Summary of Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Foreign And Domestic News.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

The great feature of yesterday was the inauguration of the newly elected executive officers of the city of Philadelphia. The scene of the Mayor's inauguration, in Independence Square, was a striking one, and the inaugural address of Mayor Conrad was equal to the occasion. He declared in unequivocal terms, that he would appoint upon the police none but strong, healthy, temperate and well qualied citizens, of native origin, and that he would rigidly enforce the law against the sale of liquors on the Christian Sabbath. These declarations were received with such tremendous and enthusiastic applause as baffles description. When the Councils, which were present at the inauguration, returned to their chambers, the Mayor sent in his first message, in which he recommends the issuing of the proclamation provided for by the Consolidation Act, terminating the functions of the old corporations on the 30th inst., calls especial attention to the financial affairs of the city, and recommends a plan for the present organization of the city government in its executive branches. Councils have resolved to meet every Thursday afternoon until otherwise ordered. Mr. Hazlehurst took the proper oath of office as city Solicitor, and immediately afterwards appointed Mr. Olmstead—the late most able and skilful Solicitor of the old city—his principal assistant.

The steamer Isabel, at Charleston from Havana, brings a rumor, which was in general circulation there but not credited, to the effect that the Spanish steamer Guadalquiver had ca ured two schooners off St. Jago and carried them into that port.

Since the 22d ult., twelve deaths by yellow fever have occurred at Key West.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., inform that it was rumored the Gadsden treaty had not been accepted, but returned to Washington by Santa Anna, with amendments. Mr. Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz 31st ult., and was received with unusual attention. He immediately proceeded to the capital. Great preparations were making at the latter place to celebrate Santa Anna's birthday, which occurred on the 18th inst., when, as was currently reported, he intended to declare himself Emperor. The British ship Challenge arrived at Guaymas on the 24th of May from San Francisco, with 380 troops, mostly Frenchmen, recently enlisted in San Francisco by the Mexican Consul. Much excitement prevailed at Guymas because the captain of the English brig Dido had released five prisoners of the Walker party, who were being transported under a Mexican guard to Mazatlan for trial, by the English ship Ethelbert.

In the House, yesterday, the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed until the second Monday in December, to allow time for surveyors. Mr. Giddings' resolution to expel the editor of the Washington Union from the House was laid on the table. The Senate amendments to the Postmasters' compensation bill were adopted. In Committee of the Whole, on the General Appropriation bill, two speeches were made in favor of the Pacific Railroad. A voluminous report was received from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the negotiations with Denmark relative to the impositions of Sound dues upon our commerce in the Baltic.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Fish presented the remonstrance of the New York Chamber of Commerce against the bill before the Senate to change the laws respecting the New York Assay office. Mr. Fish also offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting from the Secretary of the Treasury a variety of information respecting the expenditures of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, and the charges made to depositors at that institution. Mr. Gwin said that the Committee on Finance design to change the two sections of the Senate bill complained of by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The President's veto of the Land bill for the benefit of the Insane was taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke for more than an hour in support of the veto and against the bill.

The steamship Arabia has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with news from Europe three days later. Eight thousand French troops have landed at the Piræus, and taken possession, in view of which King Otho has accepted the ultimatum of the allies, and appointed a new ministry. An Anglo-French squadron has been ordered to the White Sea. Up to the 27th ult., Silistria still held out bravely against the attack of the Russian troops, and it was reported that Omar Pacha would go to its relief. The Turkish, English, and French commanders-in-chief have held a council of war at Varna, and it was said that the Anglo French army would proceed to Adrianople, and that Omar Pacha would, in the meantime, avoid a general action. Subsequent advices, however, say that immediately after the council, Omar Pacha advanced with 80,000 men to the relief of Silistria. A coup d'etat has occurred in Denmark. In England a Minister of War will be appointed. An Austrian courier was to leave Vienna on the 2d of June, with the formal demand of Austria to the Czar to withdraw his forces from the Turkish territories. Rumors were again in circulation that the Czar will negotiate.

THURSDAY, June 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clayton made a personal explanation in reply to the editorial article in the Union, defending his course in reference to the exercise of suffrage by aliens in territories. The House amendments to the Postmasters' Compensation bill were agreed to.

The House resolution fixing the 14th of August for the adjournment of Congress was taken up and amended so as to allow Congress to take a recess from the 17th of July to the 16th of October. It was then passed.

In the House, Mr. Brooks made a speech against the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad scheme, and Mr. Singleton one in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. This was followed quite happily by an excellent speech from Mr. Latham, in which he hit very cleverly a number of prominent politicians in Congress, who, during the present session, have been endeavoring to create an excitement in regard to our foreign relations. He was followed by Mr. Chandler, who coincided with the spirit of the gentleman's views, and added some pertinent remarks of his own. Messrs. Cobb, Florence, and others followed.

In the New Hampshire Legislature, John L. Hadley, Dem., has been elected Secretary of State by 15 majority.

The appointments to the executive offices in the new territories of Nebraska and Kansas are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to day. The House will, it is thought, concur in the Senate's resolution for a recess from July 17th to October 16th. The Senate proposes to pass all the appropriation bills previous to the recess. The difficulties with Spain are said to be again far from solution, the Black Warrior affair being the bone of contention.

The Senate, in Executive session, yesterday, extended to eighteen months the time for the ratification of the treaty with Uruguay. It is believed at Washington that Santa Anna has positively rejected the Gadsden treaty, and points out modifications to which this Government will not consent. As soon as the final action on the Canadian reciprocity treaty is known, the House Committee on Ways and Means will report a bill to abolish the bounties to fishing vessels.

FRIDAY, June 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Rockwell, the new Senator from Massachusett, in place of Mr. Everett, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Pearce reported an important bill from the Finance Committee, for the settlement of the Texas debt. It appropriates $6,500,000 to be divided pro rata among those creditors of Texas to whom the revenues of that former republic were pledged, the bill not taking effect until Texas shall release the United States from all liability for the $5,000,000 reserved under the act of September, 1850. And if before January 1st, 1855, Texas shall not do this, nor yet procure releases from her creditors of all claims against the United States on account of her debt, all interest is to cease from that time upon the reserved five millions. In presenting this bill, Mr. Pearce said it did not meet his approval, but it was the only one on which the committee could agree. Mr. Johnson introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, removing the condition imposed upon the appropriation of 1852, for the removal of the Red River Raft, and directing the Secretary of War to expend the appropriation to the best advantage. The vetoed land bill was taken up, and Mr. Clayton delivered an interesting and forcible speech in favor of the bill, and against the veto. He explained his views respecting the proper exercise of the veto power, and controverted the arguments of some of the supporters of the President's veto.

In the House, yesterday, the bill to amend the postage laws was taken up, and Mr. Gerrit Smith offered an amendment, that the act shall continue in force two years, at the end of which time the Post Office Department shall be abolished, leaving associations and individuals to carry the mails. This he supported in some characteristic remarks. Mr. Chandler opposed Mr. Smith's amendment, and argued to show that the government should continue to carry the mails. Mr. Haven opposed the raising of the rates of postage. The House then went into committee on the General Appropriation Bill, which was amended by the insertion of appropriations to pay the officers and territorial assembles of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Preston offered an amendment, making appropriations for completing numerous custom houses.

A fire of a most dangerous character at Worcester, Mass., has destroyed property to the value of half a million of dollars, and thrown nearly a thousand workmen out of employ. The flames devastated over four acres of the city, destroying all the principal manufactories in Union, Exchange, and Cypress streets.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed the prohibitory liquor law by an overwhelming vote.

In the New Hampshire Legislature three unsuccessful ballotings have been had for State printer.

Senator Douglas's Nebraska bill seems to be creating a general excitement in Indiana. A Democratic meeting at Madison has repudiated it, and at Lafayette, Senator Petit having attempted to address a Democratic meeting in reference to the measure, he met with groans and hisses. The resolutions approving the bill met with as many noes as ayes, and the confusion was so great that the question could not be decided.

Twenty-three slaves have made good their escape from Grant county, Ky., and have gone to Canada. Nine more, from Boone county, Ky., have been arrested in Cincinnati.

SATURDAY, June 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the consideration and rejection of a private bill, the bill authorizing the coinage of $50 and $100 gold pieces was taken up, and amended by striking out that part relating to the assaying of bullion. The bill was then passed. The Senate then passed four private bills and rejected one, and adjourned until Monday.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Houston was refused leave to report a bill reducing the duties on imports. The bill modifying the postage laws was taken up, and Mr. Olds made a very practical speech on the subject. Mr. Gerritt Smith's amendment abolishing the post office system was rejected. The House then struck out the first four sections of Mr. Olds' substitute, which refers to the franking privilege, and then rejected the remainder of the bill. The question then recurring on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, it was decided in the negative. The bill which thus failed proposed to raise the rates of postage to five and ten cents, and to repeal the clause of the act of 1851, reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals when repealed.

The steamer Cahawba, at New York from Havana, brings later Cuban intelligence.—The reported outbreak at Mantanzas is untrue. The plan of enlisting black soldiers is said not to work well, as they are hard to discipline. Yellow fever prevailed among the foreigners at Havana to a considerable extent. The Spanish government officials are impressing sailors into the national service.

A severe storm occurred at Boston, on Thursday night, lasting three hours, during which about a dozen houses were struck by lightning.

The Canadian Parliament at Quebec has been opened by Lord Elgin, in a speech in which he stated that he had concluded a treaty with the United States, which now awaits ratification, and which will prove of the highest advantage to the colonies.

In the New Hampshire Legislature, the nominees of the Democratic caucus for U. S. Senators are Messrs. Hibberd and Wells. The Whigs and Free Soilers will run separate candidates. The House has refused by 8 majority to lay on the table the Nebraska resolutions. Two ballots were had yesterday, in the Legislature, for Senators, but without success, after which the election and the Nebraska resolutions were both postponed until Wednesday.

A duel has been fought in Mississipi, between General J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississipi, in which five shots were exchanged and both parties wounded, Evans dangerously.

MONDAY, June 17.

Later news from the Mexican capital says that reports from the officers left in Guerrero by Santa have been received, from which it would appear that the revolt in that section was being gradually suppressed, that many prisoners had been made, but that there was still considerable discontent in various departments.

A telegraphic despatch from Quebec, says that the reciprocity treaty is in substance as follows: The fisheries, except those of salmon, shad, shellfish, as well of those of Newfoundland and at the mouths of the rivers, are thrown open to the Americans, and the British have similar rights conceded in the American fisheries to the 36th parallel of latitude. Fishery disputes are to be settled by arbitration. Breadstuffs, coal, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and a variety of other articles are to be exchanged freely between the colonies and the States. The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals is thrown open to Americans. Newfoundland may be included in this treaty, with her consent.

The fugitive slaves captured in Cincinnati a few days ago, have been given up to their owners and taken back to Kentucky.

There were no street preaching disturbances at Brooklyn or New York yesterday.

In the lower house of Congress, on Saturday, the Senate not being in session, bills were passed increasing the salaries of all the officers of the existing organized territories, appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of the Oregon Indian war, to establish the office of Surveyor General in New Mexico, and to grant land to actual settlers, and to establish the offices of Surveyor General, Register, and Receiver for Nebraska and Kansas. Various other territorial bills were passed, of no great interest.

TUESDAY, June 20.

In Congress, yesterday, the Senate took up the bill reorganizing the Navy Department, and Mr. Mallory moved a substitute for it, which was agreed to, the bill read a third time, and then postponed. Mr. Douglass introduced a bill changing the time of the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October, which was taken up, and Mr. Hunter moved to amend by inserting November instead of October.—After some debate the bill was postponed, and the vetoed land bill for the insane, being taken up, Mr. Seward delivered a long speech on the subject, advocating the measure and opposing the veto.

The House yesterday had one of its characteristic personal scenes, in which considerable time was consumed in crossfiring, of no possible interest to the public, between Mr. Cullom, Mr. Churchwell, and Mr. Campbell of Ohio. The contesting of Mike Walsh's seat on the ground of his being an unnaturalized foreigner came before the House and some affidavits were read to sustain the allegations.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the Winnebago treaty. No appointments for the new territories have yet been sent in.

The Pottsville riot, previously reported, resulted in two other murders besides those before noticed. A party of drunken men mobed the house of a Protestant Irishman, roured him out of his bed, killed him, and maltreated his wife.

A Convention of Spiritual Rappers held last week, at New York, has formed a Society on the subject of Rappings.

The police reports made yesterday to the Mayor of Philadelphia, showed, that the taverns were generally closed on the Sabbath. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the few tavern keepers who did not obey the law.

☞ Twenty-three slaves have made good their escape from Grant county, Ky., and have gone to Canada. Nine more from Boone co., Ky., have been arrested in Cincinnati.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 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.

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

REGISTER.

WE are requested to announce Mr. AFRED S. SENER, of Carlisle, as a candidate for Register at the ensuing election. [may 17.

TO the Voters of Cumberland County.—Fellow Citizens:—Through the persuasions of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the next Whig county Convention.

HENRY A. THRUSH,
Ship pensburg, June 4, '54.—3m

BRISTOL MILITARY COLLEGE.—This flourishing Institution, established by the celebrated Captain Partridge, at Brandywine Springs Delaware, having lost its buildings by fire last winter, has been reestablished under the supervision of the son of its late superintendent, at Bristol, Pa. seventeen miles below Philadelphia.

It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. H. H. PFEIFFER, of the present graduating class of Dickinson, has just been appointed instructor in pure mathematics, a department for which he has the reputation of being eminently qualified. We wish him success.

GIFT LOTTERIES.

The Perham Gift Lotteries have been decided to be a species of gambling by Judge Woodruff, of New York, who says they are an attempt to evade the penalties of the act to prevent raffles and lotteries. They will probably be suppressed.

We have received advertisements of no less than four of these schemes with offers of tickets, but have not published them, believing them to be not only of pernicious tendency but downright swindling affairs. It is only the "verdant" kind who are taken in by such magnificent humbugs.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR CONRAD.—Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD, the new Mayor of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, was inaugurated last Tuesday, in Independence square. It is estimated that at least five thousand persons were present to witness the ceremony and hear the inaugural address. The new Mayor declared in unequivocal terms, that he would appoint upon the police none but strong, healthy, temperate and well qualified citizens, of native origin, and that he would rigidly enforce the law against the sale of liquors on the Christian Sabbath. These declarations were received with such tremendous and enthusiastic applause as baffles description. When the Councils, which were present at the inauguration, returned to their chambers, the Mayor sent in his first message, in which he recommends the issuing of the proclamation provided by the Consolidation Act, terminating the functions of the old corporations on the 30th inst., calls especial attention to the financial affairs of the city, and recommends a plan for the present organization of the city government in its executive branches.

GEN. CASS AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—A Washington letter, written on the 12th inst., says:—"Gen. Cass has been rallied this morning by his brother Senators in consequence of the report that he had applied for admission to a Know Nothing lodge, in this city, and been *refused*. The General bears the refusal with his usual philosophy, as it is understood that his rejection was not positive—his application being still under advisement. Two other Senators were more fortunate, having been admitted."

FRAUD DISCOVERED IN THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, telegraphs that an astonishing fraud has just been discovered by Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Benton, Mace and others, in the Nebraska bill. It seems that Mr. Richardson stated to the House that his substitute was the Senate bill, simply, without the Clayton proviso, when, in fact, he had inserted a clause providing that no person other than citizens of the United States should hold office or vote until they had sworn to support the principles of this bill. Mr. Mace will introduce a bill amending and explaining the Nebraska act, and Messrs. Campbell, Benton and others, will take the floor in denunciation of the fraud.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The Washington *Star* states that it is being said around the Washington hotels that the President has before him upwards of three hundred applications for the offices in the new territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and more "documents" coming! There are but fourteen offices to be filled, or about twenty five applicants for each office—thus making the chances equal to the drawing of a small prize in a Perham Gift Lottery. Those especially interested are expecting the appointments to be made some time this week.

☞ The Ohio *State Journal* says:—There is no danger of famine in Ohio. We assure the timid we never saw the wheat prospects more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised this season in Ohio to supply the inhabitants of four such States, so there is no danger of starvation."

☞ Cholera is prevailing on the Ohio river on board the steamboats, many of the cases proving fatal. In New York city last week there also occured no less than fifty-three deaths from cholera.

☞ Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, who lately decided the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, is a leading democrat.

☞ The Lancaster *Intelligencer* is opposed to Gov. Bigler taking the stump along with Judge Pollock. Shouldn't wonder.

☞ The drafts on the U. S. Treasury last week, amounted to $900,000.

CAUSE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The wonderful order of "Know-Nothings," which has sprung into existence so quickly, and in such a quiet way has achieved extraordinary political triumphs, utterly bewildering the politicians in their schemes, is now the subject of discussion everywhere. Those who are uninitiated (to whom we belong) are of course exceedingly anxious to be enlightened as to the origin and objects of the new order. The *True Freeman*, a journal published in New York, an exponent of the principles said to be held by the Know Nothings, in the course of an explanation as to the causes which have produced the organization of the order, expresses the following opinion:

"The Know-Nothing party would never have been heard of but for the effort of the Roman Catholics to change the Common School system, and foster sectarian predjudices, by dictating (as they have in New York) what books shall be used in the Common Schools, and by making them a distinct portion of the community, instead of mingling with, and becoming an integral part of it.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading locofoco paper of that city, also makes the following confessions in an article denouncing the Know Nothings.

"Democratic friends with whom we have conversed, from other parts of the Union, particularly from the large cities, where the mass of foreign citizens are to be found, all have the same complaints to make of exacting *clannish demands*, upon their part, in political organizations. They have told us that the same division of office in nomination, there as here, parcelled out according to nationality, instead of capacity and sound Democratic attachment, had to be made, otherwise there was always trouble and disaffection at the poles. We *know* that, the General Government, in the distribution of its patronage all over the country, in times past, has felt itself obliged, from the force of necessity, to award a certain portion of it to German or Irish Democrats, *as such*, in order to prevent trouble in our political organization. *We know* that in the custom houses of New York, Boston and other large cities, the Collectors have been compelled, for the same reason, in the appointment of their subordinates to pursue a similar course. Our German and Irish Democratic friends have not seemed to be content to urge their claims simply as Democrats, but have asked for nominations and appointments as *Germans* and *Irish*.

Now, this has been very wrong and injudicious upon their part, and is one reason why the formidable American organization, based upon nativity, has sprung into being. Our adopted fellow citizens have also been somewhat unreasonable and clannish in their hostility to the American system of public schools, one of the primary, cherished institutions of the Republic, and through the instrumentality of which American citizens are made. In this latter respect we are aware there are many honorable exceptions."

Here the Democratic organ makes out a case of exacting demands; of offices parcelled out according to nationality instead of capacity; of the distribution of federal patronage awarded to foreigners *as such* to prevent partizan insubordination, of hostility to our cherished American School System; and of claims urged not as American citizens, but as foreigners.—It is not strange, therefore, that under such circumstances native born citizens—if they have the spirit of *Americans*—should combine their strength to resist such odious and impudent pretensions. The democratic *Enquirer* has forcibly explained the necessity for such a quiet order as the "Know Nothings."

THE NEBRASKA BILL AGAIN.—Popular indignation at the passage of the Nebraska bill finds vent in various projects, some wise and some otherwise. We have all sorts of violent propositions, from all quarters. Cassius M. Clay proposes that every body who voted for the bill shall be treated to a social as well as a political crucifixion—and seeks to prepare the country for a dissolution of the Union.—Garrison, Phillips & Co. are seizing the opportunity to push their project of dissolving the Union and breaking down the Constitution. We hear men a good deal more sensible than any of these, proclaiming their hatred of all compacts which bind us to the slave holding interest, and declaring they will keep no faith with those who keep no faith with them. All this effervescence is good so far as it may lead to practical measures. But all measures to be practical, must be rational, judicious and legal. Resisting the law affords no remedy for the wrong we have sustained. Denouncing the Constitution may gratify a temporary indignation, but cooler judgment will not approve it and the great mass of the people will not endorse it. The true remedy is to be sought by the quiet, old-fashioned agency of the *ballot-box*. All we have to do is to elect Congressmen who will make laws favoring *Freedom* instead of *Slavery*.

"KNOW NOTHING" TRIUMPH.—In addition to the triumphs of this mysterious order in Lancaster, New Orleans, York, Waynesboro, Cumberland, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, we learn that the three Whigs recently elected for Judges of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, to the astonishment of all 'outsiders,' were the candidates of the 'Know Nothings.' The result took everybody by surprise—even the successful candidates themselves, who did not dream of an election. The hand of 'Know Nothingism' is apparent every place where an election is held; and to do justice to an organization of which we certainly 'know nothing,' we must say that its influence has been most wholesome and beneficial.

DOWN ON CAMPBELL.—A number of Locofoco papers—including the Democratic *Union*, Harrisburg,—are out against Hon. James Campbell, and ask his removal from the Cabinet of President Pierce. The Union says:

"It is our deliberate opinion that at this day no man connected with him politically can be elected to any office in Pennsylvania. It is, therefore, if we are correct, his duty to resign; if he does not, it is the duty of the President to remove him."

Alluding to the defeat of Vaux for Mayor of Philadelphia, the Union says;

"He was not injured by Nebraska, temperance, nativeism or know-nothingism. He died of Campbellism, and that alone, as all others who adhere to that fatal *ism* will, in their turn, give up the ghost.

RECEIVED HIS REWARD.—Charles Bucklew was the only man in the last Pennsylvania Legislature, who could be got to support the Nebraska bill in a speech, and for this subserviency to Washington dictation he has just received his reward in an appointment as bearer of despatches to Paraguay, South America. It would have been of just as much benefit to the country to have started him on an expedition to the moon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—In an article of speculations as to the next Presidential election, the N. Y. Herald attributes great power to the new sentiment of nationality. It thinks that Americanism will influence one hundred and forty of the two hundred and ninety-six electoral votes.

A SCREW LOOSE IN WESTMORELAND.—The following resolution was offered in the Loco Foco nominating convention in Westmoreland, and voted down on a call of the yeas and nays by a vote of 15 to 12:

Resolved, That we have *full* confidence in the State Administration, and will yield to Gov. Bigler our cordial and hearty support.

GOV. BIGLER A KNOW NOTHING.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that owing to several attacks made upon the organization of "Know Nothings" by the *Pennsylvanian* and *Patriot*, the known organs of his Excellency, it might be inferred that Governor Bigler and the Democratic leaders were hostile to the order. But upon closer investigation it becomes evident, notwithstanding their seeming opposition, that his Excellency "is in the ring."—He does not "know" whether he is for or against the infamous Nebraska swindle: He does not "know" whether he is in favor of or opposed to the sale of *all* the Public Works belonging to the Commonwealth: He does not "know" whether he is for or against a division of the school fund: He does not "know" why he vetoed several Bank bills during the last session of the Legislature, and signed others containing precisely the same provisions. He is not only a "*know nothing*" himself, but manufactures members by thousands. The citizens of Pennsylvania ought to be made acquainted with his position on the above and many other questions, but are kept in profound ignorance, notwithstanding the hundred calls that have been made for light and information. True, the *Democratic Union*, after two weeks reflection, answers one of our interrogatories by saying that it "believes that Gov. Bigler will pledge himself in favor of the Nebraska bill." The Editors have evidently not been initiated yet; though we shall expect after a week or two to find them as proficient "*know nothings*" as Gov. Bigler himself. A short time since they were certain that His Excellency was with them on this question, now they *believe* it, and in a week or two more they will "know-nothing" about it."

☞ Patrick Henry's youngest son, Nathaniel, died recently, destitute and alone, at an inn in Floyd county, Va., without money, friends or resources of any kind. The keeper of the tavern applied to the Overseers of the Poor for payment of his board and funeral expenses, but was refused. He died of dropsy of the chest, a few moments after the operation of tapping had been preformed. His last occupation was teaching, but his health failing, he removed to a hotel in Jacksonville, the host of which kept him a year or more in expectation that some relatives or friends defray his expenses. He was young when his father died, but he remembered him very well and loved to talk of him.

NOVEL BALLOON ASCENSION.—A Mr. Marion made a balloon ascension on Monday evening, about eight o'clock, from the stable yard of the Penn Tavern, in West Philadelphia, with his head downwards, his legs being fastened to a rope attached to the basket suspended from the balloon. The balloon was about two-thirds inflated, and its ascent was quite slow, and it did not reach an elevation of more than three or four hundred yards. Marion remained suspended beneath the basket five minutes, when he pulled himself up and took a seat in the basket. The balloon descended at about three quarters of a mile from the point of starting. Of what earthly use are such exhibitions?

☞ It is reported from Washington that the President and Cabinet find it very difficult to reward all the members that were promised something for their support of the Nebraska bill, without turning out present occupants.—To this measure Messrs. Marcy, McClelland and Campbell are said to be averse, and that a difficulty has occurred between them and the other members of the cabinet in consequence.

☞ A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, says that the great Cuban army will soon be ready to start under the command of the former Governor, Gen. J. A. Quitman. There is no secrecy about this movement. Every one who has been to New Orleans says that the amount of money subscribed by the merchants there is very heavy. Every one favors the move.—Quitman has the confidence of all the filibustering community.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *North American* says that a number of Southern Senators are said to have declared that they would oppose any treaty for the settlement of the Fishery question, or for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada, unless it shall retain a clause for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

THE NEBRASKA BILL—FRAUD SOMEWHERE.—Washington, June 18th.—A great error or a great cheat has been discovered in the wording of the Nebraska bill, recently passed, by which the principle of the Clayton amendment is smuggled into it. A bill explaining it away will be introduced to-day or to morrow, and much excitement will be occasioned by it.

LIVER DISEASE.—Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivaled.

Hundreds of certificates from the highest sources, of persons living in the city of Richmond Va, might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary of S. M. Drinker Esq. of the firm of Drinker and Morris, booksellers Richmond Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture after three years suffering from diseased liver. Its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicines he had ever taken, and cheerfully recomends it to all.

**See advertisement in another column.

☞ It would hardly do for any one to hav the temerity nowadays to question the excelence of Dr. Hooflands German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint and derangement of the digestive organs their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the check and suffering, to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmer Families and others, can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Quinsy, 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—as that is naked truth, and use it according to directions. The article is an English remedy, and was used by Wm. IV. King of England, and certified to by him, as a cure for Rheumatism, when 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 stated that it was worth $10 per bottle, they never would be without it, in cases 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 to take 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, no otherwise.

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

For sale by A. Smith, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Dyott & Sons, 132 N. Second street; T. R. Callender 88 S. Third street, and by the Druggists throughout the United States. nov2 1y

Town and County Matters.

The Industrial Fair.

We are glad to learn that the Industrial Fair at Newville is fully successful, realizing the highest expectations of the managers. It has been visited each day since its opening by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen from Carlisle, while the attendance from the surrounding county has been very general. We spent several hours at the Fair yesterday, and returned highly gratified with our visit. Several hundred articles are on exhibition, representing almost every branch of industry, and displaying a most creditable degree of taste and skill in the manufacturers and exhibitors. We were glad to see the handiwork of some of our Carlisle mechanics on exhibition. Our time and room will not allow us, however, to speak of them in detail this week—nor in fact would we be able to do justice to their merits, especially to the many rare and beautiful articles contributed by the ladies. We hope that an official report will be given to us by the managers for publication.

We repeat that the Fair is a most interesting exhibition, and advise those who have not yet paid it a visit to do so at once, as it closes on Friday. Excursion tickets on the rail road are sold at half price. The exhibition is enlivened by music from an excellent band—good order is preserved, and the Managers, several of whom are always present, are polite and attentive to visiters.

School Examinations.

The examinations of our public schools is a season of annually recurring interest to parents and friends of Education. The examinations of this year commence to-morrow, and the notice published in to-day's paper shows the order in which the Schools will be visited for that purpose. The different committees selected by the Directors it is hoped will give due attention to their duties.

Items.

Col. A. Noble has a stalk of rye taken indiscriminately from one of his fields, which measures seven feet four inches in height.—— D. M. Kissinger, formerly of this county, has been appointed Government Mail Agent between New York and San Francisco.—— Jas. Huston, formerly of this county, has located at Monmouth, Illinois, and opened an office for the purchase and sale of lands, the payment of taxes for non-resident landholders, the collection of monies, &c.—— Michael Barr, of Newville, has been appointed to a situation in the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia.

Restoration of Sight.

The *Democrat* gives the particulars of an operation upon the eyes of an old lady, Mrs. Egolf, of Carlisle, by Dr. George Dock, of Harrisburg, which speaks highly for his skill. She is seventy-four years of age. The cause of her blindness was a bad form of cataract—one that none but the boldest and most skilful Surgeon would have undertaken, requiring to be cut out with the knife. A few weeks since she went to Harrisburg and placed herself under Dr. Dock's care, who performed the operation with perfect success, restoring her sight completely in each eye. Dr. D. has won a high reputation in his profession by many similar operations.

Harvest.

Most of our Farmers are now busily engaged getting in their Hay crops, of which this year there is a most luxuriant growth. That completed, the rye and wheat crops will be ripe for harvesting. The abundant yield and the high prices which are in prospect are enough to gladden the Farmer's heart.

Harvest hands are scarce this season and as a consequence wages are unusually high. We hear that in this neighborhood as high as $2,50 and $3 per day are offered for the best cradlers, although this latter price is probably not actually paid to many. At a meeting of working-men of Shippensburg and vicinity, held last week, we notice that the following scale of prices was adopted as what they would ask for their services per day, viz: Cradling, $2,25; Binding, $1,50; Raking, $1,00; Mowing, $1,25; Making and hauling hay, $1,00.

An Erroneous Impression.

We are a good deal surprised to learn that there are men residing in our midst, who decline purchasing real estate in Carlisle, giving as a reason for this refusal, that for some years to come the taxes of the borough will be enormously high! These men are in the main sensible enough, can attend well to their own business, and how they have imbibed so erroneous an impression we are at a loss to conceive. They contend that the construction of the Gas and Water Works (to further which enterprize the borough has taken a smal amount of stock,) will lead to this state of things, and instance the heavy indebtedness of Harrisburg, where similar improvements have been made, as a case in point. Such reasoning as this is puerile and absurd, and those who use it are men who do not or cannot look beyond the surface of things. Our borough is, we believe, at the present time out of debt, and it is high time that not only these improvements, but others which we could name, were undertaken and completed. Carlisle has for too many years been jogging along at a snail's pace, and we trust that it is now about to awake from its deep Rip Van Winkle sleep, and take that position among the towns of the State which its location and other natural advantages entitle it to. The construction of such improvements as Gas Works, Water Works, &c., besides being a convenience and benefit to the citizens, tends to enhance the value of property, creates a spirit of enterprize and industry, and eventually leads on to prosperity and increase of population.

Since the completion by Harrisburg of its improvements, the population of that town has more than doubled, its real estate has trebled itself in value, rents have risen in a proportionate ratio, business of all kinds is brisk, every man, woman and child can now obtain constant employment and remunerative wages, and altogether the place is far more prosperous than it ever before was. The same state of things will result here from the completion of our improvements. The blessings of prosperity and abundance are only vouchsafed to those who are liberal, industrious and public-spirited.—*Volunteer.*

The Dog Law.

The action of Council in passing the dog law published in to-day's paper, may not be approved by every person, but it was enacted at the solicitation of many good citizens, who believe it a necessary precautionary measure. It can do no harm while it may avert serious consequences; and the public will not regret if the useless cur population of the town is somewhat diminished. Good dogs will be cared for by their owners.

☞ A son of H. B. Wright, Member of Congress from the Luzerne district, in this State, has been appointed to a Cadetship, at West Point. These fellows go in for providing for their own families. Wright was a Nebraska man!

For the Herald.

AQUATIC AMUSEMENTS.

Leander's immortality must cease with the present precocious age! The South Sea Islander must yield to "Young America" the palm! Niagara's favorite, PATCH, must "sleep his long sleep" rivalled,—surpassed; and surrender to youths of our own day his dear-bought laurels!

Thus we soliloquized, as a scene (witnessed by a friend) passed vividly before us, and longed for thy pen, Oh! E, to herald to the world these youths undaunted, and to future generations a noble precedent! We briefly give the scene as described by our friend. E.

Two young gentlemen, on whom the "down of virility" (to quote from a modern *laurel*(?) had not yet appeared, started on the morning of the 15th, of the present month, from our capital to visit a friend—an M. D., in an adjacent village, at the mouth of the raging Candoguinet—but finding him absent, amused themselves as best they could.

The "closing scene" of their day's "play" was a sail on a neighboring mill dam. Tired of a pleasure that required so much exertion, it was moved, seconded and passed to vary it with a ride over the breast of the dam—having a fall of about eight feet. As they neared the brink, the proposer of this feat, after a second thought, concluded "discretion was the better part of valor," and, determining that it should not be written of him, in the language of Shakspeare,

"By water shall he die, and take his end,"

leaped into the dam, leaving his companion to sail, *duck*-like, majestically over the cataract.

After a short struggle with the angry waters beneath the fall, supported by the strenuous shouts of his windy companion, he gained the shore a firm believer in Hydropathy as an effectual remedy for *too* ardent spirits.

"SUGGS."

CARLISLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Examinations for 1854 will take place as follows:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

On Thursday June 22, the schools under the care of Miss Beetem, Miss Edmond, and Miss Bell, at 8 o'clock in the morning and the schools of Miss Wightman, Mrs. Caufman, and Miss Reighter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday the 22d, the schools taught by Mr. Spottswood, and Mr. Scaright, at 8 o'clock in the morning; and the schools of Miss Webber, Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. Adair, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The classes for transfer will be examined at the close of these examinations, except the first class of Mrs. Adair.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT & HIGH SCHOOL.

On Monday June 26th, the Male High school