

ACQUITTAL OF WARD.

The trial of Matthew F. Ward for the murder of Prof. Butler, of Louisville, Kentucky, as we have already stated, has resulted in his acquittal. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who has read all the testimony, pronounces the verdict to have been a liberating one. The press in all sections of the country is giving vent to its indignation, alleging that family and money are all that saved the neck of the murderer. As we have not seen the testimony, we shall not attempt to impugn the verdict of the jury, but submit from the Baltimore Sun, the following extracts, for the information of our readers:

A despatch from Elizabethtown, Ky., announces that the jury in the case of Matthew F. Ward, charged with killing Prof. Butler, of Louisville, have, after an absence of only about five minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." As this verdict will, no doubt, excite universal remark, we recapitulate a few of the leading facts of the case: Professor W. H. G. Butler, a gentleman of excellent character and fine education, was formerly a private teacher in the Ward family, who are wealthy citizens of Louisville, and by whom Butler was highly esteemed. At the time of the murder, however, he kept a school of superior grade in that city, and had for a pupil a brother of Matthew F. Ward, named William. This boy had broken the rules of the school by bringing chestnuts and distributing them among some of the boys, who threw the shells under the seats. This attracted the attention of Mr. Butler, who inquired into the matter, and the fault was ascribed on William Ward, but the latter denied it. Mr. Butler then corrected the boy for breaking the rules, and for lying. Matthew F. Ward, the next morning, on hearing of it, repaired to a gunsmith's shop and purchased two pistols, and had them loaded, and also armed, and with his brothers, R. J. Ward, also armed, and Wm. Ward, proceeded to the school, inquired for Mr. Butler, who came out of an adjoining room, and after a short altercation, shot him through the lungs. Mr. Butler died the next night.

The principal witnesses against the accused were the scholars of Prof. Butler, who were present in the school room at the time. We submit the evidence of one of them: Edward W. Knight called.—Was present at the school room of Prof. Butler on the second day of November last. Was in Mr. Sturgis' recitation room, and saw Matthew F. Ward, Robert J. Ward Jr., and Wm. Ward, enter the gate from the street into the schoolhouse yard. This was about 10 o'clock. At about 9 o'clock, a negro of Mr. Ward's had called and left word for the books of the Ward boys to be sent home. Had heard some threats from these boys the day previous, which made him expect some trouble the moment he saw the Wards coming into the gate. He immediately went to the door opening into the large school room; the other boys followed, but were immediately called back by Mr. Sturgis the assistant teacher.

When I got to the recitation room, four Wards had come in through the passage and were in the main school room. Mr. Ward said, "I have a little matter to settle with you; which is the most to blame, the little contemptible puppy who begged chestnuts and then lied about it, or the boy who let him have them?" Mr. Butler asked Ward to enter his room and he would explain the affair. Mr. Ward said, "No, here is the place to answer the question." Butler refused to answer without an explanation. Mr. Ward then said, "What did you call my brother William a liar?" Mr. Butler said he was not disposed to answer the question without an explanation. Mr. Ward said, "You are a d—n liar and a d—n scoundrel." Ward then made a motion as if striking at Butler, who saluted back a little. Butler then raised his right arm and moved towards Ward. Ward drew his hand from his pocket, presented a pistol to Butler's left breast and fired. Butler dropped immediately, exclaiming, "Oh, my wife and child! My God! I'm dead!" Mat. then drew another pistol, and Robert J. Ward drew a knife. Mr. Sturgis came out of his recitation room, and Robert said, "Come on, I'm ready." Mr. Sturgis retreated to his room, and soon came out again, and Robert advanced towards him with a knife, and Mr. Sturgis ran back into the room and made his escape out of the window.

The other testifies to nearly the same state of facts, and also that Prof. Butler's right hand was crippled, so that he could not open or shut it, the fingers being about half shut—that in reply to Ward, Butler spoke as if he desired to reason with him—that Ward looked healthy and vigorous and spoke in a loud tone; whereas Butler's replies were polite and gentle. One or two were under the impression that a moment before the pistol was fired, Butler, on hearing pronounced a liar, laid his right hand on the wall, and Mr. Butler struck him, and Ward fired instantly, inflicting the wound which Butler died in a few hours.

A variety of other testimony was introduced to show the uniform good character and the long continued ill health of the prisoner, and also to show that Ward, instead of purchasing the pistols with the intention of shooting Butler, procured them to take with him to the South, as he was, at the time, preparing to leave for his farm in Arkansas. These are the leading points of the testimony on which the jury have pronounced the prisoner "not guilty." In other words, that he was justifiable in killing Butler.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.—The Life Insurance Companies of England have calculated the chances of being killed or wounded in battle, and fixed the rates of insurance. A party may be insured against death by accident or violence from any cause, including death in action, for 25 3s on the £100 per annum, and if he should be wounded in case of loss of limb, or half the amount, and if he should die, 25 3s, per cent extra. It would seem, from these terms, that a man is twice as likely to lose his leg as he is to lose his head; probably because he has two legs and only one head.



The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONROSE, PA. Thursday Morning, May 11, 1854.

WEIG STATE TICKET. Governor, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARRIS, of Allegheny. Judge of Supreme Court, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

REMOVAL. The Register Printing Office is removed to the building on Chestnut street, between the Old Fellows Hall and the residence of James W. Chapman.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

In our columns this week will be found several articles relating to the recent trial of Matthew F. Ward, for murder, and his acquittal by a Kentucky jury. In England there have been many cases where "lords" have murdered "commons," and on trial by their peers, they were found guilty of manslaughter only, and on claiming "benefit of clergy," were discharged, and so escaped punishment. But this was long ago; and benefit of clergy, with its attendant injustice, has long been abolished. Ever-hundred justice to all is now the rule in the criminal courts of England, as well as other parts of the civilized world, except Kentucky. There the privilege of the "nobility" to murder poor plebeians without punishment, seems to be recognized now, as it was centuries ago in England. But this should not be understood as a general charge against the people of that State. The feeling excited there by the verdict of acquittal, shows that many Kentuckians have a right sense of justice. But that "rank" can be successfully pleaded to a charge of murder there, seems indisputable, for no one can doubt a moment that if Butler had shot Ward under similar circumstances, he would have been convicted. Whether the existence of institutions which give one man control over the person and in fact the life of others, does not naturally tend to produce such outrages as both the murder and the acquittal, we leave the thoughtful reader to decide for himself.

Were it not that "the times are sadly out of joint," and the Democratic party ever more so, we would endeavor to learn whether the Pennsylvania and the Washington Union are to be classed as orthodox Democratic papers. Both show a strong inclination to take sides with absolutist Russia against the comparatively free governments of England and France in the war just commenced. We have no objection to these papers going where their instincts lead them—their opinions will not probably be deemed of much importance across the water—but if we were sure they speak the sentiments of the party, we should have another clue to the nature of modern democracy. There is some prospect that the impostor, Sham Democracy, will have the lion-skin torn from his shoulders, and stand out in the naked deformity of his real character.

We have not copied the many kind things our brethren of the press have said on the reappearance of the Register, for we preferred that our readers should judge of its qualities for themselves. But the following pleasant paragraph, from the Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter, we have made an exception, because of its reminiscent character and for "suld acquaintance" sake. Mortimer W. Smith, Esq., the editor of the Reporter, was formerly a printer in this office, afterwards studied Law in Tunkhannock, and now has gone to seek his fortune in the great West. If talents, integrity, and perseverance are duly prized in the West, we shall expect to see Mortimer come back a Congressman in a few years—that is, if he will condescend to accept such an office.

But we must stop, and let our friend speak: THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.—We welcome this excellent paper back upon our table. The office and material, except the press, were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, and the Register now makes its appearance, looking larger and better than before it went through the "fiery ordeal." This paper is a dear old friend of ours; and though its appearance shows that it has been climbing up the sunny side of life, and is greatly changed from what it was.

It yet recalls associations of our early boyhood almost as dear as our "day of life" itself. Though years have passed, and we have wandered far away to the sunny West, we can to-day see the "Post Boy" with his capacious saddle-bags stowed full of newly printed papers, as he comes galloping along the road where he each week went "dearly to and fro." Time rolls its "recessless course." A new Post-office, called Brookdale, has been established in the northern part of Liberty, in this county.—William Monfort, Postmaster. The Connecticut Legislature have elected Henry Dutton, Whig, Governor, and the rest of the state offices are filled with Whigs.

New Publications.

Spiritual Manifestations Examined and Explained. By J. B. ALLEN. D.D. Deacon of the Unitarian Church, and Lecturer of the Human Mind. By John Bovee Doolittle, author of "The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology." Illustrated by "Spectator." 12. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price 75 cents.

The author of this work takes a middle ground among the disputants on the "trapping" question. He does not believe the "mediums" are all impostors, neither does he believe that spirits, angelical or diabolical, have anything to do with the "manifestations." His book is intended to show that the phenomena which have been developed, all have their origin in certain involuntary operations of the human mind, which have been hitherto almost unknown, and which, in connection with the philosophy of mind, in general, have occupied his attention for several years past. It would require more time than we can devote to the subject, at present, to enable us to pass judgment upon the work, but it is spoken of as able and ingenious.

It is for sale at the Book Store of G. & W. H. Fuller, through whom we have received it from the publishers, De Witt & Davenport, New York.

The Plot, the Loom, and the Anvil.—Having just read the May number of this periodical, we are tempted to use a great many superlatives, to evince our opinion of its excellence; but as some is believing, it may be better to copy some of its contents, which we will do from time to time, that our readers may see that we do not recommend it without reason. An interesting article on the Pennsylvania Coal Fields we have marked for our next number.

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.—Who would not be a child, in these days, when so many talented writers devote themselves to the business of furnishing nice magazines for the children? Of these magazines, we believe Woodworth's is one of the very best. The little readers of ours are very glad to get the May number, but they think Mr. Woodworth must have made some mistake, for the April number hasn't come.

The Cabinet is published by D. A. Woodworth, 118 Nassau st., New-York, at one dollar per annum.

Barnum and the Crystal Palace. Now that Barnum has assumed the management of the affairs of the Crystal Palace, we doubt not that the "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations" will become a fixed fact, and the American people saved from the mortification of witnessing its decided failure.

In selecting him for President of the Association, the Managers showed their good sense; for to a man of Barnum's genius and business tact, the successful superintendence of this monster exhibition is mere child's play, requiring from him not half the "brain labor" that is expended by many politicians in doing the wire-pulling for the party in some out-of-the-way country town. In fact, he not only manages a greater diversity of business and is engaged in more "undertakings" at the present time, but has accumulated more property, gained a better reputation, and has a name more widely known than one in a million of those who toil to a green old age for fame or wealth. The man, woman, or child who has never heard the name of Barnum, would, indeed, be a greater curiosity than any thing he has got in his famous American Museum.

There is a secret in all this which the million never "dreamed of in their philosophy." While they have been treading the old beaten track, and searching for the "philosopher's stone" in remote corners, he has been enjoying his possession in quiet, and with it, like Aladdin with his lamp, conjuring up all sorts of riches and successes. Instead of scratching his head for an idea, as probably an Old Fogy would, he rubs his lamp, and forthwith rises up—whatever he wishes, from a domestic Buffalo-hunt to a Crystal Palace. With it he not only fills his own pocket, but administers to the pleasure and gratification of the people. A Museum is erected; a Menagerie started on a pilgrimage through the country, sending its posters to our very doors; and a Bank established, sending its bills to our very pockets. A sweet singer rises up in a distant part of the world—a nightingale in melody, whose dulcet notes enchant all who hear. Barnum, always looking about for any thing that is excellent in science or art, engages the enchantress at a price that would make a millionaire tremble, but the "philosopher's stone" is consulted, the lamp rubbed, and the scheme is successful. If Barnum's ambition should rise a little above his present office of President of the Crystal Palace Association, and grasp at that higher Presidency which is the gift of the American people, his opponent, whoever he might be, would have reason to look well to his honors. A liberal system of Advertising—and this reader is Barnum's "philosopher's stone"—would be more for him than military fame did for Frank Pierce.

Now, if we felt disposed, we might "point a moral," and ask our readers to make "a note on it"—might strive to make capital out of Barnum's successes through the medium of advertising, but we will forbear. We have an admiration for the man independently of his liberality to the craft in this respect. Young America may look up and take courage. The doors to office, to honor, and to riches, like "open sesame," stand wide to all who have the energy, perseverance, and boldness to enter.

If a Pennsylvania Rip Van Winkle should chance to wake up just at this time, he would perceive as one that a State edition is not far off. When the Locomotive edition began to "call their opponents" "old blue light federal Tories," you may know that the drivel and file of the "untruthful" are being on for another conflict. This is a standing cry, especially with papers circulating in that part of the State where a Bible and an Almanac constitute the family library; and probably it will prove as convincing with the class it is intended for, as it has heretofore done. But one of these papers, that has always shown a wonderful gift for calling hard names, made an unaccountable slip, the other day, and actually quoted a remark of Barnum, "that we are all Democrats, and all Federalists." It won't do to talk in that way. We might as well not have a Democratic party, if you are going to admit that you have not all the democracy. You have triumphed too often by virtue of a word to give it up this lightly. Stick to the name, gentlemen, and misrepresent your opponents as much as possible, for without that your cause is hopeless, and the country (i. e. a few greedy politicians) ruined.

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Susquehanna County Teachers' Association.

The association, pursuant to adjournment, met in the basement of the Baptist Church, in the Borough of Montrose, on the afternoon of Monday, April 24th, 1854. The President and Recording Secretary being absent, the Vice President and Corresponding Secretary performed their duties. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Secretary, the President made some general remarks. In the meantime a small but valuable accession was made to the list of members. No miscellaneous business being presented for the consideration of the association, the discussion brought forward at the previous meeting in Gibson, with reference to a Teachers' Institute, was taken up and remarked upon by C. W. Deans, Rev. A. O. Warren, W. W. Haywood, B. S. Foster, and G. J. Cox. On motion of W. W. Haywood, the question was laid over, several expressing a hope that the members of the association, as well as all the Teachers in the County, would interest themselves in the matter, and be prepared to enter heart and hand into the work next fall. Agreeably to the report of the business committee, the question, "What is the best mode of conducting a recitation in grammar?" was taken up and discussed. 1st, by A. B. Kent, who urged the necessity of having a class together during recitation. He would question, and report the questions to the negligent, as much as the lesson would allow, and close up with a parsing exercise. 2nd, G. J. Cox remarked, that his mode would depend upon the Text book used. He followed his text book, and insisted upon his scholars learning "verbalism of literature," which it contained; disapproved of the inductive system—did not question much. W. W. Haywood said that he doubted the propriety of following the text book in all cases, for he had discovered erroneous principles in Text books; and he would not like to teach an erroneous principle—would teach his class to be more independent. 4th, by C. W. Deans, who mainly urged the necessity of teaching thoroughly—would teach but one thing at a time, varying particulars to suit different cases. 5th, by Rev. A. O. Warren, who remarked that he approved of what had been said for the most part, but saw some difficulties in the way of conducting recitations in Grammar from our present Text books, and proceeded, in a very interesting manner, to point out inaccuracies and inconsistencies which they contained. And lastly the President spoke in favor of a combination of the inductive and synthetic methods in teaching grammar.

On motion of C. W. Deans the question was suspended. After an expression of thanks to the trustees of the Baptist Church, the association adjourned to meet at the Court House in the evening.

Evening Session.—The association met and listened to an address from B. S. Bentley Esq. Mr. Bentley's experience as a practical teacher, enabled him to furnish the association with suggestions for every day use in the school room. We would wish that every teacher in the county had the benefit of his remarks on teaching as an art and teaching as a science.

Mr. Samuel A. Newton also favored the association with some interesting remarks; especially upon school Government. On motion of W. W. Haywood the thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Bentley for his elegant and practical address.

On motion it was agreed that the next meeting be held in Dincock, Sep. 8th, 1854, at 1 o'clock P. M. After the appointment of a business committee consisting of C. W. Deans, A. B. Kent, and G. J. Cox, the association adjourned.

J. JAMESON, Pres. C. W. DEANS, Rec. Sec.

Judge Pollock's course in Congress.

Upon the nomination of Judge Pollock, by the Whig Convention for Governor, the Administration press assailed his course in Congress with much violence. We cautioned them at the time that they were misrepresenting the facts, and that when this came to be known, it might produce a reaction in his favor, as it seems already to have done.

The Potlatch Emporium, the leading organ of the bogus Democracy in Schuylkill county, having been misled by the charges of the Pennsylvania and its kindred, thus reacts the charge:

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK.—In our paper of April 6th inst., we published a statement that Mr. Pollock had voted in Congress against granting supplies to the army in Mexico. Upon examination we find it to be incorrect; that, on the contrary, upon most questions which came up before the House relating to the war and the army, that gentleman's vote is found recorded on the Democratic side. We had seen the same statement in several papers after Mr. Pollock's nomination—considered our authority good, and thus found its way into our columns. Upon discovering the error we cheerfully made the correction. We would not knowingly so slander the character of Mr. Pollock even if we were sure it was the only way to secure his defeat, and hope that our mistake will not take from him a single vote, for he will need all he gets—and a few more.

A peddling fever has broken out in Philadelphia. These who are attacked with it, are moved to carry off boxes of goods they may find lying on the pavement, and go into the country, to peddle out the contents. Several young men afflicted in this way, have been confined, as it is thought dangerous for them to run at large.

Explosion of the Steam Tow-Boat Pennsylvania.

Several Lives Lost—Several Others Injured—Ten Horses Killed. The steam tow-boat Pennsylvania, Captain Joseph Scull, met with a sad accident about eleven o'clock on Friday evening last. She was passing down the river from Bordentown with sixteen empty canal boats and barges in tow. The horses belonging to the latter were on the forward deck of the steamboat, and a number of the drivers and hands were also on board. When the boat was nearly opposite Florence the boiler exploded, throwing the scalding water and steam over the forward part of the boat, and carrying death and destruction in its train. Those who were not killed or scalded by the steam and hot water, were blinded by the vapor and some time elapsed before the extent of the mischief could be ascertained. The dreadful effects of the explosion were made manifest as soon as anything like order could be restored.

William White a colored man, the first fireman of the boat, was dreadfully scalded, and died soon after the explosion. He leaves a family, who live, or did recently live, in a court in Union street, Philadelphia.

Two young men supposed to be drivers on the tow-boat, were killed outright by the steam and water. Their names are not known. A man and boy, names unknown, belonging to the canal barges, have been missing since the calamity. It is believed they jumped overboard and were drowned.

Three of the sufferers, named Wm. Epheimer, Alexander Williams, and Martin O'Malley, were put on the steam-tug Thomas Reilly, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of being brought to the city and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. O'Malley, who was employed as a driver on the tow-boat, died in great agony while on the road to the city. He was about eighteen years of age. His body was taken to the house of Michael Campbell, No. 6 Beach-street, between George and Walnut streets, where an inquest was held yesterday morning.

The accident is attributed to a flaw in the iron. This explosion is the most serious of the kind that has ever taken place on the Delaware, and an investigation should be had into the condition of the boilers in regard to their inspection and safety. An accident of so serious a nature should not be allowed to pass without the most rigid scrutiny into the cause of the explosion.—Daily News.

Salaries of Associate Judges.

The bill fixing the salaries of Associate Judges, which has been hanging between the two Houses for some time, has been arranged through a committee of conference and passed. The salaries are to be as follows: For those whose attendance at Court exceeds six weeks per annum, and does not exceed twelve weeks, \$1500. For those whose attendance exceeds twelve, and does not exceed twenty weeks, \$1750. For those whose attendance exceeds twenty, and not thirty weeks, \$2000, and those exceeding thirty weeks, \$2500.

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Look to it, says the Democratic Union at Harrisburg. "If Judge Campbell and Col. Forney wish to realize any profits, political or pecuniary, out of their newspaper, let them, they must select persons above the grade of idiots to take charge of them. We give them this advice gratis."

Nitrogene has about 350,000 inhabitants, of whom two-fifths are Indians unskilled, and one-fourth negroes unskilled, and the remainder persons of a mixed race. It is a fertile country, but the white population is so small, that it is thought that the benefits of the soil will be lost, unless a small ward of Philadelphia of New York.

Under this caption the Hartford (Conn.) Courant throws out the following reflections: We have no doubt they convey the honest, heartfelt sentiments of the whole East. "It is not yet two years since New England was congratulated upon having a President of her own—no born and brought up amongst us, who would not only attend our interests, but understand our peculiar temper and feelings and govern them accordingly. That President has never been so charming a prospect for New England, for its measure, said for its Democracy. The stars were all in a glow with the two-colored beacon of the accession of Franklin Pierce would be done. The hills would brighten and the streams would murmur melodiously through every meadow. The grass would spring up spontaneously on every rugged hill-top; while the coffin would crowd round every coast and the albatrosses would run up every river, all singing glory to the triumphant Democracy! Such was the picture."

A New England President.

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What has been the reality? One year has elapsed and Maine has elected an opposition Senator; New Hampshire Connecticut and Rhode Island have declared against him by their elections; and Vermont and Massachusetts have but to speak to join in the same opposition. Here we have a New England President, with all New England against him; yet he has produced this change! The exceeding weakness of his policy and folly of his measures, has so excited the President of a nation, that he has himself at once—not the President of a nation, but the President of a divided party, the tool in the hands of those who are aspiring to be his successors. Seldom have such hopes been so disappointed.

Foreign News.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Friday last, with three days later from Europe. The news is not very important. Nothing of a decisive character has been heard from the Crimea, or the Baltic. The Turks have been fighting bravely, and the Russians and the British, the Turks have been back, and are standing on the defensive, waiting for their ally, the British, the English and French troops are passing on to the East rapidly, and in large numbers. In the Baltic, Admiral Napier has heard of sixteen Russian war vessels, and has gone to seek them. We shall probably hear of fighting by the next arrival. Some more Russian merchantmen have been captured—one of them taken in the channel has been carried into Portsmouth.

The treaty of alliance between England and France has been ratified. A treaty has also been concluded between Austria and Prussia, and it is said that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Sweden.

From Spain it is reported that Mr. Soule has succeeded in unsettling or keeping unsettled the Black War affair, and that there is a very promising chance of a quarrel about it yet. This will raise filibuster stock again. Spain has issued orders registering the slaves on the Island of Cuba, and other decrees which imply a disposition to check the slave trade, and perhaps to discontinue slavery itself.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 1854. The excitement is increasing. The Nebraskaes are rejoicing. Their opponents are indignant beyond anything ever witnessed. The Cabinet has been in session to-day upon important Spanish matters, the character of which has not transpired. The Mexican Consul at New York has gone to Mexico with certified copies of the Gadsden treaty. The original, with the big seal is still here. It will be carried to Mexico by Mr. Gadsden in a few days. The Southern Whigs at Albany agreed in caucus to strike out Clayton's amendment. An additional report on the affairs of Spain goes to Congress, from the State Department, to-morrow.

The Friends of the Nebraska Bill claim that it will pass by 12 yeas and 12 nays.

The Administration has brought all its influence to bear to bear upon every weak point, and it is thus thought that the "infidelity" is virtually consummated. This leaves out of account the determined resistance which will be exhibited by the opponents of the measure, who are resolved to exhaust every resource of parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill.

The Anti-Nebraska Democrats are circulating to the Administration. The Southern Members are enraged at the idea of "holding a Freedom Convention" at Albany. A free press on the Nebraska struggle will be taken this week.

The Anti-Nebraska Northern and Western Members are receiving hundreds of letters urging them to defeat the bill in any way, and at all hazards.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1854. The Pennsylvania Legislature to-day passed the bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors. It prevents the sale of beer, or other malt liquors without license, and prohibits any person from obtaining a license and selling spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wine and brandy, and be entitled to be licensed, and to class 14 and have been classed by mercantile appraisers. A person violating the law to be subject to the same penalties as keepers of unlicensed tipping houses. The act does not apply to brewers of malt liquors or manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors, for retail purposes. It goes into effect immediately, if signed by the Governor.

The dog war continues to rage in Boston. The police were an indiscriminate slaughter upon mastiff, bulldog, and cur, and pup—weapons, poison.

Why this waste of property without compensation? Hasn't a man in this town, "some party," a right to keep dogs? Did not our former keep dogs? Is there anything in the "constitution" giving a right to destroy the dogs of freemen? But dogs sometimes run mad, bite people and the victims die! Ah! thank the trouble, then? Why we ask of the dog exterminators how many lives have thus been destroyed in the last few years? And suppose a life is now and then destroyed? Are the dogs to be blamed for the owners' neglect? Overseers of dogs have a right to stop their dogs on the street, and if they bay people, if people are bitten, let themselves who are to blame.