Eloquent and Just.

There is nothing to be regretted more than the illiberal spirit occasionally displayed by political writers and speakers, towards England. It is time—now that nearly a century has elapsed—to forget the quarrels of our ancestors, or at least to remember them only as displaying a heroic love of liberty on our side, without cherishing ill will against the descendants of our former enemies. We may even reccollect that the war of the revolution was not sanctioned by the British people, but was the work of a misguided ministry. And we should ever bear in mind that from our English ancestors we derived the frame work of our free institutions, and that England is now the great bulwark of religious liberty and civil liberty—the power to which the oppressed of all Europe look for protection, and the spot where patriots hunted by tyrants find a safe refuge.

But we merely intended calling attention to the following eloquent remarks of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, occurring in a recent debate in the U. S. Senate. He was replying to Senator Douglass:

"The gentleman has spoken on other topics, with a gushing exuberance well calculated to attract applause; but I fear, also, well calculated to excite prejudice and to exasperate national resentments. In speaking of the growth of his own country, he had much to justify him in his highly flattering picture of her prosperity. But when, with taunting disparagement, he spoke of the decrepitude of England and the other nations of Europe, he spoke in a way well calculated to wound national sensibility; and especially so, when I cannot regard his opinions just. He said that decrepitude had come upon them in their decline and old age. They were the mere mouldering columns of an edifice that had been; and as such their laws and policy could no longer shed light on the path of the young and vigorous people that, with Herculean strength could throw off the shackles of European instructions. In this judgment, tempered with so much asperity, I am certain that he will find few that are impartial to concur with him. England may become our rival; but in her present strength and vigor of man-hood, she cannot but command respect and consideration from all the other nations of the earth. We may claim to be her peer, but we nevertheless are her debtor.

Sir, when we despise England, we must despise the very soil in which grew the tree from whose fruit we have been fed; we must despise Hampden, and Sidney, and Chatham, and Shakspeare, and Burke. Will the Senator tell me that I am to despise them, or to hate England more than any other nation? If he does, I differ from him. I do not say that I have any especial love for any other nation. It is not a word properly applicable to other nations. We love our own country—a sentiment of patriotism inspires that feeling. But as to other nations, we have feelings and opinions of different kinds. For some we have much more respect and regard than for others. But, sir, I say here, in my place, if the word love be a word of preference, I avow it openly, that we have more sympathy with and are under deeper obligations to Great Britain than to any other nation on earth. I do not hesitate to say, in the sense I have spoken, that I love her more than any other foreign nation on earth. England, in our origin, law, literature, and free institutions, is our mother. In vernacular language she is our mother country. The very roots of our institutions run into her soil.

From what country do we derive the maxims, the spirit, the institutions, the safeguards of our liberty? Have not the streams of her literature been poured out upon us? Have we not all drunk of them with delight and improvement? From what country do we get Magna Charta, trial by jury, the common law, with its hardy morality, inculcating all that has given liberty security? Sir, will the gentlemen answer? I am willing, in all the arts of peace, in commerce, in literature, in science, in morals, to become the rival of England. But I can see no inducement, consulting national policy, to assume towards her the position of a hostile adversary. Remarks which have been made during this discussion are well calculated to sow the seeds of jealousy and hatred between the two countries—that is, unless there should be good sense to have a true understanding of them when the national interests shall demand it; and I wish the occasion to speak for itself. I would not shrink from a collision or war with Great Britain sooner than any other nation. There is not much patriotism, however, in a mere abuse of her. But, Mr. President, as is sometimes the case, I have spoken beyond what I intended when I rose, and take my seat.

The Vatican.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collections of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which cover a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1150, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1305 Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than 70 years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by the poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually enriched it with antiquities, statues, pictures, and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The Library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian and Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues, found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the riches of the Vatican.

The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist and the scholar.—Raffaele and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be as endureable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance. $1,75 if paid within the year.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
MOSES POWNALL, *of Lancaster County.*

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE, *of Franklin Co.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, *of Clarion County.*

☞ John C. Kunkel, Esq., of the Dauphin District, was elected Speaker of the Senate before its adjournment.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.—At the last session of the Legislature thirty-one new Railroad Companies were chartered seventy-eight new supplements to other railroad companies, and ninety more for incorporating plank roads. All the projects which have received sanction will probably not be carried out; the whole would involve the outlay of many millions of dollars, but all that promises to pay a fair interest on the investment will no doubt be put in operation.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE GIBSON.

The Harrisburg *Union* of Wednesday last, announced on the authority of a telegraphic despatch, the death of Judge GIBSON, of the Supreme Court, the melancholy event purporting to have taken place in Carlisle. The *Ledger* of the day before had also announced the alarming illness of Judge Gibson at his residence in Carlisle. These erroneous reports show the reckless gossipping spirit which too many telegraphic reporters have lately fallen into. A paper reports that Judge Gibson is seriously ill, at his residence in Carlisle.—The first part of the report is true and the latter part not. Without taking the trouble to secure correct information, some telegraphic reporter catches up the report, and taking it for granted we suppose that Judge Gibson *must* die, immediately speeds to Harrisburg a report that he *is* dead. The *truth* is that Judge Gibson has been lying ill for some two weeks past at the U. S. Hotel in Philadelphia. Whether he is dangerously ill or not we have not learned. This spreading of reports with telegraphic speed, without any apparent examination into their correctness, as in this instance, is reprehensible in the highest degree and will do much toward impairing confidence in telegraphic information. No announcement of a death, which may send a pang of sorrow to the hearts of friends and relatives widely scattered, should ever be made until it is known to be absolutely true. It is due to the telegraphic agent in Carlisle, Mr. Kennedy, to say that these reports did not originate with him. They seem to have been sent from Philadelphia.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President of the United States, died at his residence, Cahawba, Dallas county, Alabama, on Monday the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock. He reached his home, from Cuba, on Sunday, and died surrounded by his relatives and friends. This event, tho' anticipated, is regretted throughout the country—not alone by the Democrats, because he was a member of their party, but by the Whigs, because he had long been a faithful servant of his country. Mr. King, though a decided party man, was greatly respected by men of all parties, no less for his moral worth than for his ability and usefulness as a statesman.

Mr. King was born in North Carolina, on the 7th of April, 1786, and was at the time of his death 67 years old. A large portion of his life was spent in Alabama. He represented North Carolina in Congress from 1811 to 1816; from 1819 to 1844 he was United States Senator from Alabama, and from 1844 to 1847 was United States Minister to France. On his return from Paris he was again elected United States Senator from Alabama, and continued in that office till last year, when he was elected Vice President of the United States.

The funeral of the deceased took place on his plantation about 6 miles east of Cahawba, on Wednesday last, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The office of Vice President has been previously vacant on the following occasions, viz:—Twice by the death of the Vice Presidents—George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the Vice President and the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator, and has the casting vote. Mr. Atchison, the present President of the Senate, pro tem., has only two years to serve as U. S. Senator.

☞ The determination of the inhabitants of Brooke and Ohio counties, in Virginia, to seperate from that State and join Pennsylvania, if they can, is called "the revolt of the Panhandle," the territory being a narrow strip of land between the Pennsylvania line and the Ohio river, shaped like the handle of a pan.

☞ Stephen Weakley, charged with abducting slaves, has been granted a new trial in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia; Philip Breckbill has been refused a new trial and the verdict of $2800 against Daniel Cauffman will not be disturbed.

Appointments and Removals.

The great work of removing Whigs and appointing Locofocos to office still continues at Washington, and will be prosecuted, doubtless until every Whig incumbent is made to walk the plank. Among the announcements of the past week, we observe that George H. Nelden has been appointed U. S. Marshal for New Jersey. John M. Mott, Marshal for Northern New York. Charles Shaler, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Several other Marshals and Attorneys have been appointed for Southern and Western States.

Nineteen Whig Clerks were removed from the Sixth Auditor's office on Wednesday last. Three additional superannuated clerks were removed, and their sons appointed to their places. Five additional Whigs have ben cut down to lower salaries, and eight Democrats promoted. Among those removed, were J. R. Wilson, of Connecticut, Samuel Kepler and J. W. Morehead, of Pennsylvania. Six appointments were made in the same bureau, among whom was Henry Rogers, of Pennsylvania, with a salary of $1600. A. J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, nephew of Vice President Dallas, was also appointed. These changes are attributed to Peter G. Washington, late Sixth Auditor, but now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was already in bad odor for proscriptiveness, and this adds much to his unpopularity. A number of removals have all so been made in the Revenue service, to reduce the force, which had been increased beyond the legal standard.

A VETERAN POLITICIAN.

Hon. Henry Shaw, the representative in the New York Legislature of the 12th and 13th wards in the city, is probably the oldest member of that body; yet still alert and vigorous in mind and body. He was in Congress (from Berkshire county, Massachusetts) more than thirty years ago, and voted for the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which cost him his seat. In a recent passage with his colleague, Mr. D. B. Taylor, Mr. Shaw gave the following good-natured account of his own political experience.

"In politics he had been everything. He had been a member of every party he had ever heard of. [Laughter] He was at this time a member of the Democratic party—of that faction known as "Hunker"—a moderate one rather *softly*. [Renewed laughter] Before the time of Andrew Jackson he had been a Democrat. But when he was talked of as a candidate for the Presidency, and Crawford was mentioned too, he (Mr. S.) became a Clay man. He remained a Clay man during the whole of that despotic Democratic rule and the one that followed. He clung fast to Mr. Clay as long as there was any hope of placing him in the Presidential chair, and was present at the Harrisburg Convention that witnessed his (Mr. C.'s) political death. And a sorry death it was, too! After that he left the party and again sailed under the Democratic banner. He had been a Democrat, and left them when opposition to the old United States Bank was made a test of the party.—He had been a Democrat, when on the other hand they were the advocates of such a measure, and he expected to find them returning to it again some day. [Shouts of laughter.] He had made it a point to belong to all parties in turn! [Renewed laughter.] He was just now a Democrat, but how long he should remain so was quite uncertain! It depended on the course pursued by Mr. Pierce—a man who had been elected President lately.—[Laughter.]

A Voice.—How about John Tyler?

Mr. Shaw.—I was the personal friend of Mr. Tyler, but I found to my sorrow that high honors turned his brain and unsettled his intellect, and made him a poor vain fool! [Loud laughter.]

Mr. S. said he had now stated his position and given, he believed, a clear history of his political life.

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.

General Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, was conducted through a triumphal arch erected on the grand plaza, from whence he was escorted to the church, where a solemn *te deum* was performed. During the night there were illuminations, fire works, and numerous serenades. On the following day he issued a manifesto to the nation, in which he assures the Mexicans that he is resolved to devote all his energies to his country, and implores them to forget past differences, and rally to sustain him. He begs his enemies to be assured that he presents the hand of friendship to them, and to all the Mexican people; that he shall cultivate relations of friendship with all nations, though he will at all times uphold the national honor. The army, at whose head, he says, he placed himself to repel an "inimical invasion," and with which, he says, he has so often fought, is also implored to listen to his counsels, in order that they may still have country, national honor, and a name which they will not be ashamed to own.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—The English papers regret the Democratic feeling which is steadily growing up in the colony of Australia. The troops are insulted, and have little or no influence in the preservation of order. Everything done by the government seemed to be unpopular. The people at large were impatient at being trammeled by laws imposed by authorities 16,000 miles off; and it is mentioned as a significant circumstance, that portraits of Her Majesty were almost unsaleable. The soldiers, too, are begining to desert from the 40th regiment, in Australia, and are off to the diggings. Upwards of twenty are gone. £25 per head is offered for their apprehension.

TOBACCO AND BRANDY.—The New York Times calls attention to the astonishing fact, revealed by the Treasury tables just issued, that we smoke up in Spanish cigars, our whole export of wheat, and guzzle down in French cognac, our entire export of Indian corn.—For the rest of our breadstuffs, the flour sent abroad suffices for something like two-thirds of the interest on the foreign debt, leaving the rice of South Carolina, and the deferred faith of the repudiating States, to settle the remainder.

PINEGROVE, LANCASTER, CORNWALL AND PHŒNIXVILLE RAILROADS.—It is now supposed that these roads will be built, as the Legislature has passed a bill which the Governor permitted to become a law without his signature, authorising an extension from Phœnixville to Philadelphia, and a connection with the Harrisburg and Lancaster road, at any point west of the latter place.

GREAT SALE OF CATTLE.—Mr. Isaac Landis, of Manheim township, Lancaster county, sold 40 head of fat cattle, last week, to Mr. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, for $115 per head—amounting to $4600. Two of the choicest of the lot were purchased by Mr. William F. Miller, of Lancaster City, at $10 ⅌ cwt. live weight. This was, perhaps, the finest lot of cattle ever sold in the State, by a single farmer.

UNCLE TOM.—A slave of a clergyman in Boone county, Ky., who had learned to read, got hold of a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and read it stealthily to his fellows. The result was that twenty-five of them ran off on the 24 of April, and had not been recaptured at the last accounts.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

The great religious societies, whose centre of operations is in New York city, are maturing their annual reports, and otherwise arranging for the celebration of their respective anniversaries, commencing on the 9th of May. The past year has been one of prosperity, and the receipts of the several societies in most instances, show an advance over any previous year. So far as they have been made up, they have been exhibited in the following table, which we find in the *Journal of Commerce*. In some instances they are partly estimated, but are not far out of the way:—

	1852.	1853.
Tract Society,	$342,740	$384,627
Bible	308,745	334,000
B. C. F. Missions,	301,745	356,682
Home Mis. Society,	165,062	171,734
For. and Chris. U.	51,600	62,000
For. Bible Society,	42,312	(not made up)
Baptist Home Mis So.,	37,814	(not made up)
Seamen's Friend Soc.,	21,800	22,500
N. Y. S. Colonizn. Soc.,	11,529	15,580

The American Board of Missions have sent out about thirty missionaries since the commencement of the fiscal year. The American Home Mission Society have had in commission 1,083 laborers, against 1,602 last year The American and Foreign Christian Union has had in its employ 140 laborers mostly in this country.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for the year ending April 1, for publications sold, was $287,252,21, and in donations $147,374 64. Grants during the year—in publications, 63,789,976 pages: in value $42,637 98, exclusive of $20,000 in cash remitted to foreign lands.

The operations of the Colonization Society have increased beyond any previous year.—Much encouragement is derived from the readiness of the people, particularly in the State of New York, to co-operate, by the formation of auxiliary societies and otherwise.—The intelligence from Liberia is also of a cheering character. Belgium has recently recognized the independence of Liberia, making the fifth monarchial government that has taken this step.

The American Bible Society has largely increased its operations during the year. Its distribution of volumes during the previous year amounted to 666,000. This number is now increased by the addition of about 100,000 volumes. The Society has moved a large portion of its effects to the new edifice on Astor Place, where many men are already employed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Arabia, at New York on Wednesday morning, we have news from London to the 8th inst., three days later than by the Pacific. Queen Victoria gave birth to another son at Buckingham Palace, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 7th inst.—Mother and child are as well as can be expected, &c. There were present on the occasion in the Queen's apartment, Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the nurse. The increase of the British Royal family does not seem to have excited an excessive enthusiasm among the loyal subjects of her majesty. Much more attention is paid to the plan of the Chancellor of the exchequer for transforming and reducing a part of the national debt. It seems, however, that while diminishing the interest, the scheme allows of an increase of the principal of the debt, and this feature is loudly objected to. We judge that it will have to be modified, or Mr. Gladstone, if not the Government with him, will suffer a defeat. Disraeli will oppose the plan with all the force and bitterness he is master of.—Mrs. Stowe's expected arrival is spoken of in many of the English journals as a matter of great interest, and the fact that a slight indisposition delayed for a few days her sailing from this country, affords the occasion for a flood of unnecessary, and we think misplaced anxiety and sympathy. In France there is no news. From Holland we hear of active Protestant opposition to the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy, which has been agreed on by the Pope and the Government.—The Pope has borrowed twenty millions of francs of Rothschild. Several military executions have taken place in Hungary. There is nothing very definite from Constantinople, but it looks as though Menchikoff would have everything his own way.

ARTHUR SPRING.—This wretched criminal is now confined on the convict side of Moyamensing Prison, and is kept manacled by chains secured to the floor of his cell. He exhibits the most repulsive disposition. His demeanor is such to drive every human being from his presence, and prevent any living soul from feeling a single spark of sympathy for him. Since his sentence, he has tried to starve himself, but cravenly relented, and partook of food. He has also attempted to stupefy himself by sleeping with tobacco under his armpits. This narcotic was immediately taken from him, and he will hereafter be closely watched.

☞ The editor of the Elk County *Advocate* is opposed to the *cash* system for Printers. Hear him: "The greatest surprise that has come across us in our brief editorial career is, that editors are in favor of the *cash* system. With such a system, this valuable paper must long since have been gathered to the tomb of its fathers. The fact is clear, for the income of the establishment would fall far short of the outgoes, provided 'pay as you go' were the motto all round; but as long as it is *credit* on all sides they are exactly equal."

RELIEF NOTES.—A section was passed in the appropriation bill providing for the speedy cancellation of the relief notes. The greater proportion of these notes have become so filthy and tattered that their cancellation was urgently demanded by every consideration of decency and comfort. The large number of counterfeits in circulation is also a strong reason for the withdrawal of the whole issue from circulation.

☞ Another wonderful cure of Consumption, by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough and Consumptive Syrup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—It is with pleasure that I have an opportunity to make known to the Citizens of Chester county, the great benefit my daughter has received from the use of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup, prepared by C. P. Hewes. I do hereby certify that my daughter was severely afflicted with the Consumption, and was attended by two skillful physicians, one of Delaware and the other of Chester co., They did all they could for her. They took me into another room and told me my daughter must die, that I should make her acquainted with her situation, that she might prepare for death. They said she could not live three days; perhaps not that many hours, and that all the doctors in the Universe could not save her. When the Doctors left the house I thought of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup having cured James P. Affik of the same disease. I then went and got some, and gave it to my daughter. She commenced improving on sight.—She continued taking the medicine for six months, which cured her sound and well, and has remained well and free from any disease of the lungs ever since, which has been about five years. REUBEN THOMAS.

Willistown township, Chester county, Pa.

For sale by Wm. H. Bretz, Carlisle, who is agent for the proprietor.

Town and County Matters.

Funeral Honors.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, minute guns were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset yesterday, at the Carlisle Barracks, as a mark of respect to the deceased Vice President of the United States, Hon. Wm. R. King.

Gas and Water Stock.

The Commissioners give notice in to-day's paper that they will open books for subscriptions to the stock of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company, on Saturday the 21st of May.

We are glad to see the Commissioners going thus promptly to work, and we trust also to see a prompt and liberal subscription to the stock on the part of our citizens. The enterprise is one which every business-man, every mechanic and every working-man, as well as capitalists, should see it their interest to urge forward. There are few men so poor as to be unable to take at least one share of stock, and let none who are able to do so be deterred on account of the apparent insignificance of the subscription. It is an enterprise which interests the whole community. It will open a new era of prosperity to our borough. It will wake to new life the paralyzed energies of our business-men and open up new branches of industry. Water and Gas are the elements of *progress*—the forerunners of enlarged mechanical and manufacturing enterprise.—Our neighboring towns are thriving with these improvements, and are far out-stripping us in the march of prosperity. Shall we, with equal natural advantages, longer lag behind?

It will be the *interest* of our wealthy citizens to subscribe to this stock, if *public spirit* does not prompt them to do so. In two or three places, in consequence of frauds and impostures practised in the erection of gas and water-works, they have been made to cost too high, and the investment has not proved profitable. But in all other places, where frauds have been guarded against, *the gas and water dividends are as high, and in some cases higher, than bank dividends.* It is so in Norristown, in York, in West Chester, and other places, and must be so in Carlisle. To say that gas and water will not be used, is to say that the necessaries of life will not be used. The question will be rather, who will do without them? The advantages of a free supply of pure water are not to be estimated. The safety of the town against fire demands the introduction of water. The health and prosperity of the place demand it. Let us then determine to be without it no longer, but each and all make a united and triumphant effort to secure it.

Fatal Casualty.

An insane woman who had escaped from the poor house was fatally injured on the rail road, near that point, on Thursday last. Seeing her on the track the engineer checked the train and she stepped to one side. After the train started again, however, she got on the track a second time and was struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive. The injuries she received have since caused her death.—No blame can attach to the engineer or conductor of the train, as they used all precaution to prevent the accident.

Another Fire.

On Friday evening last a little before dark the large frame stable connected with Mr. Hannn's Hotel, on Chapel Alley, was discovered to be on fire. The fire companies were speedily on the ground, but the building and contents being of the most combustible character their efforts to save it were unavailing. In little more than twenty minutes it was entirely consumed. By the efforts of those who were first at the spot, all the horses were rescued and a number of carriages and harness safely removed. The adjoining houses and stables were with difficulty saved from burning. Fortunately several heavy showers of rain had fallen through the day, and the flakes of fire which fell thickly on neighboring roofs were generally extinguished without taking effect. This alone prevented the fire spreading to a disastrous conflagration. The property was owned by Col. Geo. McFeely, and we understand there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Capricious April.

We have had, as usual, all varieties of weather this month—warm breezes, bright sunshine, frosty nights and numerous showers. Last Friday was a day of alternate sunshine and showers in quick succession—Saturday was warm and sultry—on Sunday a cold easterly rain commenced, and on Sunday night there was a heavy thunder storm, winding up with hail. The poets have sung a great deal about April, and the following is *apropos* to the showery month:

All day the low hung clouds have dropped,
Their garner'd fullness down;
All day that soft grey mist hath wrapt
Hill, valley, grove, and town.
The very earth, the steamy air,
Is all with fragrance rife;
And grace and beauty everywhere
Are flushing into life.

Down, down they come—those fruitful stores!
Those earth-rejoicing drops!
A momentary deluge pours,
Then thins, decreases, stops;
And ere the dimples of the stream
Have circled out of sight,
Lo! from the west, a parting gleam
Breaks forth of amber light."

About the last week in April, unless it is a backward season, there is a marked change in the face of nature. The buds swell to bursting, plants and trees assume their glorious summer foliage, flowers bloom, the green grass springs up, and all vestiges of winter disappear. Such is the animating picture now presented under the fine growing weather of the last two weeks.

Spring Fashions.

As *Hitner's* and other stores are the centre and mart of ladies fashions, so are *Skiles's* and *Keller's* establishments equal points of attraction to gentlemen. Skiles's Clothing Rooms, with their rich and varied assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., are now thronged with anxious young gentlemen who are warmly interested in ascertaining what is new in the shape and pattern of spring fashions, and who this Spring are no little perplexed to decide upon which of the very peculiar and fanciful styles of pantaloon patterns they shall adopt. In that particular feature of the costume of the "lords of creation," fashion has quite surpassed herself in novelty and brilliancy this spring. The "Gentlemen's Spring Style of Hat," is the next object of solicitude and to find just the thing as an elegant "tile" for the

"Dome of thought, the palace of the soul,"

as Lord Byron calls gentlemen's heads, our devotee of fashion steps into the establishment of the Messrs. Keller, next door, where a beautiful assortment we observe has just been opened of the latest style of gentlemen's hats and caps, with children's fancy hats and caps in brilliant variety. The assortment of the Messrs. Keller this spring is truly elegant and cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste.

Public Schools.

The following are the names of scholars who were returned to Select School as the three best for the quarter ending March, 1853:

School No. 11—Joseph Culver, John Felker, Wm. B. Butler.

School No. 12—Fanny Gould, Ellen Goodyear, Rachel Worthington.

School No. 13—Fanny L. Porter, Julia Sheaffer, Martha E. Fleming.

School No. 14—Daniel M. Mateer, Henry D. Heiser, Van Buren Eby.

J. HAMILTON, *Sec'y.*

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

This new work by Mrs. Stowe, intended to verify the portraitures of the different characters in Uncle Tom's Cabin, has at last made its appearance and will doubtless be eagerly read. The "Key" with a number of new and first class works of fiction from the pens of English and American authors, may be found at the Book Store of Mr. Piper on Main Street.

Admitted to Practice.

In Court, on Wednesday, the 13th of April, on motion of A. Brady Sharpe, Esq., JAMES A. GRAESON was admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Burning of the Steamer Independence. One Hundred and Forty Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The steamship United States arrived here to-day, with California dates to the 1st inst. By this arrival we have a sad confirmation of the fears that existed for the safety of the steamship Independence. That ill-fated boat on the 16th of February was accidentally run ashore on the shoals off Margaretta Island, off the coast of Lower California. After striking the ship was backed off, but Captain Sampson, finding that there was eight feet of water in the hold, ordered the pilot to run her on the beach. This was accomplished, and she lay grounded about three hundred yards from shore. While in this situation the intense heat of the furnaces set fire to the surrounding wood work, and, spreading in every direction, rendered the entire destruction of the vessel inevitable. A terrific scene of consternation ensued among the five hundred passengers on board. A heavy surf was running at the time, and the boats were all swamped in making the first trip to shore, and many perished who had embarked in them, while others managed to reach the beach in safety. To add to the horrors of the scene on board, the fire reached the powder magazine, the contents of which exploded with terrible force, shattering the stern of the vessel and scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea by the explosion, and others, leaping in, perished by the strong current sweeping them away from the shore. It was only the stoutest and most expert swimmers that were able to reach the shore in that manner. Those that landed were doomed to remain passive spectators of hundreds of men, women and children, perishing by fire and flood, without being able to afford the slightest assistance.

The ship finally swung round broadside to the beach, and the coal taking fire, completed the entire destruction of the hull.

The passengers saved found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained, enduring the most intense suffering for fifty-six hours. Finally, by the firing of a cannon, they were enabled to attract the attention of the whaling vessels lying in Magdalena Bay, miles distant, who came to their assistance with provisions, and finally took off all the survivors.

The following are the names, as far as ascertained, of those lost, belonging to Eastern States: John Morris, J. Jones, George E. Light, —— Hartman, W'm Doyle, W'm Leonard, R. Mosher, J. Myers, Mrs. Muffin, T. O'Neal, T. O. Berice, and Charles A. Ward, all of New York. —— Johnson, Robert Taylor, and —— Welsh, of Boston. O. Hale, and W. S. Moulton, of Massachusetts. There were other New Englanders, but their names have not transpired. The loss of life is variously estimated, ranging from 150 to 200.

The Independence was a steamer of 900 tons, belonging to the Vanderbilt line, and is believed to have left San Juan with the passengers that left New York on the 20th January, in the steamship Northern Light.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—A bill was up in the House of Representatives a few days before the final adjournment, providing for the organization of a company to purchase the Main Line of the public works for fifteen millions of dollars. There was evidently a decided majority of the House in favor of the proposition, but the late hour at which the bill was got up prevented final action on it.

THE CONNEXION OF INDUSTRY WITH HEALTH.—Persons whose circumstances enable them to dispense with labor, and who having no activity of mind, pass their days in listless idleness, are, of all men, least to be envied. Not only are they too frequently led into vices injurious to health, but the nervous system become the victim of sloth, ennui, hypochondria, indigestion, afflict these unhappy mortals, who not seldom put an end to their miserable existence by suicide. Let the man who depends for subsistence upon the toil of his muscles or of his brain, console himself by pondering on these facts; and let those who are independent of labor recollect that man is a social being, and that the Creator has ordained that useful exertion is essential to individual happiness.

THE WHEAT CROP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Up to within ten days past, the wheat fields did not look over encouraging; but the late warm rains have had a most invigorating influence upon them. Their spotted appearance has given away to one expanse of 'living green,' so that the Germantown Telegraph thinks, to keep within reasonable bounds, the crop for the present season gives promise of a full yield. The information from other quarters of the State, as well as from other States, where this crop is more exclusively the staple one, is of the same cheering nature.

☞ Mr. C. Reed, father-in-law of Gov. Bigler, died at his residence in Clearfield, Pa. on Thursday last.

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived,*" but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

☞ Ten poor men can sleep tranquilly upon a mat, but two kings are not able to live at peace in a quarter of the world.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 25, '53.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market to-day was firmer and more active. Sales of 1,500 bbls-Howard street brands at $4 81¼ ⅌ bbl. Nothing done in City Mills. Holders asking $4 87@$5 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00@3 12½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain continue light. We note sales of good to prime red Wheat at $1 10@$1 14, white Wheat, good to very prime at $1 16@$1 26 ⅌ bushel. Maryland Rye 75@77c., and Pennsylvania do 83@84c. ⅌ bushel. Sales of white Corn at 52@53c., yellow do. 57@58c. ⅌ bushel. Maryland Oats 35@38c., Virginia do. 38@39c., and Pennsylvania do. 39@41c. per bushel.

SEEDS dull, and prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, April 25, '53.

FLOUR is enquired for, but there is very little movement in the market, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, $4 75 being offered, and $4 81¼@$4 87½ asked for straight and better brands; and the only transaction we hear of is to the extent of 4@500 bbls., taken for export, at a price not public: for home use there is but little selling, and prices are unsettled. Corn Meal is more inquired for, and further sales of 5@600 bbls Pennsylvania Meal are reported at $2 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, with limited sales at $3 81¼ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN comes in slowly, and Wheat is rather lower; about 6000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white having been sold at 117@118c. including a small lot at 114c. and red at 112c. afloat. Rye is steady at 82@83c. Corn continues in request, with light receipts, and sales of yellow at 61c. and white at 58. Oats are without change, and 2@3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 43c.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Munroe, Mr. H. B. KAUFMAN to Miss HARRIET JAMES, both of New Cumberland, this county.

New Advertisements.

Carlisle Gas and Water Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers, Commissioners authorized by law to take subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY, will meet and open books for that purpose at the Court House, in the office of the County Commissioners, *on SATURDAY, the 21st of May next*, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Subscribers are required by law to pay One Dollar upon each share of stock, at the time of subscribing, and will be entitled to six per cent interest upon all sums paid from the date of payment until the work be completed.

ARMSTRONG NOBLE, FRED'K WATTS,
CHARLES OGILBY, W. M. BEETEM,
HENRY SAXTON, J. SANDERSON,
J. H. GRAHAM, E. M. BIDDLE,
E. BEATTY, R. PARKER,
J. F. LAMBERTON, F. A. KENNEDY,
J. B. PARKER, J. B. BRATTON,
LEMUEL TODD,

Carlisle, April 25, 1853.

Carpenters Wanted.

THE Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company will give from four to six months employment to 12 or 15 good energetic workmen. None other need apply. To such good wages will be given.

Application must be made immediately at the offices of the company in Harrisburg, Carlisle, or Chambersburg.

R R Office' Chamb'g, April 25, 1853.
3t A. F. SMITH, *Sup't.*

LOCK-SMITHING.

F BENTZ offers his services to the public as a Locksmith and Whitesmith, in all the various branches of the business. He also attends to the making and repairing of window springs, *&c.* All Jobbing in his line of business promptly attended to at low rates. He may be found at his house on Pomfret street, a few doors east of the Second Presbyterian Church, and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. apl 26

New Goods!! New Goods!!

THE subscriber having just returned from the city offers to his customers and the public in general a large and well selected assortment of Candies, Fruit, Nuts, &., which for price and quality can't be beat.

We have constantly on hand and manufacturing CANDIES of a superior quality, consisting of stick candies of all kinds, Mint, Lemon, Chocolate & Gum Drops, Fruit and Nuts of all kinds, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisons, Dates, Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, California & African Ground Nuts, &c. Also a large assortment of Willow Cradles, Cabs, Coaches, *&c.*, Accordeons from 25 cts to $10, Butter, Sugar, and Water Crackers, Cavendish, Congress, Mrs Miller's and Goodwins Fine-cut Tobacco, and a variety of other goods.

☞ From the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him he hopes to receive a continuance of the same. ☞ Remember the place, opposite MARION HALL.

April 27, 1853. A. S. WORMLEY.

REMOVAL

JOHN D. GORGAS hereby informs his old friends and customers that he has removed his TIN WARE AND STORE ROOMS to the room lately occupied by Mr. J. W. Eby as a Grocery Store, on Main street, where he will as heretofore manufacture and keep constantly in store every description of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

made in the best style and at the very lowest prices. Good workmen and the very best material always employed, so as to ensure entire satisfaction. SPOUTING and JOB-WORK done at the shortest notice, in a superior manner, and at fair prices. Also, in store at all seasons a large and attractive variety of

PARLOUR AND COOKING STOVES,

comprising every new and fancy style, of all prices and sizes, adapted to burning either wood or coal. His assortment of stoves he intends shall not be surpassed by any other establishment; comprising a score or more of different styles to suit all tastes. Thankful to his friends for the patronage