

Thirty-Third Congress

[Synopsis of proceedings.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Senate.—The French spoliation bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of yeas 26, nays 17. The Nebraska bill was then taken up, and Gen. Houston, of Texas, made a powerful speech against it. Opposing the bill on the ground that it infringes on the rights of the Indian tribes as well as upon the public. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Homestead bill was under discussion in the committee of the whole. It proposes to grant every man being the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land, on condition of occupying and cultivating for a specified period. Mr. Dawson supported the bill. In the course of his remarks he said that not more than 150 million acres of land would be required under the bill for many years to come, and if we add 50 millions for a Pacific Railroad, we shall still have 110 millions of acres of public domain; a geographical area larger than England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland combined; sufficient in extent to make 200 States as large as Maryland, New Jersey or New Hampshire. Without the adoption of a policy such as the bill proposed, the domain must continue a wilderness for centuries to come. Mr. Mason, (dem) of Indiana, followed and branched out into an eloquent and forcible speech against the Nebraska bill. He said he did not believe that Mr. Clay doubted the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Were he alive, opposition to it would hardly be made in a body of men it might be a member—

He referred to sundry incidents of history in support of his views. He said the Compromise of 1850 was made in good faith with the North. It was accepted by them and boasted of as finally, and was honestly believed to such. He (Mr. Mason) supported the Compromise of 1850 with that understanding; and had Gen. Pierce, previous to the election, declared himself in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he could not have been elected. For one he would not vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and should his constituency desire such a vote he would resign before giving it. Mr. Skelton, of N. J., spoke also against the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and denouncing the Nebraska bill as re-opening the slavery agitation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Senate.—The French Spoliation Bill was taken up and passed, yeas 16, nays 7. Mr. Houston resumed his remarks in opposition to the Nebraska bill, deprecating a repeal of the compromise of 1820, which he would regard as fatal to the south. He wanted to support the Administration by voting for the bill, on the principle avowed by the President in accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, which Convention declared in its platform that the democratic party would resist all attempts, in or out of Congress, to renew the slavery agitation in whatever shape or color the attempt should be made. The South, he said, had not asked for this measure. It would result in no benefit to the South, but would in fact apply the knife to their throats. After Mr. Houston concluded, the amendment to the 14th section was adopted by yeas 35, nays 10. Mr. Chase moved to amend the section so it now stood so as to allow the people of the territories to prohibit slavery if they choose. Mr. Pratt thought the Senator should have also in his amendment allowed the people to introduce slavery. Mr. Badger said the effect of the amendment was to deprive the section of one half of its force. He announced his intention to speak to-morrow in support of the bill. Mr. Brown said he was one of those who did not believe the people of the territories had any right to legislate on the exclusion of slavery. Mr. Cass said the amendment presented an important question, which would have to be met. That was the power of the people to legislate for themselves. This bill gave them that power, provided the constitution allowed it. If the constitution did not allow, the bill was nugatory. Mr. Butler said if Congress had no power to legislate on the subject, Congress could not grant that power to the people of the territories. Mr. Chase said he differed from the Senator in toto. After some conversation between Messrs. Douglas and Weller, Mr. Badger got the floor and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Breckenridge said he was ready to report another deficiency bill if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it. Mr. Bissell reported the Senate bill to give four months extra pay to the officers and soldiers who suffered by the San Francisco disaster, and the same to Lieut. Murray of the Navy, and make the widows and heirs of those who were lost, pensioners, the same as though the deceased had died in battle. The House concurred in two of the Senate amendments to the bill. Mr. Meacham then spoke on the Nebraska bill, denouncing the violation of the Missouri Compromise, but before the conclusion of his hour yielded the floor to Mr. Fenton, who entered into a defence of John Van Buren, and the "sofa." He was followed by Mr. Wheeler, who entered into a long defence of the "hardy." After which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Chase presented the petition of 1200 citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, also four other memorials from different parts of Ohio, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Sumner presented petitions from Massachusetts and Illinois against the repeal. The Nebraska bill was taken up and Mr. Badger (Whig) of N. C. spoke in its support. He took the ground that the rights of the Indians were sufficiently protected in the bill and that the Missouri Compromise had been already repealed by the act of 1850.

House.—No business of importance. In committee of the whole on the Homestead bill, Mr. Boyce, of S. C. delivered a speech on the subject of the tariff, in which he assailed the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proposed to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Senate.—The Nebraska bill was taken up in order, and Mr. Seward of N. Y. having the floor, proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Seward spoke very ably for over three hours, and during the delivery of the speech the galleries and the chamber were crowded to excess. Mr. Everett, in a few remarks, endorsed the speech of Mr. Seward, and enlarged all its sentiments. Mr. Pelt then obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed until Monday.

The resolutions of the Legislature of New York against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were presented and ordered to be printed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Homestead bill, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, spoke in support of the Nebraska bill. He denied that it was a Missouri compromise partook of the nature of a compact or contract. The line of 36 deg. 30' was drawn by legislative enactment, nothing

more. Missouri had previously been admitted. The North had been the first to violate that law. Upon the administration of Arkansas, the North had renewed the contest, with all the bad feeling that had at any period characterized the years up to 1830. He compared the present manifestations of the opponents of the Nebraska bill to the hissing of demons and the rebellious spirits expelled from Heaven. He feared no excitement. The North would resist, but the odds would be in vain. This would settle, had never been killed. The laws had been passed in the North, and Southern blood had been spilled there in the endeavor peacefully to execute their provisions. The speech of Mr. Stephens was listened to with great attention, by a crowded house, and galleries; Mr. Campbell followed in opposition to the bill.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR. CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1854. 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.

By Telegraph. We have received no Philadelphia or Baltimore papers since Monday, the snow having blocked up the railroads. The cars on the C. & P. R. R. were only interrupted a few hours. We were, by telegraph, of the arrival of the Steamship Baltic, on Monday, with later advices from Europe. There is nothing new in relation to the Eastern War, and prices of Broadstuffs in Liverpool were unaltered. A terrible crash took place on the Columbia rail road last evening two miles east of Lancaster, among the trains engaged in clearing the track of snow. Several cars were broken, one burned up, and several passengers severely injured.

First Page. A touching reminiscence of WASHINGTON, appropriate to this, the anniversary of his birthday, will be found on our first page. Also an article from Chamber's Edinburgh Journal—a good source—entitled "Approaching Revolution in Agriculture," which is well worthy the careful attention of our agricultural readers.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION. The Prohibition liquor question which was under discussion in the Pennsylvania Senate last week, seems to regard as next thing to defeated, the friends of the bill, having carried it forward to the eighth section, when its progress was stopped. This section authorizes the right of search, though it was amended so as to confine the search to trading houses or houses of entertainment suspected of violating the law, and not to dwellings generally. The section thus amended was lost, yeas 16, nays 16. Mr. Price, of Philadelphia, who voted in the negative, is severely denounced for his vote, he having been elected as is alleged, by the aid of the prohibitory men. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed. The prohibitory liquor bill, on the House file, has been made the special order for to-morrow. Meantime, Mr. Price, has introduced a new bill in the Senate, for regulating the traffic in Philadelphia, by fixing a high rate of license for selling liquors, the lowest of which is \$300 a year and the highest \$1000.

We learn by despatch that the Prohibition Liquor Law passed the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, on Saturday last, by a vote of 42 to 23. The law is to go into effect in May, 1855, if approved of by a vote of the people at a special election. It embraces all the Maine Law restrictions, including the power of searching premises and the destruction of the liquor. It has yet to pass the Senate.

A new Liquor Law has passed the Senate of New Jersey, which provides that no person shall be permitted to sell any kind of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than a gallon, without a license from the Court of Common Pleas, or from the municipal authorities of any corporate town. Persons so licensed are to pay to the local school fund from \$25 to \$100, as the Court may direct.

TRYING TO DODGE.—The feeling in favor of the sale of the Public Works is growing so strong that Locofocoism is beginning to feel alarmed. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chamberburg Whig says: "The only hope the Administration have to avert the measure is to divide the friends of a sale. Great efforts are making to effect this—already some three or four different projects are before the Legislature. The enemies well knowing that they could not sustain themselves in an open opposition to the sale, expect to gull the people by offering a proposition proportion to be provided for the reception of bids by the Government during the recess of the Legislature, to be reported by him to the next Legislature—a very handsome dodge, to save the Government from facing the music." Of course should Higher be rejected the party would find some excuse to hold on to the plunder for three years more.

It is well known that the present House of Representatives is decidedly Administration in, and yet so weak has that Administration become in that House that it cannot pass even its appropriation bills. The defeat of the Debenture bill is a government defeat, and indicates the weakness of Mr. Guthrie's calculations. The Great Tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, through the Allegheny mountains, is now completed, and the first passenger train made the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh on Wednesday 11th inst. This is the regular speed of the express trains daily, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SCOURGE. Treachery and double-dealing of the foulest character seem to be the peculiar marks of the Administration of Franklin Pierce. As a proof of this we need only quote the following resolution of the late Baltimore Platform and let the public contrast it with the attempt now making to repeal the Missouri Compromise: "Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist a attempt at repealing the Missouri Compromise, or at the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shade or color the attempt may be made."

Here is a solemn declaration made by the party in a National Convention and it is well known that in accepting the nomination, Gen. Pierce positively declared that he endorsed and approved of the position there laid down, and would faithfully carry them into execution. But what do we behold? We behold Gen. Pierce throwing all the influence of his position and prestige in favor of a new slavery agitation. Fuged to "resist all attempts to repeal, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shade or color the attempt may be made." The President perfidiously encourages a violation of a sacred compact on the question of slavery, knowing that it will necessarily renege upon this subject, and disturb the peace of the country. Nothing can exceed the treachery of the President on this subject, unless it be the miserable subserviency with which his paid organs crawl at his feet, and eating their words, attempt to justify his course, and proclaim the doctrine that devotion to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise will be considered as the test of democracy in future.

A few months ago, the measure was unthought of, and a repeal of so important a compact was not considered among the things possible. The Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, on the 20th of January last, only three days before the introduction of Mr. Douglas's amended bill, made use of the following language: "We may venture to suggest that it is well worthy of consideration whether a faithful adherence to the creed which has been so triumphantly endorsed by the People does not require all parties to cooperate in a number of measures upon which they are not naturally inclined to agree." "In a word, it would be wise in all parties to consider whether it would not be better to 'LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE' the Missouri Compromise, and to REPEAL THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, and according to our view would clear the principle of Congressional non-interference of all our territories, and we yet see no such good thing promised as so important that it would be wise to seek through the agitation which necessarily stands in its path. Upon a calm view of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the Missouri Compromise as COULD INDUCE US TO ADVOCATE EITHER OF THE AMENDMENTS proposed to the bill.

The Union a short time after changed its ground! It now justly advocates the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the repeal of this bill was at once considered as Mr. Douglas's bill to the South for the nomination in 1856. Here, the game opened, and the first move was made on the political chess-board. This move exposed the whole tactics of the campaign, and compelled all the aspirants for the Presidency in the Cabinet to head of Mr. D. by a similar move. Pierce hopes for the nomination himself. He is a young man, and his late triumphal election has given him hope. He too, must be as favorable to the South as Douglas. Then Mr. Marcy, of N. York, another Presidential aspirant, thought at first opposed to the bill, gave in. Ex-Senator Dickinson, the other New York aspirant and the great leader of the "Margis," some time since anticipated the Administration movement, and openly supported the Repeal. This brings the Herald and Sofa into a tangle, for some of the Congress support Douglas's bill, while others take ground against it. But the course of Douglas, Pierce, Marcy, and Dickinson, shows the disgraceful scramble into which the locofoco leaders have entered to secure the support of the South in the Presidential race of 1856!

This is the political history of this nefarious movement! All these candidates were willing that the Compromise of 1820 should be broken, and the whole country convulsed by the slavery agitation to accomplish their selfish purposes. These gentlemen must remember that, in the late political annals of the country it has been abundantly proved that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Unknown men are much more likely to receive the nomination than backed-up politicians.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.—Heroin and Desperate Battle.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Wm. Wright, residing on Ninth street, Philadelphia, was aroused by hearing some persons in his house. He immediately dressed himself, and went down stairs. Before going down, he armed himself with a six-barrelled revolver, and a sort of javelin formed of a piece of water or gas pipe pointed on the end, and secured to his wrist by a thong. Mr. W. took a stand in the hall, when he saw four rough looking villains light the dining room in search of valuables, helping themselves liberally to such other refreshments as they could find. The Bulletin says:

At a time, two of the men went up stairs, leaving the other two in the dining room. Mr. W. knowing that the chambers of the members of his family were kept locked, and that no person could get up there, he immediately rushed down to the assistance of his companions. The light now became bright, and Mr. W. and his companions, who were armed with their knives and stoves to kill him. Five shots were fired from the revolver—the sixth striking the man who was in the kitchen. The man, however, was not hurt, and the other three, who were not shot, fled in haste. Mr. W. was then joined by three other men, who were also armed with knives and stoves. They were then joined by three other men, who were also armed with knives and stoves. They were then joined by three other men, who were also armed with knives and stoves.

THE NOISE OF THE SCOFFLE, and the shouts of Mr. W. alarmed the two burglars who were upstairs, and they immediately fled. Mr. W. immediately rushed down to the assistance of his companions. The light now became bright, and Mr. W. and his companions, who were armed with their knives and stoves to kill him. Five shots were fired from the revolver—the sixth striking the man who was in the kitchen. The man, however, was not hurt, and the other three, who were not shot, fled in haste. Mr. W. was then joined by three other men, who were also armed with knives and stoves. They were then joined by three other men, who were also armed with knives and stoves.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—A New York letter of Friday says—"I was informed some morning, of a party who purchased 21,000 bushels of flour in September last, when prices were as low as \$3.50, and resold it a few days since, at a profit of \$3 1/2 per bushel. Gain about \$65,000!"

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Every mail brings us fresh evidences of the spread of a great excitement on the subject of this ill-advised measure. The newspapers teem with it, almost to the exclusion of every thing else, and public meetings, resolutions, &c, give token that it will become a law, there will be a grand renewal of the whole slavery agitation. The Louisville, Ky. Journal, one of the ablest papers in the slave States, thus concludes a long article upon the question:

"The prospects are that President Pierce will force the Nebraska bill through Congress at the end of the party. We foresee, as its consequence not only force and extended agitation now, but the absolute destruction of the confidence of the North in the plighted faith of the South, and the future impossibility of any adjustment whatever. If the Missouri compromise be broken there is an end to the era of compromise. The sword will be drawn and the sword thrown away. The passage of the Nebraska bill is the first step towards these great national questions which laid to rest the most exciting topics in our history, and launched the nation upon an interminable sea of civil discord as yet and known as the future itself. Having, for these reasons, entered an earnest protest against it, we shall await the result with the deepest interest."

The Washington Union is busily engaged in styling all the newspapers which oppose this measure abolitionists. We give above an extract from the Louisville Journal, a paper which can hardly come under the designation. We now append an extract from the St. Louis Daily Intelligencer, an influential newspaper published in a slave State. If the Union can make any abolition out of it, it is quite welcome to do so:

"Now let us suppose the Missouri Compromise to be repealed, in organization of Nebraska. In what condition will the Southern States be left? We answer, with guaranty whatever of any future Slave State. The very Compromise which prohibited slavery in the North, and the Missouri Compromise, do not permit slavery South of that line. In the case of Texas, it is lawful, and the nation is mutually pledged that four additional slave States may be carved out of her territory, provided they all lie South of the Missouri Compromise line. But abrogate that line, and what is the result? There is therefor no line, no bargain, no compact in the matter; but the Democrats in the North, and the Republicans in the South, are the only parties who will permit no further Slave State to come either in the north or west. We shall be incomparably more than made by permitting the Missouri Compromise to be repealed—even if there were no selfishness and dishonesty in supporting with so much unanimity and fervor the Missouri Compromise, the Texas Annexation, and the Compromise of 1850, which they promise us any advantages, and turning against and opposing us at every moment it may seem to our advantage to do."

The Galena Jeffersonian, the leading Democratic paper in the North Western portion of Illinois, comes out manfully for freedom. It says: "Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill is a bomb shell in our camp. We rejoice to know that it will be actively and vigorously opposed. It asks too much, and asks for slavery. The friends of the bill, who are so numerous, are to be crowded into a measure looking to the repeal of the one or the other. We shall certainly speak at length, of the true relation of the two, and of the measure, with Democrats at this crisis. Let it suffice for the present that we shall oppose the measure with what ability and industry we may possess."

As yet but a single Democratic paper in Illinois has come to the support of the bill.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That a recent report made by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, in answer to a call of the Legislature, states that the original cost of the Public Works works of the State is \$2,042,124. Expenditures in keeping them up, 14,499,857. Total cost of the works, \$16,541,981. This is independent of interest upon the interest, which will swell up the aggregate of the cost to more than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, while all the revenue received is reported at a little over twenty-four millions. Showing a net loss to the State of over seventy-five millions.

And keep it before the people, that the account current of these works, according to the Auditor General, for the year 1853, looks up as follows: Total Expenditures for 1853, \$2,780,850 75 Receipts do, 1,893,261 14 Net Loss in 1853, \$887,589 56 Tax-payers of Pennsylvania, what do you think of these figures?

ADVERTISE.—As the Spring trade is shortly to commence, it would be to the advantage of business men, merchants, mechanics and others, to advertise their stocks of goods, wares, &c, to the community what you have to dispose of, and you may expect a run of custom. Experience has taught business men, that such is the fact, and if they do not attend to their interests, they alone will bear the loss.

Coun and County Matters.

The Continental's Concert. This troupe of vocalists come with a high reputation, having "we learn," drawn crowded houses in our neighboring towns. They give their first concert this evening in Marion Hall. Their estimate of "76 and favorite national songs will be quite popular to Washington's 4th-day. Go and hear them.

Grand Vocal Concert. The "Amateur Concert Club" of Carlisle will give a grand vocal concert at Marion Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 26th inst., for the benefit of the conductor, Mr. Wm. H. Scripps. They will be assisted on the occasion by Mr. Geo. W. Hill, the favorite local singer, in a number of his popular songs. The programme will consist of a choice selection of choruses, glees, quartets, duets and songs, making a most attractive musical entertainment. We bespeak for the Club a cordial reception at their concert.—Mr. Skiles is entitled to, and we hope will receive a substantial benefit.

Snow as Last. The present winter, which throughout has been rather mild than otherwise, has vindicated its character at the last moment. Monday last was as stormy a day as needs be, and snow fell to the depth of over a foot. The sleighs are running merrily, but we fear the long-anticipated pleasure of the young folks will be of short duration, as the snow is rapidly vanishing.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house of the Misses PAINE, on North Hanover street. It originated from a stove-pipe passing through a ceiling, and made considerable progress between the plastering and flooring before being discovered. The firemen were promptly present, and it was checked before any large amount of damage was done.

Union Fire Company Lectures. We were truly gratified to see a crowded house at the first lecture of the Union Fire Company's course on Thursday evening last, in Marion Hall. Of Prof. WETZEL's lecture, on the "Democracy of the Useful," we may say in brief that it combined the three desirable qualities of a popular lecture—it was instructive, entertaining and amusing. Embodying a large amount of practical information, pertinent to the subject, it abounded also in capital hits at men and things, which were received with warm applause. The course has opened auspiciously and we trust will be well sustained.

C. V. R.—Change of Hours. An entire change of the time of the arrival and departure of the passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, will take place on Friday morning. The first train from Harrisburg will arrive in Carlisle at 9:05, in the morning, and the second train will leave Carlisle at 7:18 in the morning, and the second at 6 o'clock in the evening. Both morning and evening trains connect, with the cars for Philadelphia at Harrisburg, the morning train reaching Philadelphia about 1 o'clock, P. M. Passengers for Baltimore or for Pittsburg, who wish to go through the same day, must take the morning train. Hereafter no train will run on Sunday.

Mr. A. DENNEY, of this borough, has been appointed Agent for Cumberland county, to procure subscribers to Carl. Benton's forthcoming historical work, entitled "Forty Years in the U. S. Senate," which will be issued in the month of April. Mr. Denney has been canvassing our borough, in which he has secured a large number of subscribers, and will shortly visit other places throughout the county. We advise our friends to give him their names, as they will not be able to procure the work from bookstores. Of the character of this work we need not speak, as the public has already had a foretaste of its contents in the various extracts which have been published in the newspapers, and know its value. It will be published in two volumes, at \$2 50 each.

York and Greenock Railroad. The Committee to appoint an Engineer to make the immediate survey of the route for this road met in Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and selected James Worrel, Esq. of Harrisburg, who will commence operations immediately.

Cumberland Fire Company. At a meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company, held 21st January, 1854, the following named persons were elected Officers of the Company, for the following year: President—Robert McCartney. Secretary—Philip Quigley. Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter. Director—Peter Spang. Committee of Reports—James Potholwaite, Solomon Stouffer, William Spahr, Luther Conners—Philip Spalgh, Thomas P. Dyer, Joseph Boutz. Bills for the following sales of stock, farming implements and household furniture, have been printed at this office: Sale of Daniel Smith, of Dickinson tp. on Friday the 10th inst. Sold and sold by John Burghard, of Dickinson township, on Monday the 27th of February. Sold by Andrew Hoffman, of Dickinson township, on Friday the 3rd of March. Sold by George Asper, ex. of Milford township, on Wednesday the 8th of March. Sold by John Shupp, of South Middleton township, on Monday the 9th of March. Sold by A. L. Bowman, of Carroll township, Perry county, on Saturday the 12th of March. Sold by Leck Cremer, of Silver Spring township, on Saturday the 13th of March. Sold by Jacob Deor, of Dickinson tp., on Wednesday, the 1st of March. Sold by Alexander King, of Monroe tp., on Monday the 7th of March. Sold by Geo. Koeltle, of Milford tp., on Monday the 27th of February. Sold by Bilton & Carmony, in Dickinson tp. on Monday the 6th of March. Sold by John R. Bellin, of North Middleton tp., on Saturday the 11th of March. Sold by Stephen Hifer, of North Middleton township, on Wednesday the 1st of March. Sold by Thomas Fisher, of East Pennsboro' on Monday the 14th of March. Sold by John Wolf, of Lower Allen township, on Friday the 10th of March. Sold by Thomas A. McKinney, of North Middleton township, on Monday the 9th of February. Sold by Jeremiah Griner, of North Middleton township, on Friday the 3d of March.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prospects of War Increasing. OPINION OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE QUEEN—REMARKS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY—REMARKS OF PARLIAMENT. The steamship Canada, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. We learn that in Liverpool the markets closed for the week with a decline of 2d. of wheat, and 1d. on flour. Corn stood at previous quotations. Ohio, Canada, and Baltimore flour is quoted at 43s extra; 43s 6d Pennsylvania.

The news is ominous. Count Orloff is said to be incensed at his reception at Vienna and Berlin. The Russian Minister was to leave London on the 6th and it was reported that the Russian Minister in Paris had already left. The opening of Parliament in England, took place on the 31st of January. The Queen, on her way through the city to the Parliament, was greatly cheered, while Prince Albert was unusually dull, but the American Minister was not present. The Queen delivered her speech in person. It was most judicious. She alludes to the Eastern difficulties in terms of regret, but she declares that her exertions, in conjunction with her husband, in favor of an amicable settlement would be persevered in until the entry of the Emperor of Russia into the war. The Emperor of Russia, in the face of these efforts, but the opinion is expressed that the danger of war is imminent to make a further augmentation of the naval and military forces, with the view of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace. The speech states that the revenues of the past year have been more than the expenses of the government. She refers to the bill ordered to be framed for opening the coasting trade of the kingdom to all friendly nations, and looks forward with satisfaction to the removal of this last legislative restriction upon foreign shipping.

After the delivery of the address, a debate ensued upon the Eastern question, but nothing was elicited from Ministers excepting a statement that all parties were now awaiting the Emperor's reply. The Emperor of England and France to the allied fleets into the Black Sea, was delivered on the 1st of February to the Russian Minister in London and Paris. The reply was unfavorable to the demands of the Emperor, and the departure of the Russian Ministers from London and Paris was hourly looked for. It is reported that orders have been sent to the French and British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg to withdraw. France is to send 40,000 men to Turkey, while England will contribute as her quota 100,000 men, and pay half the total expenses of the combined forces. The crisis is evidently close at hand, and everything now depends upon the position taken by Russia. It is reported that Austria and Prussia will co-operate with France and England, but the rumor is doubted. Prince Napoleon has been sent to Belgium to impress upon the King the necessity of acting firmly with the allies of France, and that he cannot maintain neutrality without incurring the displeasure of France. The Prince also goes upon similar missions to the various German Courts.

The Council of the French Cabinet, held at the Tuilleries on the 30th ult., decided—so that report goes—to send 30,000 troops, in four separate bodies, into the East, and the aid of General Carrobbi, MacMahon, Polesier and Vobret. The continental powers are greatly excited. Prussia and Austria apparently not knowing what part to take in the event of hostilities, are endeavoring to remain neutral. The Emperor of Russia is to send 40,000 men to Turkey, while England will contribute as her quota 100,000 men, and pay half the total expenses of the combined forces. The crisis is evidently close at hand, and everything now depends upon the position taken by Russia. It is reported that Austria and Prussia will co-operate with France and England, but the rumor is doubted. Prince Napoleon has been sent to Belgium to impress upon the King the necessity of acting firmly with the allies of France, and that he cannot maintain neutrality without incurring the displeasure of France. The Prince also goes upon similar missions to the various German Courts.

NOTICE. The SUNDAY TRAIN on this road will be discontinued after this date. Feb. 20, 1854. A. F. SMITH, Sup't. Register's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office by the accountants therein named, for examination, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1854, viz: 1. The account of Daniel Seal, adm'r. of the estate of Thomas C. Heeme, late of Shickmanstown, Camb. co. dec'd. 2. The account of Wm. Mace and Susanna Waggoner, adm'rs. of the estate of Jacob Waggoner, late of Carlisle, Camb. co. dec'd. 3. The account of Mrs. Eliza Fishburn, executrix of John Fishburn, late of West Pennsboro' tp. dec'd. 4. The account of Jacob Gandy, one of the ex'rs. of Frederick Goodyear, late of Monroe tp. dec'd. 5. The guardianship account of Rudolph Yertin, guardian of Anton Neuling, minor son of Samuel Neuling, late of Dau. hinton county, dec'd. 6. The account of Samuel Bowman, late of West Pennsboro' tp. dec'd. 7. The account of John Duer and David Duer, ex'rs. of Daniel Duer, late of West Pennsboro' tp. dec'd. 8. The account of John Wolf and John Zug, ex'rs. of John Wolf, late of South Middleton tp. dec'd. 9. The account of John Sadler and John C. Sample, ex'rs. of Daniel Coble, late of Silver Spring tp. dec'd. 10. The account of John Wallace, adm'r. of the estate of James Wallace, late of Frankford tp. dec'd. 11. The account of John B. Cover, Esq., adm'r. of the estate of George Creamer, late of Lower Allen tp. dec'd. 12. The account of Hugh W. McCullough, adm'r. of the estate of James McCullough, late of Dickinson tp. dec'd. 13. The account of Levi Merkel, adm'r. of the estate of Jeremiah J. Smith, late of Lower Allen tp. dec'd. 14. The account of James Kennebec, Esq., adm'r. of the estate of John Kennebec, late of Milford tp. dec'd. 15. The account of John Murphy, Esq., ex'r. of Rebecca Williamson, late of Monroe tp. p. dec'd. 16. The account of David Williams, guardian of Thomas Williams, minor son of Fredk. Williams, late of North Middleton tp. dec'd. 17. The account of John P. Rhoads, adm'r. of the estate of Elizabeth High, late of Milford tp. dec'd. 18. The account of John Wert, adm'r. of the estate of Henry Wert, late of South Middleton tp. dec'd. 19. The account of Matthias Bitter, ex'r. of Martin H. Goswiler, late of Hampden tp. dec'd. 20. The second supplemental account of John Duer, ex'r. of Robert Cook, late of Hampden tp. dec'd. 21. The account of Samuel Raschore, ex'r. of Mary Raschore, late of the borough of Mechanistown, Camb. co. dec'd. 22. The account of Thomas A. McKinney, ex'r. of Robert Stewart, late of Milford tp. dec'd. 23. The account of William S. Runnaker, Esq., adm'r. of the estate of Samuel Dunson, late of North Middleton tp. dec'd. 24. The account of Wm. Leonard, adm'r. of the estate of Sarah Leonard, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd. 25. The account of J. W. & J. B. Leidge, adm'rs. of the estate of Samuel Leidge, late of Silver Spring tp. dec'd. 26. The final account of John Heberling, adm'r. of the estate of Benjamin Heberling, late of Milford tp. dec'd. 27. The account of Jacob Mamma and Andrew Garret, adm'rs. of the estate of Fredk. Garret, late of Monroe tp. dec'd. 28. The account of Jacob Shelly, late of Lower Allen tp. dec'd. 29. The account of Jacob Monma, adm'r. of the estate of Christiana Emminger, late of Silver Spring tp. dec'd. 30. The final account of Jacob Wagoner, adm'r. of the estate of Elizabeth Taha, late of North Middleton tp. dec'd. 31. The account of William Glenn, adm'r. of the estate of Robert Graham, late of South Middleton tp. dec'd. Register's Office. A. L. FOSBROOK, Carlisle, Feb. 22/54.

The Market.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. The following papers from Philadelphia or Baltimore since Saturday last, we give the report of the Philadelphia market for that day. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18. Flour is in better demand, and higher prices are being offered. Flour is in better demand, and higher prices are being offered. Flour is in better demand, and higher prices are being offered.

Cumberland Valley Railroad. (On and after FRIDAY, February 24, 1854, Passenger Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted), viz: FOR HARRISBURG. 1st Train. Leave Harrisburg 6:30 A.M. 4:20 P.M. " Shippsburg 6:38 A.M. 4:58 P.M. " Carlisle 7:18 A.M. 6:01 P.M. " Mechanicsburg 7:50 A.M. 6:35 P.M. At Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1854. FOR CHAMBERSBURG. 1st Train. Leave Harrisburg 8:45 A.M. 12:30 P.M. " Carlisle 9:15 A.M. 1:07 P.M. " Newville 10:20 A.M. 2:20 P.M. " Shippsburg 11:02 A.M. 2:52 P.M. At Chambersburg, Feb. 18, 1854. Hereafter no train will be run on Sunday. The Morning Train connects at Harrisburg with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Train, which passengers may reach either place about 1 P. M. Passengers by Afternoon Train may proceed at Philadelphia at 7:45 P. M. The Morning Train from Philadelphia and Baltimore connects with the 12:30 P. M. Train for Chambersburg. Passengers going West, same day, must transfer Harrisburg by Morning Train. The Cars of the Harrisburg and Susquehanna Rail Road leave Harrisburg daily, (Sundays excepted) for Auburn, connecting at that point with Trains for Portville and Round Bay. At all Stations where Tickets are sold, Fares are ten cents less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cash.

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