

Thirty-Third Congress.

[SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.]

WASHINGTON, March 1. Senate.—Several resolutions were presented by Messrs. Sumner, Fish, and Seward...

Mr. Walker made a brief appeal in defense of the bill. The bill was finally postponed.

Mr. Clayton having the floor, proceeded to show that he had always advocated the principles of the bill.

He spoke in considerable length of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which he proposed leaving the question of slavery to be adjudicated by that section, and showed that the North, both at that session and the next, voted down the Missouri line, and would have nothing but the Wilcox Provision.

The South had, throughout the whole controversy, implored the North to adopt the Missouri line, or leave the question relating to slavery to the courts; but the North, led by Mr. Webster, had refused to accept any thing but the restriction of the ordinance of 1787.

It was the same in 1850, and he cited in his support the votes upon the Joint Resolution. He spoke in considerable length of the organization of Oregon and the refusal of the North then to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific.

He said the North had voted consistently throughout against the Missouri line. He argued, at considerable length, the unconstitutionality of the Missouri restriction, and contended that those who had adopted it had at the time declared it unconstitutional, and had voted for it only to save the Union.

He should vote for its repeal, because he believed it unconstitutional. Without concluding, Mr. Clayton gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House, after some unimportant business, resumed the consideration of the bill making a grant of land to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads.

An excited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Disney, Fletcher and Eastman participated. The hour fixed for going into the election of Printer having then arrived, the House proceeded to ballot, when it appeared that 203 votes had been cast.

Gen. A. O. P. Nicholson received 122 votes; Messrs. Gales & Seaton 48; scattering 33. Mr. Nicholson was thereupon declared elected.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2. Senate.—Numerous memorials were presented against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Smith presented four from Professors in Yale College. Others were presented against the repeal, by Messrs. Seward and Fessenden.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to do justice to all the States of the Union, by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. It was referred.

The Senate then again resumed the consideration of the Nebraska Territorial bill. Mr. Clayton resumed and concluded his remarks. He spoke about the government of Nebraska, and said he would like to see substituted for those provisions in this bill the provisions of his own compromise bill creating a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, Secretary, and three Judges, but withholding from them all power over the subject of slavery.

The territory of Kansas was in fact created out of territory taken off of Texas by the boundary act of 1850. Now did the act of 1850 repeal the compact with Texas in 1845, that the States to be formed out of her North 36 deg. 30, should be free and if the compact was not repealed by the act of 1850, would the terms of this bill repeal it? He objected to some of the provisions of the bill. It gave all a right to vote upon mere declaration of their purpose to become citizens. He also expressed himself against any further acquisition of territory.

Mr. Chase followed. He said the debate had not been upon the previous amendment. He spoke at some length upon the question of Congressional interference. Mr. Douglas desired the vote taken. Messrs. Cass, Dixon, and Chase continued the discussion at some length. Mr. Stuart, of Mich., insisted upon the modification of the bill so as to exclude the indication of a revival of the French law of slavery. An alteration here ensued between Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, and very sharp words passed. Mr. Clayton offered an amendment, providing that aliens having declared their intentions to become citizens, but not naturalized, shall not be allowed to vote in the territories. A severe contest ensued, and it was finally adopted by nearly a sectional vote—yeas 22, nays 20. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Waller, Walker and others.

The preceding amendment (French law) was adopted—yeas 45, nays 19. Mr. Bell stated his intention to speak to-morrow. He should not vote on the bill. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 12. Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Walker voted in the negative. Mr. Houston stated the reason he did not vote to be that he had paired off with Mr. Malloy. Mr. Cass and Mr. Everett were not present. The Senate then, at 9 o'clock, P. M. adjourned.

House.—Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill to provide for the construction of three lines of Railroad from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River to the Pacific in Oregon and California. It was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Homestead bill. The pending amendments were discussed at some length, and numerous others proposed and discussed. The committee finally rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3. Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Nebraska Territorial bill. Mr. Bell having the floor made an eloquent speech against the bill. He stated his reasons why he would vote against it. He was opposed to interfering with the Indians who roamed over the vast territory. He was opposed to building up a government where there is so few whites, and he did not see the policy at present of throwing open to settlement this immense tract of land. Messrs. Dawson and Norris followed in favor of the bill. Messrs. Wade, Sumner and Pettit, also spoke. The bill was then read the third time. The question was then stated as being, "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Cass remarked that he was not present in the Senate last night, when the vote was taken, and he now desired to record his vote for the bill. Mr. Bell further opposed the bill. He was opposed to it not only in Indian, but other grounds. We do not want Nebraska. We had territories enough already.

House.—Mr. Chandler presented the resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of the grant of 160 acres of land to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The House then went again into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Homestead bill. Several additional amendments were proposed and discussed at considerable length. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.

The U. S. Senate continued its session of Friday last until five o'clock on Saturday morning, in order to vote on the Nebraska bill. The closing discussion, which has not been reported in detail, is said to have been of a very exciting character, especially between Messrs. Chase, Douglas and Sumner. But the deed is done, and the eyes of the country will now be turned to watch with anxiety its fate in the House.

The bill as it passed has relieved of some of its objectionable features to the North, but its crowning evil, that of re-opening Slavery agitation, will not soon be remedied. The paragraph relating to slavery and the Missouri Compromise, as amended, stands thus:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories, is hereby repealed, and the legislation of 1850, common called the 'compromise measures,' is hereby declared to be inoperative and void; it being the intent and meaning of this act not to repeal slavery in any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1820, either prohibiting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing Slavery."

The proviso at the close was moved by Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, shortly before the vote was taken on the engrossment, and was carried by a vote of 35 to 6, the nays being from the South. It effectually guards the bill against the presumption in favor of slavery, which might otherwise have been inferred from its legal existence in the territory prior to its purchase by the United States, under the Louisiana Treaty.

As our readers will be anxious to know by whose agency this bill passed, we give the following analysis of the vote in the Senate. As a contemporary remarker, it presents some strange political and sectional features, deserving the study of the curious:

FOR THE BILL. Northern Democrats—Messrs. Brodhead, Pa.; Cass, Mich.; Dodge, Iowa; Douglas, Ill.; Gales, California; Jones, Iowa; Norris, N. H.; Pettit, Indiana; Shields, Maine; Shilburn, Pennsylvania; Tappan, N. C.; Tappan, Conn.; Waller, California; Williams, N. H.—13.

Southern Democrats—Messrs. Adams, Miss.; Archer, Ala.; Bayard, Del.; Brew, Miss.; Butler, S. C.; Clay, Ala.; Evans, S. C.; Fitzpatrick, Ala.; Hunter, Va.; Johnson, Ark.; Mason, Va.; Rusk, Texas; Sebastian, Ark.; Sill, Ill.—13.

Southern Whigs—Messrs. Benjamin, La.; Badger, N. C.; Dawson, Geo.; Dixon, Ky.; Keyser, Mo.; Jones, Tenn.; Morton, Fla.; M. M.; Thompson, Ky.—9. Total for the bill 27.

AGAINST THE BILL. Northern Democrats—Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin; Hamlin, Me.; McKee, of R. Island; Walker, of Wisconsin—4.

Northern Whigs—Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine; Fish, of New York; Foot, of Vermont; Seward, of New York; (abolitionist); Smith, of Connecticut; Wade, of Ohio, (abolitionist)—6.

Independent Free Soilers—Messrs. Chase, of Ohio; and Sumner, of Massachusetts—2.

Southern Whig—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee—1.

Southern Democrat—Mr. Houston, of Texas—1. Total against the bill, 14.

Total absentees, (31 States)—62 Senators—10. Total yeas, 27. Total nays, 14. Total absentees, 21. Total yeas, 27. Total nays, 14. Total absentees, 21.

In their capacity to secure the fair fields of Nebraska for Slavery, the Southern members obliged one section of the bill in a way, that its passage is rendered very doubtful. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that the literary productions are fully up to the standard of this popular work.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Prohibitory Liquor Law.—On Thursday afternoon the Prohibitory Liquor bill came up in the House, the question pending being an amendment of Mr. Ellis to submit the form of a bill which he proposed, to the people, for their adoption or rejection. After a lengthy debate it was rejected, yeas 27, nays 67. On Friday afternoon the bill again came up, when an amendment was proposed, simply submitting the question to a vote of the people, which after a lengthy debate was rejected, yeas 43, nays 49. The question was then taken on the bill, which resulted in its being defeated, yeas 44, nays 62—Messrs. Moser and McKee, of Cumberland, voting in the negative. On Saturday, on motion of Mr. Beck, of Lyonsville, the vote of the day before, by which the prohibitory liquor law was defeated was reconsidered, when Mr. Davis, of Crawford submitted a new bill, excluding the right of search clause. After some discussion the further consideration of the question was postponed, and the bill was made the special order for Monday the 20th of March.

State of the Public Works.—On Friday in the Senate, the first section of the bill providing for the sale of the Public Works passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 12 nays. The minimum price of the main line was reduced from \$15,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The minimum of the Delaware Division was raised from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 and that of the North Branch and Susquehanna Division from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, thus reducing the price in the aggregate for all the Public Works from \$20,000,000 to \$19,500,000.

STATE CONVENTIONS. The local State Convention meets in Harrisburg to-day. Gov. Bigler will undoubtedly be re-nominated for Governor, Judge Black for Supreme Judge, and Henry S. Mott for Canal Commissioner.

The Whig State Convention will meet on the 10th inst. The names of Judge Falch, of Northumberland, Gen. Larmer, of Allegheny, A. G. Curtin, of Centre, Henry S. Evans, of Chester, and possibly some others, will be presented for nomination.

ANOTHER FREE. Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned for a week, in order to attend the grand Consolidation celebration in Philadelphia.

NAVY AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—Harrisburg, March 1.—The Native American Convention of Pennsylvania met here to-day and after the usual preliminary business had been transacted, made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor—Benjamin Rush Bradford, of Beaver county; for Supreme Judge—Thomas H. Baird, of Washington county; for Canal Commissioner—B. M. Spicer, of Bucks county.

The Postmaster General has decided that "an actual subscriber to a weekly newspaper, resident within the county where the same is printed and published," is entitled to receive such paper free of postage at any of the offices in the adjoining county, provided such is the one at which he usually receives communications by mail.

NEBRASKA EXPEDITION.—A Nebraska expedition is being organized in Chicago. Over one hundred persons have signed their roll, and it is expected that many others will join. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Capt. Gibbs, and is to start about the 1st of April.

The National Poultry Society recommended that all Asiatic fowls known by the names of Shanghai, Cochin China, Brahma, Pouter, or Chittagong, be hereafter called Shanghai, being divided only by variations of color. They also recommended that all grafted fowls be called Polands.

A Washington correspondent of one of the morning papers says of the Government of Iowa there: "There is a terrible corruption about the different departments. I have had twenty years knowledge of Washington, and have never seen the like."

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Rome under date of January 12th, says that Ex-President Van Buren (now in Rome) is enjoying very earnestly into the Catholic religion, and it is not unlikely that he may become a convert.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—During last night the block of stones sent by the Pope of Rome for the Washington Monument was smashed to pieces by some unknown person.

SUICIDE OF DR. GARDNER.

The ordinary case in Washington was brought to a tragic termination on Friday last. Dr. Gardner, the public inquirer, was on trial for defrauding the Government of a large sum of money, on pretended claims for damages incurred in the Mexican War. This was his second trial and had occupied about three months. It terminated in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. A telegraphic despatch says that on entering his cell, after returning from the Court, he was noticed to take a small vial of water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed he took a strichnine pill. He was immediately seized with convulsions and died in great agony. He was thirty-six years of age, and a man of education and taste. The Ledger says—

This is a tragic termination of one of the most stupendous and successful frauds ever perpetrated in this country, involving an amount of money and property positively amazing. Gardner is represented to have been a 'gentle man in Mexico,' with scarcely any means there. Having from the practice of his profession, he was able to produce papers and witnesses in abundance to prove that a large and thriving business in silver-mining in Mexico was carried on by him, and was broken up by the war, and the mines which he owned were rendered worthless. In adjudicating the damages after the war, he got a large sum of money—a half million, if we remember rightly, from the Government, as compensation. The fraud so successfully perpetrated did not go undetected. The very success of his villainy drew the attention of the Government. The Government received intimations from reliable sources that all was not right, instituted an examination, and Gardner, for trial, and sent out of the country, and Gardner fled to Mexico to investigate the matter. Neither was able to find the mines referred to, nor their localities. Yet Gardner, after starting him in the face, he still loudly boasted of his success in Mexico, and of innocence, and restored to his old practice of medicine. The proof was too conclusive, however, and he was convicted. A felon's doom was pronounced on him, and he was successful and successful swindling was more than his courage and audacity could submit to. He has completed his wretched career by suicide.

The evidence of the physicians who attended the deceased, as given before the Coroner's jury, clearly indicates that Gardner poisoned himself, though he denied it when asked by Dr. Hall.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners, appointed by the Judges of the various Courts of Common Pleas for the purpose of equalizing the assessments and taxes of the Commonwealth, is now in session at Harrisburg. The sessions are held triennially, and the body is composed of one member from each judicial district. The State Treasurer, Hon. John M. Beck, is, ex officio, President of the Board. The other officers elected are John M. Foster, Secretary; John Shogart, Assistant; Henry Critzman, Sergeant-at-arms, and J. Rudolph, doorkeeper and Messenger. A series of thirty-one interrogatories has been adopted, embracing every subject likely to come before the Board for their action in regulating the assessments, and addressed to County Commissioners and other county officers, and upon the answers received from them will be the final action of the Board mainly depend. They will probably be in session several weeks.

BURKE AND DODDRESS ON NEBRASKA.—The Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, is out in reply to the letter of Senator Douglas to the New York Tribune Reporter. Mr. B. professes to be a friend of the Nebraska bill, but contends that its provisions have not been clearly presented to the people of the North—certain leaders of the democratic party in New Hampshire have always feared to meet the Senator by which they have effected two purposes, namely: they have used him to carry out their schemes in New Hampshire, and also have "used him up" for the Presidency. Henceforth he may be regarded as no obstacle in the way of the election of Gen. Pierce.

THE NEBRASKA BILL REPEATED.—A letter dated Harrisburg, Saturday, February 25th, says:—

A large town meeting assembled here to-night upon a call by the State administration to endorse Senator Douglas's Nebraska Bill. The meeting was held at the residence of the Hon. John M. Foster, Secretary, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Foster, who, after an overwhelming majority, and the originators of the meeting put to route. The guilty supporters of the proposed inquiry were rebuffed before the people. Pennsylvania will be heard and that speedily, upon the basis of the Little Giant to defraud Freedom of its rights.

MINI OPERATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—The total deposit of gold at the U. S. Mint, for the month of February, was \$2,614,000, against \$4,216,679 for the month of January. The gold coinage is wholly in double eagles, and to the amount of \$3,085,940. The silver bullion deposited last month amounted to \$1,165,000, against \$1,083,000, in the month of January. The increased supply of this coin is immense by large. Congress having debased silver to about the same value of gold, it is coming from its hiding places, and again freely circulates. There is no lack of silver or silver change now. The silver coinage was in halves, quarters, and dimes, to the amount of \$460,000.

ACCIDENT AT THEATRE.—A terrible accident occurred at the Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, last Sunday night. The building was crowded to witness an opera performance. Two of the galleries, mostly filled with ladies, suddenly fell with an awful crash, precipitating the occupants into the parquette. At the time of sending the despatch, four persons had been taken out dead, eight others are dangerously wounded, and about fifty others slightly injured. The scene was terrific. The theatre was filled with the screams of the wounded and the groans of the dying.

GOOD WHEAT CHOPS.—Amos Stone, of Erie county, Pa., produced 140 bushels of white wheat upon three and a half acres, last year, weighing 62½ lbs to the bushel. James McCord of Bradford county, produced 61½ bushels of blue-stem white wheat per acre, on seven acres, upon which there were many stumps and rocks. It weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel, measured as usual and by shaking it down in the measure it weighed 60½ lbs. per bushel.

Constantinople has been besieged twenty-four times—eighteen times without success. The place is one of the easiest to defend in the world, and Nicholas would find it hard work to get inside of its walls after he had reached their outside.

MATRIMONIAL.—The New York Sun's Washington correspondent states that Hon. S. A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois is about to marry Miss Oram, sister of the wife of Mr. Bennett of the New York Herald.

The draft pulled out in the world was made in 1777, by Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Cumberland, (R. I.) who "killed" it.

Corn and County Matters.

Justice of the Peace.

We are gratified to announce George E. Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Ward.

Union Fire Company's Lectures.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large audience was in attendance at the third lecture, delivered by R. M. Haxson, Esq., on Thursday evening last, and well were they repaid in the excellence of the evening's entertainment. The subject announced by the lecturer afforded a field for general discussion of the literature and authorship of the present day, which were reviewed in a free and caustic style. The liberal intermingling of humor and sarcasm was received with great relish by the audience, who warmly and frequently applauded the lecturer. The fourth lecture will be delivered to-morrow evening by W. H. MILLER, Esq. Subject—The Union. The course we understand will be closed with the fifth lecture.

White Hall Academy.

We are gratified to learn of the advancing prosperity of this school, which is located in the eastern section of our county, under the charge of Mr. D. D. DENLINGER. It was opened about three years ago, and a note from the Principal informs us that the aggregate number of Students during the past year was one hundred and sixty, of whom about sixty were boarders. The success of his School warrants the Principal in making new and greater improvements, and increasing the number of teachers. The next session will open on the 1st of May, and no expense will be spared to render the School-worthy of still more extensive patronage.

Fancy Chickens.

As Spring opens a great activity is noticed in the fancy chicken circles. The time of the singing of birds is come and their joyous warblings are already heard, but far above all sounds at this time the vociferous crowing of Shanghai chickens. Time does not seem to abate the rage for fancy chickens, and we understand that prices are nearly if not quite as high as they were two years ago. The purchasers are chiefly farmers, who see that the raising of the superior imported chicken really costs no more than those of an inferior class, and are therefore rapidly procuring them. We have many fine lots of chickens in Carlisle. Mr. E. Bidde, Jr., advertises a number of the best imported kinds, which purchasers may buy in entire confidence. Mr. George W. Hilton has also a large number of Shanghai, whose enormous size and fine appearance attest their superiority. Those who are desirous of purchasing should take a look at them.

Prices of Horses.

The prices paid for stock, particularly Horses, at the public sales which have been recently held throughout the county, are represented as large beyond all precedent. At Wimer's sale in North Middleton township, two weeks since, we understand a draught horse sold for the enormous price of \$284! At another sale a yearling colt sold for \$60, and at another sale a two year old colt sold for \$120. The stock also sells high. When the number of these sales is considered the wonder is where the bidders can be found, yet we are informed they are attended by immense crowds, and that the generally of articles sell freely at good prices.

Bad Arrangement.

We must protest against the present arrangement of trains on the rail road, by which at least four days in the week we fail to receive the afternoon mail from Philadelphia. The fault lies in the non-arriving of the Philadelphia train at Harrisburg at the strict schedule time, but as this is not likely soon to be remedied, it would be a great advantage to our community if there was a longer detention of the Cumberland Valley cars at Harrisburg so as to secure the mail. In the existing state of things "our sufferings is intolerable," as Mr. Van Buren once remarked.

Mr. Hill's Second Concert.

Mr. Geo. W. Hill, would most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Carlisle, that after much solicitation on the part of his friends, he has accepted of the "COAL CONCERT," on Saturday evening next, to consist of a choice selection of Songs and Duets, previous to his departure from among us. Mr. Hill has a fine voice, and he has the present opportunity to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the citizens of this place for the man's exertions of kindness with which he has been greeted on the occasions of his former appearances before them, and hopes that this, his last call, may meet with a favorable reception among the lovers of song, and prove to be a full attendance of the old and young, the grave and gay. Many of the pieces chosen for this occasion, are entirely new, and have been selected with great care. He will be assisted by the talented and accomplished pianist, Miss Elizabeth H. Hill. Everything will be done that can be, to make the entertainment peculiarly attractive. He hopes therefore, to be met on next Saturday evening, by an overflowing house to hear his Farewell Song.

Another Preedy.

The "Volunteer," an intelligent correspondent, writing from Shepherdstown in this county, informs us, that MICHAEL COCKLES, Esq., a quiet and unassuming farmer of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, owns a cow that last fall had a calf, which weighed one hundred and five pounds, twenty hours after birth! We think this latter production the best calf by far, and Franklin county, as well as the upper end of our own county, will be happy to yield the palm to Upper Allen township, Cumberland county.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Franklin Underwood a very worthy and energetic young man, in the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company was frightfully injured from being knocked from a car by a bridge near Newville, on the 25th ult. He lay in an almost general paralytic condition until the 2d inst. when he expired.

HORACE GREENEY IN A NEW "MOVEMENT."

Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune of Saturday, comes out as a decided anti-slavery advocate. He closes a long article on benefits with this characteristic apostrophe: "We say to Young America in counting houses and work shops, never touch your hands with a razor. Despite the dictates of fashion and let the hair of the face grow silken and soft, only trimmed with the scissors. Your health will be improved; your teeth will be sounder; your liability to colds and bronchial and lung affections will be sensibly diminished; your convenience will be daily consulted; your manly beauty—no desirable thing, as it is the type of what ought to be the dower of every man—will be indelibly increased, and the true and solid position to feel in the bosom of the community, which is impossible under the stare and scorn, which are poured upon the shaven-headed man." We say to Young America in counting houses and work shops, never touch your hands with a razor. 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