, so natural and life-like in appearance as necessary to deceive even a close examination when inserted in the mouth. This artificial substance is a compound, which is applied and fused upon the teeth and plate in such a manner as to fill up all the interstices between the base of the teeth, and also unites them firmly to the gums and to the plate on which they are set, so as to enable them to resist any requisite pressure in mastication. There being no crevices under and around the base of the teeth, there can be no lodgement of food to vitiate the saliva or injure the teeth, and the result is cleanliness of the teeth and a sweet healthy mouth. Another desirable advantage is that by inserting an artificial gum, natural in appearance, a restoration of features can be effected in cases where the expression of the face has been changed by the shrivelling or disappearance of the natural gums. Two important points are thus attained—permanence of the teeth and restoration of features; neither of which can always be obtained by simply inserting teeth.

This improvement deserves the observing of the attention of the Profession. Distinguished Dentists have given it their unqualified approval.

FACTORY BURNT.—The Woolen Factory, owned by Messrs. T. WARNER & D. WARNER, of this place, situated on Middle-creek, in Franklin county, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. The loss is a total one, the building with all the machinery and contents being consumed. There was an insurance on the building and contents of $2000, in Cumberland Valley Company for $2100, which will cover the loss sustained by the Messrs. Warners, who were the sole owners.—DANIEL LEE, also has an insurance for $1000 in the State Mutual Company.

It is not known how the fire originated. Suspicy circumstances have directed attention against LEE, who was arrested on Monday, on the charge of Messrs. WARNER, and committed to jail by Alderman SHERRER, to answer the charge of having fired the building.

☞At a meeting of the "Independent Blues" at the Armory, on Friday evening, Feb. 29th, the following, viz.: Pres. Jno. Zeigler, after a few appropriate remarks in regard to the death of JAMES G. REED, Esq., and his relations to the Company, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Company by have heard, with profound emotion, of the decease of Gen. James G. Reed, late recent resignation of his commission as Captain of our Company, on account of declining health, was deeply regretted; and whereas, death has caused unfeigned and heartfelt sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Reed, our Company has lost a firm friend to our principles, a generous and kind friend to a national standing army, yet strenuously advocating a republican form of government, a true and disciplined corps of defence against the hireling citizen soldiers instead of mercenaries.

Resolved, That while the deceased socially lives in our remembrance of his many virtues, his kind and steady friendship, and in the affections of friends and bereaved kindred, we will ever cherish the memory of the community, still he officially lives, more indelible engraven on our hearts by his military instructions and the support and dignity he added to our Company.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Widow of the deceased, as an expression of our high esteem for him whose loss we now mourn; and, that these proceedings be published in the papers of the County. C. K. MARTIN, *Sec'y.*

☞Twelve tavern keepers of Wayne county, convicted of selling liquor without license under the new law, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. There are indictments also against twenty more.

☞On Thursday week the Legislature of Ohio elected the Hon. B. F. WADE, (Rep.) U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March. The vote was—Wade 100, Tod 66, scattering 2.

☞The morning train with passengers for York and Baltimore now leaves Hanover at 9 o'clock—15 minutes earlier than formerly; and the afternoon train at 3 o'clock instead of 1.40, as heretofore.

FAILURE OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—A correspondent writing from Lexington to under yesterday's date, advises us of the failure of Capt. Cassius M. Clay.—His assignees are his brother Brutus M. Clay and M. G. Johnson, Esq., of Lexington. For several years past Mr Clay has been a large speculator in hogs, and his business, heavy decline in hog products, we presume, may be attributed his unfortunate failure.—*Louisville Courier, Feb. 28.*

Millard Fillmore.

The Foreign correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, after describing the police arrangements at Leghorn—and how the ex-President have himself during the severe examinations—thus speaks of Millard Fillmore:

"The only person who was peppered to land without a search at all, the rest was a young Austrian officer, (some 19 or 20 years old,)—the other passengers, among whom were ever excellent ex-President Fillmore, and the Duke di Montpensier, (son of the late King of the French, and a handsome, handsome fellow withal,) had to stay on board of an exceedingly filthy steamer, until the police were satisfied that none of the strangers brought ashore port were likely to give the State danger or trouble. The passports by the by, must be handed to the captain of each steamer at the time of your taking your berth, and are returned by him during the voyage, to be in hand when the police officer as soon as you land them to the police The police officer then comes on and counts off a number equal to the number of passengers, and leaves the rest asleep, to see whether their number corresponds to the number of passports handed to him. Of all the Yankees I ever met, a real filibuster leaving came over me, and I felt as if I could throw the officer overboard, when I saw the ex-President of our Republic (may God preserve her from a fate of the Italian Republics) walk past the pay officer of such a miserable power as a petty State, in obedience to his brutal order. The Duke of Montpensier followed with a modest air, and was only whispering to him in English, that he probably realized himself that America and England were the only two free countries in the world.

Nothing, indeed, can exceed the uneasiness caused by the presence of the American ex President on this whole journey. Everything, yet unpacked he goes and sees everything, yet unpacked he goes and sees and what elegant taste he occupied himself in Paris, while at the Hotel d'Europe, the landlord of which, Mr. Lowrie, the American Consul, knew his guest till some American inquired for the ex President of the United States, and finding occurred in Florence, Naples, Rome, Venice and Leghorn. When the people saw Millard Fillmore, and the same Millard Fillmore, they knew the ex President, and he was treated with the utmost respect. Living in the empty manner, and exerting nothing that is not usual with the ordinary gentleman, and yet, he is a man of such a figure that they cannot show him some proof of civilities with which he is accustomed to receive, and he is