FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Steamer Unicorn.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Unicorn arrived at Boston on Friday last, with eight days later intelligence from Europe.

Letters from Persia announce that the cholera is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Cabool, has already penetrated nearly as far as Tehran.

The Marquis de Beauharnais, brother-in-law of the Empress Josephine, died last week in Paris, aged 90. The Marquis was quite blind.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Irish Coercion Bill, which originated in the House of Lords with the Earl of St. Germans, has passed through every stage of that branch of the Legislature, and now awaits its fate in the other House.

Some of its most stringent features have been reduced, but the measure is still highly penal; and the severity of its enactments, unless they are still further modified, stands a chance of rendering the measure a dead letter. The bill is being fiercely opposed in Ireland, and the liberal press in England is assailing it tooth and nail.

[From Wilmer & Smith's European Times]

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We have given in another column the conversation which took place in the House of Lords relative to the state of our relations with America, between the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Aberdeen, on Tuesday evening last. The speech of the Foreign Secretary, it will be seen, was conciliatory but determined. He expressed the strongest desire for peace, coupling it with the assurance that it could yet be preserved, and intimating that nothing would be left undone to preserve it, consistent with the *honor* of the country.

But he gave no information as to the state of the negotiations; he refused to produce all the papers asked for, and only consented to submit a portion of them to the house, alleging as a reason that the public interest would suffer by their inspection. Nothing can be inferred from the tone of this conversation as to the turn which matters are likely to take on this mooted subject.

It would be folly, however, to regard the bland and polite language of the British Minister as expressing the feeling of the British nation. We regret to state that anger and irritation have lately been called into existence by the news from America; and every day is calling into existence amongst us a war party as fierce and unreasonable as the most furious locofoco in the Union can desire. This feeling finds expression in many of the journals, and exists in private society to a greater extent than in the columns of the daily press.

We are pained to notice this alienation, but it gathers strength with every fresh arrival from America. The bulk of the morning papers of yesterday take Lord Aberdeen severely to task for mincing matters respecting a question on which the public feeling on this country is so strong.

The general belief in this country is, that when the question has been left in Mr. Polk's hands, a message from the Queen will afford Ministers an opportunity of declaring their *ultimatum* to Congress. They will take their stand on what they conceive to be their strongest position in the controversy—make out what the lawyers term a "strong case;" and if any attempt is made to possess the Oregon by force the result will be that horrible alternative—war! To this point affairs are daily drifting.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, March 17. The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the government; but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the relations were insensibly drifting towards a war.—It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side of the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could prudently be furnished.

He was convinced that a abler negotiator than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the government had acted unjudiciously in every step taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve months' notice.

Lord Aberdeen, after some remarks, in reply said:—"My lords, I think that the course expressed by my noble friend is quite proper and reasonable. I think when we are receiving, from time to time, from the U. States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance affecting us in a manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the government of the country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such as it may be safe and proper to give.

I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved—especially as a great portion of them are already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself. The production of which at this time would be injurious to the public interests.

But, my lords on the other hand, it is certainly possible, (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case, I can only say that it will be my endeavor not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation of every State in Europe, and the whole civilized world. (Hear, Hear.)

My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne—that no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and successful termination."

Lord BROUGHAM said that with respect to the question before the House, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her Majesty's Government, and that should an unhappy for us, for America, and for humanity at large—those just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputed; and further, that although the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, by none would it be regarded with apprehension or alarm.

Lord Ashburton felt sure that all which caution and prudence required in this negotiation would be observed by his noble friend, and that the honor of England would not be tarnished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into war, on a question in which nothing was at stake but their honor, he could not for a moment doubt that, whatever might be the clamour of popular feeling here or in the U. States, the sterling good sense which especially characterized those two countries would prevail, and would prevent both from taking a mate alternative which he could not contemplate without feelings of the utmost horror.

He held it to be hopeless for either to seek to obtain advantage over the other in what were called the terms of negotiation. The only question was, how to settle this disputed right in the manner which would be best for the two nations. The negotiation could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend, and he felt also, on the other hand, confidence that the people of the U. States would at least come to a fair, an honorable, and a safe conclusion on the subject.

INDIA AND POLAND NEWS.

The latest accounts from the East show that the condition of our empire in that part of the world is the reverse of satisfactory. The blood which flowed on the banks of the Sutlej, on the three memorable days of December last, has been shed in vain.

The Sikhs have been punished, but not subdued; and they return to the conflict with increased numbers, and apparently additional determination.

In the meantime, the interests of the next important adjoining India accounts will very exclusively upon the Sikh war. The March mails bring the details of another, perhaps of several bloody engagements between our forces and the Sikhs. The best must be hoped for; the worst possible.

Poor, prostrate, subjugated Poland, the Ireland of the Continent, has been making a fruitless, bootless effort at a Revolution, or as the failure of national Poles seem is always termed, an insurrection.

The little Republic of Cracow, which is now in possession of the Austrian troops, has been the head quarters of this unfortunate attempt to restore the nationality of the Poles; but the conspiracy had extensive ramifications in Prussia, Russia, as well as Austria.

The Bresian correspondent of the Wese Zeitung states, that it was generally believed there, on the 6th inst., that the great body of the insurgents would retreat to the mountains of Gallicia, and there commence a guerilla warfare.

According to the same correspondent, the incorporation of Cracow with the Prussian monarchy is universally detested by the people. The Mannheim Abend Zeitung also expresses the opinion that the Polish insurgents will retire to the Carpathian Mountains, and there act the part of the Circassians.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—At Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 14th inst. a bloody affray occurred between David M. McIntire, of the firm of McIntire & Brothers, and Mr. Worden Pope Mercer, a clerk at Gregory & Co.'s lottery office, resulting from a previous difficulty. A little after midnight, the parties unexpectedly met, and Mercer shot Mr. McIntire in the head with a pistol. Mr. McIntire was taken to Walker's coffee-house, his brain oozing in large quantities from his skull. All possible aid was rendered him, but from the first, his speedy death was obviously inevitable.—The cause of the affray is not given.

ACQUITTAL OF POLLY BODINE.—The Newburgh (N. Y.) Courier of Saturday, contains the result of the trial of Polly Bodine, on the charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. This has been the most expensive, the most exciting and the most remarkable criminal trial that has ever occurred in this country. The circumstances of the murder were of the most dreadful character, the indignation against the murderess very great. Mrs. Bodine was convicted of the crime, applied for a new trial, and after the most unheard of attempts by the citizens of the different counties to which the case was removed, she has at length been tried and acquitted.

MELANCHOLY DEATH IN EXETER, N. H.—An Irishman, by the name of David Fleming, of excellent character, was drawn into the cog wheels of agriat mill in Exeter, N. H., on Thursday, and had his legs crushed off below the hip. The poor man died in about four hours in excruciating pain. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WHIGS! UNITED! WE STAND! DIVIDED! WE FALL!

WINFIELD SCOTT

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 21, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner:

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

Admitted.

☞On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. JOHN P. BANE was, on Tuesday last, after a creditable and satisfactory examination, admitted to practice Law in the several Courts of Adams county. We congratulate our friend upon the fine style in which he "passed muster," and cordially tender him our best wishes for an abundance of good "cases" and ample fees.

The Right of Way.

☞The Bill granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor—so that the bill is now a law. Mr. Kunkel's amendment has been retained, providing "that if three millions of the stock of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company shall be subscribed, and thirty per cent thereof paid into the treasury of the said company, on or before the 30th of July, 1847, and thirty miles or more of said road be put under contract, by the same day, for construction, then the Right of Way act to be null and void."

It is thought, however, that these conditions will not be met by the friends of the Central Route.

The Revenue Bill Defeated.

☞In the Senate, on Monday, the Revenue Bill, designating new objects of taxation, which had previously passed the House, was called up on third reading. After being considerably amended the yeas and nays were called upon its final passage, and the bill negatived—yeas 13; nays 18.

The Courts.

☞During the past week, our town was thronged by an unusually large attendance upon the April term of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. On Monday, Judge Irvine took his seat upon the bench, and opened the Court in due form. His charges to the Grand Jury and Constables, we have heard spoken of in high terms, and as fully meeting the expectations of his friends. In urging the propriety and necessity of a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, Judge IRVINE read the Acts of 1705 and 1794 relating to the matter, and particularly commended the following section of the Act of 1705 to the attention of the Constables:

SECT. II. All persons who are found drinking and tippling in ale houses, taverns, or other public house or place, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay one shilling and six pence, to any constable that shall demand the same, to the use of the poor; and all constables are hereby empowered, and by virtue of their office required, to search public houses and places suspected to entertain such tipplers, and them, when found, quietly to disperse; but in case of refusal, to bring the persons so tippling before the next justice of of the peace, who may commit such offenders to the stocks, or bind to their good behaviour, as to him shall seem reasonable. And the keepers of such ale houses, taverns or other public house or place, as shall countenance or tolerate any such practices, being convicted thereof, by the view of a single magistrate, upon their confession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall for every offence forfeit and pay ten shillings, to be recovered as and for the uses above said.

We are indebted to a friend for the annexed Report of the cases tried during the sittings of the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. Several important cases were deferred to the August Term.

IN QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Commonwealth vs. Thos. Mitchell	Indictment for stealing a coat, vest, and pair of pantaloons, from the shop of J. Lawrence Block; the property of Jacob Taylor. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, for 2 years. C. G. French for Commonwealth, E. B. Buehler for defendant.
The Commonwealth vs. Samuel Seabrooks & Geo. Seabrooks.	Indictment for assault & battery on the person of M. Cullison. Prosecutor had been cutting hoop-poles on the land of John Masselman by a special permission; and the defendants, who had a general permission, thinking him trespassing upon their premises, inflicted summary punishment. Plead not guilty. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each and costs of prosecution. French for the Commonwealth, Cooper for defendants.
The Commonwealth vs. Hannah Kelly.	Indictment for assault & battery on Julia Ann Hopkins—both colored. Plead not guilty. Prosecutor complained of having been maltreated by defendant. But from the evidence it appeared that before the trial she had confessed that she "struck first." Verdict, not guilty. French and Cooper for Com., M'Clellan, defen't.
Daniel Gulden & wife vs. John Mollison.	Action for slander against defendant, for the following, the words complained of: "Mrs. Gulden was no chastitute, exhibiting no vindictive and malicious a spirit, without any extenuating circumstance, that no defence was attempted—the jury found $21.00 damages and a judgment for the amount accordingly entered.—Cooper for the plaintiff, Reed for defendant.

IN COMMON PLEAS.

Joseph Kitchen vs. Geo. Deardorff and Moses Neely, Adm'rs of Peter Deardorff, dec'd.	Action of Debt on two Notes under Seal made by James Neely to Peter Deardorff, deceased. Plea payment. Verdict for defendants. Smyser and Stahler for plaintiff, Cooper, M'Sherry, and Durkee for defendants.

☞Court still in session as we go to press.

The Oregon Notice.

On Thursday last, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, addressed the U. S. Senate for about two hours in an animated and very earnest speech upon matters connected with the Oregon difficulty, deprecating a resort to the dread alternative of War, and in favor of an amicable determination of the controversy. His speech is said to have been one of the ablest and most brilliant of the many able efforts that the consideration of the Oregon question has called forth in our National Legislature. Mr. Crittenden having concluded, the Senate proceeded at once to consider the Resolutions which had passed the House, directing the notice to be given to England. Mr. Johnson of Maryland moved the following substitute:

"*Resolved, &c.* That by the convention concluded twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the U. States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should, together with all its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of said convention, that the term of eighteen hundred and twenty seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention by giving due notice in twelve months to the other contracting power—Resolved that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the U. States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that this territory may no longer be occupied, or be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries. And therefore, that the steps might be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article and that the attention of the government of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

"*Be it further resolved*, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

After voting down various amendments offered by Mr. Allen and others, designed to break the force of Mr. Johnson's proposition, the House Resolutions were rejected and those of Mr. Johnson adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, *Ashley, Atherton, Bagby*, Barrow, *Benton*, Berrien, *Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers*, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, *Dix*, Green, *Haywood, Huntson*, Hunington, *Jarnagin*, Johnson, of Md., Johnson of Lou., *Lewis, McDuffie*, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, *Niles*, Pearce, *Pennybacker*, Phelps, *Rusk, Sevier*, Simmons, *Speight Turney*, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge. —40.

NAYS—*Allen, Atchinson, Breese, Bright, Cass*, Thomas Clayton, *Dickinson*, Evans, *Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott.*—14.

The names of the Locofoco Senators are in Italics. It will be seen that 18 of that party voted with the Whig Senators in favor of Johnson's substitute. Messrs. Thomas M. Clayton and Evans, (Whigs) and Westcott, (Loco) voted in the Negative, from a conviction of the impolicy of giving the notice under any form, while negotiations are pending. Subtracting these names from the list of nays, we have a hopeless minority of 11 "54° 40 or war" Senators! Mr. Benton was angry when he described the War party as becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."

On Saturday the Resolutions as amended in the Senate, were taken up in the House, and Mr. Owen moved the following amendment:

Strike out the words, "and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory," and in lieu thereof insert "*directed to the speedy adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory.*"

Also to strike out the second resolution, and in lieu thereof to insert:

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to give to the British Government the notice required by the said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

The yeas and nays having been called for, Owen's motion was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 27. The Resolutions as amended were then adopted by a vote of 144 to 41, and returned to the Senate.

On Monday the Senate took up the Resolutions and refused to accede to the House amendments, the vote being, yeas 21, nays 29. The action of the Senate having been communicated to the House, that body immediately proceeded to the consideration of the Resolutions, and by a vote of 95 to 87 refused to recede from its amendment of the amendment of the Senate, and subsequently by a vote of 99 to 83 determined to *insist* on its amendment.

It was then moved to ask a free conference with the Senate on the disagreeing vote of the two houses, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

On the following day, neither House being willing to recede from its position, Committees of Conference were appointed by each to the Senate, Winthrop, and Haywood, upon the part of the Senate, and Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Owen, and Hilliard upon the part of the House.

Senator Allen.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, has secured no little notoriety as a rampant, reckless demagogue of the "little great men" order. His insolent and arrogant bearing in the United States Senate during the late discussion upon the Oregon question, and his frequent bold imputations of want of judgement and patriotism upon the part of those who declined acceding to the rash propositions of himself and colleagues, served on more than one occasion to disgust the leading members of the house. On Thursday last, immediately after the adoption of Mr. Johnson's substitute for the House Resolutions, Mr. Allen rose, and, in a style peculiarly characteristic, proceeded to denounce the whole proceeding in the Senate—charging the members with shrinking from the responsibility, and putting upon the President that which they were afraid to take upon themselves. The Resolutions were denounced as timid, as tame, as menacing the President. The speech was regarded as most extraordinary, and produced a marked sensation upon the Senate for its effort to degrade that body.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose in reply, and remarked that he would not suffer such imputations as those which the gentleman had made against the action and character of the Senate to pass altogether without notice. As a member of the Senate, he felt that its dignity had been assailed and its character traduced. What, asked Mr. C., is his commission? and who authorized him to assume here the tone and the language of insolence which so strongly marks his language when addressing this body? "On what meat does this our Caesar feed." that he is so rise here and lecture us for decisions to which we have deemed it our duty to come? Mr. Crittenden, in a strain of most indignant and withering rebuke, that produced an intense sensation in the Senate. Mr. Allen rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Crittenden with still greater severity of rebuke. The Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says, "I have seldom, if ever, seen more pointed severity of sarcasm, the first speech of Mr. C. far surpassed that of Mr. Webster. As to the second, in rejoinder to Mr. Allen, I could only compare it to the punishment of the Knout; it lacerated the wincing man and then pouring aqua fortis upon his wounds. Mr. Allen, during the whole session, assumed a most supercilious, impudent, dictatorial and overbearing demeanor towards the Senate, extremely offensive and insulting. His insolence has been borne with until it could be borne no longer; the speech he made to-day reflecting the majority for voting as they did—for having *humiliated* itself by that vote, capped the climax of his arrogance and rendered imperative upon some one to give him such a dressing as his insolence demanded. Mr. C. stepped forward and performed the duty, and no man in the Union could have performed it better or more effectually, and Mr. A. will remember the 16th day of April, A. D. 1846, to the latest day of his life. Had Mr. C. not done it, some other Senator ought, some one of the 40 who voted for the notice, would."

The Oregon Bill.

The Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the United States to Oregon, has passed the House of Representatives. The bill provides for the extension of the laws of Iowa to the territory in question, reserving to British subjects all the rights and jurisdiction which they derive from the convention. It does not define the boundary of Oregon, but legislates for the American citizens who dwell beyond the Rocky Mountains. It also extends our Indian system, and our post office system to that country, and provides for block houses and military authority to protect the emigrants from the United States who cross the mountains.

The bill passed the House by a vote of 144 to 49. It is supposed that the Senate will amend it very materially.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Caledonia.

☞In the preceding columns will be found some interesting intelligence from Europe, including the views of the leading British Statesman upon the Oregon question as expressed in Parliament, brought by the steamship Unicorn. On Monday, the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston with advices 15 days later, but bringing but little additional news excepting the intelligence of the complete triumph of the British arms in two great battles against the Sikhs in India.

The slaughter of the Sikhs was terrible. *Ten or twelve thousand of these brave fellows and nearly two thousand English troops were slain and wounded.*

This battle and this slaughter, added to the slaughter of twenty thousand Sikhs in a previous battle has resulted in the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and the Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crore of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of war—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangement for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State and the organization of its administration as might be determined on at Lahore. The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland route. It is now stated that that order will be rescinded.- There is a rumor current that an additional number will proceed to Canada. There appears to be a stagnation in the corn markets, in consequence of the movements in Parliament relative to the corn laws. Indian corn continues to arrive in England and gain popularity. The English Tariff and the Irish coercion bill absorb the proceedings in Parliament.—The Polish revolution appears to be at an end. Poor unfortunate Poland.

There is no news of importance from the Continent.

Secret Service Money.

On Monday the Senate transmitted to the House of Representatives, a message in reply to the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll, calling for the items of expenditures, &c. of the secret service money of the General Government. The President declines complying with the request upon the ground that it would be impolitic to disclose the secret official acts of the Government. We find the following abstract of the message and the debate upon its disposition in the Baltimore Sun:

The President after reviewing at great length, the existing laws which govern the contingent fund and the disposal of the secret service money, proceeds on to speak of the dangerous precedent an answer to the call would establish. He calls attention to the fact that if a statement of the items of that secret service fund be called for now it can be done in all future time, so that the Government would be greatly injured thereby. In illustration of his position, he adduces several cases in which the interest of the Government would be seriously compromised were its doings made public to other powers. In conclusion, he reminds the House, that Congress can, if it pleases, repeal the existing laws, but that so long as they are in force, high considerations of public policy, and a sense of his duty to obey the law, induce him to respectfully decline to furnish the desired information in the first branch of the resolution.

In equipance with another portion of the resolution, he transmits a copy of voluminous correspondence with the State Department, relative to the McLeod case. Mr. Jacob Thompson moved to lay on the table the Executive communication and report. He subsequently withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll then took the floor for the purpose of making a few pointed and pungency of sarcasm, the first speech of Mr. C. far surpassed that of Mr. Webster. As to the second, in rejoinder to Mr. Allen, I could only compare it to the punishment of the Knout; it lacerated the wincing man and then pouring aqua fortis upon his wounds. Mr. Allen, during the whole session, assumed a most supercilious, impudent, dictatorial and overbearing demeanor towards the Senate, extremely offensive and insulting. His insolence has been borne with until it could be borne no longer; the speech he made to-day reflecting the majority for voting as they did—for having *humiliated* itself by that vote, capped the climax of his arrogance and rendered imperative upon some one to give him such a dressing as his insolence demanded. Mr. C. stepped forward and performed the duty, and no man in the Union could have performed it better or more effectually, and Mr. A. will remember the 16th day of April, A. D. 1846, to the latest day of his life. Had Mr. C. not done it, some other Senator, some one of the 40 who voted for the notice, would."

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Attempt at Kidnapping.

☞The town of Emmitsburg was thrown into quite an excitement on Saturday week, by an attempt to kidnap a colored boy of that place. The boy, who had kept a barber shop, was knocked down in his shop, seized and tied by a man of the name of *Thompson*, who was dragging him to a carriage in waiting to take him to Baltimore on the pretext that he was the slave of a Mr. Kelly of Baltimore. While thus dragging him, a number of persons collected, who, feeling indignant at the attempt to kidnap a free person, and rescued him from the hands of those who were about thus to dispose of him. Public feeling was much excited and it was with difficulty it could be restored.

Mr. Thompson is the same individual, that acquired so much notoriety in this region last fall by the outrage committed in this county, in kidnapping and carrying into slavery, a family of free colored persons. The Emmitsburg Star states that upon its being noised abroad, that some of the citizens of that place contemplated removing him to Gettysburg, the villain decamped in double-quick time!

Look Out!

☞The Carlisle, Harrisburg: Reading, and other papers have recently contained notices of numerous burglaries committed in those towns.—The last Chambersburg Whig states that that place has also been visited by "a branch of the firm." On Friday morning, the offices connected with the Court House in Chambersburg, were found to have been forcibly entered and plundered of such articles as were available to the villains. Two suspicious looking strangers who had been stopping at one of the taverns, and who left in haste, were suspected. The Commissioners accordingly offering a reward of $50 for their apprehension, and on Sunday the suspected individuals were arrested at Burnt Cabins, in Bedford county.

The Crops.

☞The accounts from all parts of the country as to the prospects of the crops, have been very favorable. We have understood that in this county the grain is generally well set and promises an abundant harvest. It is feared, however, that it may be materially injured by a continuance of the present dry weather.

☞Prof. OLMSTEAD, of Yale College, recently met with a narrow escape of his life by an explosion of a glass tube, whilst engaged in some scientific experiments. The explosion was very violent and did considerable injury to the apparatus in the room. The Professor's face was cut in several places by the particles of glass.

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.—The legislature of Ohio have passed an act for the erection of a Board of Agriculture and the promotion of the farming interests of the State of Ohio.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

The Legislature

Adjourned sine die on Wednesday last. A few moments before adjourning, the Senate took up the Resolutions relative to the Tariff, which had been lying on the table for some time, in consequence of the Senate having refused to accede to the House amendments instructing our delegation in Congress to go against any distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The Whig members, in order to save the Tariff portion of the Resolutions, agreed to the House provision and adopted the whole by a vote of 19 to 4.

The Revenue Bill Revived.

☞On Tuesday, the Senate reconsidered its vote, and after amending the Bill passed it by a vote of 16 to 11. The Senate amendments were acceded to by the House on the same day, and the Bill finally passed—yeas 48, nays 33.

☞The Bill providing for the formation of a company to construct a Rail-road from the Cumberland Valley Rail.road at the west end of the bridge opposite Harrisburg or Mechanicsburg to York, passed final reading in the House by a vote of 46 to 41, and was sent to the Governor.

☞The Appropriation Bill, after being referred to a committee of conference was reported to the two Houses and adopted, and sent to the Governor for his approval, where it still remains. The Bill appropriates $300,000 to Common School purposes.

Speaker of the Senate.

☞On Tuesday, Mr. Sherwood resigned his seat as Speaker of the Senate, and that body proceeded to an election of a successor. After twenty eight ballotings, the Hon. M. Ross, of Lancaster, was elected over Mr. Bigler, the regular Locofoco caucus candidate. Mr. Ross is a Cameron man, and was supported by the Whigs and independent Locofocos. The vote stood as follows:

For Ross—Messrs. Bell, Bloom, Cameron, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wyncoop, Shipe, Williamson—16.

For BIGLER—Messrs. Benner, Black, Champion, Clough, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Steigerwalt—11.

The Subtreasury Bill.

☞In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, Mr. WEBSTER, after remarking upon the uneasiness of public sentiment arising from an apprehension of of the passage of the Subtreasury Bill by the Senate, addressed several inquiries to Mr. LEWIS, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whom the Bill had been referred, as to the intended action of the Committee upon the measure. Mr. LEWIS replied that he could not say at what time the Subtreasury Bill would be reported back to the Senate. His opinion was, however, that it would be reported back to the Senate, with some amendments, and that it would not proceed beyond a single dollar of the fund without the sanction of the President, and that Mr. W. had not given a single dollar of the money to a personal or political friend. He concluded by giving his opinion that Mr. Ingersoll has not produced a single particle of proof to sustain the charges.

By the aid of the previous question, the debate terminated, and the motion to lay the bill on the table and print, being renewed, was carried.

☞A number of fires have occurred during the last few weeks, in Lancaster city and the surroundig country—supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Several buildings, dwellings, &c., have been destroyed. The Mayor of the city offers a reward of $600 for the apprehension and conviction of the supposed incendiaries. During one of the fires Mr. F. A. SNOWERS, formerly of this place, lost a thousand dollars in bank notes.

☞The Lancaster Examiner states that the emigration from that county to the West this season will be unusually large. On Thursday last twenty families, numbering about one hundred individuals from the county, started for Illinois, taking with them nine tons of household goods, &c., and a large amount of money. Another large party will start from the neighborhood of Mount Joy in a few days, and a number of individuals and families from other parts of the county have already left or are about leaving.

RIOT AT BROOKLYN.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writes on Monday afternoon, says:

"Brooklyn is under arms. Some two or three hundred of the Irish and German laborers on the Atlantic Dock have been "standing out" for higher wages. The proprietor of the works declined acceding to their demands, and attempted to get in re-engage any of those who had united in the strike—while these determined, on their part, that no others should go to work for the wages offered. The gangs of the men outs occupy shanties on the works, and the proprietors commenced ejecting them by summoning legal process on Saturday."

The New York Commercial, writing at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, says:

"An immense crowd has assembled in the neighborhood of the docks, the turn outs mustering in full force. The U. S. troops are out and under arms, forming, we believe, a cordon round the works, and planted in double or hollow lines through the district. In this disposition of force they are aided by the citizen troops, and we understand a German troop have gone over to the scene. Cannon are also planted in a commanding position, and the most effective means are taken to defend those who are willing to work, and to protect the property of the contractors. Great excitement prevails, which will not be allayed until the turn out demands are conceded and the men allowed peaceably to pursue their avocations."

As was to be expected, the Whig reverses in Connecticut are crowed over and made the most of by the locos. "The Democrats of the *Nutmeg* State have done glorriously!" So says one of their papers.—"Hurrah for old Connecticut!" says Polk's party, the *Granite* State of New Hampshire has manufactured a *Grater*."

SANTA ANNA.—By accounts from Mexico, and from Havana, it seems more than probable that Santa Anna will soon make attempt to recover his supreme authority in Mexico. A movement in his favor was expected daily to commence in Vera Cruz, the inhabitants of which appear to be dissatisfied towards Paredes' government and avers that a war with the U. States, probably because they would be sufferers by it. The condition of things in Mexico is of so confused and uncertain a character, that it is extremely difficult to speculate upon them. We await with interest the next intelligence, for it is more than probable that it will be of importance.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The Galveston Gazette of the 30th March, has an arrival from the mouth of Santiago. The main body of the army was lying immediately opposite Matamoras. The Mexicans had withdrawn all their forces on the Texas side of the river, without firing a gun, and the opinion was prevalent that there would be no fighting. The report that Gen. Taylor had received a summons to surrender, from Matamoras to a position further down, proves to be mere rumor.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG MINISTER.—The Rev. Mr. Duy, son of Lambert Duy, Esq., died suddenly at 9 o'block on Sunday morning, at Philadelphia, of bilious cholic. He was to have preached at Grace church that morning, and had prepared a sermon, the subject of which was (remarkable coincidence) "The Fear of Death Conquered."

COLUMBUS SLAVE CASE.—The Franklin county Circuit Court, Judge Mason Brown presiding, has decided that Forbes and Armitage, the kidnappers of Jerry Phinney, at Columbus, Ohio, cannot be discharged, on the ground of the requisition of the Governor of Ohio. The grounds of this decision is, that the kidnappers acted by authority of the owners of Jerry, who was a fugitive slave.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—A Western paper suggests the propriety of growing *artichokes* as a substitute for the dangerous potatoes—and on the authority of Ellsworth's reports, states that they are better spring feed for hogs, cattle and sheep than the potatoe, at a diminution of cost in production.*

COSTLY KISSING.—A man has been fined $50, and to be imprisoned two months for throwing his arms round the neck of a lady, and attempting to kiss her, on the race ground at Hagerstown, Md. some time since.

The bodies of the two men who were drowned a few weeks ago, by accidentally running their boat against a pier of the Cumberland Valley bridge, were found in the river on Monday—one about noon, and the other about nine miles below Harrisburg.

☞Every plant and flower in the universe teaches by its simple power in the cure of disease—that none of God's creations are in vain. As numerous and various as the products of the vegetable kingdom, are the diseases to which man is subject—and surely we may believe that in the great cabinet of Nature which is open to us, every one of these ills may find its balm. Let hundreds then who have given themselves up to despair, still hope. In SAND'S SARSAPARILLA has been discovered a certain remedy for many diseases which have hitherto baffled all skill. In cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, obstinate Ulcers, and diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, it never fails.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamplets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

April 21, 1846.—3t

SAFE MEDICINE.—The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by Brandreth's Pills, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicines ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had of the following agents:

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary—Petersburg.
Abraham King—Hunterstown.
J. McFarland—Abbottstown.
Cook & Tudor,—Hampton.
McSherry & Finks—Littlestown.
Mary Duncan;—Cashtown.
John Blake,—Fairfield.

April 24, 1846.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

FLOUR.—Some sales of Howard street flour have taken place, at $4 75, being without change. Receipt price $4 62. Sales of Rye flour at $3 75. Corn meal $3 75.

GRAIN.—Small sales of good to prime Maryland red Wheat at $1 05 to $1 08. White Wheat for Family Flour $1 15 to $1 30. White Corn sold at 62 a 65, and yellow at 63 a 64 cents. *Oats* are worth 38 and 40, and *Rye* 73 a 75. *Cloverseed* $4 50 a $5 12.

BEEF CATTLE.—500 head offered at the scales on Tuesday, of which 240 were sold at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25, per 100 lbs according to quality.

HOGS.—A large supply of live Hogs in market, with a dull demand. Sales at $5 25 a $5 50.

PROVISIONS.—A much better demand for *Pork*, and prices are now set down at the following:—Mess Pork $11 25 a $12 00, Prime $9 a $10 00; new Mess Beef $10 25 a $10 50; No. 1, $8 25 a $8 75; Prime $6 25 a $6 50. Sales of *Bacon* in limited quantities at 4 a 5 cents; Hams 6 a 8; Sides 4 a 5; assorted 6 a 7; and Hams 7½ a 8 cts. *Lard* in demand at 5 a