# The Daily News.

[illegible] C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISING SUN:

[illegible] : : : : : : : MARCH 31, 1854



[illegible] H. PARVIN, Esq., General Newspaper [illegible] No. 58, Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our only authorized Agent in that city for the receipt of advertisements and subscription in that city.

V. B. PALMER is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements and subscriptions for us.


Mr. Hugh McNott will please accept our thanks for late New Orleans papers.

A Temperance lecture will be delivered in the Main street Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening next, by Elder T. C. Briggs.

### Religious Notice.

Elder T. C. Briggs, (Baptist) will preach in the Court House, on to-morrow evening; and on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock.

Elder Carter, from Kentucky, will preach a funeral sermon, at 3 o'clock, in the Court House.

### The Madison Presbytery,

Will meet in Rising Sun, on Friday, the 7th of April, in the Main Street Presbyterian church. The Presbytery will be opened by a sermon from the Moderator, at 10 oclock, Friday morning. It will be in session over the Sabbath, and there will be preaching each evening during its continuence. All the business meetings are open to the public; and they will take place from 8 till 12, A. M., and from 2 till 5 o'clock, P. M. The communion in connection with the Presbytery will occur on the Sabbath at 3 o'clock, P. M.

It is very desirable that the public favor the meetings of Presbytery with their attendance.

### New Political Party.

By the Cincinnati Enquirer we learn that a new political platform has been adopted by a body calling itself a German Reform Convention, which has lately been held in that city. The main feature in their platform is abolitionism—and that, too, of the rankest kind. They go in for allowing the negroes a free homestead as well as the whites—and, also proposes that Congress should use all its power in the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, and repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Another feature in their platform, which is in perfect keeping with the others, is a proposition to prohibit Governors from issuing Thanksgiving proclamations.

Ultra reformers, upon any subject, are a great curse to this Government; and we hope to see the day when they will be entirely exterminated. Had they the power to overthrow this country, we would behold the stars and stripes trampled in the dust, the President hurled from his place, and in his stead would find some *bloody* fanatic reigning over us as King.

The people of the United States cannot be forced into measures unconstitutional and unjust. They *will* be free and govern themselves, let the consequence be what they may. Fanatics may prowl around the seat of government and threaten the destruction of the country—reformers may stand upon the stump from sun-rise till sun-set, year in and year out, using all the eloquence and stratagem that they can command to decoy and mislead the law-abiding citizens; yet they will succeed in receiving nothing for their exertions but the utter contempt of every honest-hearted American. May we never live to see the day when such rotten-hearted, hot-headed fanatics as Giddings, Chase, Greeley, Sumner, *Fred. Douglas*, and other black-souled (as well as black-faced) disturbers of the peace and quiet of this government, will have the control of the country.

### Who Takes It!

Young man, why do you stand around the corners and lounge upon grindstones and dry goods boxes all day? Have you nothing to do? No way of making yourself useful? Look around you and get employment—it saves you from vice and learns you to be industrious. See the persons in business now—once their condition was as bad, perhaps worse than yours. Take confidence by their success, and strive to rise in the world—let no obstacles prevent you.

Rely not upon friends to lift you up, without any exertion on your part—for they will not do it. If you have the misfortune to fall in the street, you do not lay there until some friend comes along to help you up—you generally rise without assistance. You are in a fallen condition now, and should use your utmost exertions to rise—and when your friends see you make the attempt they will come and aid you. Take heed, young man, and not let idleness get the advantage of you—for no greater calamity can befall one's self.

Mr. Anderson, mail agent on board Telegraph No. 3, requests us to state, for the benefit of the community, "and the rest of mankind," that persons sending money in letters, should in all cases mark *valuable* on the envelop—as a register of all such letters are kept for reference in case any should be mislaid.

### New Advertisements.

We call the attention of the reader to the following new advertisements:

John B. Craft, Grocer and Produce dealer, corner Main and Front streets; Sheriff's Sale; Great Spruce street Fire, New York; and 300,000 Gifts for the People, New York.

In another column will be found an interesting correspondence from the Queen City—giving the particulars of the Anti-Nebraska grand fizzle that lately came off in that place. We would like to hear from our "Familiar Friend" whenever it suits his convenience.

Why is it th[illegible] report their pr[illegible] papers in othe[illegible] actions of the [illegible] of their adver[illegible] only feeling i[illegible] report of each [illegible] lication of su[illegible] ell is not as [illegible] know of what disposition they make [illegible] the people's money.

Rising Sun seems to be awak[illegible] from her long continued sleep. Whether [illegible] is on account of the *expected* Railroad, [illegible] tot, we are not prepared to say; but we do [illegible] say that it now presents a more business appearance than it has for many years. Small houses are being removed from the business portion of our city, and large [illegible]s erected in their stead—also, houses are [illegible]ing up in various parts of our place. We are glad to see this; and do hope that the time is not [illegible] far distant when the Iron Horse will make [illegible] this a stopping place.

### Honesty, with a Vengeance!

A certain gentleman(?) who subscribed [illegible] the Pennant, st[illegible] support(?) to the paper when it changed hands, and requested to know the amount he was indebted to us. We sent down our carrier, and politely informed him the amount due, when he said he would not pay it without a bill, stating the amount, was sent—thinking (we suppose) that we would never make out a bill for so small an amount—it being only fifty cents. The bill was made out and presented to him, when he took another view of the matter, and informed our Devil that he would not pay it unless it was receipted. Supposing the man wanted to pay, we receipted the bill; and on its presentation again he *refused to pay it at all.*

That is surely the last way of getting around the printer.

P. S. Since the above was in type the gentleman has sent us two *smooth* quarters, for which he has our receipt in full—thereby defrauding us of one fifth of the amount.

### Judge Bronson on the Nebraska Question.

The following is an extract from a letter of Ex-Collector of New York. We are glad to see Judge Bronson coming out in so sensible and manly a manner.

The Nebraska bill has, as I understand, been so amended that it can neither have the effect of legalizing nor prohibiting slavery in the Territories, but will leave that question to stand on the constitution and the decision of the people, who are to exercise the powers of government. The bill is based on the republican doctrine that the people should rule, and asserts the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of the States and organized Territories.

The principle of the bill removes the slavery question from Congress and refers it to the local authorities, where it properly belongs. This is with me the strongest of all the reasons which have been assigned in favor of the measure. The moment Congress shall plainly declare that it will have nothing to do with the existence or non-existence of slavery in the States and Territories, slavery will cease to be a subject for political action in the free States. Men there may still talk and write and preach about slavery in the South, and so they may about slavery in Brazil, British India, Cuba, and Russia; but that is a very different thing from acting upon the subject, as they now do, through Congress.

In the slave States the question of getting rid of the institution will be agitated sooner or later; and it will be done more certainly, and with better prospects for the slave, because the people of those States will be left to deal with their own affairs as they please, without the political action of outsiders, who have no business to intermedle. The people of the Territories will also discuss the slavery question in framing their institutions; but it is morally certain that there will be no slavery in Nebraska, where neither soil nor climate is adapted to that kind of labor.—And, besides, most of the emigrants to the Territory will be from the free States. If, however, the people should decide for slavery, it is their own matter, and they should be allowed to have their own way.

### Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 24, 1854, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendant of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. *Provided*, That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates. W. J. BROWN,
*Chairman State Cen. Com.*

J. B. NORMAN, *Secretary.*

### From a Familiar Correspondent.

BY A FAMILIAR FRIEND.

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1854.

EDITOR NEWS—*Dear Sir:* The political atmosphere, in this *Abolition* Queen of the West, for the past ten days, has been all excitement, and especially since the passage in the United States Senate, of Douglas' Nebraska and Kansas bills. A large and prominent array of names (mostly Soft Democrats) appeared in the morning papers of Friday, calling upon the friends of freedom to meet with them at Greenwood Hall, there to express their utter indignation at this infamous bill of Stephen A. Douglas and his "master Frank Pierce"—the signature to this important call concluded by saying "and 500 other citizens—friends of freedom."—The time for the meeting arrived—and lo! and behold, the lion-hearted Democracy were not there, as *anticipated*, and the meeting, all told, did not number 300! So very anxious were some of the papers, (neutralized-Whig-Commercial, and Col. Schouler's federal-abolition-Gazette) to create an impression that the meeting was an expression of the [illegible] and the [illegible] that they [illegible]ype a day [illegible]d on the [illegible]ing, these [illegible]nouncing [illegible]at Green[illegible]ska bill—[illegible] us premature [illegible] out to be [illegible] mandestizzles, outside the tre[illegible] of the Whig party last Pres[illegible]

[illegible] DISGUSTS [illegible]

[illegible]melin was the originator and [illegible]e whole concern—made all the [illegible]s made during the evening, [illegible] resolutions some days before [illegible] of which were repu[illegible] these Whig prints as a [illegible] demonstration" against—what? [illegible]st the present Administration, nor Stephen A. Douglas. Mark my [illegible]diction—the people are with Douglas and [illegible]aska bill—and the best evidence [illegible] its popularity, ultimately, is the fact that Douglas has repeatedly been burned in [illegible]ffigy in some of the New England States, and more particularly by the descendants of the old Hartford conventionists, who but a short time before his death, refused Daniel Webster, the expounder of the Constitution, the use of Faneuil Hall, to defend the men and measures of the Compromise of 1850. Just to think of it! 3,950 New England clergymen petitioning Congress and remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Has it come to this? Must the clergy spring their dogmatical issues of theology on the political platform, and thus subvert the dearest interests of our political rights. Thus they cried in 1850, when the Compromise measures were being passed. They predicted the ruin of the country—and strange as it may appear to them, no sane man will, at least, have the audacity to say the country is yet ruined. They say the Nebraska bill is a violation of the compact of 1820, and 1850. Compact indeed! there is no compact that does not guarantee to the people, the right to say whether they will permit slavery in their own State, or not.—Slavery is a domestic institution, with which Congress has nothing to do. If National, as claimed, they will have the power to say just how many hogs and cattle my neighbor shall have. The Nebraska bill says the people shall determine this matter, and not the Congress of the United States, who have no Constitutional right. Out upon such abolition hypocrisy. Already the Administration and the Nebraska bill has been endorsed, the late New Hampshire election putting the cap stone on what the people think of Pierce and his servant Douglas, the lying Boston Atlas to the contrary, notwithstanding, who appeared quite premature, (as all Whig papers are) in giving election returns. *Sic transit*, Charley Reinelin—give away to Young America—Douglas, P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t-i-a-l 1-8-5-6! More anon.

### Temperance.

The following article, which treats the Temperance question in a new light, we copy from the Louisville Journal. We publish it as the views of Mr. Prentice, the Editor: not intending either to approve or condemn the article, as a whole. Our readers will draw their own conclusions. Mr. Prentice is a Whig, and still adheres with tenacity to the exploded whig doctrine of protection. *Sale Southed.*

"AMERICAN WINES—TEMPERANCE.—We cannot concur in the satisfaction which the New York Tribune recently expressed at the introduction of wines into Secretary Guthrie's free list. The argument of the Tribune—which, notwithstanding the late political sublimation it professes to have undergone, still adheres to the cherished Whig principle of protection—is simply that the manufacture of wine is an evil to our country, the ally and active promoter of intemperance, a towering obstacle in the triumphant march of the Maine law, and may therefore be exposed to the tender mercies of free-trade without any detriment to the national welfare, particularly as the present vine-growers are chiefly inveterate free-traders to whose lips the Tribune would not unwillingly see commended "the poisoned chalice" they would fain fill up for their country. As regards this last, however, the thought of such exquisite vengeance might heighten our relish of a proper triumph, we trust, uncircumcised partizans though we be, that we are superior to sacrificing one jot or tittle of the national interest to such an infinitely petty consideration. And we are among the many thousands who sincerely believe the national welfare to be largely involved in the extensive and permanent success of the vine culture in this country.

"The experience of the last two hundred years has shown, we think conclusively, that the vice of intemperance is too thoroughly inwrought with the constitution of man and society to vanish before the crude appliances of direct legislation; and whatever permanent reform society has hitherto experienced in this connection has resulted, in our judgment, rather as an incident of the general advancement than from any specific palliative. We do not overlook the temperance movement which has in these latter days commanded so large a share of the public respect and admiration: but that movement is itself, strictly speaking, rather an index of advancing civilization than a positive, beneficent agency—for behind its imposing array of conventions, associations, leagues and pledges are plying incessantly but noiselessly the true forces of reform—the common school, the press, the pulpit, and the lecture room—of whose wondrous efficacy the entire temperance movement is but the partial and in many respects, irregular and grotesque expression. In a certain sense indeed, all the great movements of society may be regarded as grand symptoms of the existing condition of things, but in a higher and juster sense they mark the growth and development of races, and open up to inspiring communities new fields and nobler facilities of progress. The American revolution, for example, indicated a profound discontent with the current systems of government, and a very significant irreverence for authority based upon might instead of right and failing to redeem the odium of its origin by the justness of its exercise, but it did something more—it embodied its efficiency in permanent institutions more beneficent than the world had ever known, and which were felt at once as a substantive energy in stimulating the advancement and elevation of the people.

"But the temperance movement, it must be confessed, has through all its brilliant and Protean phases led to no practicable scheme for the accomplishment of its great aim, and is at this movement hopelessly distracted by the conflicting views of its champions and friends. In brief, the temperance movement threatens to exhaust itself in the function of an index, without ever reaching the position of a positive force; scattering meanwhile, it is true, many beautiful deeds of individual reform, but accumulating, nevertheless, a terrible fund of popular indifference and disgust, through the misguided zeal of its apostles.

"The fundamental error of this very noble enterprise, as we conceive, lies in the assumption that the propensity to strong drink is radically evil, and therefore not to be compromised with, moderated, or regulated, but exterminated root and branch—whereas its flourishing and triumphant vitality under the most various, prolonged, and formidable assaults forcibly suggests its true character as rather the abuse of a propensity proper enough in itself. The appetite for stimulating drinks is as universal as the appetite for food, or drink of any kind; it indicates a working want of our physical nature, despite the volumes of learned impertinence that have been written to the contrary, and its gratification is just as essential to human happiness as the gratification of any other legitimate appetite. In the absence of appropriate and harmless drinks, men have not scrupled to satisfy this craving with improper and injurious beverages, the lamentable consequences of which have startled the benevolent and philanthropic of all ages with consternation and alarm, and led invariably to the hasty, harsh, and most unphilosophical remedy of utterly eradicating the appetite thus virtually goaded into portentious abuse. The more rational plan would certainly be to furnish cheap, invigorating, and innocent drinks abundantly, and by thus supplying the appetite with its appropriate object, supersede all irregular and ruinous indulgence.

"When a plain is liable to floods or overflows we do not attempt to pump the river dry, or annihilate the clouds, but cut suitable channels for the devasting element, through which it flows away, not only harmlessly but diffusing fertility and beauty as it glides. There is imminent danger that fire will leap where it should not, and wrap our treasures in red conflagration, but we do not therefore seek to avoid this peril by absurdly tabooing fire; on the contrary we assign it an appropriate place, surround it with guards and fenders and carefully administer wood and coal, instead of camphene or gun-cotton.

"If we desire to detach a particular element from a chemical compound, we do not attempt to separate it by rude chemical means, but bring it through solution into free contact with some third element for which it has a stronger affinity, and suffer it to detach itself. In like manner, should we lare the world from the use of intoxicating liquors by rendering accessible to all, light, pure and pleasant wines, that will answer the aforesaid inexting nishable craving without any undesirable results. In this view it would be as rational to undertake to stamp the potash out of a cake of soap or to suck the oxygen from a drop of water, as to attempt to remove intemperance by direct legislation, or by any coercive means whatever. The problem is far too subtle and delicate for such coarse empirical treatment, and it would seem impossible that enlightened and dispassionate reformers could much longer ignore the only feasible and philosophic scheme for its happy and complete solution.

"That cheap and pure wines will effect this result, is attested by the extraordinary sobriety of the French and Italians, to whom water is almost a greater rarity than wine, and by the chastening effects of those partial and temporary tariff regulations in Great Britain, designed to encourage the importation of cheap wines expressly for this purpose. In view of these considerations, we confess our regret at the prospect of the free admission of foreign wines into our ports, which can never avail the masses of the people, and the consequent ruin, or indefinite and dubious struggle which awaits the infantile American wine interest, whose full maturity must shed countless blessings upon the million, and solve in the highest interests of humanity a problem that has vexed and baffled so many climes and ages. We sincerely trust Congress will remand this item of the free list to the Secretary's reconsideration, and that his sober second thought or, if not, the over-ruling foresight of Congress itself, may protect and cherish the infancy of a home interest so pregnant with the happiness and welfare of the nation."

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Indian Appropriation Bill, after striking out an amendment made by the committee, appropriating $100,000 to pay expenses of holding a council between two Indian tribes on the eastern boundary of Washington Territory, and for presents of goods and prohibitors.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House suspended the rules, in order to enable him to introduce a resolution, making the bills establishing railway and telegraph communication between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and for other purposes, the order of the day for the third Tuesday in May. The resolution passed, yeas 129, nays 40.

On motion of Mr. Bocock, the House suspended the rules, and passed a resolution, making the bill, for the construction of six first class steam frigates the order of the day to-morrow, and from day to day till disposed of; yeas 135, nays 35.

The House went into Committee and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the Deficiency Bill, and concurred in all the amendments reported by the Finance Committee, except one providing for a Custom House at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

HOUSE.—In the debate in committe yesterday, Mr. Cutting made some sharp remarks in answer to the remarks of Mr. Breckenridge, made a few days ago, in reference to his (Cutting's) course in moving to refer the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Breckenridge responded tartly, and the debate became quite personal, so much so that the friends of both feel alarmed in regard to the result.

To-day Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, offered a bill providing for the recovery of the assets of bankrupts which have been concealed or not specified in the schedule returned by them.

The House went into committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Yates made a long speech against the Nebraska bill.

The Committee then took up the bill for building six steam frigates.

Mr. Bocock made an able speech in favor of an addition to the navy.

SENATE.—Yesterday Mr. Mason made a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. Walker and others opposed the motion, because it would interfere with the consideration of the Homestead Bill, and after a long debate on the right of a Senator to demand the closing of the doors, if he desired to state a matter, which he believes demanded the attention of the Senate, the Chair decided such was the rule, and the doors were closed. It is understood that upon closing the doors, all objection was withdrawn, and the Senate continued in executive session. The Gadsden treaty is supposed to be the subject under consideration.

To-day the Select Committee of the last session, on the Mexican frauds, made a long report.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Several amendments were offered and lost.

Mr. Gwin withdrew the amendment making an appropriation for a Custom House at San Francisco; but without coming to a vote, the Senate went into an executive session, and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

HOUSE.—The debate on the bill to build six steam frigates was continued yesterday up to adjournment without coming to a vote.

To-day Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report against the bill granting to the several States, for the support of the indigent and insane, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Bennett made a minority report.

The House when into Committee on the bill to build six new steamers, and after a short debate, the Committee arose and the House adjourned. The debate on this bill is to close to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a report from the War Department relative to the expenditures under the Ist river and harbor acts, or the improvement of Western rivers and harbors.

After some other business, the Senate took up the Deficiency Bill, and numerous amendments were made; but without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned

### Three Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The steamer Africa, with advices from Liverpool to the 11th inst., has arrived off Sandy Hook.

Nothing new from Asia.

The London Daily News states that the Czar had sent another proposal to Vienna, which was rejected.

Austria and Prussia had not yet signed ther ultimatum to the Czar.

The allied fleets were cruising in the Black Sea.

The Russian Baltic fleet was cutting through the ice.

The Greek insurrection was subsiding.

The Boston ship, Pantheon sunk off Hollyhead on the 8th. The fate of the crew is unknown.

It was reported the Russians were withdrawing from Kalafat.

The report that Kalafat had been captured by Russian forces and the whole garrison massacred, was false. No further engagement on the Danube is reported and matters remain about the same as they were reported by the Pacific.

A portion of Napier's Baltic had sailed.

The first division of French troops embarked at Toulon on the 20th inst.

Lord Clarendon announced that all Russian produce, no matter to whom belonging and though found upon vessels belonging to neutral powers, would be considered a lawful prize in case of war.

The Queen had issued a proclamation against the British subjects engaging in foreign service.

Prince Paskiewitch has been appointed to the command of the Russian forces on the Danube.

The messenger with the ultimatum of France and England to the Czar left Vienna on the 7th inst. for St. Petersburg. Prussia and Austria have not signed this ultimatum, the policy of both these powers being neutrality for the present and meditation for the future.

The first division of the Baltic fleet under Sir Charles Naiper, consisting of fourteen ships, sailed for its destination from Portsmouth on the 11th.

Three thousand British troops will go to the Baltic for land service.

The 77th Regiment embarked at Liverpool on the 11th, for Turkey.

The allied fleets were at Beycos Bay, and the bulk of the Russian fleet at Sabastapol, but both fleets had cruisers in the Black Sea.

The Queen's proclamation forbids vessels being fitted out in the British dominions for war purposes, without special license,

Arch Duke Albert will be commander-in-chief of the south-eastern frontier.

A dispatch to the Morning Chronicle, from Athens, under date of the 10th inst., says the Greek insurrection was extending; that General Ramos joined the insurgents, and that the city of Athens had been taken by assault, and the Turks beaten in several encounters.

Persia still held out.

Lord John Russel is quite ill, and unable to attend to his duties in the British Parliament.

The latest dispatches received from Paris confirm the news repecting the attitude assumed by Prussia and Austria, on the Eastern question. Austria, on her part expressed a perfect willingness to join the Western powers, but Prussia positively refused, on the ground that as Russia was not a maritime power, she (Prussia) had but little comparative interest in the matter. A dispatch was received from the Austrian Minister explanatory of the matter, but its language is said to be so reserved and unsatisfactory as to be deemed indicative of a change of policy on the part of Austria.

Advices from Spain say the chief of the insurgents have been captured near the French frontier and shot.

The holders of the bonds of the Bank of Pensacola had been called to meet in London, to take measures for preferring their claims on the United States Government.

All the passengers of the American ship Robert Kelly, were landed safely, and the ship, having cut away her masts, got off the rocks and was towed into Kingston.

The announcement of Lord Clarendon to the Riga merchants, in regard to the confiscation of all Russian produce, had caused great excitement in commercial circles.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN

NEW YORK, March 29.

The steamer Franklin, from Havre and Southampton, with advices from Liverpool to Wednesday, afternoon, the 15th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The overland India mail had arrived at Trieste, and the news telegraphed thence to England.

Shanghai was expected soon to fall into the hands of the Imperialists. The exports from China were large.

No important change had taken place in Eastern question.

It is rumored in Paris that the Czar had given orders to his forces to pass the Danube forthwith.

Russia has sent a confidential mission to Napoleon.

A terrible earthquake had occurred at Calais, which fully two thousand persons were killed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The city was thown into great excitement this morning by a report that a duel had been fought between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge, both members of the House of Representatives. Towards noon the excitement became more intense, consequent upon the circulation of most exaggerated rumors. The most prominent and plausible one was that Mr. Breckenridge was shot in the neck. From the most reliable sources we gather the following:

A meeting between these gentlemen did take place this morning at Bladensburg, and shots were exchanged. This is not denied by the friends of either party, but the friends of Mr. Breckenridge denies emphatically that the latter was shot in the neck, and says that no damage was done on either party; but more he will not say.

All the circumstances corroborate the statement that a meeting did take place, as Mr. Cutting left the city yesterday afternoon on the half past three train, and Mr. Breckenridge followed in the five o'clock train. This led to the impression that the duel was to take place near Baltimore.

Mr. Cutting left the train at Bladensburg, but Mr. Breckenridge, being in the express train, was carried to the junction, and was obliged to return, which he did, and arrived in time for the appointed fight at the place designed.

The challenge was written by Mr. Cutting, on Monday, in short terms, after the the adjournment, and was delivered to Mr. Breckenridge at eleven o'clock that night, and all the arrangements for a meeting were completed yesterday.

The Marshal of the District and the Attorney General are on the alert for the parties, and another meeting will be prevented, in case the matter has not been adjusted.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

There was much excitement at the election to-day. Three men were killed at the polls. The result is yet uncertain, but it is thought the Democrats will elect a Mayor.

Private letters from Texas say that Fort Belknap was surrounded by 400 Indians, and the garrison was reduced to sixteen, the remainder having gone in pursuit of the murderers of the late Indian Agent, and it was feared the few men in the garrison would be massacred before the reinforcements would arrive.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.

The steamer Pampero, from San Juan has arrived at this port. She brings 200 passengers.

We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst. Santa Anna had left the capital on the 12th to take the field in person against Alvarez, and the latter was represented as being surrounded in the mountains destitute of money and provisions, and nearly deserted by his adherents.

## New Advertisements.


RISING SUN, AURORA, AND LAWRENCEBURG

TELEGRAPH LINE!

Connects with the National Line.

DISPATCHES SENT TO ANY PART OF UNITED STATES.

Messages sent to and from the following places as below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aurora, | 20 | Madison, | 25 |
| Lawrenceburg, | 20 | Louisville, | 25 |
| Cincinnati, | 25 | Evansville, | 65 |
| Indianapolis, | 60 | Paducah, | 85 |
| Hamilton, Ohio | 50 | Vicksburg, | 1,50 |
| Cleveland, | 70 | Memphis, | 1,25 |
| New York, | 1,75 | New Orleans, | 1,65 |

A message is ten words or less.
Office in the City Drug Store.
no. 16 B. J. HATHAWAY. Lessee.


### SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of an execution, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, founded on a judgmnat rendered in said court in favor of John Grace and against the Rising Sun and Versailles Turnpike Company, I will on Thursday, April 20th, 1854, between the hours prescribed by law, at the door of the Court House in Rising Sun, Ohio county, Indiana, offer for sale the following real estate of said Company, to-wit: The same being situate, and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Rising Sun in said Ohio County, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on what is commonly called the Saw Mill road, leading out of Rising Sun, aforesaid, at the north west corner of a lot of ground owned and occupied by James A. Young, thence at right angles in said south direction ten rods and ten links; thence (to include said lot) thence at right angles in an east direction seven and two thirds rods; thence at right angles in a north direction seven and two thirds rods; thence at right angles in an east direction twenty thirds rods to the place of beginning, containing one half acre.

On the day of sale I will then offer for sale the rents and profits of said real estate for the term of three and seven years, and on the failing to realize a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution and all costs I will then and there offer the said property for sale to satisfy said execution.

THOMAS H. GILMORE,
Sheriff.


JOHN B. CRAFT,

GROCER IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,

Rising Sun, Ind.,

Has in store, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the articles of every description to which he invites the attention of dealers generally.

Sugar,
Molasses, Coffee,
Cordage, Manila rope,
Manilas, Bagging,
Teas, Alum, Rice,
Tobacco, Tallow candles,
Flour, Salt, Lard,
Cheese, Lard,
Cannles, Soap,
Corn, Oats,
And Hay.

Also green and dry apples. Families supplied with vegetables of every description in the season. Highest market price paid for country produce.

Cash paid for corn. [illegible]

The Great Spruce Street Fire!

THE under signed would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, of his loss in consequence of the destruction of the public stand by fire.

"THE CHRISTIAN DIADEM"

In the configuration of the title for which a patent of the March addition was obtained, that it will require from two to three weeks to supply the orders and mail it to those subscribers who have previously subscribed, and will hereby notify the [illegible] that it is not in my power to deliver the April number, will be behind as only an month.

That "The DIADEM" will be published with the usual elegance and enterprise, and no pains spared to make it still more attractive, I hereby pledge myself to the HOLY CHRISTIAN PEOPLE of this and other lands.

We are happy to announce that our loss is partially made up by the [illegible] that we have received any important intelligence for our contemplated [illegible].

MARRIAGE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

Or, the Secret Revealed!

Rev. Lyman Ward Beecher.

CHARLES T.

To all old and new subscribers, who send us TWO DOLLARS for 1854, shall receive will be sent, and receipt coming from every church and by every mail.

As the Diadem is a church [illegible] and [illegible] weekly, entirely free from sectarian [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] and religious [illegible].

Respectfully, Z. POTTENGER JR.
9 Spruce St., New York.

To whom all communications relative to the Diadem should be addressed.

300,000 GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Professor Harris Great Gift Enterprise Of the Whole World.

PROFESSOR J. WOODMAN HARRIS, respectfully informs the locality of New York and the world at large, that he is the proprietor of the following, all to be sold within the limits of the entire world, the first and only thing in the kind ever produced, now on exhibition at the World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, and for the purpose of popularizing American Art, and also of giving a world of the publication to his [illegible] at "Book of Travels," &c., &c., and also [illegible] which shall be read by the million, he will distribute the following magnificent and valuable Gifts among those who purchase of the above [illegible]:

LIST OF GIFTS.

Prof. Harris Whole World, worth [illegible] time to any one [illegible]

Prof. Harris Elegant Cottage Villas, with between [illegible] acres of land in a high state of cultivation, the building on which cost $15,000, situate on Long Island Sound, and commanding a magnificent view of 20 miles in every direction. Valued at [illegible]

The Celebrated model of the City of San Francisco, valued at [illegible]

Prof. Harris far famed Panorama of the Holy Land, [illegible]

A magnificent residence in New York, [illegible]

10,000 Continental Prof. Harris Extensive Travels in the Old and New World, interspersed with remarkable Adventures, Amusing Anecdotes, and Thrilling Incidents, elegantly bound, with gilt edges, containing a portrait of the author. [illegible]

Twenty-five Building Lots [illegible] building 100 by 50 square feet, in a beautiful village in the suburbs of New York City, each valued at $500. [illegible]

Thirty elegant Rosewood Pianofortes, at $[illegible] [illegible]

Five elegant Rosewood Pianofortes, at $[illegible] [illegible]

Twenty elegant Rosewood Melodeons, at $[illegible] [illegible]

Fifty elegant Gold Watches at [illegible]
Do. " " " [illegible]
Do. " " " [illegible]
Do. " " " [illegible]
1,000 " " Brooches 1[illegible]
2,000 " " Rings [illegible]
2,000 " " " 1[illegible]
200 sets elegant Silver Tea-Spoons at $[illegible] [illegible]
50 sets " " Dessert-Spoons at $[illegible] [illegible]
25 sets elegant Silver Table-Spoons at $8. [illegible]
20,000 vols. Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun at 50 cts. [illegible]
30,000 pieces of the most fashionable Music, at 25 cts. [illegible]
30,000 elegant Steel Engravings, 25 cts. [illegible]
30,000 finely engraved Pocket Maps of the city of New York. [illegible]
31,000 Perfumeries, at 25 cts. [illegible]

A lease for 100 years, without interest or security, in gold. [illegible]

It is confidently believed that the tickets will all be sold and the property will be distributed by the first of June.

The property will be placed in the hands of a Committee appointed by the holders to be distributed in a perfectly fair and satisfactory manner to all concerned.

The price of tickets is $1 each, entitling the holder to four admissions to the exhibition and one of the 300,000 gifts.

All orders for tickets must be addressed, post-paid, with the money enclosed, to Prof. J. Woodman Harris, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Worcester Hall, New York, and the tickets will be promptly forwarded to any part of the world.

Any information relative to the property may be obtained at the office of the World's Hall, or of F. J. Visscher & Co., No. 59 Nassau street, New York. [illegible]

More Bargains on the Way!

I HAVE this day shipped, by express, the cheapest lot of goods ever sent to the west. The goods were all purchased at Auction from the Stock of a large Jobbing House that has just failed, and will sell beside at less price than the original cost by the case in New York.

As I shall purchase my entire stock this Spring with Cash, I shall buy nothing but what can be sold at less price than can be found at any other store, so

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS AT
J. C. Wells' Cheap Stores.

Among the goods just shipped are:
Fine Doe Skin Cassimers at $1.00, worth 2.00;
Good, all wool, filled Satinet 50c, worth [illegible];
Splendid new style French Summer Cassimers at 20 to 25c, worth 50c.
1 case new style Madder colored Lawns 12½c, worth 25c;
1 case black and white Lawns 12½c, worth 25c;
Good, all flax, Irish Linens, warranted, 50 to 75c;
100 doz. ladies white cotton hose 10 to 12c, worth 25 cents;
Fine and heavy silk gloves at 15c, worth 50;
Best French kid do. new styles 50c, worth 75c;
Hand made swing silk mitts 50c;
Heavy rich flowered ribbons 12 to 16, worth [illegible];
Fine new style Straw Bonnets 50c, worth [illegible];
1000 doz. red English six cord spool cotton, warranted equal to Coates, at 6c per spool.

Orders on everything easy be expected [illegible] [illegible] J. C. WELLS.