

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Eight days later from Europe—Revolution in Sicily—Messina, Palermo, and Syracuse in the hands of the people—The King's troops repulsed—The King gone to Rome.

From the N. Y. Tribune of 17th.

The Cunard steamer Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult. at 3 p. m. She was advertised to sail on the 29th, but was detained a day in consequence of the press of business at the post office, caused by the unexpected arrival of the Caledonia. That ship made the passage out in fourteen days. The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on the 13th, and was telegraphed here at half-past four yesterday afternoon. She reached her wharf in this harbor at a little past eight last evening, after a passage of a little more than seven days. She brings eight days later advices.

IRELAND.

The special commissioners for the trial of those guilty in the recent outrages are proceeding in the discharge of their duties with a just severity that has already had its effect in the partial restoration of good order.

It is gratifying to observe, on referring to the several Irish local journals, a marked diminution of crime generally; and this is more visible in those districts which have formerly been the scenes of the most atrocious offences. Even in Limerick, the fusillade of small fire arms, which used to disturb peaceable inhabitants of rural districts every night, from sunset to sunrise, has totally ceased since the lord lieutenant's proclamation, and the report of a random shot is now, indeed, a rare occurrence. By a skillful combination, a general and simultaneous search for arms has been begun throughout the proclaimed districts; and though no great numerical amount of weapons were found, still enough has been accomplished to show that the authorities are in earnest, and that the law will be put in force.

Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south and west. Tipperary, Limerick & Mayo appear to be the counties more severely visited. At Clough Jordan, in the first named county, scenes almost to parallel those of Skibbereen have been disclosed at the coroner's inquests. At an inquest held at Borrisokane, on the body of the daughter of a schoolmaster, her father declared, on his oath, that for a week previous to her death she could get nothing to eat, and that, while expiring in his arms, as he gazed on her pallid face and parched lips, she was calling on him to give her a drink, and to administer to her food which he had not the means of procuring. And this is by no means an isolated case.

Italy.

All Sicily is in a state of revolt. The Piedmontese Gazette of the 20th, gives the following details: Messina began the insurrection on the 4th, eight days before the general rising, and had organized a civic guard, and taken possession of the fort of St. Salvatore. At Palermo, country people flocked in arms to the capital, headed by the priests, with crucifixes in their hands, haranguing the multitude, & saying that, as Christ died for them, they should die for their country. The cavalry attacked the people, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men; the people only lost twenty. Some persons were seen pouring boiling oil on the soldiers from the windows; and among the pieces of furniture that assailed their heads from above, there was a piano!

A letter from Marselles dated the 22d, says: "The passengers from Naples who left on the 18th, and are just arrived here, state that Naples was in a state of great anxiety as to the intentions of the government. Artillery had been placed in front of all the guard-houses, and patrols of 100 men each were constantly in motion."

The Journal des Debats says that the troops which had been sent by the steam squadron from Naples were disembarked without difficulty near Palermo, where they took a position on the shore and in the forts. Gen. Saugot, who commanded them, effected a communication with the Duc de Major and Gen. Vial, who were in the Castello Reale. It was thus ascertained that the insurgents had appointed three committees, which had sent to the Duc de Major a note, declaring that the people demanded the constitution of 1812, and the liberty of the press. This demand being rejected, it was decided to bombard the city; but the Count d'Aquila, who had the command in chief of the expedition, did not think fit to resort to this measure without farther instructions from the King; & accordingly returned to Naples on the 17th. All the foreigners at Palermo had left the city, and embarked.

The Alba, of Florence, of the 18th, in its summary of news respecting the insurrection in Sicily, says that the people had declared to the government, that if within ten days the reforms demanded were not granted, they would rise in arms. The government having returned no other answer to this, except the recall of General Vial, a proclamation was placarded at Palermo, of which the following is a translation:—

"Sicilians! The time of petitioning is gone by. Protestations, supplications, pacific demonstrations, are useless. Ferdinand has treated all these with contempt; and we, the people—born free, and now loaded with chains, and reduced to misery—shall we hesitate to claim our legitimate rights? To arms! sons of Sicily. Our combined force will be invincible. The 12th January, 1848, the break of day, will mark the glorious era of our regeneration. Palermo will receive with transport all the

Sicilians in arms who will present themselves to support the common cause and establish the reforms and institutions which are in accordance with the progress and the well-being of Europe, of Italy, and of Pius IX. Union, order, obedience to the chief, respect for property. Robbery is high treason against the country, and will be punished as such. Whoever is in want, will be relieved at the common charge. Heaven cannot fail to favor our just cause. Sicilians, to arms!"

Il Goglio delle Onde, the steamer which had been seized by the insurgents, and on which they raised the Sicilian flag, was sent to make a tour of the islands, to excite to revolt all the maritime towns. This perfectly succeeded. At Trapani, Catania, &c., the inhabitants were found in arms on the arrival of the steamer. The provisional government at Palermo distributed freely money and arms. On the arrival of the news at Naples, placards were posted to the following effect:—

"Neapolitans! Rouse yourselves from your torpor! Follow the example of Sicily." &c. &c.

On the 18th the King of Naples was expected in Rome on the 19th, to confer with the Pope and Lord Minto, and, if possible, to devise some means of coming to an amicable arrangement with his revolted subjects.

Other letters from Rome, of the 18th, say that the Pope has nominated Gen. Gabrielli, formerly an officer in the French army, minister of war. This nomination of a member of the laity to a ministry has produced the best effect. It is the best commentary on the very remarkable *motu proprio*, which we gave a few days since, on the reorganization of the council of ministers.

Letters from Turin announce that the King of Sardinia had ordered an entrenched camp to be formed on the heights of Valenza, upon the Po, in order to defend the country against any attack of the Austrian troops, and to hold also the government at Milan on the *qui vive* against a possible invasion of the Milanese, by the Piedmontese troops. This camp is to consist of 30,000 men.

The evacuation of Ferrara would seem to be anything but *bona fide*, if it is correctly stated in the *Contemporanea*, that in spite of a protestation of the Cardinal Legate, the Austrians continue in military occupation of the Piorale of S. Benedetto, which they are about to root over. The situation of the town is described as extremely critical.

Letters from Rome of the 11th mention a report that Austria had demanded permission to march 30,000 men through the Papal dominions to the Neapolitan territories, and that a large number of the cardinals were in favor of consenting to this, but that the Pope peremptorily refused it.

Whether the reckless opposition in Congress shall succeed or not in starving off and preventing a successful negotiation for peace with Mexico—whether there shall be or not one inch of soil, or all the land the administration may ask as indemnity in any treaty with Mexico—the Executive will have credit from the people and the whole world, to be written and carried down in history for the benefit of our children, for having successfully repelled an unjust invasion, and conquered an enemy with less men, and a more judicious application of means, than the annals of warfare in any other country can present.—The lesson of this war upon that proud arrogance of the European crowned heads, who have brought all the wars of the last century upon these colonies, but now independent States, is worth ten times the amount of money that has been or is yet to be expended in this Mexican war; and if there be any human consideration that cautions for the precious blood spilled, and the valuable lives which have been lost, we will say that not those who fell at Lexington, or Bunker Hill, will be more cherished by posterity than the memory of the slaughtered heroes of Buena Vista and Molino del Rey.—*Washington Union*.

Murder in Pottsville.—About midnight on Saturday last, some sort of momentary collision occurred between Jacob Garret and a young man, named Berisch, in the street. It was but an instant, and Garret was mortally stabbed at the head of the spinal column, or base of the brain. It was done so quickly, that two persons in company could not observe the act. The wounded man ran about one hundred yards, fell and soon expired. Rum and the beer shops, which have spread a pestilence in every direction, had something to do with this tragedy, as may be inferred from the midnight hours kept by the parties. The supposed perpetrator was arrested and held to bail.—*Ledger*.

Receipts of Customs in Tampico.—The receipts of the Customs at Tampico, according to the *Delta*, were, since the 1st of May last, \$291,000. The receipts for the same time at Vera Cruz must have reached at least \$1,000,000, which, considering the unsettled condition of the country, and the entire interruption of the communications with the interior, are very favorable indications of what may be realized from this source of revenue when the whole country is occupied by American arms.

Fatal Foolery.—A private of the 1st Royals last week, at Warrington, having made a bet at a public house that he would thrust down his throat a stick two feet long, he commenced the feat, and actually drove the stick down to the length of eighteen inches! but he died shortly afterwards.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. FEB. 26, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

Mr. Hon. A. Invis will accept our thanks for a copy of a document from the War Department descriptive of the Commerce of the Western Lakes and Rivers.

Messrs. WALTERS and KEATLY, of the State Legislature, will also accept our thanks for useful documents.

Mr. The Hon. WM. COST JOHNSTON, of Maryland, hitherto a leading and inveterate whig, at the late Taylor meeting in New York, came out openly in opposition to several of the leading measures heretofore advocated by the Federal party, such as a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Land revenue, &c. He is also in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Rumor has it, that Maj. VAN BUREN has arrived at Washington, from Mexico, having a proposition of peace from the Mexican Government.—It gives the Mexicans ten or twelve millions of dollars, and we get the two Californias and New Mexico. We don't believe a word of it.

We have good authority for stating that the old mail route from this place to Karlsruhe, in a fair way to be re-established—to go down one side of the river, and up the other. This route never should have been suspended.

It is said that the appointment of V. E. PROCTER, as Paymaster in the army, has been rejected by the U. S. Senate. Sorry for it.

The *Washington Union*, of the 19th, uses the following language in relation to the Loan Bill, which passed the House of Representatives on the 17th. Whether so wished, or so designed, or not, the almost certain effect of this act of Congress—which luckily yet requires the consent of the Senate and Executive to perfect it—will be to depress the credit of the National Treasury, cramp the efforts of Government, and prolong the war.—Whereas, had Congress adopted the plan recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, there was every reason to believe, that money could have been obtained on quite as advantageous terms as it was last year, when it was obtained at a premium. Such a result, however, would not answer the purpose of the Federalists. Their object is to bring the Administration into disrepute, even at the expense of damning their country. The Bill authorizes a loan of sixteen millions.

The Whig Loan Bill.

It will be seen from our congressional report of yesterday, that the whig majority of the House have persisted in forcing upon the government, in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, a loan bill in a shape for which no precedent can be found in the financial history of this or any other government, after twenty months of war. The whigs have voted this measure in the face of their own arguments plainly condemning its form. If not intended directly to cripple the treasury, it is not denied by the whigs themselves that this whig financiering will cause the supply of money to the government to fall just as honorously as possible on the business of the country! It is a most pregnant admission. Let the country mark it well, and remember it.

It will be seen that Mr. McKay, for the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed as a substitute for the whig bill, the combined stock and treasury note plan of a loan, with the addition of a small temporary war tax on tea and coffee, to facilitate and sustain the loan, as recommended by the Executive. For this substitute more than four-fifths of the democratic members gave their votes.—But it was defeated by the whigs in unbroken column—the vote being, aye 82, noes 104. Mr. McKay afterwards modified his proposed substitute, so as to authorize a compound loan of treasury notes and stocks, without the tax on tea and coffee. This, too, was voted down by the whigs by a majority of one vote. Every democrat present, we believe, voted in its favor. Every whig present, we believe, voted against it; preferring, in a time of war, to force upon the treasury and the country the issue of a naked six per cent. stock! The vote stood 104 to 105.—When the bill, as thus framed by the whigs, came out of the committee, no opportunity was given to the democrats to record their names in favor of either of Mr. McKay's propositions. The previous question was sprung at once by Mr. Vinton, and the minority were obliged to vote for the bill as it came from the committee, or to record their names against a measure apparently intended for the relief of the treasury. Under these circumstances, the democrats of the House voted for its passage. Only fourteen votes were given against it—all whig—and not a few of them found among the famous fourteen also given in the House against the passage of the bill of May 13, 1846, recognizing the war as existing "by the act of Mexico," and providing for its vigorous and effectual prosecution.

Considering the closeness of the vote by which the government plan of a compound loan of stocks and notes was at last rejected in the committee, we trust that when the bill shall be sent back from the Senate in that shape, the whigs will not again

venture to reject it. If they do so, they, and they only, will be responsible for whatever embarrassment and evil their measure may produce. At all events, they have already sufficiently defined their party policy in the present crisis of the country, to set them in their true light before a patriotic people.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the House, on the 14th instant, Mr. Meek presented the petition of Joseph Earls, an old soldier for relief. Mr. Walters presented three petitions—one from Burnside township, Clearfield county, for a change in the place of holding their elections; one for the erection of a new county; and one for the removal of the seat of justice of Clearfield county. Mr. McNight, one from Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield, for a new county to be called Pius; and one from Indiana county, against the erection of the proposed county of Mahoning. Mr. Walters read in place, an act relative to the place of holding elections in Burnside township, Clearfield county.

On the 15th, Mr. Benedict, from the Committee on Banks, reported adversely to re-chartering several Banks in the Commonwealth, whose charters will soon expire. On motion of Mr. Krick, the report was recommitted to the Committee on Banks. On the next day, (16th,) Mr. Benedict made the same report, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, so far as relates to the charters of all Banks, whose charters do not expire until after May, 1849. This gave rise to an animated debate, as reported in the *Union* of the 19th, and from which we make the following extract:

Mr. Benedict, in support of the resolution, said he was opposed to legislating for the purpose of extending charters which do not expire for years to come.—Was this such for re-charter made in anticipation of exposures which might be made hereafter? He knew of some banks in the State, which were rotten and were not in a condition to stand the test of an investigation, and had facts and figures at his command to prove it. There was no reason why the Legislature should give notice to the banks of the time of their dissolution.

Those institutions which required such notice were afraid to meet the public gaze. Some banks did not need it, for they were ready to wind up at any time.

But it was urged that without such notice the banks would suddenly curtail their issues and the people would be distressed. The same argument was used in reference to the United States Bank, but the history of that institution, was the best commentary on the argument. The people of this State had lost by that bank thirty-five millions, and five millions by the Girard Bank.

He was opposed to all banks which gave no security for the redemption of their notes. He was opposed to the present banking system, though not to all banks. Under the present system they demanded security from their debtors, but gave none for the payment of their own notes.

He said that, in many instances, the returns made by bank officers of the condition of the banks, were false, and doubted whether any man could be connected with banks for many years, and yet be perfectly honest.

The individual liability clause, he thought could be easily evaded. The individual liability stockholders would be among the missing, when the crash came.

There were some who claimed to be Democrats of pure blood, who were opposed to all banks, but when their bank came up for re-charter, they would reply, "this is a special case, this is our bank, we know all the men connected with it, it is well managed, and is needed; we will therefore sustain it." This kind of Democracy was a curiosity in politics.

He said the people required this Legislature to grant no new charters, to re-charter no old banks, but, to pass a general banking law, by which indemnity should be given for the redemption of bank notes.

Mr. Swartzwelder, from the minority of the Committee on Banks, made report.

Mr. Allison said he was not a bank man under all circumstances, though he had been approached and asked to take part in the discussion, because he was a whig, but he would say in the language of ten used by the hunters, "let every hunter skip his own skunk."—he would not therefore enter into the discussion.

Mr. Hill, said that the Legislature came here to make laws for the people, not for party. The Bank of Montgomery county, was solvent, and well managed, and was entitled to the support of the Democracy of the House. He said he had advocated the re-charter of the Berks county Bank, and it remained to be seen whether his friends from Berks county were disposed to reciprocate favors.

The committee on Banks had made a political coat for him which he would put on if he thought proper. He asserted that he had never rolled since he had a seat in the Legislature. He was in favor of extending the charter of all solvent banks.

Mr. Morton, in opposition to the resolution, said that he represented the Delaware county bank, and that county was deeply interested in its fate. It was sound and solvent, and challenged investigation.

Mr. Myers, in support of the resolution, said, it seemed as if there was to be a bank mania in this House, which might shake the Commonwealth to its centre.

This Legislature had no right to anticipate legislation on charters not yet expired. He thought the Farmers' Bank of Berks county was the worst in the State. Banks as they now existed were injurious, and the system of free banking proposed by the committee on banks was a resort from bad to worse.

Mr. Benedict said it was suspicious for

banks to ask for an extension of their charters so long before they expired. He did not like the looks of it.

Was it Democracy to refuse new charters, and yet renew the old ones? If a bank had been well managed and grown rich at the people's expense, that was no reason why it should be re-chartered.—If it was rotten, the sooner it was wound up the better. Let the old banks be closed up and charters granted to such as will diffuse new life around. The longer banks were tolerated the more corrupt they became.

Mr. Little said that the principle which the resolution involved was of general application. He was happy that he could comply with the remonstrances against the recharter of any old banks without disturbing those now existing. The present banking system was wrong in principle and practice.

Mr. W. Y. Roberts said that the discussion had taken a wide range, and had assumed some very singular features.

In the course of the debate we have had an exemplification of the fact that "extremes sometimes meet;" in support of the report of the majority, we find the radical advocate of free banking, and the opponents of all banks of every name and nature. The first, with a view of leaving the field open to the free banking project—the latter, with a view of destroying the whole system of banking, under whatever form it may be presented. Members had taken the liberty of defining their positions, and some had even gone so far as to define the position of the Democratic party. The free banking project had been called a "Democratic boy;" whilst, on the other side, radical anti-bankism had been proclaimed a cardinal principle of the great Democratic creed.

He, as a Democrat, repudiated alike the former and the latter, and he was confident that he would be sustained by the great body of the party here and throughout the State. No man, said Mr. R., would contend the banking institutions of our country could be suddenly wound up without producing great convulsions in the monetary affairs of the country. Let the opinion go forth, that an exterminating war was to be carried on against all banks, and the State would be thrown into convulsions, and the great mass of the people would feel the evil consequences. Mr. R. proceeded to discuss the subject of banking, and the question involved in the report of the majority of the Committee on Banks, at some length, and concluded by saying, that as members had embraced this occasion for defining their positions, he would take the liberty of defining his also.—had he the power, he would charter no new bank; recharter no old banks, with increased capital; recharter no old banks, however solvent & well conducted, without the individual liability principle; and in reference to the free banking scheme, uncompromising hostility. He was not vain enough to say that this was the creed of the Democratic party, but he was willing to avow it as his creed, and would defend it, when called upon, by argument, and sustain it by his vote.

Mr. Kerr said he did not rise to represent the interests of any bank or corporation. He did not know of a single constituent of his who owned a single dollar of bank stock in or out of the State, and were his prayers heard and answered, there never would be a bank in his district. He rose merely to define his position on this momentous question. He was opposed to any increase of banking capital in this State, and in favor of a gradual reduction of the existing capital, by refusing to recharter any old banks that have violated any of the provisions of their charters, and chartering no new ones; and as to the general banking law reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Banks, he believed the evils to be removed, and the mischief to be remedied would, instead of being healed, be quadrupled. In addition to that, he was clearly of the opinion there was a strong Constitutional objection to the bill.

Mr. Krick heartily concurred in the views of his colleague. In general, he was opposed to banks. The people did not want a system based on indebtedness. Free banking was not a Pennsylvania measure, nor was it Democratic. He was in favor of rechartering solvent banks, and took, as his text-book, the opinions expressed by the Governor, in his message.

Mr. Ziegler moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present, and that both the report of the majority and that of the minority be printed; which was agreed to—when the House adjourned.

MADNESS.—A young Dane named Chas. Gramer, but recently arrived at N. York, visiting a house of ill fame in that city, fell in love with one of the fallen inmates. He endeavored to induce her to go to Denmark with him, but she refused, and he thereupon drew a pistol and shot himself in the side. His wound is so dangerous that it is feared that he cannot live.—"He dieth as the fool dieth."

THE NAUMKING STEAM COTTON MILL, in Salem, Mass., contains 37,000 spindles driven by an engine of 400 horse power. It employs 575 hands, whose wages are \$120,000 a year, and manufactures 5,000,000 yards annually. This mill, we believe, is the largest in the country, having a capital of \$600,000.

The Millerites have fixed upon another day for the grand burst up of worldly affairs. It is to come in May next, when, according to their calculations the world will be 6,000 years of age for certain.