

E. BEATTY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, 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 payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible 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 advertisements 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.
1 Square, (12 lines.)	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
2	5.00	8.00	12.00
3	7.00	12.00	18.00
4	9.00	16.00	24.00
5	11.00	20.00	30.00
6	13.00	25.00	36.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 6 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 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, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blankets 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 secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
Vice President—(de facto), D. R. ATCHESON.  
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.  
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT M. CHASE.  
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.  
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBS.  
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Attorney General—CALVIN CHESNEY.  
Chief Justice of United States—H. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.  
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.  
Surveyor General—J. P. BRADLEY.  
Auditor General—E. BANKS.  
Treasurer—ELI SUFFER.  
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 Woodburn.  
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.  
Prothonotary—Daniel E. Noell.  
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.  
Register—William Lytle.  
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Whitner.  
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.  
Comptroller—Joseph C. Thompson.  
County Commissioners—John Hobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.  
Directors of the Poor—George Shaffer, George Brindley, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARNOLD NOBLE.  
Assistant Burgess—SAMUEL NOBLE.  
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John G. Smith, Peter Monahan, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgess, Michael Shearer, John Thompson, David Simpson.  
Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.  
Constables—John Harder, Howard Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WILCOX, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Ponder streets. Rev. Mr. BILLS, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal), northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MOORE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.  
English Lutheran Church, bounded between Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB B. MOORE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
German Reformed Church, Louthier, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. B. KUEHN, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.  
Methodist E. Church, (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.  
Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.  
Roman Catholic Church, Ponder, near East Street. Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.  
German Lutheran Church, corner of Ponder and Bedford streets. Rev. L. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.  
When 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. Manshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.  
Rev. O. H. Tilly, Professor of Mathematics.  
William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.  
Alexander Schell, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.  
Benjamin Argost, Tutor in Languages.  
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.  
William A. Shively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beaton; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Huseelman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.  
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick White; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward J. Fidler; Superintendent, A. E. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10:25 o'clock, A. M., and 3:17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9:40 o'clock, A. M., and 2:11, P. M.  
CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. President, Frederick White; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beaton; Directors, F. White, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beaton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.  
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sturrott; Cashier, H. A. Sturgess; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer. Directors, John S. Sturrott, Wm. K. For, Melchor Brownman, Richard Woods, Henry Saxton, Robert C. Sturrott and H. A. Sturgess.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents pre-paid).  
Postage on "THE HERALD"—within the County, FREE. Within the State, 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all manuscript papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents un-paid. Advertisements to be charged with the cost of advertising.

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856.

NO. 11

## HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

### CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.—Neither house of Congress was in session to-day. The President held his usual New Year's Levee, and the Foreign Ministers and thousands of visitors called to pay their respects. The city of Washington was exceedingly gay and animated during the day, and the contest for Speaker was for the moment forgotten.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.—The Senate not in session. In the House Mr. Millson moved the reading of the President's Message. Mr. Stanton objected. He thought the President had been guilty of indecency in thrusting his message in the face of members. It was a most disreputable document, falsifying truth and the whole history of the government, from the commencement till now. The whole subject was laid on the table. Mr. Knight, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to elect a speaker by a plurality vote, which was lost.—The 85th and 86th ballots were then taken for speaker, but resulted in no choice.

Thursday, Jan. 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's annual Message came in, else he should have objected to its reception, as it was irregularly sent here. He would not pretend to state the reasons why the President took such an extraordinary and unprecedented course; but Yankees were allowed to guess, and he would by no means presume to say that the President has taken this opportunity to go down on his knees to the South, because several of the Southern States are to hold Democratic conventions about the 8th of January. (Laughter.) If that was the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much pains for nothing, for there is just as much chance for one of the Senate's pages to be nominated for the Presidency, as Mr. Pierce. (Laughter.) The President takes up much of his Message in talking about Central American affairs, but he (Mr. Hale) thought there was a place in the central part of the United States, on which the eyes of the people are turned with vastly more attention—namely, Kansas. Mr. Hale, stated on the authority of Mr. Calhoun, that the Monroe doctrine, so much talked about, was originally suggested by the British Cabinet. True, as was said by the President, acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, but they had taken place by the instigation of the President. It was not the first time the President had delivered a lecture on slavery, but it was insulting to the majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that men who disagree with him on that subject are enemies of the constitution. He sternly rebuked such an imputation. God, for the punishment of our national sins, or the humiliation of our national pride, had permitted Franklin Pierce to occupy the Presidential Chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of every thing which should clothe him with executive dignity. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which he over, calling on the President for information relative to the troubles in Kansas.

In the House, Mr. Mace offered a resolution that the acting doorkeeper of the House be required to lock all the doors leading to this House instantaneously, and keep them securely fastened till the Speaker is elected, unless opened for the purpose of letting in absent members. (Laughter.) Mr. Mace said they had ecclesiastical precedent for this. In the election of a Pope to succeed Clement the Fourth, in 1668, the Cardinals were for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by the advice of St. Benjamin, shut the gates of the city and locked up the Cardinals until they agreed.—He was not so much of a Know-Nothing as not to acknowledge the binding authority of this precedent. (Laughter.) If the resolution is adopted, he ventured to say that the calls of nature, either for refreshment or otherwise, (laughter) would be such as to force an election of Speaker within ten hours. (Merriment.) On motion of Mr. Boyce, the resolution was tabled. Mr. Walker proposed that the American party should vote for Mr. Boyce, of S. C. instead of Mr. Fuller, for Speaker.—Mr. Dunn appealed to the friends of Banks to support Mr. Pennington. The House did not entertain either suggestion. Mr. Ayden, of Pa., moved that after Saturday night no member be entitled to daily pay until a speaker is elected. It was received with laughter but laid on the table. The 90th ballot was gone through without a choice and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 4.—Senate not in session. In the House, Mr. Dunn again appealed to the Banks men to surrender their preferences and go for Mr. Leiter. Mr. Knowton replied and reminded Mr. Dunn and a few others, elected on the Anti Nebraska issue, that they could, if they would, relieve the House from its entanglement. The 92d ballot was gone through without any result.

Saturday, Jan. 5.—The Senate is not in session to-day. In the House Mr. Etheridge said the action of the House demonstrated two propositions: First, that the gentlemen voted

for have enthusiastic friends; and, secondly, that if either is elected, he will not decline the honor of the chair. He did not believe that any successful candidate would so conduct himself as to occasion just reprehension of his official conduct. In the present condition of the public mind, it would be injurious to the country to elect a Speaker a gentleman who is the embodiment of the extreme sentiment of either section, and he proposed, as a compromise, Mr. Millson of Va., who was opposed to the alien suffrage feature in the Nebraska bill, voted against its passage, and was not in the Democratic caucus which nominated Mr. Richardson. He appealed to moderate and conservative men to assist him in putting an end to this strife.

Mr. Broom could not agree with Mr. Etheridge to descend from their exalted position and pursue the course suggested. Let all who were elected on the paramount issue of Americanism come together, and agree upon a candidate, or let the House adopt the resolution he would offer, namely, that the friends and supporters of the prominent candidates for the Speakership be requested to withdraw them from the further action of the House, and that the members representing the different parties in the House meet, each party appointing a committee of five, with a view to selecting a compromise candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Millson expressed surprise at the announcement of his name in that connection, and requested Mr. Etheridge to withdraw the nomination. Mr. Stephens opposed Mr. Broom's resolution as wholly impracticable. Mr. Etheridge finally withdrew his motion. A long and desultory debate then ensued upon the merits of the several parties, particularly Americanism, and Mr. Broom's resolution was then laid on the table. The House then voted twice for Speaker, (the 94th ballot) without a choice; the House then adjourned.

### MORE HORRIBLE MURDERS.

Last week we published an account of a horrible murder by the "Wakemanites of New Haven": but the most horrible murder that ever took place in the State of Connecticut, or perhaps in the civilized world, was perpetrated on Monday, in the town of Woodbridge, in that State, about eight miles from New Haven. It was a far more atrocious murder than the one so recently committed by Samuel Sly and the gang of Wakemanites.

About 10 o'clock on Monday Mr. Ench Sperry, of Woodbridge, left his home, and was proceeding through a piece of woods near his house, with his horse, and sleigh, and, when near a little brook, in a solitary part of the woods, was attacked by a man named Chas. Sanford, and knocked down and most brutally murdered.

Sanford had an axe in his hand with which he struck Mr. Sperry over the right eye, inflicting a fearful gash, and prostrating him beside the road. He then struck him again with the head of the axe upon the back of his head, and then deliberately attempted to chop off his head, nearly severing it from his body.—It was connected with his body only by a little skin at the back of the neck. The horse of Mr. Sperry was allowed to pass on the road, and after proceeding by the house of Mr. Samuel E. Perkins, halted at a shed near by. Mr. Perkins, thinking all was not right, went in search of Mr. Sperry, and found the body lying beside the road, with every indication that he had been waylaid and murdered. It seems that after murdering Mr. Sperry, Sanford went to the house of Mr. Umberfield and entered it, and while he (Mr. Umberfield) was sitting by the stove in the kitchen, he struck him with the same axe with which he murdered Mr. Sperry, and, after breaking his skull, nearly severed his head from his body. The family set up the cry of "Murder!" but he told them to stop their noise, or he would chop their heads off also. He went out of the house to wipe the blood off his axe upon the snow; and while he was out the family fastened the door and prevented his getting in again. He then went into the woods, but was soon pursued by several neighbors, who succeeded in arresting him after a bloody fight, in which Mr. Lucius Doolittle came near getting killed.

This Charles Sanford is a fanatic, who has formally attended the meetings of the Wakemanites in Hampton. He was subject to fits of insanity, and was probably insane when he committed these dreadful murders. He confessed having murdered both Mr. Sperry and Mr. Umberfield, while on the way to jail. He said he had a cramp, and if he had not murdered Mr. Sperry and Mr. Umberfield, the cramp would have killed him. Mr. Umberfield was a man of seventy-one years of age, and Mr. Sperry was sixty-nine years old.—Mr. Sperry was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Hon. N. D. S.erry, Secretary of State.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—We learn from Washington that the whole subject of slavery will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States this winter, in the case of Sherman M. Booth, Editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, who was convicted in the United States District Court of aiding in the escape of a fugitive Slave, and was subsequently liberated by a State Court on a habeas corpus. This is one of the most interesting and important cases ever brought before the Supreme Court.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.—The members of the House assembled at 12 o'clock and elected Richardson L. Wright, Dem. of Philadelphia Speaker, he having received 63 votes, and B. McCombs, American, 30 votes. The Senate met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Piatt, of Wyoming, Dem. was elected Speaker, receiving 17 votes, and Mr. Flenknipen, American, 16. After the Speaker's usual address the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.—In the Senate the annual message of the Governor was received and read, and 6,500 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Welsh, of York, read in place a bill to repeal the liquor law. The State Treasurer's report was received. The Senate then proceeded to elect officers, when Thomas A. McGuire was elected chief Clerk; Henry Pettibone, Assistant; Nelson Weiser, James Bredin, Adolphus Yerkes, Transcribing Clerk; Wm. Carey, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. P. Brad Assistant; Wm. Ralston, Doorkeeper; George J. Bolton, Samuel Carson, Assistants; Henry Menold and Doyle P. Hazelton, Messengers. All of them democrats but Brady. In the House officers were also elected. William Jack, Clerk; Jacob Ziegler, Assistant; Wm. Picking, Isaac W. Moore, Wm. B. Gillis and W. R. Minor, Transcribing Clerks; James Sanson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob Glassing and George A. Kurtz, Assistants; Jacob Colman, Doorkeeper; Perrine J. Cook, George Freeman and Wm. M. Clure, Assistants; Joel Leisinger, John McClay and D. A. Yarrington Messengers. A committee was then appointed to receive proposals for printing a daily Legislative Record. Mr. Beck read in place a bill to repeal the liquor law. A joint resolution, was passed designating Monday, the 14th inst., as the day for electing a U. S. Senator.

Thursday, Jan. 3.—In the Senate a message was received from the Governor transmitting the resolutions of the Maine Legislature on the Slavery question, and also stating his objections to the bill of last session regulating the pay of the members, known as the \$50 law which he would not have signed had been presented to him by itself. Petitions were presented for the repeal of the liquor law, and increasing the pay of witnesses as jurors. A committee was appointed to receive proposals for printing a daily Legislative Record. The joint resolution from the House for the election of U. S. Senator was passed in the House, petitions were presented for the repeal of the liquor law. The House ordered 15,000 copies of the Governor's message to be printed. A long contest ensued with reference to the appointment of assistant doorkeepers which resulted in the whole subject being referred to a select committee of five. The Governor returned with his objections to the bill of the last session relative to military companies. The vote was sustained by a vote of 89 to 5. After further unimportant business the House adjourned.

Friday Jan. 4.—In the Senate, a message was received from the Governor, nominating E. Beatty, of Cumberland county, as the Superintendent of Public Printing. Also a message, returning with his approval the bill for electing U. S. Senator. The Speaker announced the standing Committees. The Chairman of the most important are as follows: Finance Committee, Mr. Buckalew; Judiciary, Mr. Wilkins; Corporations, Mr. Brown; Banks, Mr. Crusswell; Education, Mr. McClintock; Vice and Immortality, Mr. Price. A considerable number of petitions for the repeal of the liquor law were presented. In the House, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to invite the clergy of Harrisburg, or any other minister, to open the sessions of the House with prayer. The following bills were presented. To repeal the act regulating the public printing; to erect a new county out of the northern part of Allegheny county; to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. The House then adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 5.—No session of the House. In Senate, on motion the rule requiring executive nominations to lie over five days was suspended and the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of E. Beatty for the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and the yeas and nays being called, said nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Senate adjourned after a short session.

NEW YORK 'FILIBUSTERISM' is still rampant in that city notwithstanding the vigilance of the government. Placards have been issued holding out inducements for young, able-bodied men to go to Central America, to engage in agricultural pursuits. Grants of 300 acres of land are promised to each man, provided the parties are willing to make affidavit that it is their bona fide intention to become quiet and peaceable settlers. They are to carry no arms with them. District Attorney McKeon, however, is after them, and says the notice is only intended to 'whip the devil around the stump,' or in other words to evade the law and Authorities.

AS ALLIED FLEET FOR SAN JUAN.—Our advices from Havana state that a number of English and French vessels of war would shortly rendezvous at the port of San Juan. A private letter from Havana contains the surmise that important may soon arrive from that quarter. It can hardly be that either England or France contemplates a hostile occupation of San Juan and the adjoining territory, but it is not improbable that an effort may be made to prevent the influx of emigrants from the United States to Nicaragua. Still, there is no telling what bold stroke of policy Palmerston and his French adviser are about to make in Central America.—N. Y. Sun.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

#### THE RUMORS OF PEACE.

New York, Jan. 7.—The mails having failed between this city and Philadelphia to connect I send you full details of the news by the Arago.

Mr. Russel, the Times' correspondent in the Crimea, alludes in strong contradictory language to the statements made by Dr. Davega, in reference to the Russian war, and published in the New York and English journals. He says: "No, no, doctor, you may be a Yankee Muscovite of the genuine free deposit type, but you cannot tell these little jibs about your dear comrades and expect Europe to believe them." In concluding, Mr. R. says he is only led to make his remarks upon the doctor's statements "lest the readers of the New York Herald should take them all for gospel."

#### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rumors of peace were still rife in France and England, and it seemed certain that both Russia and Austria were aware of the fact. A separation between France and England was not to be thought of, and if the latter has consented to forego any considerations which she may have considered essential to attaining her object both have had in view, it is said to be "more out of deference for her faithful ally than for any conviction of her own as to the necessity of the sacrifice." Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Sunday the 16th, with important despatches, containing propositions for a pacification. This document is unmistakably distinct, and it is stated to be the intention of Austria in the event of a refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg. Some of the Continental journals speculate upon the reopening of the Vienna Conference whilst others seem very positive that Russia will consent to nothing which she has hitherto rejected.

The Daily News, in reference to Count Esterhazy's mission, says "Blessed is he who expecteth nothing, for he will not be disappointed." The French correspondent of the London Times, likewise expresses the existence of strong doubts of an acceptance of the negotiations by the Czar.

#### ASIA AND TURKEY.

The Invalide Russe announces that Kars was surrendered to Gen. Moravieff on the 26th of November. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by Russians.

The Military Gazette of Vienna of the 9th inst. says:—Gen. Bobotoff has established his headquarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to resume the offensive against the Turkish army of anaklea and Rehdut Kale. The Russians have good winter quarters in the valleys, and the army is abundantly supplied with all it requires by the supplies from America, the commissariat paying cash for all they receive.

#### THE CRIMEA.

In the Crimea snow continued to fall. It was confirmed that next spring the English army of the East will comprise six divisions and will be divided into two corps de armee, commanded by Generals Campbell and Eyre. Grand arrangements were already being made in the Baltic ports for vitualing and providing the necessary supplies for the British fleet next spring. Contracts have also been made in Sweden for the French fleet, and it was reported, also for an accompanying army.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.—THE OPINION OF STATESMEN.—In the debate which arose in the Senate of the United States, on the President's Message, and the Central American question, Mr. Cass, speaking of the construction given by the British Government to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, said:

"In the whole history of diplomacy, of the most tortuous diplomacy, there is no chapter like that which recounts the conduct of Great Britain with respect to this identical treaty. There is none in which an interpretation so palpably contrary to the plain meaning of the phraseology employed was ever so pertinaciously urged by one nation to get rid of its engagements with another."

Mr. Clayton, who assisted to make the treaty, says: "It is wonderful that a nation so enlightened, and of such standing in the world as the people of Great Britain, should have consented to permit any ministry to stand in a controversy on such points as these. I do not believe the British people understand their position. I do not know that Lord Palmerston has heretofore carried things there with a high hand; but I think that, if the British people do understand they are to be degraded and disgraced by such miserable quibbling and equivocating as this they will turn their backs on Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet; and any other set of men that have such an estimate of what is due to British honor. I do not believe Englishmen have sunk so low. Depend upon it, sir, there is some misunderstanding among Englishmen on this subject. It is impossible that at the people of England can comprehend it. If they do, they will not suffer such miserable special pleading to dishonor them, and force us at last into an open war with them."

AN ALLIED FLEET FOR SAN JUAN.—Our advices from Havana state that a number of English and French vessels of war would shortly rendezvous at the port of San Juan. A private letter from Havana contains the surmise that important may soon arrive from that quarter. It can hardly be that either England or France contemplates a hostile occupation of San Juan and the adjoining territory, but it is not improbable that an effort may be made to prevent the influx of emigrants from the United States to Nicaragua. Still, there is no telling what bold stroke of policy Palmerston and his French adviser are about to make in Central America.—N. Y. Sun.