E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION, THERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Carlisle Herale is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty collins, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when ayment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than \$1x\$ months, and none discontinued until all arrearage are noil auless at the aution of the publisher. Papers dix months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sont to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some rosp unible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisefficts of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months

3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months 3 Month 2 " " 5.00 1 Column, - - 8.00 1 Column, - - 12.00 1 " - - 25.00 \$8.00 12.00 16.00

Advortisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle Herald JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle Herald JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, onables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.

All letters on business must be post-paid to se cure attention.

Heneral & Local Information. U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Franklin Preice.
Vice President—(de facto), D. R. Atcheson.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—Robert McClelland,
Secretary of Treasury—James Gutherle.
Secretary of War—Jepperson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—Jas: C. Dobbis.
Post Master, General—James Campbell.
Attorney General—Calin Curring.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. Tangx.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—James Pollock.
Secretary of State—Andriew G. Cubtin.
Surveyor General—E. Brawley.
Auditor General—E. Banks.
Treasurer—Joseph Balley.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. Lewis, J. S. Black, W. B. Lowrie, G. W. Woodward, J. C. Knox.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge-Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood-

purn.
District Attorney—John M. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Noell.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lytie.
High Sheriff—Joseph McDermond; Deputy, James

County Treasurer—N. W. Woods. Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson. County Commissioners—John Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, William

Riley.

Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John O. Brown. Superintendent of Poor Hou Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess-Col. Armstrong Noble.

Chief Burgess—Col. Armstrong Norks.
Assistant Burgess—Sanuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President), Henry
Myers, John tlutshall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardow, M. A.
Sturgeon, Michael Sheafer, John Thompson, David Sipe.
Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.
Constables—John Cameron High Constable; Robert
McCartney, Ward Constable.

OHUROHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wind, Pastor.—Services every Binday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 71/20'clock

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomiret streets. No pastor at present, but pulpit filled by Presbyterial appointments. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P.M. St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopsi) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacon 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P.M. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P.M. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P.M. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P.M. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P.M.

Louther Streats. Roy. Jacob Shy. Zastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Roy. A. H. Khener, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rey. S. L. M. CONSER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rey. J. M. Jones, Pastor. Services in College Chapol, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Services by Rey. Mr. Donano, every second Sunday.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Refford streets. Rey. I. P. Naschold, Bastor. service at 10½ A. M.

10% A. M.

Whon changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral

Science.
Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.

James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages. Rov. Otls H. Tilfany, Professor of Mathematics. William M. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.

Alexander Schom, Professor of Hebrew, and Modern Languages.

Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School

CORPORATIONS.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT-BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Boetenn; Clerks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Joseph G. Hoffer. Directors, Richard Parker; Henry Saxton, John S. Sterrett, John Zug, Henry Logan, Robert Moore, Samuel Wherry, John Sanderson, Hugh Stuart.

CHARGEMAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Socretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7.18 o'clock, A. M. and 6.18b'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward; Royalog Carlisle at 9.0-clock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M. Oaglisle Gay Godock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M. Oaglisle Gay Godock, A. M. and Cash. By Area Company.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lomuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beetem; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Win. M. Beetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass. nor, Henry Class

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTER POSTAGE.—Postage on all letters of one-halounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, or 5 cents unpaid; (except to California and Oregon, which are 6 cents pre-paid, or 10 cents unpaid.)
NEWSTAPERS.—Postage on the Herald—within the ratty, rage. Within the State 13 cents per year. To say part of the United States, 26 cents.
Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid or 2 cents unpaid.

CARLISLE HERALD

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE, IN THE REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Every description of Book and Job Printing excueted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Paper fur the Family Circle.

VOL. LV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1855.

NO. 34

HERALD AND EXPOSITED

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

WEDNESDAY, April 18. Pennsy'vania Legislature-In the State 'Le gislature, yesterday, the Senate passed a bill to confirm the title of Mr. Tatem to Windmill Island. In the House, a large number of local and private bills passed first reading -Bills were passed finally relative to the maintenance of the House of Refuge, and supplementary to the Philadelphia Consolidation act. The latter was amended so as to attach to the 19th ward that portion of the 28d ward which is in the third Congressional district. Messa ges were received from the Governor vetoing the bills to increase the capital of the York County Bank. Those bills being then put to a vote, were rejected. A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Philadelphin was then rejected.

Col. Benton has written a letter, dated the ton factory belonging to C. Spencer, of Ger mantown, exploded, shattering the mill, and ed. They have returned the stock formerly destroying the drug and dye houses, and also stolen by them, and are anxious to make an adjoining boiler house. S. Seltzer, the amends for the past. Engineer, was killed. Fortunately the explosion occurred before work hours. The total receipts of the American Tract society, during the fiscal year just terminated, reached the large aggregate of \$413,173; of which in donations, \$146,278; from tracts and broks sold, \$265,875 Mr. Williams, Canton, China encloses a list of the entire Chinese missionary force, namely, Amercan 46, English 24, Swiss 2, German 3, total 75; and states that the operations of the Christian press are much in terrupted by the civil strife. The St. Louis Republican says that active preparations are making for sending the military expedition to the plains, and the troops are put en route as rapidly as possible. Two companies left about the middle of last week, and a much larger force left on Monday. The whole army will be ready to march from Fort Levenworth before the grass is sufficiently high for forage for the animals attached to the expedition — Something of the extent of the expenditure may be inferred from the fact, that 2,000 bar rels of flour at \$12 per t.bl., make one of the items of the account of purchases. It is to be put up in sacks.

THURSDAY, April 19

Senate postponed indefinitely the Madison new county bill, and passed bills for the removal of the State Powder Magazine from the First were having an anti liquor law procession.— Ward, Philadelphia, and a bill relative to fines, The disturbance commenced on Saturday forfeitures and penalties in Philadelphia and morning and in the melee one man was killed, forfeitures and penalties in Philadelphia and and five or six wounded. The principal riot-Allegheny counties. In the House, on Tuesday ers were arrested. In the afternoon the riot night, a large number of private bills passed, was renewed by a band of armed Germans, among which was one to incorporate the Mo-nongahela Savings and Trust Company.— al others. Two Gormans were shot by the Yesterday the amendments of the Senate to police, and dragged to jail, and several more the Windmill Island bill were concurred in, and bills were passed relative to the Chester artillery planted, sentinels posted, the police Valley Railroad, to incorporate the Nanticoke strengthened, and the riot finally quelled .-Railroad and Bridge Company, relative to the The propellor Oregon, of Cleveland, exploded Pennsylvania Railroad, to charter the Lebanon her boiler on Friday, near Detroit, killing ten Valley Bank, and the Pittsburg Dollar Savings | men, wounding six, and so completely wreck-Bank.

A fine military display took place in Philadelphia yesterday, on the occasion of the dedlcation of the monument of the Scott Legion, sisted of one company of cavalry, ten-of in-fantry, two of artillery, and four of rifles. On ed by Joel B. Sutherland. The American City Convention vesterday nominated for City Treasurer, F. Knox Morton, and for City Commissioner, George M. Hill.

FRIDAY, April 20. Pennsylvania Legislature .- In the State Senate, yesterday, Mr. Price introduced another supplement to the consolidation act. Several local bills were passed. In the House, a bill was passed to increase the capital of the Columbia Bank. A new bill was introduced in potatoes, who, by ingenious managment, and passed by both houses, to incorporate the have covered with their contracts and opera-Presbyterian Publication House. This bill is satisfactory to the disputants of both the Old vegetable. In this manner it is alleged that and New School Presbyterians, which the former bill was not, on account of the title of to such an extent that they have the market

ties, was passed. Washington Irving, the eminent author, was thrown, on Wednesday, at New York city, from his horse and dangerously wounded. Immediately after the recent declaration of Senor Luzuriaga, the Spanish minister, in the Cortez of Spain, relative to slavery in Cuba, Mr. Perry, the U. S. Secretary of Legation, waited upon him for an official copy of his statement, which he gave, with the remark that Spain would defend and protect slavery

· 1986年1985年1986年1986年1986年1

SATURDAY, April -1. Pennsylvania Legislature.-Yestorday, a bili relative to the Training School for Idiots was rejected. A bill was passed to regulate the fourteenth section of the supplement to the February 14th." Consolidation Act, as further amended by the Senate, was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the Governor. The bill for the sale of the Main Line was considered and amended.

The minimum price was fixed at \$8,500,000. Mayor Wood, of New York, has received from the U. S. Minister in Switzerland, a circular of the Federal Council of that Republic, condemning the sending of Swiss pauper emi-grants to the United States, and prohibiting it in future. A new prohibitory liquor law has just passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, and been signed by the Governor. Licut. Beale, formerly Indian agent, of California, whose accounts have just been allowed and passed by the Treasury Department, attacked Col. Maypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Willard's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and beat him very severely with his fists. Lieut. Beale attributes the temporary disallowance of his accounts to the personal hos-15th inst., in which he states that there is no tillity of Col. Maypenny, and hence the as-Indian war on the Upper Missou I and North sault. The occurrence has caused no little Platte—that he has received ample proof to excitement. The mail from Salt Lake has araustin this assertion. Yesterday morning rived. Brigham Young continues the acting early, a steam boiler connected with the cot. Governor of the Territory. The Indians on the Plains are reported to be peacably dispos-

> MONDAY, April 23. Pennsylvania Legislature .- In the State Senate on Saturday, the House amendments to the act relative to insolvents were concurred in. The bill extending the charter of the Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, and a num-

> ber of private bills. In the House, the bill for the removal of the seat of government of made the special order of the the day for Wednesday afternoon. . Several private bills

A fire at Easton, Pa., on Saturday night destroyed ten buildings, including a Methodist church and parsonage, and the stable and ive horses of Howard & Co's Express. Loss \$20,000. A mob at Parkville. Platte county. Mo., descroyed the printing materials of the "Luminary" a newspaper published there, because of its being opposed to slavery. The mob passed resolutions declaring the paper a nuisance, throatening to tar and feather its editor, and announcing that no Methodist preacher is to be allowed to preach there on pain of tar and feathers for the first offence, Pennsylvania Legislature. - Yesterday, the and hanging for the second. Platte county is wounded. A military force was ordered out, ing the propellor that she sunk

CONNECTICUT. - A letter addressed to Thomas M. Day is published from Ezra Clark, the in Glenwood Cometery. A part of the Legion as M. Day is published from Ezra Clark, the appeared in uniform similar to that worn by K. N. and Fusion member of Congress elect them in Mexico. The military parade con- from the Hartford District, in favor of the prohibition of Slavery in all new States and Terreaching the Cometry, an oration was deliver-Compremise, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave bill, for the protection of American Industry, and in favor of the Prohibitory Liquor The new Haven Palladium says; "The four Congressmen elected from Connecticut entertain similar views to the above. What a glorious change from last year especially, and particularly in view of the Nebraska outrage.'

PHILADELPHIA, April 20. A ro; ort is very prevalent that a secret association exists here, composed of the dealers tions all the region of country from which the city of Philadelphia draws its supplies of that to such an extent that they have the market the corporation. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill supplementary to the Consolidation Act. The bill to eroct that large quantities of potatoes are stored in the new county of Buffalo out of parts of Allegheny, Armstrong and Westmoreland counties and to be members of this potato conspiracy. The rumor has created so much excitement that one of the papers calls upon the Mayor and District Attorney to investigate the matter.

> BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE -The New York Post says the export of flour and wheat to England has wholly ceased. Corn has been the only cereal shipped in large quantities; and of this 4,640,000 bushels have been sent forward against 4,199,000 in the corresponding period of 1854, namely, 1st September

A ROCK OF GOLD

A STORY FOR THE CREDULOUS .- The California-Chronicle of March-6th, gives the fol-Northern Central Railroad. In the House, the lowing extract of a letter dated "Kern River

"I have discovered a rock of gold. I estimate its its value at not less than \$8,000,000, or \$10,000,000 it might even be! Now, Bob, don't laugh at me. I was desperately wild with joy. I, who had been a dreamer and a poor devil so long, was to be rich! to be a king! to be able to carry into execution all the darling schemes which have so often brought the ridicule of the stick in the muds upon me. I was at last to be able to go home and claim Rosetta, under the hard conditions claimed by your father.

"Towards noon I got hungry. I went up the side of the mountain to some pine trees, in the sides of which the squirrels had placed acorns in holes made by wood peckers in search of worms. I dug out a lot of the acorns, carried them to the creek, ate them with fine peppergrass growing alongside of a I went back to the rock and staid spring. there till three o, clock, studying what I should do. I could not resolve. I then went to my camp about ten miles off. The folks wanted to know what was the matter. I said I had wounded a buck and got lost in chasing him. The next morning I found that my horse had been stolen. I bought some provisions, another revolver, and a pick and shovel and pan and went back. About 50 yards from the rock was a trail upon which miners passed every day, and I was afraid to work in the At night I went to work to cut off a corner of the rock, but I soon broke the pick so that it was uscless. I could find no chisel

" People got suspicious of me. Several followed me. One man found me sitting down not 100 yards from the rock. I got scared. I carried water in my bucket the whole two miles from the stream, and made a mud, with which I washed over the whole rock. State from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was In doing this I had to get 27 buckets of water and just that job alone compelled me to walk 108 miles, and I was a was a whole week about it, doing a greater portion of the work at night and sleeping in the day time.

"I am nearly starved out, watching the rock. I went to mining at Jones' camp for a few days, and now am waiting with the greatest impatience for you to come, with every preparation necessary for breaking up the boulder. After we got into pices, we can melt sufficient in crucibles to pay our expenses and buy the mules necessary for carrying off our

"I am in-till you come. The rock is in sight from the trail. Before I washed it over I could stand on the trail and see the gold glitter in the sunshine; now the dirty vellow wash may attract attention. What gives me most pain is, that miners make a short cut by passage within ten feet of the rock, and I have no money nor provisions. have no beart to work, and when I want to mine can get no good diggings, though other people are making plenty of money. I am very glad that the report of rich diggings higher up the river is taking nearly everybody away from this neighborhood."

NEW MATERIAL FOR BUILDING .- We were shown yesterday a "specimen brick," made of lime and sand, which appears as though it would take the place of the common clay brick altogether. It is very smooth and hard. It is larger than the common brick, and a wacant space in the center. We are informed that the materials used in the manufacture of these bricks are simply lime and sand, the proportion being about cleven parts sand to one part lime, and they can be manufactured at less cost than our common clay brick. The bricks can, of course, be made of any form or shape, according to taste. It is fully equal to sand stone. The advantages are the facility with which they are manufactured; lathing and plastering becomes unnecessary, and the outside and the inside of the wall is made at the same time. The chemical change which takes place in the manufacture of bricks hardens them so that they are not more affected by the action of the atmosphere than stone. It, is not affected by frost, and experiments which have been tried to test its strength and other qualities have resulted satisfactorily. Scienific men have examined the material and have arrived at the same conclusion .- Cincinnati

No WAR .- A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Platte River under date of March 10, confirms Colonel Benton's assertion that the war is all "in the imagination of our administration." He says:

"The Indians have all left the Platte, and gone to White River and L'eauquicourt; they have been anxiously awaiting to hear from their Great Father at Washington, to see if the whites are determined to fight. They say they are determined not to fight the whites. But should not be surprised if they move to the Missouri, to hear of murders and thefts whenever they have a chance.

What is a ton weight?—The Supreme Court of this State has heretofore decided that a ton weight of coal, &c. was 1000 lbs., but the U. S. District Court of Philadelphia, lately decided that 2240 lbs. constituted a ton of coal. If this position is seconded by the Supreme Court of the U. States, coal dealers swill have to go up in the figures.

LATER FROM EUROPE

Continued Fighting in the Crimea.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

New York, April 22.-The steamer Nash ville, chartered by the Collins company in place of the steamer Pacific, arrived here at noon to-day. She left Liverpool at 8 P. M. on the 7th inst., bringing Liverpool and London papers of the same date, and about fifty passengers.

The week's news may be briefly summed up hus: Political afficirs are just where they were at the period of the closing of previous accounts, except that the feeling becomes stronger that nothing is left but to fight out the difficulty. The adjournment of the Conference until the 9th was to a wait the Russian ultimatum and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers of Foreign Affairs at

THE CONFERENCE.

The Vienna Conference having adjourned until the 9th, there is no news of importance from that point. The consideration of the Third Point was to be the first subject before the Conference on reassembling. Public opinion is about equally divided as to the final rosult.

Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Friday, and would take part in the future discussions of the Conference

A despatch from Berlin, dated Friday, April 6th, states that the Russian party there is predominant, and that Prussia will probably throw herself into the arms of the Zar, in case of an unfavorable result of the conferen**c**e.

FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

Since the date of previous advices there has been a series of fierce sorties and assaults, be-tween the Russian and French, for possession of the rifle ambuscades in front of the French position and under the Malakoff tower.— These rifle pits, which have led to so considerable a sacrifice of life, are placed in front and to the right and left of the tower and about 600 yards from the Allied works. merely excavations in the ground, faced round with sand bags and banked with earth, loopholed for rifles. They are six in number, and each contains ten men-60 in all. Gen Bosquet considers it a point of honor to take and hold, or destroy these ambuscades. He has several times, by night assaulted, driven out the Russians, but as these pits are covered by the fire of the city batteries, the French have hitherto found it impossible either to destroy or hold them. The importance of this position to both besiegers and besieged is very

The Malakoff round tower is regarded as the key of the defences, and hence the energy of the Russians in strengthening it. Considerably in advance of the tower is the elevated mound, or hill, now called the 'Mamelon, on which the besieged are erecting a battery of great strength. A little further in advance is the eminence recently siezed so skilfully by the Russians, and fortified with earthworks; it is now crowned by a square redoubt, with 16 guns visible on its three outward sides, but they have not yet opened fire. Outside of these defences are the rifle pits. The Russian batteries at Inkerman, their forts on the other side of the Tchernaya and the works of Malakoff cover this redoubt, and converge on the approaches in front of it. This explanation will convey an idea of the strength of the position which the French nightly contest. Night of the 17th, a flerce encounter took

place. At half-past 6 o'clock, in the evening, the French, who had retired before the fire from the hatteries, marched down to re-occupy, the ambuscade, but found the Russians had antipated them. A fierce conflict immediately commenced, but it was evident the Russians were in strong force, and the French, were again and again borne back by the weight of fire. For four hours and a half they persevered in their attempts, and all that time a continuous roll of musketry rang out, broken only by brief pauses in the advance. In these lulls the British could distinctly hear the voices of the French officers cheering on their men-"En avant, mes enfans!" "En avant, Zouaves!"—and the tramp of feet and the rush of men, followed; then a roll of musketry was heard, diminishing in volume to rapid file fighting. Then a Russian cheer-then more musketry-a few dropping shots, and the voices of the officers once more.

The Zouaves bore the brunt of the fight, and

the action was somewhat peculiar, as artillery took no part in it. The British 2d, 8d, 4th and light divisions were told off for action, and the entire British camp remained under arms until the French desisted from their attack; but as the gallant French make it a point of honor to take those pits without aid, no assistance was offered. The French were 5000 strong, and they state their loss at 150 killed and wounded, besides a few prisoners.

The Russians and the allies in the Crimon are strengthening their positions, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign. A council of war was held by the allies on

the 12th ult., at which Omar Pacha desired the assistance of the allies, which could not be granted. The Turks are only expected to hold Eupatoria, acting merely on the defen-

On the 18th ult. large reinforcements of Russian troops entered Sebastopol. General Canrobert states that in the attack of the 22d and 28d of March, the Russians

lost 2,000 men and the allies 600.

THE BALTIC EXPEDITION.

A portion of the Baltic fleet sailed on the afternoon of the 4th.

The Russians have established two fortified camps of 80,000 men each, for the defence of the Baltic provinces. They have also block-aded all their ports by sunken vessels.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was not in session, having adfourned for the Easter holidays, and would reassemble on the 16th.

The London Times devotes a leading editorial article to defence of the know nothing movement in the United States.

The same paper announces that the Spanish government had demanded the recall of the British ambassidor at Madrid, on account of his interference in religious matters.