Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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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
¼ Column,	8.00	12.00	16.00
½ "	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	25.00	35.00	45.00

Advertisements 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 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, 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 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 McCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—HENRY S. MEGRAW.
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 Kupp, Samuel Wood burn.
District Attorney—Wm. A. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel R. Snell.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Little.
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—Adam Senseman.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—James Armstrong, George M. Graham, William M. Henderson. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President,) Thos. M. Biddle, John Thompson, Michael Sheaffer, Henry Glass, David Sipe, Robert Irvin, A. A. Line, Michael Holcomb.
Constables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, 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 Pomfret Streets. Rev. Mr. EALLS, 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 ROMANS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A.M., and 6½ P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN M. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. THOMAS DAUGHERTY, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. Service at 10½ 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 Mc Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Mussellman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendant, 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 9.13 o'clock, A. M. and 2.11, P. M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm M. Beetem; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer.—Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Ker, Melchoir Brenneman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlay, Robt. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon, and Captain John Dunlap.

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, 26 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising.

Herald & Expositor.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

The Sacking of Lawrence.

The Missouri Democrat contains the following very interesting narrative of the sacking of Lawrence, of which a few particulars have been given as received by telegraph.

A little before sunrise on Wednesday morning, May 21, a body of armed men with United States muskets and cannon, appeared upon the hill, about three-fourths of a mile southeast from the town of Lawrence. Additional forces continued to arrive for several hours from the direction of Lecompton, and also from Franklin. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, part of the troops moved down to the north, by Gov. Robinson's house, to a hill immediately overlooking the town. About 11 o'clock United States Deputy Marshal W. P. Fain (three weeks from Georgia,) with a posse of eight men, came into Lawrence. They were respectfully received at the Eldridge House.—The Marshal first summoned several prominent citizens to aid his posse, and then proceeded to arrest Judge Smith and Col. Deitzler on a charge of high treason.

Judge Smith was sitting in the reading-room of the hotel, and when informed that the Marshal wished to see him, he cheerfully went into his room and submitted himself to the arrest. During these proceedings there was no stir or excitement in the town, and not more than twenty or thirty men were about the streets. The Marshal and his posse took dinner at the hotel, after which Colonel Eldridge went with his back, and conveyed the prisoners and a part of the posse to the camp.

The Marshal now dismissed his entire posse and Sheriff Jones immediately summoned them all. And then commenced the scenes disgraceful to humanity, destructive to Kansas, and the end of which God only knows.

About 1 o'clock, P. M., Jones rode into town with a posse of twenty five mounted men, armed with muskets and bayonets. They proceeded to the hotel, and Jones called for Geo. Pomeroy. He came to the door. Jones stated he had several times been resisted in that place—attempts had been made to assassinate him—and he now declared that he was "determined to execute the law if he lost his life." "And now," said he, "I demand of you, as the most prominent man in the place, the surrender of all the cannon and Sharpe's rifles that you have, and I give you five minutes to decide whether you will give them up," taking out his watch, and noting the time.

The General went up to the committee room and returned in a few minutes, and replied that the cannon would be given up; but that there were no Sharpe's rifles in the place except such as were private property, and that those could not be surrendered. Jones seemed to be of opinion that they had rifles which were not private property, and requested him to stack all they had in the street, and said that such as could be proved to be private property would be returned. By this time the whole posse, variously estimated at from 500 to 800 men, were marching down the hill, and coming into town on the south side.

The cannon (four pieces) were produced and carried through the street. One was a brass six pounder, the others little pop guns, which a man could carry comfortably on his shoulders. No rifles were delivered up. Jones now told Colonel Eldridge, who occupied the hotel and owned the furniture, that the hotel must be destroyed; that he was acting strictly under orders. The Grand Jury at Lecompton had declared the hotel and presses at Lawrence a nuisance, and ordered him to destroy them. He would give Colonel Eldridge an opportunity to remove his furniture, and for that purpose he might have until 5 o'clock.

It was then 3½. Colonel Eldridge replied that the furniture could not be removed in less time than half a day, and desired a longer time. Jones refused. "Then," said Eldridge, "give me time to remove my family; that is all I ask." A part of the furniture was afterward removed by the posse as plunder, but most of it was burned with the house. By this time the "law and order" mob was pouring into the streets, and the residents, men, women and children, sought shelter in the adjoining woods.

The first property destroyed was the press of The Kansas Free State, which was thrown into the river, and everything pertaining to the office, with the exchanges, paper, and a large quantity of miscellaneous books, were thrown into the street, mutilated and destroyed. The flag of the lone star ("South Carolina and Southern Rights") was hoisted first upon the house of G. W. Brown, of The Herald of Freedom, and afterward upon the hotel.—Brown's press and everything in the office shared the same fate as the other, and a wagon load of books and papers was trampled in the street.

Jones promised in the commencement that no private property should be destroyed. But houses were broken open and rifled of whatever suited the fancy of the mob. Locks, bolts or bars were no security. Windows and doors were broken open and destroyed, and money and valuables to a large amount missing. It was currently reported, and unconfradicted, that $8000, chiefly in money, were lost from one house.

About 5 o'clock, three cannon were placed in the street, twelve or fifteen rods east of the hotel, and some thirty shots were fired, shattering the wall considerably, but proving altogether too slow a method of destruction for these "law and order" men. They then set fire to the building in different places, and put several kegs of powder under it. The flames and smoke soon burst out at the windows, and the whole building was in a blaze. The walls trembled and fell, and the shouts and yells of the mob proclaimed the triumph of "law and order" in Lawrence.

While the hotel was burning, the house of G. W. Brown was twice on fire. The floor was burned through. The fire was finally extinguished by some young men of Lawrence. The mob threatened to shoot them, but they were not deterred. If this house had burned, several others must certainly have been destroyed, and there would have been danger of burning nearly half the town. Many of the mob were bent on destroying every house in the place, and speeches were made urging the destruction of the whole town. Atchison, it is said, advised moderation. Colonel Jackson, of Georgia, with many others, were opposed to the burning of the hotel. A tender hearted man from Missouri, who had come out to exterminate the d—d Abolitionists, shed tears at the sight of the destruction of property of innocent, unoffending men, as he found them to be. The mob began to disperse an hour before sunset, and at sundown most of them had left the town. A few, overcome by excitement or stupified by liquor, lay insensible in the street. They were unharmed by the people of Lawrence.

In the evening Governor Robinson's house was set on fire and burned to the ground.—And thus ended, for that day, the execution of the "law" in Lawrence.

The women and children of Lawrence slept that night either beneath the friendly sheltering of trees along the banks of the Kansas, or huddled together in small houses or cabins on the outskirts of the town.

SHERIFF JONES.—The appearance of this notorious individual at the head of the mob which burned three or four houses in the town of Lawrence, and caused the death of two persons as well as a general robery and pillage, has doubtless surprised some of our readers who are not familiar with the secrets of Kansas intelligence. It was repeatedly stated in the St Louis papers, in letters and telegraphic despatches from the Atchison and Stringfellow party, that Jones had received a ball in the spine, paralyzing his lower extremities and put his life in imminent danger. How any man in such a situation could recover sufficiently to mount a horse and lead an attack upon a city, is strange enough, and the surgeon who performed this wonderful cure deserves to be known. Let us then state that his name is Dr. Stringfellow, and that he is the brother of the notorious Gen. B. F. Stringfellow. After the alledged shooting, Jones was taken to a private room in a hotel, where he was put under the care of this remarkable Doctor. Through the latter alone did all the intelligence of the condition of Jones come, and the pathetic tales of his weeping wife, and his desparate situation were all of his own coinage. The fact is now evident that Jones never was shot at all! The whole thing was got up to excite public odium against the people of Lawrence. This juggle served its purpose for a time, and the newspapers which take the Missouri side in the Kansas question were filled with indignant articles against the outlaws of Lawrence. The Washington Union, the official organ of the national administration, was among those. Yet now when this same Jones is foremost of a band, in committing rapine and murder, the Union is not at all astonished at his extraordinary recovery. In fact, the Union does not even mention his reappearance and doings in its editorial notice of the matter; but endeavors to make people believe that the U. S. Marshal did everything.—*North American.*

THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.—The protracted discussion in the New School General Assembly at New York on the subject of slavery, has terminated, though without any practical result aside from the decision to print both the majority (which was adopted) and minority reports relative to the constitutional power of the assembly over the subject more particularly as regards the dicipline of slaveholders and slaveholding churches. The majority report argues that as the assembly of 1850 decided that the holding of our fellow men in bondage, under certain circumstances, is an offence, the assembly has a right according to the rules of discipline, to use an advisory power to reprove such offence when properly brought before it by complaint or otherwise. That the assembly has no judicatory power, but simply an advisory and authoritive power. The former being to recomend reformation; the latter to be exercised only in the manner prescribed in the constitution, viz: by reference, appeal or complaint.

CORN SPECULATORS.—The conclusion of peace has reduced the prices of broadstuffs so materially as to cause heavy losses to some of the speculators who had been accumulating stores in expectation of good rates. On the Wabash river, where they had been giving forty to forty three cents per bushel for corn, it is now down to 25 cents, with an immense stock on hand, and almost a moral certainty that it must go lower.

STATEMENT OF MR. SUMNER.

The House Committee of Investigation waited on Mr. Sumner on the 26th ult. He was in bed, but gave his testimony in regard to the assault, and was also cross-examined. He was unable to sit up during the visit of the Committee, but did so a short time afterwards He is still very weak, and his physicians counsel him not to move out of the house for a week. The following is the statement of Mr. Sumner made under oath:

I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May, and after some formal business a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, when, according to usage and out of respect to the memory of the deceased, on motion of Mr. Geyer, the Senate adjourned.

Instead of leaving the Chamber with the rest, on the adjournment, I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen. While thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and, with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other objects that, although there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved, that I was not aware of his presence until my name was pronounced. As I looked up, with my pen in hand, I saw a tall man with whose countenance I was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same time I caught these words: "I have read your speech twice over, carefully; it is a libel on South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was so stunned as to lose my sight.

I no longer saw my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self defence, with my head already bent down. I rose from my seat, wrenching my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forwards, while my assailant continued his blows. I have no other consciousness until I found myself ten feet forward in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman whom I soon recognized, by voice and manner, as Mr. Morgan of New York. Other persons there were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them.

Others there were at a distance looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby, I recognized Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.

I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, the President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man," but these were so enveloped in the mist which ensued from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On cross examination, Mr. Sumner stated, that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to another question, Mr. Sumner replied, that what he had said of Mr. Butler was strictly responsive to Mr Butler's speeches according to the usages of Parliamentary debate.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.—Mr. Brooks, of S. C., has been burned in effigy at Cambridge, Mass The Connecticut Legislature has adopted resolutions calling for the expulsion of Mr. B. from the House of Representatives. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 26th ult., a resolution was introduced instructing the Adjutant General of the State to furnish each of their Senators and Representatives in Congress two of Colt's six barrel revolvers.

Harper & Brother, the great book publishers in New York, are about to commence the publication of a pictorial weekly newspaper which they purpose making the best and cheapest in the world. With their immense capital, influence, and facilities, they will, no doubt, be able to give it an immediate circulation of many thousands. They have it in their power to fulfil all their promises.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, May 28.—In the Senate Mr. Pearce, from the Select Committee to investigate the facts attending the recent assault on Mr. Sumner, reported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. The Committee come to the conclusion that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a member. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution; therefore, the Committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House.—With this report, the Committee submit a resolution that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be transmitted to the House of Representatives. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, alone voting against it. Mr. Mason spoke in defence of the Presidene's veto of the Mississippi Improvement Bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced giving lands to Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas for railroads; ceding the public lands to States in which they lie; for the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Claims; to grant a million acres of land to Louisiana for railroads. Passed—62 to 58. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—SENATE.—The bills from the House granting public lands to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein, were severally taken up and passed. A message was received from the President of the United States, informing Congress that he had ceased to hold intercourse with Mr. Crampton, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain, and in calling attention to this fact, he has deemed proper to lay before them the considerations of public duty that led to the adoption of this important measure, and he accordingly transmits the correspondence on the subject, the most important of which is the last despatch of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated the 27th instant. Mr. Marcy says that the President has carefully considered the note of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dallas, of the 30th of April, relative to the enlistment question, and has directed him to present his views thereon, for the purpose of having them communicated to the British government. The President is much gratified by the conciliatory spirit of Lord Clarendon's note, and by the desire which he expresses, to adjust existing difficulties, and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments. The disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and the expression of regret that contrary to the intention and direction of the British government, there has been such infringement, are satisfactory to the President, and the main complaint, so far as respects her Majesty's government, is thus removed. But the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur with Lord Clarendon in the opinion that Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, are not implicated in the proceedings. Regarding those who have no connection with this government, he has nothing to ask of her Majesty's government; but in the case of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this government should cease. In taking this step, however, he does not intend to make any interruption in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, but, on the contrary, is desirous of having the two countries upon a friendly footing. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the grounds of his connection with the enlistment, which had rendered him an unacceptable Representative of Her Britanic Majesty near this government, and for the same reason the withdrawal of these Consuls was likewise requested. These officers are all, as this government still believes, implicated in a violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testimony of Strobel and Hertz, but upon original letters from Mr. Crampton and others.

The despatch then proceeds to detail at length the evidence against these officers. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Mason, Cass, Toombs and others spoke upon the subject. The former complimented Mr. Marcy for the ability of his reply to Lord Clarendon. Mr. Cass thought there would be no pretext for war in the matter. Mr. Toombs was opposed to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. He thought our government had committed an error. Mr. Butler thought if Mr. Crampton was to be dismissed at all it should have been done in the outset. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Select Committee, said he had been unanimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that the Select Committee, appointed under the resolution of the 22d instant, to investigate the matter of the alleged assault on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, may present their report or reports, with the journal of their proceedings at any time when the House is in session, which shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and printed. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, with the Free State Constitution. A message was received from the President, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, which was read and referred. A number of private bills passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

☞ More Mormons are continually arriving at the Atlantic ports from England on board of the packet ships. England and Wales appear to furnish the greater portion of the Mormon recruits. Seven hundred of them recently arrived at Boston on board of one ship.—The English Mormons come from the provincial districts, where much ignorance and superstition prevail.

DECEASED.—The Hon. John M. Niles, formerly Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster General under President Van Buren, died at New Haven, on Saturday, in sixty-ninth year of his age.