Summary of Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Later from Europe.

Austria & Prussia joining the Allies.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Wednesday, April 19.

The Philadelphia Whig City Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. Robert T. Conrad for Mayor, and Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., for City Solicitor.

It is ascertained that Hon. Richard Vaux is to be the Democratic nominee for Mayor, and Willian L. Hirst, Esq., for City Solicitor.

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Cooper presented to the Senate eight petitions for the erection of a suitable post office building in Philadelphia. A bill for the relief of the Burlington University, Iowa, passed the Senate, as also one allowing an exchange of school lands in Alabama. In the House, the bill increasing the salaries of employees in the executive departments at Washington was passed. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a State constitution and government, and to provide for the admission of such state into the Union. It was referrred to the Committee on Territories.—The Senate amendments to the West Point Academy bill were debated, the knotty point being the appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a Cavalry Exercise Hall. The question was taken on this, but no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

Captain Canfield, of the Topographical Engineers, a son-in-law of Senator Cass, died yesterday in Detroit.

A bill to amend the Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the Lower House of the Legislature of that State.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill to transfer the Franklin railroad to the Cleveland Painsville and Ashtabula railroad Company passed Committee of the Whole of the Senate, and a bill to transfer the same road to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company passed first reading in Committe of the Whole of the same body. Certain amendments to the constitution, restraining the State from subscribing to railroad stock, limiting the State debt, &c., passed first reading. The House passed a bill authorizing the Harrisburg, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company to increase its capital stock and to issue bonds. The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Deposite Bank passed second reading.

The House also passed the bill to incorporate the Board of Directors of the Fire Department of Philadelphia, after being amended so as not to interfere with the authority of the Councils of the consolidated city to regulate the firemen within its limits. The act is to be void, in case Councils should hereafter establish a municipal fire department, as authorised by law.

The vote rejecting the Gadsden treaty has been reconsidered by the Senate, and another effort is making to procure its ratification.—Douglas is also trying to resuscitate his Nebraska bill in the House.

Thursday April 20.

In Congress yesterday, the Senate passed a bill to prevent unnecessary delay in discharging cargoes of vessels arriving from foreign ports. The Senate also concurred in the House amendments to the bill increasing the pay of the employees in the executive departments at Washington, and also passed a bill to reward the discoverer of anæsthesia. The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky made a speech against it.

A most destructive fire has taken place at Charleston, S. C., nine large stores being burned. The loss is stated at $600,000.

A report comes from Washington that Senator Bell's amendment to the Gadsden treaty, recognizing the Sloo grant, will be adopted, and the treaty saved.

The House passed the Senate bill granting ten millions of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States.

The Liverpool packet ship Underwriter is ashore at Squam Beach. The steamship Delaware, bound for Philadelphia, in endeavoring to render assistance, lost a boat and two of her men.

A dreadful shipwreck has occurred near Abscecom beach, and 57 dead bodies have been washed ashore. It is supposed that some Liverpool packet ship has gone to pieces. The bodies look like those of German emigrants.

A singular case of conspiracy to extort money from a wealthy old man of Easton, is on trial at that place. The previous high character of all the parties gives peculiar interest to the affair.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday, the House fixed on Tuesday, the second day of May, for the adjournment of the Legislature, provided the Senate concur. The Senate discussed the proposed amendments to the constitution, and rejected an amendment offered by Mr. Price, providing for the election of Senators and Representatives by single districts. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the public works, and the bill passed finally. The minimum price fixed is ten millions of dollars. The bill now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Friday, April 21.

In Congress, yesterday, the Senate passed a bill establishing a land system for the territory of New Mexico, and held an executive session, after which it adjourned until Monday The Senate's amendments to the West Point Academy bill were debated and agreed to, among them being the one making an appropriation for a cavalry exercise hall.

In the State Legislature, on Wednesday evening, the supplement to the act regulating banks was passed finally by the House. An amendment to prevent the issue of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, after July 4th, 1855, was voted down; ayes 23, nays 65. The House also passed two bills concerning releases and divorces. In the Senate, on the same evening, Mr. Quiggle read a bill, from which it appears that a bonus of $350,000 has been offered to the State for the privilege of building the Lake Shore railroad. The bills to authorize the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad Company to increase its stocks was passed, as also one to exempt Charity schools and the Academy of the Fine Arts from taxation.

The steamer Black Warrior, which has just arrived at New Orleans from Havana, reports that the Cuban officials were particularly obliging to her officers, permitting her to clear *in transitu* after office hours.

The foreign news received by the Asia at New York, though only three days later, is of quite of a different tenor from the last advices. The successes of the Russians are said to have given them no real advantage, but only to have placed them in so critical a position that the General is earnestly demanding reinforcements. The allied fleet has arrived at Varna, to cooperate with Omer Pacha in some contemplated movement. The Turks have crossed the Danube and gained a victory over the Russians in Bessarabia. The Sultan has seized the property of the Mosques, and deposed the Sheik-ul-Islam. Greece and Turkey are fast verging to open war, Greece apparently taking little trouble to avoid it. Navigation is open in the Baltic, and the English fleet has sailed from its anchorage after a warlike address from the Admiral. A serious riot has occurred at Barcelona. Austria and Prussia are negotiating a protocol with England and France on the subject of the war, and the indications are that the two first named powers are preparing to join the alliance and wage war against Russia. In fact, the Emperor of Austria has sent a letter to the Emperor of France, in which he is said to announce that he is prepared to war against Russia in case the Russian advances into Turkey should reach a certain point. A sort of peace proposition, contained in the letter of the Czar to the King of Prussia, has been rejected by the allies. A seizure of unfinished ships of war for Russia has been made in England, and the report says that the Russian officers who superintended their construction, are now in the United States on a similar mission. Commercially the news is important. Cotton continued firm; breadstuffs had declined, and consols had advanced considerably.

The Gadsden Treaty was again under consideration in the Senate yesterday, contrary to expectation, and it is now asserted that, with some amendments, it will finally prevail.

President Pierce will, it is thought, veto the bill appropriating ten millions of acres of the public lands for the indigent insane.

Saturday, April 22.

A powder mill near Rochester, N. Y. exploded on Wednesday evening, with a terrific shock, which shook the whole city. No lives lost. Damage $3000.

Fifty five hundred emigrants have been landed at the port of New York, from Europe, within twenty four hours.

James Quinn, was executed, according to law, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday, for the murder of a female named Mabala Wiggins, on board a canal boat, last fall, by cleaving her skull with an axe. He ran eagerly up the steps of the scaffold, seemed indifferent to his fate, and during the prayer, smiled and bowed recognition to his acquaintances. He made no confession.

In the State Legislature, on Thursday evening, the bill to incorporate the Montour Bank was lost in the Senate by a tie vote, but Mr. Crabb introduced a new bill which passed second reading. The Senate also passed bills incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Telegraph Company, and relative to the owners of adjoining wharf and dock properties. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill relative to the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments. The Conference Committee of the two Houses on the liquor bill, met on Thursday evening and agreed upon the plan proposed at the last session, of submitting the question to a vote of the people.

In the Legislature, yesterday, the Senate appointed a committee of conference relative to the disagreement on the bill regulating the hours of labor. The Senate rejected, by a vote of 15 ayes to 18 nays, the bill *transferring the* Lake Shore Railroad to the Ohio company.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the bills exempting certain charitable and other institutions in Philadelphia from taxation, and regulating banks.—The result on proposing to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth was adopted in the shape heretofore reported.

The Russian loss in the repulse at Tultscha, on the Danube, was only 450, instead of 3000.

A most lamentable account of the wreck of the ship Powhatan is given. The loss of life was extraordinary. The schooner Manhattan, from Philadelphia, bound for Bangor, has been wrecked near the Powhatan, and six lives lost.

Monday April 24.

Neither branch of Congress was in session on Saturday.

A fatal riot has occurred at Saginaw, Michigan, originating in an attempt of some three hundred armed men to burn the jail at that place and rescue the prisoners. The Sheriff was killed in attempting to suppress the disturbance, but a large number of the rioters have been arrested.

A ship with emigrants, which has arrived at St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, had thirty-five deaths on board, from cholera, during the voyage.

A prohibitory liquor bill has been defeated in the Legislature of New Brunswick.

The steamship North Star has arrived at N. York from Aspinwall, but brings no later California news. The United States ship Cyane was waiting there for Lieut. Strain and his party, on whose arrival she would sail with them for New York. Only six of Strain's party died, among them being the two New Grenada Commissioners.

A French squadron of six war vessels was at Carthagena, to enforce a claim brought by French citizens against the government, for flour destroyed at Panama some years since. The difficulties between the provincial government and the Panama Railroad Company were about being settled.

In the State Legislature, on Saturday, the conference committee submitted its report, accompanied by a bill providing for a vote of the people of the State on the question of enacting a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Its consideration was deferred. A bill passed the Senate to present abuses in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also a number of private bills, among which were charters for the Bedford Mineral Springs Association, and the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia. In the House, the whole day was occupied with the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, the discussion pertaining to the appropriation for the Delaware Division of the canals.

Tuesday, April 25.

In the Legislature, yesterday, the Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Prohibitory Liquor bill, and also passed in committee the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie and Lake Shore railroads.

The House negatived a motion to make the bill to sell the Delaware Division of the Public Works the special order for Wednesday night. The Governor sent in a message announcing that he had signed about two hundred bills, among them being bills to recharter the banks of Northumberland, Middletown and Gettysburg.

Mr. Soule is said to have had a correspondence with the Spanish ministry on the right of search, as maintained by the Spanish government.

The steamship United States has arrived at New Orleans from Aspinwall, bringing a million of dollars in gold, and two weeks' later news from California. The British ship Challenge has been seized at San Francisco for a violation of the revenue laws. Col. Watkins, one of the Walker Fillibusters, has been convicted of the offence alleged against him, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Two editors in California have fought a duel, in which one named Washburn, of the Alta California, was badly wounded by his opponent, named Washington, who is connected with the Times. Perry's Japan squadron had arrived at Loo Choo, all well. The ship Dashing Wave and the propellor Arispe, both from Philadelphia, have arrived at San Francisco.

A chain bridge, in course of erection at Little Falls, on the Potomac, fell yesterday morning, causing the death of several of the workmen, and also of Mr. Ryder, the contractor.

In Congress, yesterday, the House went into committee on the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill, and speeches on the Nebraska Bill were made by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Harris Mr. Benton got the floor, but gave way, with an understanding that he will speak to-day on the Nebraska bill.

In the Senate, the House amendments to the West Point Academy Bill were non concurred in, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Senate passed the bill appropriating $100,000 to procure suitable gold medals for the captains of the ships Three Bells, Kilby, and Antartic, and the balance to be divided among the crews for gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the wreck of the steamer San Francisco. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, debated and amended.

THE BALTIC AND ST. PETERSBURG.—The English fleet, by the last accounts, have made a move one step nearer to the scene of expected hostilities in the Baltic. The object is doubtless to strike at the Capital, St. Petersburg, but before this can be reached, it is necessary to reduce the celebrated fortresses in the Gulf of Finland which guard the capital. These are, Sweaborg, at Helsingfors, and Cronstadt. The first is one of the regular naval stations, but Cronstadt is the principal station for the Russian navy. This latter place holds the key to St. Petersburg, from which it is distant about twenty miles.

The Russian Emperor is making all the preparations necessary to protect his capital, and well he may, St. Petersburg being one of the finest cities of Europe. Its population is over half a million of souls, and its public buildings magnificent, with an imperial library of 425,000 volumes. The available vessels of the Russian fleet in the Baltic are being prepared for the emergency, and 300 new gun boats have been ordered to be built. Everything betokens a formidable resistance to any attack upon Russian territory in that quarter.

FATAL RIOT AT SAGINAW.—BUFFALO, April 22.—The Michigan papers contain accounts of a dreadful riot which occurred at Saginaw on the 17th instant. It originated in some three hundred armed men attempting to burn the jail at that place and rescue the prisoners.—The sheriff and others interfered to put down the riot, and in doing this the sheriff was killed. A large number of the rioters have been arrested and bound over to await an examination. Twenty five of the rioters were arrested. One of the prisoners was retaken and the other four are concealed in a swamp, which was surrounded by 250 armed men.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

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WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES POLLOCK,

of Northumberland.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE DARSIE,

of Allegheny.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

DANIEL M. SMYSER,

of Montgomery.

WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the directions of the late Whig State Convention, I have selected the following gentlemen to compose the State Central Committee for the present year.

Col. And. G. Curtin, of Centre Co., *Chairman*,
Gen. William Larimer, Allegheny
Col C. O. Loomis, "
Fredrick Lening, Philadelphia.
Joseph B. Myers, "
Hon. Wm. B. Reed, "
Stephen Miller, Dauphin
John Covode, Westmoreland
Tho. E. Franklin, Lancaster
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Luzerne
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton
L. A. Mackey, Clinton
David Taggart, Northumberland Co.

WM. F. JOHNSTON
Chairman Whig State Convention.

☞The celebrated Professor John Wilson, known as the Christopher North of Blackwood, and as the author of many stories and poems, died at Edinburg on the 3d of April.

☞The New York *National Democrat* thinks that the success of the democratic party in 1856, depends upon its immediate and total abandonment of the present national administration. This proves the old adage that "rats desert a sinking ship."

☞GODEY, as usual, is the earliest in the field with his Magazine. The May number of the Lady's Book is on our Table, and from a glance at its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that it will give, if possible, more pleasure to the ladies than generally, as this is a peculiarly rich issue, containing fifty-one spirited engravings and fashion plates, and interesting matter from seventy four contributors. Published by L. A. GODEY, No. 114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 per annum; single numbers 25 cents.

THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATS.

Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, after tracing the history of his connection with the Democratic party for the last eight months, draws the following picture of the Democratic party of the North:

"In Maine, the Democratic party is disorganized and defeated. In New York, it is in a condition far more desperate. In New Hampshire, with the aid of the National Democrats—who have been persecuted and proscribed by the President and his minions—the Democratic party is barely saved from defeat. In Massachusetts, there is no Democratic party, nothing but a poor, mercenary, unprincipled, contemptible faction, calling themselves Democrats, who yearly coalesce with the Free Soilers, and who support the Administration nominally, only in consideration of the crumbs which fall from the Executive table. In Vermont there never was a Democratic party worth saving. In short, in every state north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Democracy is more or less disorganized and demoralized; at this moment Gen. Pierce, if he were before the people for re-election, could not carry one of those States."

☞The National Administration is meeting defeat on every hand. Even the sturdy 'Democracy' give it the cold shoulder. Mr Robbins was brought out as the Administration candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, and supported by the whole force of the Custom House, Post Office, &c., yet he was beaten by Mr. Vaux to the tune of over *five thousand* majority.—Cadwallader received the Administration support for City Solicitor, and *he* was defeated by Mr. Hirst by a majority of about seven hundred. Add to this the total route of the Pierce party in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the defeat of the Gadsden treaty, a pet of the powers that be, and it would appear that this Administration is nowhere—dead, used up, and ready for burial at the very first chance that offers.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—The Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, has recently introduced a bill proposing to increase the postage on letters to five cents, for any distance, between places in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, and to ten cents for any greater distance than three thousand miles. This measure has already met with very general popular disapprobation, and cannot be defended on any sound principles of public policy and economy.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—We yesterday had the pleasure (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) of an interview with this veteran chief. His massive frame is still robust and vigorous, and he appears capable of encountering the hardships of another war if necessary. He lives in handsome style on Twelfth street, (New York,) convenient to his business office, the "Headquarters of the United States Army," where, with his Aids, he is constantly engaged in the discharge of his responsible duties.

☞The Religious Anniversaries will soon commence in New York. The pecuniary condition of the various societies is said to be of a very satisfactory character. Ten of them show an aggregate of contributions amounting to $1,399,282, which is an increase of $126,916 over last year's. The receipts of the American Tract Society alone reach $414,159, being an increase of $29,532; and those of the American Bible Society amount to $395,000, increase $48,458.

☞The speech of Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives, against the Nebraska bill, is warmly commended by the Whig papers of New Orleans. The *Bulletin* subscribes to its views, and says that it is universally approved. The *Bee* publishes large extracts, and speaks of it in high terms of praise.

☞The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has fixed on Tuesday, the second day of May, for the adjournment of the Legislature, provided the Senate concurs, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

Vote of Wherry, Moser and McKee.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of our Public Works has at length passed the Legislature, and we think the Tax Payers of Cumberland county will hear with as much indignation as surprise, that *their* Representatives did all they could to *defeat* the measure.—When the bill finally passed the Senate, Mr. Wherry was absent from his seat, but whether it was *intentional dodge* or not we are not prepared to say. In the House the enemies of the bill endeavored to kill it by fixing the price at *eleven* millions of dollars instead of *ten*. When it was sent back to the Senate the price was again reduced to *ten* millions, this being well ascertained to be the highest price which could be obtained. When the bill came back to the House for concurrence on Wednesday last, the final and greatest struggle took place. A motion was made that the House insist on its amendment (eleven millions) and appoint a committee of conference—this was lost by the close vote of yeas 47, nays 50. Among the *yeas*, in this attempt to *kill the bill*, we find the names of MOSER and McKEE! The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate amendment of *ten* millions, and on this the vote stood yeas 54, nays 42. Messrs. MOSER and McKEE *voting with the nays!*

Is this what the Tax payers of Cumberland county call representing their interests? Are they content to go on paying enormous taxes all their lives to sustain the mercenary cormorants on our public works, or will they not, on the second Tuesday of October next, show their stern disapprobation of the votes of MOSER and McKEE by sending men to Harrisburg who will vote according to the interests of their constituents rather than the wishes of the Executive and Canal Commissioners?

But thank fortune the bill has passed in spite of the machinations of corrupt opposition. Under its provisions no bid which offers less than ten million dollars for the works will be considered. The purchasers are required to pay twenty per cent of the purchase money in cash or the bonds of the Commonwealth, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. The proposals are to be opened on the first Monday in June next. Any company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth may become the purchaser; but, whoever may be the purchasers, the act incorporates them into a body politic under the title of the "Keystone Railroad and Canal Company." The act also authorizes the purchasers to construct lateral roads in every direction.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *North American*, under date of the 21st, says, the Committee of Conference of the two Houses on the differences between them, on the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, met yesterday evening and agreed upon their report. It consists of a preamble and three sections.—The preamble sets forth the causes which have led to the Prohibitory movement, and the sections prescribe the mode in which it is proposed to settle it. They provide for a vote of the people, on the second Tuesday of October next, for and against the enactment of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, except for mechanical, artistical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes. The law, in case one be enacted, to be enforced by adequate constitutional processes and penalties; and the vote of the people to be considered their prayer to the next Legislature.—One of the sections prescribes the manner in which the ballots are to be prepared, and authorizes the Sheriffs of the several counties of the commonwealth to give the usual legal notice of the election on this subject. I have not yet seen the report, but from what I have been able to gather, the above constitutes an accurate outline of its contents. The probabilities are, that this report will be adopted by both Houses. Should either reject it, no other opportunity will be presented this session for any legislation upon the question.

The same correspondent gives the subjoined notice of paltry attempts on the part of Gov. Bigler to dodge responsibility in respect to the Bank bills which may be passed:

"Gov. Bigler has given notice to the clerks of the two Houses not to present to him bills chartering or re-chartering banks, until after the expiration of six days from their final passage—that being the period within which the rules permit a reconsideration of any vote to be made. As it is almost certain that the Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday, the 2d of May, the Governor hopes, in this way, to avoid acting upon these bills, as he would be required to do if they were placed in his hands ten days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. This attempt to dodge responsibility is quite novel, and is affording amusement in some quarters and indignation in others. The general opinion among intelligent men here is that the Governor will gain no friends by being more timorous than his party associates in the Legislature. The people do not often repose much confidence in, or have much respect for, men afraid to meet the responsibilities of their position.

It is understood that the Governor will sign the bill to sell the Main Line of the Public Works, although some of the politicians represent otherwise. It is scarcely possible that he is so self deceived as to suppose that he will be sustained by public opinion, if he fails to assist in this effort to release the people from oppression, their morals from the contact of pollution, and their posterity from taxation."

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS.—The late storm has been productive of a most terrible disaster at Long Beach, on the coast of New Jersey. The emigrant ship Powhatan, from Havre, went ashore, and all hands, consisting of 300 passengers and the crew, were lost. Not *a living soul* appears to have escaped. Fifty-eight bodies have been washed ashore at Abscecom, and more than thirty at Long Beach. The bodies found consisted of men, women, and children, the latter with their night clothes on. Not a vestige of the wreck was found, but a piece of bedding. Judging from the clothing of the victims, they were either Scotch or German, and they appear to have belonged to the more respectable class of emigrants.

It was announced, also, that an emigrant ship had gone ashore on Saturday, near Barnegat, and was still beating on the sand on Sunday, the dreadful state of the weather not permitting any assistance to be given. The gale of Sunday night was a terrible one, and no ship in the condition that she was represented to be, could withstand it.

The schooner Manhatten was also wrecked, and all her crew, but one person, drowned.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The American Union, published at Griffin, Geo. the Tallahassee (Florida) Sentinel, the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat, and the Texas Advertiser, all Southern journals, oppose the policy of Mr. Douglass' Nebraska-Kansas bill.

THE EASTER SNOW STORM.—According to the recollection of the older inhabitants, it has been 33 years since we had so winter like an Easter, as Sunday week. The Easter of 1821, is said to have been a day similarly noted for rain, hail and snow, and like unto which we have had none since, and we hope the future 33 years may be equally exempt from such winter like visitations, in the midst of the Spring months.

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, on the 12th made one of the most effective and *telling* speeches against the Nebraska measure that has been made in the House eliciting more applause from members than I have before witnessed in that Hall on any occasion, says a Washington correspondent. He denounced the whole thing as a nefarious scheme to disturb the peace of the country, and to *promote* individual ambition.

He came here he said "to participate in legislation necessary to our common country. The honest claims of hundreds of our citizens are to be postponed, ruled out of court; the stream of legislation to be dammed up by this nefarious project which he intended to denounce as a work of politicians, to strangle the legislation of the country for personal aggrandizement. He believed, in the face of God, that he should be a coward if he did not denounce it. He should not be a Tennessean if he did not denounce this plot against the peace and quiet of the Union. Yes, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Kansas and Nebraska is the hue and cry. These balls are made vocal with the sound of these cant phrases; and we are told that territorial governments must be forthwith given them; and the compromise of 1820, the work of our fathers, completed in times of great public excitement, when the Union of these States was in jeopardy, is to be repudiated and trampled under foot.

"The question had been sprung on us like a fire bell at midnight. Where, he asked, was the voice of people, North or South, asking for the passage of this measure, thus to bring the North and South by the ears, and reopen the fountain of bitter waters and the agitations which had well nigh severed this Union The measure came from a defeated presidential aspirant—defeated in 1852. This was the starting point, and should be known from Maine to the Pacific.

"Where are the South? Where have they been? Sleeping on their watch-tower for thirty four years? Was it necessary that they should be waked up to their interest by your big or little giants? [Laughter.] He [Senator Douglass] is the great Sanhedrim of the State of Illinois, [laughter,] overshadowing everything. He has out Heroded Herod, and outsouthed the South. He referred to the fact that Senator Douglass, in 1849, regarded the Missouri compromise as a binding contract, but now proposes to repeal it. The "Union," which denounced such a purpose, soon afterwards seized upon it as a means of nationalizing the Administration.

He referred to Mr. Breckenridge's speech upon this subject, in which he denied that Mr. Clay had anything to do with the Missouri Compromise, and asserted that he did not even vote for it; and in reply to this, turned to the speech of the named gentleman, delivered on the occasion of Mr. Clay's death, and quoted the eloquent language in which he, Mr. B. spoke of Mr. Clay's patriotic labors in the three memorable epochs, 1820, 1833, and 1850, when he saved the Union by becoming the great pacificator, and the author of the compromises of those periods.

This brought forth immense applause, and told with great effect. Col. Benton sat near General Cullom, who often appealed to him for the truth of his statements, and it was observed that the Old Nestor of Congress nodded assent to every denunciation poured out upon the bill and its author.

GERMAN MOVEMENT.

☞A German Reform party has been started in the West, having its principal seat of operations at Louisville, Ky., which seems to have taken upon itself the task of instructing the native population upon their duties as citizens, and to alter and amend all our institutions—governmental, moral and religious. We have received a handbill of the association, setting forth its extensive platform, wide enough to cover the United States and the rest of mankind. A few of its principles will be sufficient to show the character of the association.

It declares slavery shall be excluded from all territory, and extinguished in the several States; that public lands shall be given for nothing to *poor settlers*, and the colonist be aided further with government funds. There shall be no Sabbath laws, thanksgiving days, or Bibles in free schools, or oaths administered in courts of justice; that the Pope shall not be allowed to exercise, through any agents, any influence in the United States, and that Jesuits shall be treated as declared enemies of the republic. All elections shall issue directly from the people; any eligible citizen of any State may be elected a member of Congress by the citizens of any other State; any representative may at any time be recalled by a majority of his constituents, and replaced by another. Neutrality, as regards foreign policy, must cease to be an article of our national créed. Women must have the rights demanded in women's conventions; negroes the same rights as white men; the gallows be abolished. Temperance laws are declared to be tyrannical encroachments on individual liberty. The extreme modesty of the demands of these reformers cannot but excite the public admiration. The attempt to enforce them would produce the most determined opposition from our citizens that any party ever met with in this country.—*Phila. Ledger.*

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE PUBLIC.—Charles Weeks has been held to bail in Philadelphia, to answer the charge of being connected with George Weeks in a conspiracy to defraud the public, by publishing a work called the Ladies' Literary Journal, purporting to be edited by Ella Wentworth, at $1 per year, in advance. It is alleged that ladies were employed to canvass for it at $1 per day, with a certain sum. Mrs. Weeks, wife of George Weeks, testified that she had been married between five and six years, and that she had been sent on to Washington to obtain subscribers from members of Congress for the Ladies' Journal. She also visited Baltimore, and obtained several subscribers. During her absence, George had gone off with a Miss Eliza Ella Weeks, who was also one of the canvassers, and who represented herself as George's wife, and they are now in New York.—Charles was left in charge of the office, and hence his arrest.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The dangers of coast navigation have been fearfully augmented by the recent succession of storms, and the loss of life at sea during the last four months exceeds the usual average for a year. The total number of persons who perished in the Powhatan, including the officers and crew, is at least three hundred and twenty; on board the Taylenr, wrecked in the Irish channel, three hundred and seventy; on board the Staffordshire, wrecked off Cape Sable, one hundred and eighty; and on board the San Francisco, one hundred and thirty—making in these disasters alone, a grand total loss of nine hundred human lives.

☞The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion and changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of blood. See the extraordinary cure of *Mr. Wm. G. Harwood*, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

**See advertisement.

Town and County Matters.

Admitted to Practice.

In Court, on Wednesday last, on motion of WM. M. PENROSE, Esq. Mr. ARTHUR N GREEN was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county.

Industrial Fair in Newville.

The Big Spring Literary Institute of this county announces that an Industrial Fair will be opened under their auspices, in Newville, commencing on the second Tuesday of June and to continue open two weeks. The details of the plan will be found in the notice published by the officers and managers in our advertising columns. If carried out according to their views it will be an attractive exhibition, and we trust the design will meet with success.

The Crops.

The grain fields throughout Cumberland county are said to present a very promising appearance, although their growth is not quite so forward as usual. The weather this spring has in fact been favorable to the wheat crop particularly. The prospect is for an abundant yield.

The fruit we are glad to hear has by no means sustained the injury from the late storm that was feared at first.

New County Commissioner.

Joseph G. Cressler, Esq. one of the Commissioners of this county, having removed into Franklin county, his office was declared vacant, and at the recent term of Court, the Judge appointed GEORGE M. GRAHAM, of West Pennsborough, a County Commissioner in room of Mr. Cressler. Mr. Graham is a highly respectable man and the appointment we believe is generally satisfactory. We are sorry to lose Mr. Cressler, who as a citizen of our county has been highly esteemed for his excellent personal qualities.

The Dillsburg Rail Road.

The friends of the York, Dillsburg and Greencastle Railroad are actively pushing that enterprize, and a corps of engineers we learn is now engaged in surveying the route. The following gentlemen compose the party, viz: Messrs. James Worrall, Chief Engineer; Alexander Worrall, Field Engineer: Garrison Barnitz, Maddox and Baird, assistants.

Another meeting of the friends of the road will be held at the public house of Wm. Noaker, in Papertown, on Saturday next, the 29th inst., when the corps of engineers is expected to be present and give their views of the practicability of the route so far as they have gone with the survey.

☞The Benton and Atchison Feud still rages in the Democratic ranks in Missouri with unabated vigor. Mr. Atchison's term of service in the Senate is about to expire, and the Legislature to be chosen at the approaching election will have to select his successor.—Messrs. Atchison and Benson are both candidates for the seat, and the Democratic party throughout the State is split up into two separate factions, each running a ticket of its own. The St. Louis Democrat says that Atchison has written to his adherents in Platte county, advising them not to regard his interests in any arrangement they may be able to make with the Whigs; as he himself stands no chance of an election, he tells them, therefore, to sacrifice him freely, if in so doing they can defeat the election of Benton. Acting upon this advice the Atchison party in that county have nominated a coalition ticket, on which are two anti-Benton Democrats and two Whig candidates for the Legislature. Should this feeling prevail generally throughout the State, we may have another Whig Senator elected from Missouri.

☞Two former New England Senator died at their respective homes in Rhode Island and Massachusetts on Wednesday. The first, Nehemiah R. Knight, who died at Providence, R. I., served twenty-one successive years in the U. S. Senate as a member from Rhode Island. The second, John Davis, who died at Worcester, Mass., was prominent in latter times as a member of the same body from Massachusetts. He held many high public positions in his day, and in all of them won the esteem of many thousands of his countrymen.

A HARD TASK.—The notorious Orestes L. Brownson, in a recent course of lectures in St. Louis, has been endeavoring to prove that Spain and Portugal are model governments, that the destinies of human freedom are bound up in the success of Russia and Austria, that England is low down in the scale of freedom, and that in the United States we do not understand the first principles of liberty.

☞A serious riot occurred in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Friday night, between a gang of twenty five college students and a fire company. The former are said to be the aggressors. Pistols and knives were used by the students, and spanners, horns, and stones by the firemen. Several of the latter party were badly wounded. The affray lasted about half an hour, and was finally quelled by the aid of the engineers, police, and citizens.—The Mayor had previously attempted in vain to read the riot act.

☞Hon. Luther Severence, of Maine, late United States Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, has returned to his home, afflicted with an incurable cancer, which, it is said, has already eaten away his lower lip and chin, and is extending among the glands of the throat, where the flesh is rotted out and requires constant dressing. He is actually being eaten up alive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on the evening of April 7, the Earl of Aberdeen, replying to a question put to him by the Earl of Shaftesbury, announced that the 26th inst., had been appointed as a day of national humiliation and prayer in consequence of the declaration of war.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers Families and others, can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sea Sickness, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Old Sores, Musquito Bites, Insect Stings, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, &c. If it does not give relief, the money will be refunded—all that is asked, is a trial, and use it according to directions. This article is an English remedy, and was used by Wm. IV King of England, and certified to by him, as a cure for Rheumatism, which everything else recommended by his physicians had failed.

Over 10,000,000 of bottles have been sold in the U. States, without a single failure, and families have would be without it, in case of Croup, as it is as certain as it is applied. It cures Toothache in three minutes; Headache in half an hour, and Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours. It is perfectly innocent taken internally, and has the recommendation of many of the most eminent Physicians in the United States Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Tobias has also put up a Liniment for Horses, in pint bottles, which is warranted—cheaper and better than any other, for the cure of Colic, Galls, Swellings, old Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Scratches, Cracked Heel, &c. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Tobias could fill a dozen newspapers with the certificates and letters received, relating to the wonderful cures accomplished by his Liniment, but considers that warranting it is sufficient, as any person who does not obtain relief, need not pay for it. There has been so much worthless medicine sold to the public, that Dr. Tobias wishes his article to rest on its own merits, and if he gives the value of the money received, then he asks the patronage of the public, not otherwise.

DR. TOBIAS' Office, 240 GREENWICH St., New York.

For sale by A. Smith, Seventh and Chestnut streets; Dyott & Sons, 132 N. Second street; T. R. Callender, 88 S. Third street, and by the Druggists throughout the United States. nov 8 1y

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 24, 1854.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is firm, and prices have advanced 25 cents ⅌ bbl since Saturday. Sales early this morning of 200 bbls Howard street brands at $8,12½, and 500 do at $8,25 ⅌ bbl. On late change about 2300 bbls were sold at $8,25 ⅌ bbl, and holders firm. A sale of 500 bbls City Mills also at $8,25 ⅌ bbl. The supply of Flour is light. Rye Flour $5,50@5,68; country Corn Meal $3,25@3,50; and city do $4@4,12 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS—The supply of Grain is light. About 6000 bushels of Wheat offered, and sales of good to prime white at $1,45@2,03, family flour do $2,05; and sales of good to prime red at $1,04@2,00 ⅌ bushel. Inferior lots 2 to 14 cents less. Corn firm—About 10,000 bushels offered, and sales of white at 78@76 cents, yellow at 75@74 cents, and mixed at 73 cents ⅌ bushel. Rye—No sales. Oats—About 5700 bushels offered; sales of prime Maryland and Virginia at 50@52 cents; inferior Oats at 45@46 cents ⅌