

back and conquered the foe! Now that we have grown stronger under our institutions, I cannot forget the history of the past, and contemplate without emotion the idea that those two States shall ever be brought into conflict upon fields of battle. [Applause.]

Mr. President, our path of duty is plain. In regard to our domestic troubles, we must maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws. Fidelity to these in all things, by all sections, and at all times, and obedience to the constituted authorities of the land, will make this Union perpetual. [Applause.] With our Union as it is, and through fraternal feeling between its various parts, we may present ourselves to the world as a grand nationality, fostering its own labor and developing its own resources—as a people independent, whether in peace or in war, capable of doing our own voting, and, when necessity calls, capable of doing our own fighting, too!— [Applause.]

Let us move on in defence of these great principles, and then as we grow stronger and stronger, America will quicken and lengthen her step in the grand march of nations in human progress: and as those of us who are now actors in the great movement shall have been gathered to our fathers, our children may hail those glorious stars and stripes which now hang so gracefully over you, Mr. President, and to which we have pledged our fidelity, in the language of one of our native born poets— "Forever float that standard sheet, Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us."

As Mr. Campbell retired, the meeting cheered with great enthusiasm and prolonged the cheers for some time.

Mr. Crittenden then followed in an eloquent address.

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 25, 1856

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.
Cand. Commissioner
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
Of York County.
Auditor General
DARWIN PHELPS,
Of Armstrong County.
Surveyor General
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,
Of Bradford County.

AMERICAN MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the American party of Bedford County, on Tuesday evening of next Court, (May 6th.) for the purpose of consulting together, and making arrangements for the coming campaign.—Speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Locofocoism is defunct in Bedford county, and since their inglorious defeat last fall, and at the Spring elections, the foreign party die hard. Their day is gone by, so far as good old Bedford County is concerned, and it only behoves us to make one more glorious effort, and Foreign Carthage will be so prostrated here, that they will never hereafter be able to make a serious effort. Americans! arouse! buckle on your armor! and once more march on to battle and to victory! The cause is a glorious one, and those only who love their country, her free institutions, and liberty—can engage in it. The elections in the different States that have come off this Spring, have all resulted gloriously for the American party. The foreign party has met with total rout. Americans of Bedford County! open the campaign determinedly, and join with your sister Counties and States in the good cause! Let there be a good turn-out at the meeting! Come one, come all!

"Forever float that standard sheet, Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us."
April 25, 1856.

THE MENDEL HOUSE.—We call the attention of the public to the card of Mr. Valentine Steekman, formerly of the Globe Hotel. It will be seen that he has taken charge of the Mendel House, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Jas. S. Beckwith. Mr. Steekman is an accommodating gentleman, and makes a good landlord.

JURY OF INQUEST.—A Jury of Inquest was held on Tuesday last, on a colored child of about six months of age, living with its mother at the public house of Mrs. Cook. It was in good health the night before, and in the morning was found dead in the bed. The Jury returned a verdict of death, from cause unknown.

LIQUOR LAW!

It will be recollected that the foreign party last summer, made all their political capital out of "the odious Jug Law," as they were pleased to term it. They placed the whole responsibility of its passage on the American party, and everywhere in the State, pledged their candidates for the Legislature, if elected, to go for its unconditional repeal, and return to the former license laws. They said they were good enough, and that the people wanted nothing else. By this means they were enabled to carry a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and have things all their own way. How have they fulfilled their pledges to the people? They promised to repeal the Jug Law, the first thing they did, after the meeting of the Legislature, and yet they allowed three months of the session to pass by in wrangling among themselves on the subject. They then passed the present law, which every one will admit is the most stringent and exacting license law that was ever passed in Pennsylvania, and unjust in many of its provisions, because it discriminates between the rich man and the poor man. It requires a license fee so outrageously high, that a poor man cannot take out license under its provisions, and no one, unless he is rich, is able to pay the fee. It also discriminates against the poor man in the provision which requires that he shall have at least four bedrooms and eight beds, in every city or town, and two bedrooms and four beds in any other portion of the State. Poor men, that do not own, or are not able to rent large houses according to this act, cannot take out license. The act requires a large license fee, and a nabob houses—consequently the price of liquor will be put up to double the present charge, and the poor man who takes his drink, has to bear the burden. It does away with at least one half the taverns in the State, and consequently reduces the value of all this property. In towns like Bedford, the licenses are five times as high as under the old law, and in the country, more than twice as large. On account of its provisions not more than two or three public houses will be allowed in Bedford—not as many by half as are required in Court Week and Spring Season. It requires excessively high bail, which would be hard for the poor man to procure. It places a set of spies over the tavern keeper, and allows them one-third of the fine as a bribe, and also allows him to become a witness.

Such are only a few of its provisions, nearly all bearing against the poor man, and such is the bill passed by the late Locofoco Legislature. Every Locofoco in the Senate, that was there on the final vote, and nearly every one in the House, voted for this bill. Messrs. BERNHARD and SMITH, the members of the House from this district, who were pledged against the Jug Law and in favor of a return to the old license laws, both voted for this new law, and the Bedford Gazette has not one word to say in condemnation of their course. How do the people like the new Locofoco Liquor Law, and how do they like the manner of the Locofoco party violating all their promises to the people on this subject?—Let them answer at the ballot-box next fall.

THE LEGISLATURE

Adjourned on Tuesday last, and every taxpayer may well exclaim, thank God that it is so! for a more reckless and graceless set of scamps, than the majority of its members, never assembled at Harrisburg. They have created new offices, at enormous salaries, for the purpose of rewarding party services; they have increased the salaries of the Supreme and President Judges, throughout the State, when it is well known that they are already high enough; they professed great hostility to the law of last session, allowing a salary of \$500 to the members, but when the question came up for repeal this winter, every Locofoco voted against it, and the law stands; they attempted to pass a bill to elect a political State printer, by which the tax payers would have been plundered of thousands of dollars; they have squandered thousands upon thousands, when they know that Pennsylvania already groans under a debt of upwards of \$40,000,000! Well may all our people hope that another such set of desperate political plunderers, may never again be sent to the capitol of the State. Remember these facts next fall, and never again allow yourselves to be deceived by the lies of the foreign-papist party.

The last Gazette recommends that the Foreign party should call the American party, "Federal Abolition Know Nothing Republicans!" Is't that dreadful! Especially so, when it is known that the Gazette was established as the Federal organ, in this place, and opposed Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and also the war of 1812. And again, when it is known that the present proprietor of that press, when he purchased the Gazette, bound himself in an article of agreement to Charles McDowell, dec'd., its founder, to print a paper, supporting the same principles! Such a fellow to talk of Federalism! It is always the case that those who profess the most horror of that old party, themselves started life as Federalists! We presume this is the reason the Gazette now supports Buchanan for President, another old Federalist, also.

Our friend, Mr. Bowman, has never yet informed us, who appointed James A. Drane, Keeper of the Arsenal at Harrisburg? Neither has he informed us whether he is going to take the proceeds of the \$500 mail contract advertisement, to pay the expenses of the trial. The poor taxpayers have to suffer on account of the appointment of these robbers. But it is all right when Locofocoism appoints such fellows. Do give us a little light on this subject, Mr. Bowman!

After reading the history of Buchanan from the Pennsylvania which is to be published in this week's Gazette, we would request all our readers to read the history which we publish on our first page this week, from the *Pottsville Register & Emporium*, the organ of the Locofoco party in Schuylkill County. It is a good deal more truthful and life-like. The Locofocos, like the Kilkenny cats, are eating one another up on the Presidential question.

SNOW.—There was a fall of snow on Sunday and Monday last, to the depth of about five or six inches. It snowed hard all day Monday. It has all disappeared, however, except on the mountains. This is quite an unusual occurrence with us so late in the Spring.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, which we publish on our first page. It is one of the ablest speeches on the American question we have yet seen, and should be read by everybody.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Isaac Reed, in another column.—He is selling goods cheap. Call and see his stock.

The communication of "Auditors," will appear in our next.

Hon. F. JORDAN.—It must be a source of gratification to the people of this Senatorial District to know that they are represented in the Legislative Halls of the State by one of the most faithful, active and energetic members of the present Senate.—Mr. Jordan has displayed a degree of promptness and legislative knowledge equal to the best of his contemporaries and excelled by no member of his years. During a Senatorial career he has won the esteem of his fellow members, the admiration of the people of his district, and the abundant confidence of his political friends.—*Fulton Republican.*

Cor. Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow at noon, and the close of the Session is accompanied by the usual confusion and excitement. The Senate has been getting along with comparative smoothness, but in the House, for the last few days, the "noise and confusion" have been unusual, if not unprecedented. The bill for the repeal of the Act of last winter, repealing the Charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, was under consideration. This opposition to it has been protracted and violent; and not unfrequently when all other means failed the enemies of the measure would sit still in their seats, and stubbornly refuse to vote upon the calls for the yeas and nays, and thus leave the voters a minority of less than a quorum, and the vote would of course be good for nothing. It is the last edition of the Erie riots yet published; and as little creditable to the State as any which have preceded it. The storm of war is still raging in the House this morning, to the great prejudice of other business; and it is feared the result will be the defeat of a number of important bills, at this critical time.

The appropriation bill has passed both branches finally, in about the shape heretofore stated. What is called the claim bill has also passed, appropriating somewhere about three hundred thousand dollars to pay sundry claims against the Commonwealth, nearly all originating on the public works. The Canal Commissioners not unfrequently figure out a report showing that the receipts on the public works exceed the expenditures. Of course such little items as the \$300,000 above named are not included in these reports. If they were the balance sheet would be widely different.

Some days ago the democratic side of the Senate got into a fit of economy, and whilst it urged the passage of a bill to abolish the office of tonage agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was alleged that the office was altogether a sinecure, and that in this way the State was paying eight hundred dollars per annum to three men for doing nothing, thus wasting \$2400 per annum. The bill passed the Senate without any objection, some members merely expressing their regret that the democratic economists had not discovered the sinecure character of the office, whilst Gov. Bigler had exercised the power of appointment. The bill was sent to the House, and quite recently came back, so charged that its best friends hardly knew it. The whole Senate bill was stricken out and a section substituted retaining the office of tonage agent, increasing his salary from eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars per annum, and authorizing the Canal Commissioners to make the appointment. Strange as it may seem, no sooner was the House substitute presented to the Senate, than the very men who had before declared the office a sinecure, appeared to be fully convinced to the contrary,—the appointment by the Canal Commissioners instead of the Governor, seeming to have made all right, and in perfect accordance with democratic notions of economy. The trick was so transparent a one to take the power of appointment from the Governor and to give it to the Canal Commissioners, that two democrats, to their credit be it spoken, repudiated this grand economical arrangement, and voted with the opposition, and spoiled the whole concern.

Judge Kang's venue bill is hopelessly dead. The bill for the repeal of the law of

last session taking the tonage tax off coal and lumber on the central railroad, is also dead. Strong efforts were made to reimpose this tax to the great detriment of the coalfields of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambria and Westmoreland Counties, but its palpable injustice was such that it could not be forced through the Senate, although recommended by the Canal Commissioners, and endorsed in the House by a two-thirds vote. Had the bill passed it would have fallen with crushing weight on the Broad-top coalfields, and all similar enterprises, along the central railroad.

There is a rumor that the Governor will veto the appropriation bill, because of sundry objectionable features therein. I consider this not very likely, although there are doubtless many things in it which he would veto if presented on their own merits.

He got a vast deal of credit for his veto of the bill providing for the performance of the State printing and binding. The democrats got the bill up abolishing the lowest bidder system, and providing for an election of State Printer on joint ballot by the Legislature. It was intended for the editors of the *Patrol and Union* here, and it was reasonably hoped it would enable them to build up a strong partisan press. All these fond hopes, and patriotic desires, were blasted by the veto. To meet the Governor's objections a new section was added restoring the lowest bidder system, and last week when the printing and binding was allotted under the provisions of the law, it was allotted to the same man who does the work now, at sixty per cent below the rates fixed in the bill, and good security was given for faithful performance.—The State printing therefore will be done for the next three years for less than one-half what it would have cost under the bill vetoed by the Governor. The printer under the present bill is also a democrat, and some of his friends fearing he might not be able to make much under the low rates at which he has taken the job, especially with an American Superintendent of public printing between him and the State Treasury, very kindly introduced a bill into the Legislature to abolish the office of Superintendent of State printing altogether. Had this succeeded, the treasury might have been reached without much trouble, as it is the duty of the Superintendent to examine and pass the accounts. The attempt, however, was too barefaced for the Senate, and the bill shared the fate it deserved.

As was long since suspected, and predicted, the House has actually passed some four or five bank bills, and thereby increased the banking capital of the State over a million of dollars! Among these bills too, was one incorporating the Stroudsburg Bank, and this was one of the bills vetoed by the Governor last year. Whether anything has since occurred to secure his signature to the bill remains to be seen. Another of these bills was to increase the capital stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phil., the nice little sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This was a clever addition to the capital of a Bank which already had a capital of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in a place too where there is now more than one-half of the whole banking capital of the State. This looks like a mammoth corporation; but I have no room or time to pursue the matter further.

Yours, truly,
SPECTATOR.

ANOTHER JUG LAW.

The present Legislature, which the democracy say is "largely democratic" passed the license law which we published last week. A Philadelphia paper says that after a close reading of the law, it is unable to find out what it amounts to. Harrison Wright, a bawling leader of the democracy in the Legislature, denounced it on its final passage as a "batch of wangled and miserable Yankee notions exploded everywhere, that the shame of its passage belongs to the democracy, and that they will reap the harvest in the next campaign—that it will have the same longevity as the jug law—that it will go to the same dishonorable grave with a few mourners—that its decay begins with its birth, and that its existence will be despised." So much for Mr. Wright, for in the same breath he turned round and voted for the very law that he denounced.

Mr. Getz, of Berks, another democratic bawler, said "that the jug law was bad enough but that this law was still worse." And he voted for it. Mr. Hill, democrat, of Westmoreland, said that he was sorry to hear Mr. Wright denounce his own bawling which he helped to bring into existence. He did not think it such a monster. Mr. Whallon, a big-mouthed democrat from Erie, said it was a monster but he would vote for it.

This seemed to be a democratic family quarrel, and it was allowed to progress in fine style by the Americans who looked on and laughed in their sleeves.

In the Senate it fared no better. They kicked and cuffed it around, and then they all voted for it. Mr. Ingram (dem.) said that it manifested a want of confidence in the integrity and virtue of the people.

Mr. Frazer (dem.) said that as this was an experience meeting, he desired to give an account of the hope within him. He was in favor of iron and coal companies, and enough of banks to do the business, but he was opposed to whiskey.

Mr. Straub (dem.) said as this was a confessional meeting, he desired to say a few words. The Speaker told him to make his confession. He would vote for the bill, but he didn't like it. Mr. Southers said he was glad to see the brethren opening up their hearts. A great and mighty work was going on among sinners.

Mr. Criswell (dem.) said he liked the general features of the bill. He thought this law a little too tight. Mr. Price said it was the best law ever passed.

Mr. Brown (democrat) and the author of the bill, said he had voted for the Jug

Law, and he wanted something as stringent as it. He said his views were known and he would never surrender. He said this bill was not as stringent as he wanted, but it was the best that could be got now.—Taggart said amen, and the bill passed unanimously.

What a democratic party we have in our midst! They denounce the "Jug Law," and then pass a worse one in its stead.—Away with such inconsistency.—*Junius Sentinel.*

DEMOCRATIC LOSSES.

The spring elections have been very disastrous to the administration party. It has lost New Hampshire, the President's own State. It has lost Rhode Island, which gave Pierce her electoral vote, and which is represented in the United States Senate by two Democrats. And, finally, it has lost Connecticut, which also gave her electoral vote to Pierce, and sent Mr. Toucey to the United States Senate. The result of the extraordinary efforts of the administration in the last five weeks in three New England States, formerly Democratic, is therefore the loss of both of them and of two United States Senators to boot! A very sorry account to render to the Cincinnati Convention. A lamentable failure every way—whether attributable to bad generalship or to the overwhelming force of the enemy.

The town elections in New York, also show corresponding defeats for the administration. In that great State, once the stronghold of the Democratic party, the administration has managed, by fusion with the Republicans, to elect a supervisor or a constable here and there; but when standing alone upon its own demerits, it has uniformly been defeated.

We are fully warranted, therefore, says the *Washington Organ*, in the assertion that from present indications, the Democrats cannot carry a single Northern State, with the exception of Illinois. In 1852 they carried every Northern State, with the exception of Vermont and Massachusetts.

The New York News, the organ of the Hard Democracy, exposes a plot concocted by the Cabinet, to secure the renomination of General Pierce. It is this. The soft members of the New York Legislature are to prepare an address, recommending the admission of both the Hard and the Soft delegations from that State into the Cincinnati Convention. One delegation will thus neutralize the other, and consequently New York will be deprived of any voice in the presidential nomination. New York being thus set aside, with her thirty-four votes, it is believed by the friends of Gen. Pierce, that by the majority rule his nomination may be secured.

The news is of course indignant at the proposed outrage on New York, and its indignation will be shared by the National Democrats throughout the Union; but to no effect. The decree has gone forth from the Capitol that the National Democracy must be proscribed, and they will be proscribed, by the leges of the administration, and in no section more ruthlessly than in the South. The Southern Democrats in congress are almost to a man supporters of the administration. They are untiring in their effort to sustain it, here and elsewhere, and are well known to be the most clamorous advocates for the renomination of Gen. Pierce. If the Hards of New York wait for Southern assistance to enable them to be represented in Cincinnati, they will wait till doomsday.

It may be taken for granted, then, that the New York Hards will have no voice in the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. This being the case, the vote of the largest State in the Union, at the next election, cannot be regarded as doubtful. It will be given to Fillmore and Donelson, by a majority of from 20,000 to 50,000.

So also with Pennsylvania. No Democrat with a particle of intelligence expects anything but defeat at the State election in October. Neutral journals of the highest authority, predict the election of the Union ticket by at least 25,000 majority. Can Pennsylvania be carried by the Democrats in November, if they are beaten 25,000 in October? It is a moral impossibility.

Under the most favorable circumstances it is not easy to perceive how the Democrats can carry more than nine States at the Presidential election, or less than seventy-five electoral votes, including the electoral vote of Virginia, which, in the opinion of many well-informed politicians, will be cast for Fillmore and Donelson.

THE TORNADO.—Our exchanges show that the tornado of Saturday night week extended to a considerable distance north and west while we have no trace of it below the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace.—A dwelling house, three miles this side of Elkton, was blown down, and in its fall caused the death of Mr. Wolfman, and a man named Walker, a resident of this State.

At Wilmington, a number of roofs were blown off, and considerable damage done. At West Chester the storm was severe. The *Republican* contains a long account of barns blown down, houses unroofed, chimneys thrown over, churches injured, &c.

At Pitsburg the storm commenced at six o'clock, the wind carrying everything before it for a time, unroofing buildings,

blowing down chimneys, and tearing up trees.

At Reading, the storm seems to have lost much of its force, but little damage having been done.

At Philadelphia, over two hundred houses were unroofed, and a number of buildings, were crushed to the ground. The loss to individuals alone is estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars. Five churches and one public school house were partially destroyed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

SARBY HOOK, April 17.—The steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24 inst., passed here about noon.

She brings glad news that the Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30 ultimo.

No intelligence had been received of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

The declaration of peace was announced in Paris and London by salvoes of artillery. Paris was illuminated, in accordance with previous arrangements. In England the church bells were pealed in joy over the event.

Three or four weeks will probably elapse before the final ratifications will be exchanged, the details of the adjustment having been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says a council of Ministers was held at the Tuilleries at half past 11 o'clock, and remained till 12 on Sunday at which the Emperor presided. He gave his last instructions. Count Walewski returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They came at half past 12 o'clock, and after the treaty had been read over they proceeded to sign it. The moment the signatures were completed, the signal was given and a salute proclaimed the news. Ballnets announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

ENGLAND.

Parliament re-assembled on Monday, the 31st ult. In reply to a query, Lord Palmerston said that although the treaty of Peace was signed, yet it was determined by the Conference that the particular conditions should not be made public until ratifications were exchanged. At the same time he would express his conviction that the treaty would be deemed satisfactory by England and by Europe. It would be found that the objects for which this war was undertaken had been fully accomplished, and it would be found that the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire had been secured. The treaty, he said, was honorable to all the contracting Powers, and while on the one hand, it has put an end to the war, which every friend of humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded; on the other hand, it will lay the foundation of a peace which he trusted would be lasting and enduring.

On Monday the Lord Mayor of London made his official proclamation of Peace from the portico of the Mansion House, and afterwards at the exchange; salutes were fired from the Tower and Port; guns and flags were generally displayed throughout the city and upon the shipping. In other cities similar displays were made, but there was not much enthusiasm shown.

The annexation of the Kingdom of Oude had been accomplished without any disturbance.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes, that when the news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace was announced to the Emperor Napoleon, he expressed himself to the following effect:—He thanked the Plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He observed that the result of their labours during the conferences was a complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the Allies were determined on concluded was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one.

It was in fact such a treaty as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation, and therefore, it had all the elements of solidity and durability. He added that so favorable a result was in great measure owing to the conciliatory spirit and moderation which had marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conference.

The same writer says, "there are other questions of paramount interest pending, and it would not be proper for the plenipotentiaries to leave without taking them into consideration."

"Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for the moment. The best feeling prevails among all classes, and almost all parties, at the conduct of England throughout, and the impression is that the Peace will be found honorable for all concerned and satisfactory."

The Post's Paris correspondent writes:—"If we make up accounts, perhaps the contrast is in favor of Russia, to whom mor-

has been given up than she has renounced. Such a result is naturally the case, because it was never the intention of England and France to punish the Muscovite aggression with conquest involving the loss of territory or permanent occupation.

The Times' Paris correspondent retorts the rumor of a Congress in that capital on the General State of Europe, with a view to certain modifications. The real object, perhaps, is to efface in some measure the decrees of the Congress of Vienna. The writer adds that the English government has coldly received the proposition, but the idea is a familiar one to the Emperor and the tenacity of His Imperial Majesty in such matters is well known.

The same correspondent indulges in some speculations relative to the secret proceedings of the Congress. It is stated that a clause favorable to Sardinia has been inserted in the protocols. This clause has reference to the commercial interests of Piedmont in connection with the Danube. Count Cavour is said to have demanded that Sardinian vessels should, on entering, or quitting, or ascending or descending the Danube, suffer no impediments.

Count Baci is described as having offered some opposition to the demand of the Sardinian Government for these immunities which were also supported by the Marquis de Villa Marina, the resident Sardinian Minister at Paris. They were favorably reviewed by England, France and even Russia, who does not omit any opportunity of showing her resentment to her former friend.—The conclusion of the discussion was therefore favorable to Sardinia.

But another and more serious topic was subsequently brought forward by the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, viz: the State of Italy. M. Cavour drew the attention of the Congress to the present condition of the country. He entered into details and dwelt on the danger of leaving so important a question undecided, and declared that Congress ought not to separate without coming to some decision on the question.

Count Baci expressed his surprise that such a subject should be brought before the Plenipotentiaries. They had met to consider the Eastern, not the Italian question, and he maintained that it was not within their functions.

Count Cavour disputed that opinion. He denied that the question was more Italian than European, and he maintained that as they were met on matters relating to the general interest and welfare of Europe at large, Italy was a perfectly legitimate subject for consideration.

He made further observations in the same strain, and again entreated the Congress to take the question into consideration, as if they did not, the Italian question would force itself on Europe before two years had passed away.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Wednesday morning, April 2.—The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made on Monday to the French Senate and corps Legislatif by the Minister of State. The Emperor thanks them for the patriotic support always offered him, which, together with admirable devotedness of the Allied fleets and armies, contributed powerfully to the happy issue of the war.

It has already been stated that the members of the conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements, essential to the new state of relations established in the East. Le Nord says: one of these is the organization of the Principality, and the Debats says, another is special regulations for assuring the free navigation of the Danube.

Aff Bay embarked at Marseilles on Monday, bearing the treaty to Constantinople.

A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan, from the Emperor Napoleon.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The announcement, yesterday, in the Prussian Chambers, of the conclusion of peace, was received with cheers.

PICTURE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

—The New York Evening Post entertains this opinion of the Democratic President, whom it helped into the White House:

"Mr. Pierce is a small lawyer from Concord, of slender capacity, and no firmness of principle—a person whose intellectual character is best expressed by a homely metaphor sometimes used by housewives, when they say of a feeble-minded man that he is 'rather slack backed.'"

It is calculated from statistical tables that the number of children born on the 16th of March, in France, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress are godfather and godmother, must be about 2,500. Each child is to receive a gift of 3,000 francs.—All the boys must be named Louis Eugene, all the girls Eugenie Louis. A sum of 100,000 francs is to be given to the poor to redeem articles from pledge.

There is hope for the Democracy.—They have elected two Irishmen for Borough officers, in the town of New Hope, Bucks county, Pa. Who says the Democracy is dying?

Father Cahill, the leader of Romanism in Ireland, is to lecture throughout this country just before the next presidential election.