

Summary of Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Wednesday, July 19.

We give to-day the news by two foreign agencies. The Franklin brings intelligence of a military revolt in Spain, under the lead of General O'Donnell. Four thousand government troops, headed by the Government General, marched out of Madrid, and declared against the Ministry, but in favor of the Queen. There was some difficulty in getting other Government Generals to go against them, as they feared the regular troops could not be depended upon. Barricades were erected in the streets of Madrid, and much trouble was feared. In connection with the Russian and Turkish war, we learn that 26,000 Austrian troops have entered the Principality of Bulgaria. The Russian Government has refused to order the evacuation of Moldavia, and has determined to defend the line of the Sereth. The Austrian General has been ordered to clear the Principality of Bulgaria.

The steamer Niagara, at Halifax, brings news three days later than this. The allied fleet was within gunshot of Cronstadt. A severe battle, lasting two days, had been fought between the Russians and Turks, as the former were retreating through the Dnieper. 2000 Russians were killed, but the Russian forces made good their retreat. In Asia the British forces have experienced a severe defeat, having 2000 men killed and losing all their camp equipment, 13 cannon, and 35 standards. This was in attempting to storm the Russian position at Tientsin. The British two regiments between Ussargut and Kutais. The Russians attacked them in flank. A naval battle with the Russian fleet has occurred off Sebastopol, but without result.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, arguing as a reason that under the tenth section of the act no person had been sent into slavery. Upon this subject Mr. Sumner made some remarks, which caused quite a sharp debate between him and Messrs. Clay, Dawson, and Benjamin, after which the petition was laid on the table. The Homestead bill was then taken up, discussed, and an amendment offered by Mr. Brodhead, to strike out "free of cost" and insert "at fifty cents per acre" was lost, as also an amendment of nearly similar tenor offered by Mr. Weller. In the House, Mr. Phillips was refused leave to introduce a bill annexing to New Mexico the Gadsden territorial purchase. The bill to repeal so much of the act of August 30th, 1852, as makes a reduction of fifty per cent of the postage of newspapers and periodicals, was taken up, but no action had, and the Army Appropriation bill was then considered, and the amendment restoring the full superiority of the armories was adopted, but no further action had.

Thursday, July 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Pettit, from the committee to whom was referred the petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, reported against the policy of so doing, and the committee was discharged from the consideration of the subject. The Texas debt bill was taken up, considered and postponed. The Homestead bill occupied the remainder of the session, a number of amendments being offered and rejected. One offered by Mr. Brodhead, striking out the fourth section, to free the lands of a settler under the act from liability for debts contracted prior to the passage of the bill, was adopted. A territorial bill, introduced by Mr. Clayton, to lay the bill on the table, was rejected. In the House, yesterday, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, reported a bill providing for the accommodation of the United States Courts in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, by temporary leases of buildings, and authorizing the purchase of sites and procuring of property for the same. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The bill to amend the act of August 30th, 1852, as makes a reduction of 60 per cent on the postage of newspapers and periodicals when prepaid, was laid on the table. The Army Appropriation bill was discussed without any result.

Thomas F. Menger, the distinguished Irish exile, and associate editor of the Citizen, having been grossly libeled in the Freeman's Journal, and refused satisfaction by the editor of that sheet, assaulted him in Sixth street, New York city, on Tuesday, and beat him severely. Mr. Menger, the editor of the Journal, had a pistol and a knife and valiantly attempted to use them. The steamship Franklin has gotten in such a position on the beach where she struck as to be hopeless. She will have to be abandoned and raised by the tugboats. The River and Harbor bill has a clean majority in the Senate, but the President is said to be prepared to veto it. An anticipated treaty with Spain is rumored to be in the hands of the President, and it is said that the session of Congress will be prolonged to await the result.

Friday, July 21.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its session at Worcester, Mass. yesterday. It was largely attended by men of all shades of politics. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions and in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, &c., were passed. A despatch from Cape Cod, at least 4000 persons being there. The heat in the city is overwhelming. At Baltimore the thermometer stood at 102 degrees in the shade, and in Cincinnati at 96.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Homestead bill consumed the session. A substitute offered by Mr. Hunter, embracing a general plan of grading the price of the public lands, and allowing actual settlers to purchase at twenty-five cents per acre, after five years cultivation, was adopted. This is said to ensure the passage of the bill, and to avoid the veto. As regards the latter, the President is said to be preparing two—one for the \$140,000 Appropriation bill for Cape Fear river, which of course does the River and Harbor bill, and one upon the survey of the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, embracing the Homestead clause. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was passed.

Saturday, July 22.

In the House, yesterday, much time was consumed in a personal discussion relative to an imputation against the integrity of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, which that gentleman wished to have investigated. It appeared to be a communication made to the Committee investigating committee by B. E. Green, charging Mr. Bayly with being under corrupt outside influences, which caused him to use his official position in the last and present Congress to secure the passage of certain appropriation bills. At Mr. Bayly's request, a committee was appointed to investigate the affair. In the Senate, yesterday, the substitute for the Homestead bill passed finally. It is now ready to be sent to the President. The Directors of the Harlan railroad company have recommended that the over-issued stock of that road be assumed by the company, and a meeting of the stockholders has been called to consider the matter. An investigation of the condition of the Buffalo Almshouse, caused by the large number of deaths there by cholera, has developed a shocking state of affairs. The establishment was filthy in the extreme, and the inmates in a horrible condition.

Monday, July 24.

Arrival of steamers at New York and New Orleans bring us two weeks later intelligence from San Francisco and the Pacific. The revenue cutter Marcy, had arrived at San Francisco, with 38 of the rescued Americans from Guaymas. The editor of the Stockton Republican has killed the editor of the Stockton Journal in a street fight. The squatter difficulties remain unsettled. Mining news is favorable.

Gray's surveying expedition of the Southern route for the Pacific railway had arrived at San Diego, and reported the whole route practicable. The disputed boundary between Oregon and California is said to be settled. The Oregonian has been sent into Oregon. The British Mint is crowded with business, and working up to its full capacity. Chinese emigration continued to flow from the coast of the Salt Lake, and that, in the General Conference, Brigham Young has been again chosen President of the Church. Missionary accounts from all quarters of the world are favorable, especially from Europe.

In the Senate, on Saturday, several private bills from the House were passed. The House bill to provide accommodations for the U. S. Courts in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and for the Post Office in the latter city, was referred for amendments. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was reported from Committee on Whole, and numerous amendments were offered from the Finance Committee, many of which were adopted and others laid over, after which the bill was postponed. The President announced that he had signed the Cape Fear River Improvement bill, on the ground that the obstructions were caused by government works. Some of the remarks made in considering an adverse report in relation to prohibiting the sale of liquor at Washington, which ended in the bill being laid on the table. The rest of the session was spent in considering private bills, ninety-two of which were laid aside to be reported to the House.

The mortality in Boston last week was 98 deaths, 14 being from cholera. In Philadelphia last week, there were 432 deaths, of which number 81 were from cholera, 13 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhoea, and 29 from dysentery. The infantile mortality is shocking, 258 of the above deaths being of children under ten years of age, 107 being under two years old. In New York, last week, the number of deaths was 915, being an increase of 98 over the previous week. 183 were of cholera. The infantile mortality was awful, 638 of the deaths being of children under ten years of age, 107 being under two years old. The cholera has broken out at St. John, N. B. In the West Indies cholera is very prevalent. Fresh arrivals from Barbadoes give even more frightful accounts of the ravages of the pest than had been reported. In the small city of Bridgetown, 2,000 deaths occurred in seventeen days. At the latest date, July 18th, the number of deaths on that island was 1,000, and the ravages of the disease appeared to be daily increasing.

A treaty with Russia is said to have been negotiated by the Secretary of State at Washington, in which Russia recognizes the doctrine that the neutral flag protects the vessel over which it floats.

The funeral of Gen. Towson, at Washington, on Saturday, was attended by the whole National Administration. An unexpected number of the General, connected with his services in the war of 1812, is still pending in Congress. The President has signed the Cape Fear River Improvement bill, which will improve the harbor, and the Army Appropriation bill, which will provide for the maintenance of the armories. The Washington Union has also published an article in which the doctrine of the armories was adopted, but no further action had.

Thursday, July 20.

The steamer Illinois has arrived at New York with the California mails, and \$977,000 in gold dust. The steamer Prometheus, at New York, from San Juan, brings news that the U. S. ship Cyane has been destroyed, and totally destroyed the latter town, as a punishment for the insult offered to the American minister, Mr. Burlingame. An apology was demanded of the town, and refused repeatedly. The town, commanding by Lieutenant, was laid, who fired the city, and it was so completely burned that nothing was left to mark its site, save some one or two small buildings in the ruins. The steamship Pacific arrived yesterday, bringing news of fresh complaints in Europe. Austria has countermanded her orders to the Principality of the Principality, and with Prussia, wants to try negotiations again. The allies, however, have sent a messenger to Berlin, to demand categorical answers to the intentions of the Prussian government. The Spanish insurrection is not suppressed, but makes no progress. Russia is concentrating her military strength against the Austro-Spanish frontier, and towards Poland and the Principality. A Russian diplomatic agent is suspected to be in London, in the person of a foreigner, who had been introduced into the city by a Russian agent, by a British Minister. It was rumored in England that the combined fleet had attacked Cronstadt on the 30th of June, but further accounts say that the fleet was anchored in Bala Sound.

In the Senate, yesterday, a great deal of time was wasted by Senator Pettit in a long personal discussion relative to an imputation against the integrity of Mr. Bayly, which was repeatedly objected to, but sustained by the chairman, who is a personal enemy of Benton's. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then considered, amended and postponed. A long executive session was then held. In the House, yesterday, the one hundred private bills considered on Saturday were reported to the House and passed. Much time was consumed in discussing and exposing some unauthorized alterations in the Minnesota Land bill, which had passed both Houses. A Committee of Investigation was appointed to inquire into the matter, and the bill to the Indian bill was rejected. The Fortification bill was taken up and passed. A riot has occurred at Rondout, in which one man was killed and the military called on to suppress the disturbance.

EXPOSURE OF GOVERNMENT.—The Appropriation bill thus far passed by the House of Representatives, and now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, are as follows: General Appropriation Bill, \$12,000,000; River and Harbor Bill, \$2,500,000; Army Appropriation Bill, \$10,000,000; Light House Appropriation Bill, \$1,250,000; making a total in these four bills, of \$25,750,000. This, however, is only a part of the exposure of Government for the year.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—

A despatch from Washington to the New York Tribune, announces on "positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu," to the effect that a Treaty is about being concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation, it is said, is whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration, it is added, at Washington, is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

The "State of Matrimony" has at last been bounded and described by some out-West settler, who says: "It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and gradations and babbles on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks, and cradles. It is a land of night, and trying to find a passage out of Paradise. It is a land of matrimony, till you cross the equinoctial line of K. keeping, when equally weathered in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of bright eyes you run against."

THE YOUNG FUGITIVE.—It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut, who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all those posts solid which had been in the ground for so long a time, and which he originally grew, while all those which had been set as they grew, were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down, therefore, seems a species against decay.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 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.

WEIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK.

OF Northumberland.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE DARRIS.

OF Allegheny.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL M. SMYER.

OF Montgomery.

REGISTER.

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

NO to the Voters of Cumberland County.—

Fellow Citizens.—Through the personal acquaintance of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

SHIPPENSBURG, June 4, 54.—J. M. HUSH.

Clerk of Courts.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL S. SYMOR, of Newburg, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are requested to state that J. S. HOSWORTH, of Newburg, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Notice to Purchasers of Scholarships.

WHEREAS, the plan of endowing Dickinson College declares that "no payment shall be demanded of any of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention."

subscriptions shall amount to \$100,000, and where, at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 12th inst., it appeared that Scholarships had been sold to the amount of \$100,000. Now therefore this is given notice to all purchasers that the notes given for Scholarships are due and payment is hereby demanded.

The agents, Rev. THOMAS B. LEMON, of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. CHARLES J. THOMPSON, of the Philadelphia Conference, will proceed without delay to collect the money and issue the certificates, according to the terms of purchase.

For the information of the public, notice is hereby given that the Trustees at the meeting aforesaid Resolved, that the price of Scholarships, after the time of the next meeting of the Board of Trustees in July next, shall be advanced 50 per cent. on present rates. By order of the Board of Trustees, Dickinson College, July 19, 54.]

MASONIC NOTICE.

A Masonic Procession will be formed, and the corner stone of the German Lutheran Church laid, in Carlisle, on Saturday the 5th of August next, at 2 o'clock, A. M., to which ceremonies the neighboring Lodges, and all the Members of the Masonic Fraternity in regular standing, are invited and respectfully requested to attend, in regalia, with dark coats and white gloves.

The Clergy of Carlisle, the Judges of the Courts, Attorneys at the Bar, Physicians, Town and County Officers, the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Dickinson College, and Citizens generally are respectfully requested to join in procession.

We are authorized to say that the Camb. V. Railroad will carry passengers on that day for half the usual fare.

L. LIVINGSTON, M. FOLK, C. CORNMAN, J. MONVIE, S. REEFERS, Com. of Arrangements.

Carlisle, July 25, '54.

THE WHIG ANSWER.—

On our first page will be found an address from the Whig State Committee to the people of Pennsylvania. I am terse and explicit, and states, broadly and distinctly, the issues involved in the contest, without any attempt at mystification or elaboration.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—

A meeting of County School Superintendents was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 12th inst. About forty Superintendents were present. Dr. SMITH, of Delaware presided. Hon. THOMAS H. BURNES, of Lancaster, was present and took an active part in the deliberations of the convention. The more important items noted upon were, the Extension of Teachers and giving Certificates, and the formation of Teachers Institutes, State, County and District. In relation to the former, Prof. WICKHAM, of Lancaster gave an able report. It was decided that the examination should be thorough, and there are three grades of certificates to be issued by the State Superintendent, the highest two having the seal of the Department. By these means it is expected soon to have a corps of Professional Teachers unsurpassed by any State in the Union, as well as to raise their salaries, and consequently offer inducements for higher qualifications. It is proposed to meet again, in Pottsville, on the 1st of August next.

DEATH OF GEN TOWSON.—

Major Gen. Nathan Towson, Paymaster General of the United States army, who died in Washington on Thursday from paralysis, was a native of Maryland, and had attained the age of 71 years. The name of this gallant officer is intimately associated with almost every brilliant action upon the Niagara frontier from the commencement to the close of the war of 1812-16. In the official statements Towson's corps formed a prominent feature, and one of the commanding officers graphically said, "Towson's battery emitted a constant sheet of flame." He was especially distinguished in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, and in the sortie from Fort Erie.

HON. F. F. WADSWORTH.—

This gentleman, now a Senator of the United States from Ohio, is a self-made man. In a late speech of Mr. Seward, of New York, he stated that a man who one time worked with the spade and wheelbarrow on the Erie canal was now a member of the Senate, and one of its ablest members. He had reference to Mr. Wadsworth brother also, a member of Congress in the other House.

THE LOCO FOCO ADDRESS.—

The Harrisburg Telegraph says, that the first address of the Locho Foco State Committee, which strongly endorsed Nebraska, was presented to Governor Bigler for his inspection, and that the Governor modified it very materially, and then sent out an agent to submit it to the leading Free Soilers in Wilkes's district, and ascertain whether the address, as amended, would meet their approbation.

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DIENNAL SESSIONS.

Reform of Legislative Corruption. The time for selecting candidates for the full election is approaching, and many of our contemporaries, the Volunteer amongst them, are earnestly calling attention to the necessity of nominating intelligent and upright men, particularly for the Legislature. This is very well, and we heartily coincide with the appeal. All parties feel that a reform is sternly demanded in this matter. And considering that our opponents have for several years had a large majority in one branch of the Legislature and frequently in the other, such confessions as the following, which the Volunteer quotes from the Harrisburg Patriot, the confidential organ of Gov. Bigler, must strike the pure minds of the honest masses of the people with startling force:

"It is a lamentable fact, says the Patriot, that for several years past here in Legislature, those who were totally unfit to discharge the duties which devolved upon them. Instead of being qualified to make laws, some of them had been specially to continue unintelligently, a law made by others. The Democratic as well as the Whig party has been disgraced by such weak Representatives. We must also make another confession for a few years back, have been crushed with a class of men who cared nothing for the interests of their constituents or their way of living their pockets with the readiness of their selfishness seeming to be the only motive of their conduct. It was the gold, even though the accomplishment of their wish was at the expense of their integrity and honor, and after disregard of their solemn duties. And now we find the Legislature in question our duty to speak plainly of them."

Here are admissions and accusations which will make well and dismay every citizen who feels an honest pride in our noble Keystone State! And such is the cry which has been coming up from Harrisburg for years. Legislative stupidity and corruption have become a "stench in the nostrils of the people." There must be reform. But what shall that reform be? This is the question which requires a practical answer. The press answers by calling for the selection of better men—purer and more intelligent men—for Legislative candidates. But the County Conventions meet, the usual sort of men are nominated, and then from these presses we hear nothing but praise of the virtues and excellencies of their candidates, and after the adjournment of the Legislature, we again hear the cry of Legislative corruption. And now the evil goes on without reform. The honest citizen asks in despair, must this be always so? Can no effectual reform be proposed?

The question has puzzled more sagacious minds than ours. But we believe there is a way of reforming, or at least mitigating this evil, and that reform, in our opinion, consists in biennial sessions of the Legislature.

We have frequently alluded to this measure of reform as the only practical mode, and our conviction of its efficacy grows stronger every day. This session of one hundred and thirty-three men to spend four months at Harrisburg every winter, where the unscrupulous majority traffics and hawks out the legislation of the great State of Pennsylvania, while the remainder are too ignorant or too inefficient to be able to counteract the degrading work, has become an evil too intolerable to be longer borne with. We protest against a longer session to it on the part of the honest, high-minded citizens of Pennsylvania, and shall earnest