

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISEING SUN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854

To-day is the time set for Congress to adjourn.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bundle of Pittsburg papers from Mr. WASHINGTON MILLER.

CHARLES FILLMORE, brother of the ex-President, died at St. Paul, Minnesota on July 26.

Several persons were sun-struck in Cincinnati on Tuesday last—more than have been any other day this summer.

Judge A. C. DOWNER, of this place has been elected Professor of Law in the Indiana Asbury University. The appointment is a good one—one that cannot be bettered.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Gen. LANE, and Sen. BURNETT, will address the people of New Albany, Ind., on the 25th of this month, at the Congressional Convention.

Wanted at this Office.

A good, industrious, sober boy, that can read and write, to learn the Art of Arts—Application must be made immediately, and the applicant must be not less than 14 or more than 18 years of age.

The new and beautiful steamer High-Flyer, Capt. Wainwright's last boat, struck a snag at this place on Saturday last, which knocked a very large hole in her. She was detained all day in the morning, when she again went on her way rejoicing.

Mass Meeting.

The Democrats of Ohio and Switzerland Counties will hold a Mass Meeting at Enterprise, on Saturday, August 5th, of August for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the State Legislature. A full attendance of the Democracy is expected.

There will be a Camp-meeting held near Moore's Hill, commencing on the 24th of this month. Rev. F. C. HOLMES, our worthy and talented Presiding Elder, will open the meeting with one of his excellent sermons.

Spencer House.

We had an opportunity of judging of the merits of this House one day last week, and must say it is worthy of all the compliments passed upon it. It is situated near the steamboat landing, and is under the control of Geo. Moore & Co.

See the advertisement of Messrs. PALMER & OWEN, of Cincinnati, in another column. They keep the best selection of jewelry, watches, silver ware, &c., that can be found in the West. We have done considerable trading with these gentlemen, and have never yet had cause to complain. You folks say that you get cheated at other establishments, just give Messrs. PALMER & OWEN a call, and see if they don't do the fair thing.

The Reason.

Our paper is later than usual in making its appearance this week—owing to the fact that on last night, about eleven o'clock, while two of our hands were placing the form of the second page on the press, it slipped and fell upon the floor, tying over two entire columns, and a portion of every article on the page beside. This is the first accident of the kind that ever occurred in an office under our control, and we hope it may be the last.

Our correspondent in the "Far West," whose communication we made an extract from a few weeks since, writes us that he did not intend poking fun at our place when he spoke so flatteringly of it—but that he really meant what he said. We are glad he esteems our place so high, and hope he may never have cause to change his opinion.

Our friends of the Aurora Standard affectionately "gilded" into this in their paper of last week about this communication; but as we find nothing particularly in their remarks to which we take exception, we will only say that their advice to our city can be very appropriately applied to their own.

Dr. GEORGE B. GRAVE, of Princeton, Ind., the talented physician and accomplished gentleman, who administered relief to several very sick passengers, (who otherwise must probably have died) on board the steamer "Columbia," U. S. Mail, last fall, was in town on Monday last. The Dr. is a friend to suffering humanity, as we can truly testify—for he brought us back to health when our life was almost ebbing away.

He has our best wishes for future success, and our thanks for his visit—although we were absent at the time, and had not the pleasure of seeing him.

"Dancing in the Dark."

We wrote a notice of this work for last week's paper, but it got mislaid, and consequently was not published. We are very glad it was, for we are now better prepared to recommend it than then. It is a book of 260 pages, very entertaining, neatly printed and handsomely bound. In this work Mr. KIRBY, the author, has shown that he is capable of writing something of more value than the trashy novels of the present day—something which will not be read in one moment, and forgotten in the next. The book is dedicated to the generous-hearted patriot and friend to education, Hon. HENRY WALLACE, of Aurora.

This book is for sale at Mr. JONES', one door below W. P. WHITE'S Drug Store.

Man Drowned.

Considerable excitement was produced by various reports put in circulation in the early part of this week, concerning the death of an unknown person by drowning. One story runs in this manner: A lady who was waiting on the wharf boat, on Monday evening last says that she saw a young man come up and push the deceased, who was lying asleep at the edge of the wharf boat, overboard. Another one is: The man was a little intoxicated, laid down on the wharf boat, fell asleep, forgot where he was and rolled into the river. Another: That the man was not very sober, went to sleep in a dangerous place upon the wharf boat where the least motion of the boat was apt to throw him into the river. The young man—whose name is KIRBY—says him, and finding he would fall overboard, went up and took the sleeping man by the shoulder and attempted to pull him further from the edge, when the man got up and kicked him against the side of the wharf boat, by disturbing him, and again laid down. Mr. KIRBY went again to him and tried to get him in safer place, and the second time was kicked and abused by this man. Mr. KIRBY then started off, and the deceased walked back after his hat, which was on the floor close by where he had been sleeping, stooped down, picked it up, and in turning round fell overboard. Another: That the man was not drunk, but tired; and that his drowning was wholly accidental—no one being near when he fell in the river.

From such reports it would be hard to come at the truth—if all the witnesses stood upon an equal footing; but it seems they don't. The lady's statement was first believed, and young KIRBY was arrested and placed in jail, where he remained until Tuesday afternoon, when a Court was called, and he was tried. According to the evidence he was not guilty. When the decision of the Court was given, and the young man was liberated, such another exhibition of the people's appreciation of right never was before witnessed in this place.

Penitence on Nebraska.

We do not consider the Nebraska Bill a political measure, nor do we think a person a Whig or a Democrat because he favors or opposes it; but we believe it to be a measure for the people—for Americans and lovers of liberty and justice. It is a bill that many, who at first opposed it with all their might, are now beginning to see into, and speak as much in its favor as they ever said against it.

GEORGE D. PRENTISS, editor of the Louisville Journal, one of the most reliable papers in the United States, opposed the passage of this bill but since it has passed, and he begins to see how it will work, he has come out strongly in its favor. Read what the Louisville Journal says, and you who are blithely excited about something that you do not understand, open your eyes and see.

"And, after all, the main principle of the Nebraska bill is certain in itself right. We do not see how any man of good sense, who examines the subject can come to any other conclusion. We can see no reason why the general government should say that the people living on one side of the parallel of latitude shall have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they will have a certain institution or not, but that the people on the other side of the parallel shall not have the privilege. Such a discrimination appears to have no foundation in justice, reason, or common sense. We cannot but regard it as an edict of wrong. Give to the people of all territories or give it to none. We should almost suppose that the northern people would have too much sectional pride to be willing even to submit to the discrimination which they advocate. How can northern folks reconcile it to their feelings that northern folks should not have the same privileges of self-government as southern folks—that persons living north of thirty-six thirty should be denied powers freely exercised by all persons south of thirty-six thirty? When he was it known that the people of any part of the territory contained zealously for a denial to their own, section, of powers, privileges and rights, belonging to other sections? Will our northern friends do us the favor to bestow a thought or two upon this view of the subject?"

CHARLES DICKENS, the novelist, is said to have run away from his creditors. One of our exchanges says:

"His income equaled \$100,000 a year, and he might have amassed nearly a million in all. But so completely did he realize the old story of 'loggia on horseback,' that he was obliged to fly to escape imprisonment for a paltry wine-bill. He has also recently committed the incredible meanness of selling one of his children to Miss Burdett Coutts, an antiquated wealthy lady, to whom he really is a great debt. Miss Coutts refused to enter a second time with this request, but she offered to 'give up' one of his daughters; and this fellow, who once loudly avowed the Americans for 'man-slayers,' actually parted with one of his children, in a manner which any mechanic earning thirty shillings a week would have spurned at."

A most wonderful hail storm occurred on the 25th ult., in Rush county. Some of the hail stones were from five to six inches in circumference. Much damage was done to the farmers.

A CONSPIRACY TO TAKE THE LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A letter writer from Paris under date of July 13, gives the following particulars of a conspiracy lately discovered to take the life of the French Emperor:

A boy was playing with one of the two hundred muskets shouldered by the actors in the play of "Shangai"—the two military spectacles, which recently attracted large crowds to the Theater of the Porte St. Martin—fired the musket off, and a ball lodged in the wall. This incident happened on the afternoon of the day when the Emperor was expected to visit the theater, and it led to an examination which resulted in finding four balls. Doubtless the hapless boy would have been the aim of the fourteen bullets—more than the consequences would be hidden.

Sir Edmund Head, of New Brunswick, has received the appointment of Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

For the Weekly News.

Agricultural Fair.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for holding the annual fair of the Ohio and Switzerland County Agricultural Society met at Vevay on the 1st day of August, 1854, and after examining the different pieces of ground spoken of on which to have said Fair, selected the Beech Grove in the bottom, above the town, and appointed Perret Dufour, Selden T. Goley and Amis Monro to superintend the fitting up of said ground.

The committee adopted the following rules to be observed in the government of said Fair:

1. Members of the different awarding committees will report their lists by 3 o'clock, P. M., of the first day of the Fair, at the office of the Secretary, that vacancies may be filled by the Board.
2. Members will be furnished with badges which will admit them, and their wives, and children, under 21 years of age.
3. Persons, not members of the Society, will be charged for admittance 10 cents per day, and children under 15 and over 6 years will be charged 5 cents per day. For a family ticket during the fair, one dollar will be charged.
4. All persons who reside out of the county, who present articles for exhibition that are meritorious, or that will add to the interest of the fair, shall be entitled to the privileges of the fair, without the admission fee—and all members of awarding committees residing out of the county, shall have the same privilege.
5. All persons who wish to compete for the premium on the best cultivated farm, must report the same to the chairman of the committee on the subject at least two weeks before the beginning of the fair.
6. All members are required to pay their annual fee of membership, on or before the first day of the fair.
7. Every competitor for a premium may become a member of the Society by paying the admission fee.
8. Persons living out of the counties of Ohio and Switzerland are invited to bring their stock and other articles for exhibition; the most deserving of which shall be entitled to premiums from the proper committee. It was ordered that the proceedings of the Committee be published in the Vevay, and in the two papers at Rising Sun. On motion the Committee adjourned.

Penitence on Nebraska.

For the Weekly News.

Revised Sec. July 31, 54.

DEAR SIR:—Your card addressed to me as Chairman of the Democratic Convention, does not merit, and would not receive the least attention from me, if it were not that the public might possibly infer that I acquiesce in the hard names you apply to a party that must at least have been considered by yourself as respectable until you deserted it. You say you appeal from the decision of the Convention, or as you choose to call it, the "unhappy inquiry" to the people; and propose to make a speech at Rising Sun, which I am specially invited to attend. I shall not willingly sit and listen to a tirade of abuse against a party to which I have belonged all my life, but if you will agree to discuss the merits of the Nebraska question with me on equal terms, and in a courteous manner, I will meet you at Rising Sun on your own appointment.

I never did, and do not now believe that hard names or even hard blows, ever contributed to illustrate a subject or fortify an argument. I therefore promise beforehand that in my humble efforts to discuss the Nebraska question with you, notwithstanding your large experience and great skill in public speaking, I will not resort to the classical style or language used by yourself in the concluding paragraph of your card of the 26th inst.

I am no more responsible for the action of the Democratic Convention at Greensburg, than you are for the abolition sentiments of your colleague, Jas. H. Cravens, or those of Julian, A. L. Robinson, S. S. Harding, and others of the same kind, who made you President of the moral Convention at Indianapolis.

Whatever was right and proper in the doings of the Convention, over which I had the honor to preside, I am willing to defend, if there was anything wrong, let those who are responsible defend it.

I have been a candidate for office within the gift of the people but once in the space of about fourteen years, and having no aspirations for office at present, I was in great hopes that politicians would let me alone, but if they will not, I must be permitted to defend my friends and myself when attacked without cause.

In conclusion, Colonel, I candidly think it would be well for both you and me to keep cool. Our own career is short—a few very few years at most, and the place and men that know us now, will know us no more forever. Let us therefore reason together, and if neither can convince the other of error, let us not think to make things better by calling angry names.

I subscribe myself without malice or personal ill will,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. PEPER.

Hon. THOMAS SMITH.

For the Weekly News.

Hail for the Good Time Coming.

A Musical Convention will be held in Aurora on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of the present month, under the direction of Prof. F. B. Woodbury, of New York city. From 200 to 250 singers are expected to be present, who will be drilled by Prof. Woodbury, during the three days above mentioned, preparatory to a grand vocal Concert to be given on the evening of third day, in the Baptist Church. All the books necessary for the use of the Convention will be furnished by Prof. W.

Each male member of the Convention will be required to pay one dollar for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention. There will also be a small subscription fee charged to the Concert, to be applied for the same purpose. The object of this Convention is for improvement in musical taste, as well as the pleasure to be derived from the harmonious concord of so many voices guided by so celebrated a musical composer and performer as is Prof. Woodbury.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the singers far and near, who feel interested in this matter, to meet at 10 o'clock on the 14th inst., when the Convention will meet and be organized by Prof. W.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The House went into committee on the bill, making appropriations for transporting the mails by ocean steamers and otherwise, for the year 1855. The section appropriating \$850,000 for transporting the mails to Liverpool from New York, having been read Mr. Ollis moved to strike out the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to give the notice provided for in the DeCadey Bill of 1852, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance for transporting the mails between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers.

SENATE.—The Senate bill, allowing the Washington and Alexandria Railroad to extend their railroad over the Potomac river at Georgetown, and through Washington City, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was returned from the House, with an amendment, authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to extend their road over the Eastern shore to Maryland, and down the river side to a point opposite Alexandria in which the Senate refused to concur.

Several private bills passed.

The River and Harbor Bill was then taken up.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward reported a bill for the relief of Betsy, a widow of an officer in the war of 1812.

Mr. Adams moved, to amend, by inserting appropriation for the widow of James Batchelder, killed in the Slave riot, at Boston.

Mr. Seward moved to postpone the bill as the amendment would give rise to much debate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Orr moved to suspend the rules, in order to take from the Speaker's table the Senate Bill, providing for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of 1850. The motion was lost—yeas 91, nays 64 not two-thirds.

Mr. Wheeler presented the memorial of certain merchants of New York, trading with San Juan, asking remuneration for their property, recently destroyed by the United States authorities at that port. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Riddle, from a select committee, reported a bill regulating the trade between the United States and Peru, in regard to the guano trade. It recommends the President to enter into negotiation with Peru for the more liberal trade in guano, but failing in this, then the bill matured to go into effect.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation Bill, as returned from the Senate with numerous amendments.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

SENATE.—The Senate continued in session last night until nearly midnight, discussing the amendment giving a pension to the widow of Batchelder, who was killed in the Boston riot and after a long and rather bitter debate, the amendment was adopted. Yeas 25 nays 14.

Mr. Sumner said, some time ago, that he gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Objection was made, and leave to introduce the bill was refused. Yeas 10, nays 36.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up.

Mr. Tomlinson made a long speech against it. An amendment appropriating \$50,000 for rivers in California, after some debate, was adopted; yeas 25, nays 23.

After some further discussion, and without coming to a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The clause in the General Appropriation Bill, making provisions for the erection in Kansas and Nebraska being under discussion.

Mr. Goldings moved to provide for the repeal of the act for the organization of those Territories. Rejected; yeas 50, nays 73.

A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling upon him for information concerning the burning of Graytown. The documents are quite lengthy but they show that Capt. Hollis acted according to his instructions.

The House went into committee on the General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate appointed increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to \$7,000 a year, and each of his associates to \$6,500 was agreed to.

An amendment of the Senate providing for the purchase of property in New York, for an assay office, was adopted.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.

Boston, July 31—P. M.

The steamer Alps, with advices from Liverpool to the 16th inst., has arrived.

A dispatch from Vienna states that it was rumored that Paskievitch is dead.

Omar Pasha says the loss of his forces at Guirgoze, on the 7th, was 1,700.

The Russians, seventy thousand strong, are concentrating at Fratesch, and are being continually reinforced.

Three hundred persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg, charged with an intended outbreak. The police told them their political opinions were such as to require their imprisonment as a matter of necessity.

The allied forces were in full march for the Danube. The French had arrived at Rutechek, and the English were half way between Shumla and Rutechek.

Advices from Madrid say that the town and garrison of Barcelona had pronounced against the Government.

The allied and Turkish forces, combined to operate against Gortschakoff, amount to 60,000, and the Russians have an equal number, so that a pitched battle was daily expected.

A dispatch from Odessa states that Mosheim, Pasha defeated the Russians at Gortschakoff, after five hours fighting, and took possession of the place.

The Turks crossed the Danube at several points, in force, on the 9th and 10th, and attacked several Russian fortresses north of Guirgoze, and completely routed the Russians.

All the advices from the Danube show great activity on both sides, and energetic preparations making for a general engagement.

There is nothing new from the Black Sea Asia Minor, or the Baltic.

Several rumors were in circulation of new negotiations. It is stated that Austria had sent her ultimatum to St. Petersburg, demanding the evacuation of the Principality within, it is said, one month.

An Austrian correspondent says, that as regards the present phase of the Oriental question, and the answers to Russia and Austria, their demands are but partially satisfied, but there are some materials, which might possibly serve as the basis for peace negotiations, and these will be left to the decision of the Western Powers, upon the receipt of the answer, Austria acting upon her convention with Prussia, and Turkey upon her cordial understanding with the Western Powers, take all the measures requisite for the re-establishment of the balance of power, and the integrity of Turkey.

Lord John Russell has given notice that the Government will ask the country for an additional credit, and it is thought the opposition will make it a party question, and debate the ministry upon it, causing them to resign. The debate came off on the 18th inst.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The conduct of Australia's business is spreading rapidly, under Egarato.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The latest advices from the Baltic say that the fleet had gone to Aland Island, in the Gulf of Bothnia, to disembark on account of the health.

It is thought Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, are reported as having asked France and England on what conditions they are willing to conclude a peace.

The Russian accounts say that the military operations of the Allied Fleets in the Black Sea, are at a stand still, and that the attack on Sevastopol has been indefinitely postponed; that an attack on Constantinople will not take place this year, at least; and that the great battle expected to come off in Wallachia is quite problematical. Hostile operations, they say are reduced to a single blockade, and in the end Russia will triumph by diplomacy.

The latest advices from Spain say the insurgents were masters of Madrid. During the night of the 18th the troops of the Queen made a general attack against the insurgents but were generally unsuccessful.

In the English House of Lords, the Earl of Harrington asked the Ministers whether they had authorized Lord Westmoreland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English army or follow the standard of the Allies. The Earl of Aberdeen replied that no such instruction had been given. The Earl then brought forward the following message from the Queen:

"Her Majesty, desiring it expedient to provide against any additional expenses which may arise, owing to the war in which Her Majesty is engaged against the Emperor of Russia, on the defensive and offensive, has ordered that the necessary measures may be taken as may be necessary for making such provision accordingly."

The message was to be considered the Monday following.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a list of the new ministers.

General Canabal takes the command of the cavalry of the insurgents in Madrid.

The engagement between the insurgents and the Queen's forces on the day and night of the 18th of July was severe. O'Donnell commanded on one side, and Blazer on the other; the latter was defeated and carried from the field wounded and a prisoner. The populace sacked the palace of Christina—Salamanca, Grenada and the whole of Catalonia, has risen under the Captain General. There was fighting at several places.

A private dispatch received at Paris, from Constantinople, states that the Russians had sent a check at Batoum. A detachment of four thousand Turks had been sent from Varna into Circassia.

The fleets declined at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle makes the following communication: "The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin communicated to the English and French governments the impression produced upon them by the answers of Emperor Nicholas, to the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the Principality."

Powers now announce, that in their opinion the propositions contained in the answer of the Earl, if not altogether satisfactory, appears calculated to serve as the basis for further negotiation, and they propose that the League shall be fixed upon, as the place for a new conference to meet; they, moreover express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principality, if it be not at the same time calculated to understand that the Allied powers shall stop their movements in advance."

This may be thus summed up: Austria has fallen back into an alliance with Russia, and all the Austrian resources are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg say the czar was determined not to yield, but discountenanced in this spirit. The details of the recent victory on the Danube show that they

have placed the left bank of the Danube from Tarnava to Oltinitza, in possession of the Turks. The main body of the Turkish forces are moving toward the mouth of the Danube. The Allies have repaired and occupied the Russian battlements at Salina, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the mouth of the Danube. It is supposed the Russian flotilla on the Danube, must soon fall into the hands of the allies, and the navigation of the river be again free.

English men from the fleet have been sent to man the Turkish boats on the Danube.

The Russians have burned Matchum.

The Allied forces are drawing a clear line around the Russians.

The Porte consents to open the Turkish ports to Greek merchantmen, but demands from Greece, indemnity for losses sustained by the recent insurrection.

We find additional details from Spain in the Paris papers. A letter from Bayona dated June 29, says, the Cabinet had been dissolved, and San Luis, the Premier had fled. Narvaez had offered to form a new ministry, and has partly placed himself at the head of the insurgents.

Large numbers of forces were marching from the provinces upon Madrid. At first the insurrection was confined to the military, but it was soon joined by the people in large numbers.

Queen Christina had fled to Bayona—Queen Isabella had also fled Madrid.

Duke Montpensier has been declared Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

Generals Concha, Gonzalez and Bravo, had arrived in England.

It is thought the insurgents, if successful may offer the throne to Don Pedro of Portugal.

October Election.

Mr. Burton: You will please announce that I have been elected to the office of State Senator to represent Ohio and Switzerland counties.

W. P. WHITE, one of the independent candidates for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the coming October election.

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