

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISING SUN:

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854.

Agents for the News.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and remit for subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

R. J. LAMAR, Vandalia, Ind.;

CHARLES E. HARRIS, Florence, Ind.;

SAMUEL B. BAXTER, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. H. PARVIN, Esq., General Newspaper Agent, No. 24, Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our only authorized agent to obtain advertisements and subscription in that city.

W. H. PALMER is our only authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston to obtain advertisements and subscriptions for us.

The circulation of the "Weekly News" is now double that of any paper ever before published in this place, and rapidly increasing. Advertisers will consult their own interest by choosing the "News" as a medium through which to reach the public. Our terms of advertising are very low, and will be found at the head of the first column of the first page.

Notice.

Subscribers to the Republican will please take notice, that all monies due on subscription are to be paid to the Weekly News.

All persons paying any one else will be under the necessity of paying again.

During our absence, which will not be long, our business will be left in the hands of a competent person, who will attend to all matters concerning this office.

Religious Notice.

A discourse on the natural and moral significance of Helipses, will be delivered in the Main Street Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath morning.

Miss Turner will commence a new quarter in drawing and painting, on Monday, May 29th. Lessons given every day, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Passage of the Nebraska.

The deed is done. The Nebraska and Kansas Bill, which has been the topic of newspaper writers and politicians for some time past, passed the House on Monday night, by a majority of thirteen; and thus the fate of this great measure is, after a long and hard struggle, decided.

The trial and true in the House, were determined to stand firm and fearless upon the great principle of self-government, which is the principal feature of the Bill, and not to consent, at the bidding of the Abolitionists, to pass by this basis of our greatness as a people, whether the subject of slavery was to be left to the people, or shall forever remain a question for angry politicians and Abolitionists to gnaw. They were determined to cling to the Constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support, and nobly have they carried out their determination.—They have not heeded the base and treacherous prayer of Horace Greeley, of the Abolition Tribune, that the national Capitol at Washington, should burn and kill its inmates, rather than to have the bill organizing Territorial governments in Nebraska and Kansas, pass Congress. They have not listened to the prophesies of those ultra anti-Nebraskaites, that the passage of the Bill would cause a revolution in the country.—They were not, and could not be driven from their post of duty, by political sermons or memorials, remonstrating in the "name of the Almighty God." They had witnessed all such opposition, in times gone by, and were well aware that the passage of this Bill will not involve the country in a revolution, that the national Capitol will not be burnt, and that the wrath of God will rest on those who oppose the rights of men, rather than on those who stand by them.

For those noble sons who supported this measure, we predict that their names will be recorded with those of their forefathers, who so often rescued their country from utter destruction, from the hands of Abolitionists and wild fanatics.

Now as the Bill has passed both branches of Congress, the people will begin, with calmness and deliberation, to look at, and examine the features and principles contained in it, and they will only wonder why it is that a set of men can be found, who will oppose principles so pure and just as those advocated in the Nebraska and Kansas Bill. That the measure must become the most popular one that ever was enacted in the halls of Congress, we have not the least doubt.

Hon. Nicholas McCarty died in Indianapolis on the morning of the 17th inst. Mr. McCarty was an old and respectable citizen, and has served the State in various offices with credit. He was the Whig candidate for Governor, at the late election, in which Gov. Joseph A. Wright, the Democratic candidate, was elected.

Our fair friends will please accept our thanks for those beautiful bouquets, which they had the kindness to send us. We take it as unmistakable evidence that our labors, as editor *pro tem*, are appreciated by the ladies, and we are led to believe that the only gentleman does not stand alone any longer.

We have noticed a number of editors, who are down on the veto of the Lathrop Land Bill. At this, however, we are not astonished, for some of them certainly expected to reap the benefit of the bill, had it been sustained by the President.

All the world, and the rest of mankind, is on *qui vive* to witness the great eclipse, which will "exhibit itself" this afternoon at 24 minutes past three o'clock, and last two hours. So great an eclipse has not happened in this section of the country since 1806.

Somewhere advertises for agents to sell a work entitled "Hymenal Instructor."—The best hymenal instructor we know of, is a young widow. What she don't know there is no use in learning.

The annual communication of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which was held at Indianapolis, on the 18th inst., elected the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

M. E. Comp. Isaac Bartlett, of Logansport, G. H. Priest.

E. Comp. Wm. Hacker, of Shelbyville, D. G. H. P.

E. Comp. James T. Cox, of Vincennes, G. King.

E. Comp. Solomon T. Baylis, Fort Wayne, G. Scribe.

Comp. P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis, G. Treasurer.

Comp. Francis King, Indianapolis, G. Secretary.

Comp. John W. Sullivan, Aurora, G. Chaplain.

Comp. D. G. Rabb, Rising Sun, G. C. Host.

Comp. D. A. Farnley, Evansville, G. P. Scribe.

Comp. John F. Craft, Terre Haute, J. R. A. Captain.

Comp. A. Todd, Madison, G. M. 1st Vail.

Comp. B. Winans, Attica, G. M. 2d Vail.

Comp. Thos. J. Tyner, Brookville, G. M. 3d Vail.

Comp. Henry Colestock, Indianapolis, G. Guard.

Information Wanted.—James H. Terrell, a young man aged between 17 and 18 years, living in Boone county, Ky., nearly opposite Aurora, left his home on Saturday, May 20, with the intention of getting a skill to go fishing. The skill has not since been found: the young man is still missing, and it is supposed by his friends that he has been drowned. He had on a white linen coat, black satin vest partly worn, and green cotton pants with a red stripe. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by John Terrell, Petersburg, Ky.

The Directors of the late Wheeling bridge had a meeting on Thursday last and resolved to immediately go to work at its reconstruction. The Gazette says it is evident that the cause of the fall of the bridge was not in the wire, for very little of it is at all broken. It seems the guys having become loosened, the bridge sagged and was tossed up and down until the cables were removed from their bearings, and the bridge brought down with an irresistible force.

Dr. Denning's address before the Indiana State Medical Society, which met at Evansville, last week, is spoken of as one of great beauty and eloquence. The subject, "the moral dignity of the profession, and the influence of the age upon its literature," it is said, was handled in a masterly style. Dr. Denning is a man of great abilities, and can do ample justice to any and every subject.

This question came up in the Medical Convention at its recent session in Evansville, to-wit: "Is a patent medicine vender a doctor?" It was decided that a patent medicine vender was a vender.

Two hundred and thirty-five ready made coffins were sold on Tuesday of last week, at auction in Philadelphia, and bought for the New York market.

We should consider this a *grave* business.

The Louisville Courier says a preacher up in Boyle county preached from the following text: "Believe and repent, or you shall be damned"—and a Hardin county jury can't save you."

The Wheeling Bridge.

We find the following particulars in the Wheeling Times of the 18th inst., respecting the destruction of this great structure, which cost \$100,000.

The wind was very high nearly all day yesterday, and at about 3 o'clock it rose to a force of ten miles, swinging the immense Wheeling Bridge, the grandest of the kind in the world, to and fro for about ten minutes, when the fastenings gave way and the whole superstructure was plunged into the river below.

It is a great calamity, the greatest, apparently, that Wheeling has ever experienced. There was no one on it at the time, and no one hurt in the least, although the toll-house was torn in pieces and some small buildings near it injured.

The anchorage on the south side appeared first to give way, by the parting of another anchor bar. Other cables on the south side were thrown from the tower, in the small ones the wire parted. Two cables on the north side still remain firm in their places. The whole superstructure has given way, letting the bridge fall an entire wreck, into the river.

Mr. Bell, the bridge-tender, was fortunately out of his office when the bridge fell, or probably he would have been killed, as the office was crushed. He narrowly escaped with his life. He had seen the danger to it for some minutes before it occurred, and prevented persons from going on it. It was raised up by the wind to the full height of the cables, and then dashed down, carrying heavy stones with it.

The workmen have promptly commenced removing the ruins of the bridge from the river, but as the structure is immense, and the cables still attached to the wood work it may cause a few days' suspension of navigation.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. DOUGLASS.—The American Society of the Columbian College, District of Columbia, lately passed a resolution inviting the Hon. S. A. Douglas to deliver the thirty-second anniversary oration before that institution. The President, in transmitting a copy of the invitation says:

Permit me to add that the desirability of this choice, in the opinion of the Society, though grounded upon their appreciation of your high qualities as an orator, statesman, and patriot, has been not a little increased of late by your fearless advocacy of genuine American doctrine, and your labors in the establishment of truths which are now felt to be axioms for all those who love their country and the constitution.

The Society feels it to be an act grateful to themselves in this way to express their sense of your public services, and their pain and disgust at certain disgraceful exhibitions of contrary feeling, springing, it is believed, from local and unpatriotic causes.

Owing to the multiplicity of his engagements Mr. Douglas was not able to accept of the invitation.

Front seats reserved for the ladies at the great Eclipse, to-day.

Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to previous public notice, the Democratic Mass Meeting, was held at Jacksonville on the 20th of May, 1854, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. Rev. John L. Robinson was appointed Chairman, and Perret DuFour, Secretary.

The business of the meeting was stated by the chairman.

The subject of holding a Joint Mass Meeting to nominate candidates for Senator and Representatives, was then introduced, and a general expression was made that the Democrats should continue the party organization.

Perret DuFour offered the following resolution, which after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve and recommend the holding of a Joint District mass meeting at Enterprise on the 5th day of August next, to nominate candidates for Senator and Representatives, to represent Ohio and Switzerland counties, and that we request delegates from the said counties to attend said mass meeting and take part in the proceedings.

Eastera Fanaticism.

For the benefit of those who denounced the Nebraska Bill in every shape and form, and more particularly for the benefit of those who brand every one an infidel, who opposed the Minister's Memorial, we give a few extracts from the New York Herald, of the proceedings of the meeting of the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Slavery Society, which was held in New York city last week:

"By a singular coincidence, we are enabled to publish, side by side with the closing debates on the Nebraska Bill, the proceedings of its leading opponents assembled in exclusive convocation. At the very moment when Mr. Richardson was making a respectable young man, who, about a month ago, in endeavoring to cross the San Francisco creek, while flooded, was unfortunately drowned. The intelligence of this sad event was abruptly broken to the young lady, who manifested the most intense anguish at the loss of her betrothed. Her mind seemed affected, and she became deeply melancholy, brooding over her sorrows. She declared that life had become a burden to her, and that she would follow the fate of him whose image lived in her soul. On Friday morning, she left the house of a relative in Santa Clara, and alone made her way to the Guadalupe river, passing along it she came to a deep and placid eddy in the stream, and here she prepared for self-destruction. She threw herself upon her knees, and with face and clasped hands elevated toward heaven, poured out her soul in prayer. A Californian, Don Jose Antonio Albino, being by, saw the young lady in the attitude of agonized devotion. Struck by the novelty of the sight, unseen he watched her, until rising from her knees she plunged into the river. Don Albino instantly rushed to her rescue, and snatching the drowning girl by the clothes, drew her to the shore. The humane Californian conveyed the lady to his own house, where she still remains at this writing, and in a fair way of recovery."

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Passage of the Nebraska Bill!

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The discussion on the Nebraska Bill was continued. Various motions to adjourn were made and rejected by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wadsworth raised a point of order that the rules of the House were for the purpose of facilitating not retarding business. He said the majority had acted with great forbearance and liberality, and that any further extension of it would be opposed to the public interest, and would establish a precedent, enabling a capricious majority to control the legislation of the country.

Mr. Campbell objected to all arguments, and Mr. Walsh withdrew his point.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 92; nays 112.

The question was then on the demand for adjournment, which was lost, amid loud cries of "Question, question."

Mr. Campbell appealed to Mr. Richardson to withdraw his motion till he could make a suggestion.

Mr. Richardson declined.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put, yeas 117, nays 94.

A motion to adjourn failed.

The question was now taken on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole striking out the enacting clause, and was lost; yeas 97, nays 117.

Mr. Richardson then moved his substitute for the bill, being the same as the Senate bill, with the exception of the Clayton amendment, and moved the previous question. Loud cries of "question," "question."

Mr. Dean moved for the reading of the substitute, which occupied an hour.

Mr. Edgerton raised a point of order, that as the substitute contains appropriations for salaries for the Government officers, it must be first discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the original bill had been discussed.

The main question was then ordered to be put; yeas 116, nays 91.

It was now one o'clock this morning.

The question on Mr. Richardson's substitute was taken and agreed to; yeas 115, nays 95.

The question then being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the bill on the table; lost—yeas 100, nays 114.

Mr. Matterson made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Yeas 112; nays 99.

(While this vote was being taken, Lord Elgin was holding a reception in the lobby, and several members were being introduced to him.)

THE BILL WAS THEN PASSED! Yeas 113; nays 100.

(Applause in the galleries and on the floor, and much hissing. The speaker called the members to order.)

Mr. Richardson hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by

which the bill was passed, and then moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Letcher moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Wednesday next.

The speaker decided the motion out of order.

Dr. Letcher appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained—yeas 99; nays 80.

Mr. Richardson's motions were then agreed to.

The House then, at "night's pale noon," adjourned.

The following are the names of those who voted yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS—Abercrombie, J. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashby, Bailey, Ga., Bailey, Va., Burksdale, Barry, Bell, Bosack, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Carothers, Charnin, Christman, Churchwell, Clinegan, Clark, Colquitt, Cox, Craig, Cummings, Cutting, Davis, Ind., Dawson, Dancy, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, Elliott, Ky., English, Faulstich, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Gray, Hamilton, Harris, Ala., Hendricks, Hem, Hibbard, Hill, Hill, Houston, Ingessoll, Jones, Tenn., Jones, Pa., Jones, La., Kerr, Kidwell, Kuntz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindlay, M. L. McDougal, McNaair, Maxwell, May, Miller, Mo., Miller, Ind., Olds, Oliver, Mo., Parker, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Showers, Singleton, Smith, Tenn., Stanton, Ky., Straub, Stuart, Mich., Taylor, N. Y., Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Wright, Miss, Wright, Pa., and Zollikoffer—113.

NAYS—Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Galloway, Curtis, Davis, R. L. Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Elmore, Elliott, Miss, Ellison, Eldridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flower, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan, Ohio; Harlan, Ind., Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Holster, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, N. Y., Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Ohio; Lyon, McCullough, Mace, Mattison, Mayall, Meacham, Middleton, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nicholas, Noble, Norton, Oliver, N. Y., Parker, Ind., Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Ritchie, Ritchey, Rogers, Russell, Sabo, Sage, Say, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Smith, N. Y., Stevens, Stratton, Stuart, O., Taylor, O., Taylor, Tenn., Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walsh, Washburne, Washburne, Ind., Wells, Wentworth, Mass., Wentworth, Ill., Wheeler and Yates—100.

The whole number of members in the House is 238.

SENATE.—Mr. Smith presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, on Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

After protesting in strong terms, against the repeal of the Compromise, as a violation of the national faith, the resolutions declare it to be the fixed purpose of the State never to consent to the legal or actual admission of slavery into any Territory from which it was excluded by the Missouri Compromise, or of the admission of a slaveholding State from that Territory.

Mr. Cass said he hoped these resolutions, when put in plain English, do not mean another Hartford Convention.

Mr. Smith replied in severe terms, and said, the Honorable Senator, may, if he please, stigmatize the sentiments contained in these resolutions, as the sentiments emanating from a Hartford Convention; they are the sentiments of the freemen of Connecticut, and he believed they would turn out to be the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Michigan.

Mr. Cass—I heard all this kind of denunciation forty years ago, and with as much violence and emphasis as can be used here; and I heard the Hartford Convention defended as a rightful act. What I wished to call attention to was a declaration in those resolutions, that they would not submit to the law of the land when passed. With respect to the opinion of the people of my own State, I think I know it as well as the gentleman, and feel satisfied that Michigan will sustain her Representatives in carrying through a great national measure, which secures to American citizens the right of self-government.

Mr. Smith replied, and charged Mr. Cass with having changed his opinions on the Wilmot Proviso; at one time advocating, and then, again opposing it. He denied that there was any threat in the resolution, as regards not consenting to the law; what they intimated was, that a majority of the people of the Northern States was opposed to it; but that the measure would not be opposed on the battle field, but at the ballot box.—This is the opposition which will be made to it, and made so successfully that those who now betray their constituents in voting for the Nebraska Bill will be overwhelmed by an indignant people, and will be consigned to an obscurity and political death.

The resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Chase presented a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital at Cincinnati.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, imposing certain restrictions on American Consuls in West Indies, so as to prevent the abuse of the American flag by the slave trade, which was adopted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

SENATE.—The Nebraska Bill was received from the House, and read the first time.

Mr. Sumner objected to the second reading.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings desired to have fifty thousand copies of the journal of yesterday printed, for general circulation. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Richardson hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by

which the bill was passed, and then moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Letcher moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Wednesday next.

The speaker decided the motion out of order.

Dr. Letcher appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained—yeas 99; nays 80.

Mr. Richardson's motions were then agreed to.

The House then, at "night's pale noon," adjourned.

The following are the names of those who voted yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS—Abercrombie, J. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashby, Bailey, Ga., Bailey, Va., Burksdale, Barry, Bell, Bosack, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Carothers, Charnin, Christman, Churchwell, Clinegan, Clark, Colquitt, Cox, Craig, Cummings, Cutting, Davis, Ind., Dawson, Dancy, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, Elliott, Ky., English, Faulstich, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Gray, Hamilton, Harris, Ala., Hendricks, Hem, Hibbard, Hill, Hill, Houston, Ingessoll, Jones, Tenn., Jones, Pa., Jones, La., Kerr, Kidwell, Kuntz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindlay, M. L. McDougal, McNaair, Maxwell, May, Miller, Mo., Miller, Ind., Olds, Oliver, Mo., Parker, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Showers, Singleton, Smith, Tenn., Stanton, Ky., Straub, Stuart, Mich., Taylor, N. Y., Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Wright, Miss, Wright, Pa., and Zollikoffer—113.

NAYS—Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Galloway, Curtis, Davis, R. L. Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Elmore, Elliott, Miss, Ellison, Eldridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flower, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan, Ohio; Harlan, Ind., Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Holster, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, N. Y., Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Ohio; Lyon, McCullough, Mace, Mattison, Mayall, Meacham, Middleton, Milson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nicholas, Noble, Norton, Oliver, N. Y., Parker, Ind., Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Ritchie, Ritchey, Rogers, Russell, Sabo, Sage, Say, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Smith, N. Y., Stevens, Stratton, Stuart, O., Taylor, O., Taylor, Tenn., Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walsh, Washburne, Washburne, Ind., Wells, Wentworth, Mass., Wentworth, Ill., Wheeler and Yates—100.

The whole number of members in the House is 238.

SENATE.—Mr. Smith presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, on Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

After protesting in strong terms, against the repeal of the Compromise, as a violation of the national faith, the resolutions declare it to be the fixed purpose of the State never to consent to the legal or actual admission of slavery into any Territory from which it was excluded by the Missouri Compromise, or of the admission of a slaveholding State from that Territory.

Mr. Cass said he hoped these resolutions, when put in plain English, do not mean another Hartford Convention.

Mr. Smith replied in severe terms, and said, the Honorable Senator, may, if he please, stigmatize the sentiments contained in these resolutions, as the sentiments emanating from a Hartford Convention; they are the sentiments of the freemen of Connecticut, and he believed they would turn out to be the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Michigan.

Mr. Cass—I heard all this kind of denunciation forty years ago, and with as much violence and emphasis as can be used here; and I heard the Hartford Convention defended as a rightful act. What I wished to call attention to was a declaration in those resolutions, that they would not submit to the law of the land when passed. With respect to the opinion of the people of my own State, I think I know it as well as the gentleman, and feel satisfied that Michigan will sustain her Representatives in carrying through a great national measure, which secures to American citizens the right of self-government.

Mr. Smith replied, and charged Mr. Cass with having changed his opinions on the Wilmot Proviso; at one time advocating, and then, again opposing it. He denied that there was any threat in the resolution, as regards not consenting to the law; what they intimated was, that a majority of the people of the Northern States was opposed to it; but that the measure would not be opposed on the battle field, but at the ballot box.—This is the opposition which will be made to it, and made so successfully that those who now betray their constituents in voting for the Nebraska Bill will be overwhelmed by an indignant people, and will be consigned to an obscurity and political death.

The resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Chase presented a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital at Cincinnati.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, imposing certain restrictions on American Consuls in West Indies, so as to prevent the abuse of the American flag by the slave trade, which was adopted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

SENATE.—The Nebraska Bill was received from the House, and read the first time.

Mr. Sumner objected to the second reading.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings desired to have fifty thousand copies of the journal of yesterday printed, for general circulation. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Richardson hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, May 19.

The steamer Europa, with advices from England to Saturday, the 19th inst., has arrived.

The news from the seat of war on the Black Sea, by this steamer is of a most exciting and highly important character.

The allied fleet had destroyed all the batteries and military stores at Odessa. Two magazines were blown up and twelve Russian vessels of war sunk. Thirteen Russian merchantmen, laden with ammunition, had also been captured, and at the last accounts the allied fleet had sailed for Sevastopol.

The ice had broken up at Constantinople, and the harbor was open at the end of April.

The American privateer "Grapeshot" had been captured by a French brig, off Land's end.

Omar Pasha succeeded in cutting off the Russian army in the Dobrucha, when a terrible battle ensued.

The ship Black Hawk, bound from Liverpool to New York, foundered at sea. She had eight hundred passengers aboard, but they were all saved. One hundred and twenty of them were landed at Falmouth.

The allied fleet bombarded the Russian port of Souliat, at the mouth of the Danube, on the 18th and 19th ult.

Omar Pasha, with 70,000 men, gave battle to Gen. Laders between Silistria and Rossova, which lasted several hours. During the previous night, Omar had sent a division toward the sea, and during the light of the battle this division attacked the Russians in the rear, causing great confusion and disorder. The Russians retreated with great loss, leaving several guns and a large amount of military stores and chests on the field.—The victory of Omar Pasha over Gen. Lader is represented as complete.

The Russians continue their attack on Silistria.

On the 20th the Turks crossed the Danube to destroy some Russian batteries, and advanced to Kalarasche, and after some hard fighting, retreated to Silistria without much loss.

Paskawitch has ordered the Russians to advance no further into Dobrucha.

An important battle was fought on the 25th ult. between the Turks and the Greek insurgents, when the former took Arta after an assault of fifty minutes. The loss on both sides was heavy. The Greek leaders fled.