

THE DEMOCRAT.



The Voice of the People is the Supreme Law AND THEIR MOTTO.

"LIBERTY & UNION"

E. A. BRATTON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1855.

V. B. PALMER'S

Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and BALTIMORE, is our authorized agent to receive and receipt for subscription and advertisement for the DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

WM. MED LL.

For Lieutenant Governor,

JMES MYERS.

For Supreme Judges,

WILLIAM KENNON,

ROBERT B. WARDEN.

For Auditor of State,

WILLIAM D. MORGAN.

For Treasurer of State,

JNO. G. BRESLIN.

For Secretary of State,

WILLIAM TREVITT.

For Attorney General,

GEORGE W. MCCOOK.

For Board of Public Works,

JAMES B. STEDMAN.

The following is the result of our Township Election, on last Monday:

Justices of the Peace,

J. W. SWERTON,*

ELIAS WALTZ,*

Trustees,

JOHN EAGLEBERRY,*

JACOB S. HUNN,

A. PERRY.

Treasurer,

J. S. HAWK.

Township Clerk,

G. W. SHOCKRY.

Constables,

BENJ. WARD,*

GEO. ULLOM.*

Those marked with a star are Democrats. Had the Democracy organized, a very different result could have been effected; as it is, our Old Fogies are exceedingly joyous, as it was a complete Know Nothing trick. They obeyed the general order from the Grand Council at Cincinnati, to wit: "You must put on your ticket some true Democrat, in order to decoy the voters of the Democratic party into your support."

How do you like it, fellow Democrats? To have a few Demagogues in midnight council to dictate the men you shall vote for to fill even your petty offices. Let Whiggery and its coadjutors revel on; there are honest men enough on our tickets to head them, so far as Vinton county is concerned.—That there is true and noble Democrats and honest Whigs in our county, who will regulate these matters, there is no doubt.

Township Elections in Vinton County.

"SAM" AT TEN A. M.



"W' d NELL JV. KVS."

To little Brown all honor is due, for her noble conduct in declaring for humanity and Democracy, last Monday, by the election of every township officer, from the ranks of the True Democrats. Other hearts beat with enthusiasm at the thought, that there are some patriots left, who are not afraid to declare their principles in open day. 'Tis to such men as these of Brown that the American people must look for defenders at the point of the bayonet, when occasion requires it. We cannot depend upon the prowling midnight scoundrels, who meet at a certain place not far distant, when honest men are enjoying that rest, from their labor, that the God of nature has provided for them.

The election in Brown proves what we know to be true, that when the Democracy organize, they are invincible. May the Democracy of Brown live long and die Freeman.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.—In this township, on last Monday, the Democrats elected all the township officers they wished. Our friend, J. J. ALLISON, was elected Justice of the Peace.—This was an excellent selection. Mr. ALLISON is a firm and reliable Democrat, well qualified, and will make a good Justice. Well done for Madison.

We call special attention this week to new advertisements.

Friend McGillivray keeps on hand everything in the line of Saddles, Harness and Trimmings, of every variety; he is determined to give satisfaction, and at prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

The Railroad Time Table is important to our business men, who may rely on the Times as published.

McArthur Election.

On last Monday the late Village Fathers were ousted, and an entire new Council elected, who we notify in advance that if they don't walk in the narrow path, they will have to give an account of their acts. The removal of the old Council has satisfied a number that Know Nothingism has a strong hold on McArthur. The town is, we believe, of full age, over twenty-one, and full grown; (until a more liberal course of policy is extended to new-comers, by the old Fogies;) and the old Council done more for the improvement of McArthur than all the previous improvements made in the place; but so it is. How truly is it said, that "Republics are ungrateful." We trust that portion of Democrats elected will prevent the Whigs and Know Nothings from dipping too deep into the pockets of the people.

Mr. Brown, the Mayor elect, is an Anti-Know Nothing—his election settles that question—although the Know Nothings all supported him, and then basely stole the names of some good Democrats and put them on their ticket in order to carry out their designs.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The April number has been received, and is decidedly the best in 1855; it contains a beautiful plate of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, a splendid romance by Wm. Dove, Esq. "Every body should subscribe for Graham; we can furnish it and the Democrat for \$3.00 per annum.

KNOW NOthings DEFEATED IN CHILLICOTHE—A COMPLETE ROUT.—The election of Messrs. Skerret, Sprout, Blacker and Bader, on the general city ticket, is a loud rebuke to Know Nothingism, in Chillicothe—one which, for a time, will doubtless cause "Sam" to hide his diminished head in yet denser darkness.

Highly Important from Washington.—Autograph Letter of the Emperor Nicholas to President Pierce.—Revelation of a Conspiracy of the Western Powers against the United States.

The New York Herald has a correspondent at Washington who makes some revelations which are highly important if true. The substance of his disclosures is as follows: The writer says that a few evenings ago, President Pierce invited to the White House, Senators Cass, Mason and Douglas.—The President, the above named Senators and Secretary Marcy, were the only individuals present. The President placed before the gentlemen assembled, an autograph letter, signed by Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and received by the last arrival from Europe. The letter was also accompanied by an official communication from the Emperor's Minister for foreign affairs, communicating to the United States, Secretary of State, the particulars of an organization against this country, advised and encouraged by England and France. To prove the statement, extracts are given from letters sent to the home government, by Russian secret employees distributed throughout the capitals of Europe. It is to show the friendship and interest which the Emperor feels for the success of the United States, that the matters set forth in his communication to President Pierce are revealed. It is further stated that the British, Austrian, and Spanish Ambassadors were present at audiences given by Louis Napoleon, and that also the French, Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors had been received on official visits, by Lord Aberdeen in London, and that it had been recommended to Spain, by these high functionaries, to practice a protracted diplomatic policy with this Government, while, at the same time, as soon as the force could be spared, France and England would increase and divide their strength in such a manner in North and South America, as not to awaken suspicion, or excite alarm. The designs of the whole matter is, in a word, to practice acts of aggression and violence towards this country, whenever the opportunity arises that will enable this to be done with any show of reason, and check its increasing strength, its growing prosperity, and its commercial importance. The correspondent of the Herald, also suggests that these disclosures may have been made to Russia by the Austrian government, which notwithstanding her assurances to the allies, is secretly the friend of Russia. That England, France and Spain, should unite to prevent the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, is very possible, but that the knowledge of such a combination as above represented, should be made known to our government through the Emperor of Russia, needs further confirmation.

War with Spain Threatened.—The Administration bringing out the Big Guns.—Secretary Dobbin Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 19. Secretary Dobbin is still confined to his house. The President had an interview with him to day. It is rumored that orders go out to Havana for the naval force there to seek reparation for the *El Dorado* outrage. The steamer *Princeton*, with ten heavy guns, is already there; the steamer *Fulton*, with five guns; the frigate *Columbia*, with fifty guns; and the sloop *Falmouth* with twenty guns, are either there now or will be very soon. They are all under command of Commodore Newton. There is an additional force of fifty-four guns at Norfolk ready, if wanted, at short notice. The Administration is fiery, but I don't know how long it will continue so.—Special dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

Eight persons were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary at the Common Pleas term at Toledo. Forty-one have been convicted and sent from Lucas county the past year.

From the Zanesville Commercial Aurora.

An Essay on Know-Nothingism.

The existence of this singular political element cannot be doubted, and its destiny, like every other compound, is of uncertain duration. Notwithstanding man's wise administration in the affairs of our political world, the spoils of office appear to represent the character of republican freedom;—and unhappily Republics form one of the principal ingredients in this organization. Since the Constitution of the United States was adopted, this is the first instance, in which the sacred relationship of Creator and worshipper, being introduced in the political campaigns of our beloved country. Here, we have the conservative principles of LIBERTY AND LAW, diffusing their benign influence throughout this unbroken Union;—and here we have a vital representative society of all ages, nations, tongues, and kindred, which distinguishes the native or adopted citizen of this country from any other inhabitant of the globe.

THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN residents of this magnificent Republic are so linked and interwoven by family connections and interests, that it would seem futile to engender a spirit of discord among the pacific relations of American domicile. Unless emigration is totally abolished, and extended probation concern the rights of citizenship would only prove deleterious in its practical results. We want to qualify Citizens instead of Paupers! Five years probation enrolls an exile into the ranks of a citizen, and twenty-one years delay may render a foreign-born stranger into the abject state of naturalized pauperism.

The Know Nothing Party is compelled to admit that a Roman Catholic discovered this country—and moreover that it bears the name of a Roman Catholic American. During the Revolutionary war; Gen. WASHINGTON, elevated himself above the narrow sphere of bigotry, and upheld the banner of religious toleration—a banner which appears of late deserted by false disciples of every sect and every creed. Right signers of the Declaration of Independence were born in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales;—forty-eight were born under the British flag of the North American colonies;—and a majority of them Catholics, Episcopalians, Huguenots, Puritans, and Free-thinkers. During the last war with Great Britain, Gen. JACKSON, who was a son of one of Erin's exiles, not only secured the Palm of American victory in one hand, but likewise plucked the Laurel Wreath of Fame from the vanquished brows of the "flower of the British Army," with the other hand.

TRUTH is the same infallible witness of time, whether it dwells in the obscurity of the past, or in the brilliancy of the future, and what are the political billows of man's lifetime when compared with an ocean of eternity? Oppression, contention riots, and sacrilege, are reigning tyrannies in opposition to human and divine law. If a Jew or Christian differ respecting the character of the son of God, the result of this disagreement must necessarily revolve itself into one united belief in the sacred person; because, says the Christian disputant, "Christ came." The controversialist rejoins, and says, "Christ will come."

Man knows nothing, sure enough, if he is left to his own individual presumptive nothingness. He would remain ignorant of the fact, that his left hand is not his right hand, were it not on account of the traditional knowledge of his venerated forefathers and foreign ancestors. The Holy Bible is a foreign work, and every Author of this inspired volume, from Moses the Egyptian down to Jesus of Nazareth, is of oriental birth and parentage. In the civilized courts of Europe, our American Ambassadors are respected as foreigners, although we hold them as natives; and our true statesmen should not make distinctions as regards the degrees of latitude or longitude, for LIBERTY cannot be checked by the Zones, or bounded by the Ecliptic.—Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.

The writer of this Essay visited twenty-seven States of the Union, during the past twenty-seven years, and familiarized himself with the character and standing of thousands of Catholic and Protestant Bishops and ministers in public and in private. He has found all of them equally disposed to uphold the banner of the stars and stripes; and glory in the pathway of religious freedom. He has heard all of them exclaim against temporal and spiritual despotism. He has not found one advocate of monarchy—long them all. But he has heard them repeat, "we are created after His own image and likeness." No Christian would oppress the stranger—no citizen will insult a citizen—and no man will disgrace the image of God in man.

The Catholic Church in this country has admitted into her fold and received into her communion a vast number of converts. Several of these neophytes, unwilling to become humble believers in the faith of antiquity, arrogantly forced themselves into the high position of the faithful ranks, as leaders of the flock, and editors of the Catholic press. This engine of public opinion, the press, becomes potent, and is not solely employed for the purpose of disseminating religious intelligence, but is oftentimes used for the base purpose of promulgating vituperations, slanders, invectives, and personal recriminations, to the detriment of their Protestant neighbors. The members of the Catholic Church are unjustly held responsible for the abuse published by those renegades from Protestantism. Hallucination guides their pen, and self-interest conducts the sordid motion of their mercenary press.

When Catholic or Protestant editors resort to the barbarous custom of carrying deadly weapons, to vindicate the uncertain character of their cowardly person, in the presence of virtuous people, Religion weeps for her perverted followers, and Virtue anathematizes her scandal-mongers. The spirit of Know Nothingism seeks the arena of strife, and in the moment of excitement, endeavors to build up a Party of Prejudice, arraying one portion of mankind against another, without subverting the noble attributes of mercy, or incalculating the divine precept, and consolatory admonition, "LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF."

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly, JOHN DILLON SMITH.

More Exposures.

[From the Dayton Empire.]

EDITORS EMPIRE:—Enclosed you will find a correspondence between Council No. 42, of Know Nothing and myself, in the form of charges preferred against me, and my reply, which you will do me the favor to publish. I request this from the fact that members of the order have reported amongst outsiders that I have been expelled; who, not knowing the reasons, may attribute it to causes that do not exist; therefore I think in justice to myself the whole matter should be laid before the public, that they may judge of the facts for themselves. That I am now an outsider, I think there can be but little doubt.

Respectfully Yours,

J. A. WALTERS.

Gentlemen, when first I joined your order, I supposed the object of the association was intended merely as a temporary expedient to check the dishonorable means frequently resorted to on the part of politicians to obtain foreign votes; but how sadly have I been deceived. This question of Know Nothingism and its principles, as they are being developed from day to day, involves more of the future welfare and liberty of this country, than many of you generally suppose. The framers of our government were men who had bitterly experienced the great tyranny and injustice of other governments—had studied well those fundamental principles of human right and equality so necessary to happiness, and we were pre-eminently prepared to institute a government free from civil and religious intolerance—a government that should receive the applause of all just men and become a burning light of liberty to the world—a government the justice of whose principles should make the very thrones of Europe tremble, and "become the fond hope of the oppressed of every clime." How have they succeeded? The annals of ancient and modern history present no account of any government rising in power, numbers and influence like this. Our institutions giving greater freedom and security to its people than that of any other, attracted the attention, confidence and sympathy of the democratic masses of other countries, who sought our shores by thousands, perilling life and fortune, that they might escape tyranny and oppression, and enjoy civil and religious liberty. We extend to them a hearty welcome—gave them the same privileges we enjoyed—made them our friends, and they have proved true to our wisdom and generosity, by defending our institutions, shouldering the burden with the American born citizen upon every battlefield from the Revolution to the present time, and never an Aulac was found amongst them.

Shall we now labor to check this mighty current of liberty and prosperity in our country, by proscribing men simply on account of the accident of birth and form of religion, thus creating out of friends enemies in our very midst?—And shall we become the willing tools of a set of designing political demagogues, who would subvert every principle of our government—let loose the wild passions of religious bigotry and intolerance—drench our country in blood, and entail upon our children eternal slavery, that they might obtain place and power? Gentlemen: In conclusion I would say, that I have, I know, many personal friends of both political parties in the order—honorable men, who joined out of curiosity, or a mistaken notion of its principles; some of whom I know will never visit a lodge again. Others will leave the carcass as soon as they discover its real rottenness, and the character of the propelling power, as rats do a sinking ship. All now that holds the infamy together, is the strong desire of its leaders for office, and their appeals to the religious prejudices of its members. I have now given you some of my views of the order, upon general principles, as well as a brief reply to the charges, and leave you at liberty to expel me, or draw black lines around my name. But I should prefer that you would bleach the whole thing from your books with oxalic acid, that there may be no traces left that I ever was a member. One thing more: What ever I may think of the binding character of the obligation, yet I feel in honor bound, not to reveal the names of those I know to be members of the order. Respectfully yours, J. A. WALTERS.

Effects of Whig Rule.—The New York Canals and the Railroads.

Gov. Clark, of New York, has sent a message to the Legislature of that State in reference to the great decrease in canal tolls, owing to the large amount of freight carried on the railroads. He recommends an imposition of canal tolls upon the railroad tonnage on all the railroads diverting business from the canals.

He speaks, in gloomy forebodings, of the financial prospects of the State, and anticipates a large deficit, and of course a new public debt. A few years ago we heard of nothing but the enlargement of the Erie canal, and the universal prosperity that was to follow. The Constitution of the State was over-ridden—the Democrats turned out of office, and the great enlargement commenced with all its debts and corruptions. Now we have the final in this special message of the Governor. Black mail is now advised to be levied upon the railroads to save the sinking ship. Imbecile and financial quackery, it is well said, have got to a pretty pass in the State of New York, when a Whig Governor is compelled to make such admission as these.—O. States.

They have a good joke on Dr. Agan of Chicago; he is a great land operator, as well as a most successful physician. The doctor prescribed some pills for a lady. She asked how they were to be taken? "A quarter down," said the Doctor, "and the balance in one, two, and three years."

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

News of the Death of the Emperor Nicholas Confirmed.

SUCCEEDED BY ALEXANDER II.

Differences Between England and Napoleon.

New York, March 27.

The Atlantic has arrived with dates to the 19th.

The Czar expired shortly after noon, Friday, March 24. His disease was atrophy of the lungs. He had only a few days' sickness. His last words to the Empress were, "tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before the Czar's death, he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Emperor's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. Several theatre managers came before the curtain, and announced the fact, which was received with tumultuous cheering. The Berlin court placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

The Emperor Alexander the second succeeded peacefully to the Russian throne. He has issued a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father Nicholas.

Constantine and the other brothers and officers have taken the oath of allegiance.

Alexander has confirmed the diplomatist Gortschakoff's previous instructions to negotiate, and the first preliminary conference has been held at Vienna. Nicholas had recalled Menschikoff, and appointed Gen. Gortschakoff to the chief command, Ostensacken second, and Luters to the command in Bessarabia.

Alexander had appointed Gen. Rudimir Minister of War.

The Allies have ordered their Generals to push forward the war. There had been more fighting in the Crimea.—The French stormed a redoubt skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundred were killed. There is a strong rumor that the Grand Duke Michael is wounded and dead at Sebastopol.

A large force of Russians threatens Balaklava. The blockade of the Danube is raised. Broussa is destroyed, with most of its inhabitants, by an earthquake.

A speck of disagreement had arisen between Napoleon and England. Napoleon said the armies should not act together, if Roebuck's committee proposed. Clarendon went expressly to Boulogne and made matters straight.—Meantime the committee proceed, but it is thought Parliament will be dissolved.

The ambassadors announce the new Emperor's accession. A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto received via Koenigsburg, declared that the welfare of his Empire is his only object, and he will endeavor to maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessors, and hopes all his subjects will assist him therein.

Immediately after the death of Nicholas was known in Paris, orders were sent to Comrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

News from Sebastopol, to March 5th, reached Paris on the 7th, stating that 5,000 Russians threatened the English forces at Balaklava. Bosquet was endeavoring to get his corps in the rear of the enemy, with a view of cutting them off from reinforcements, and becoming the attacking party. The weather was very variable at the latest dates. A line convoy of 200 wagons had succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The firing continued on both sides with more steadiness. During the night of 21st, the Russians threw up an armed redoubt on the flank of the fortifications at Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French. The accounts of the event are directly contradictory. Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with the loss of 600 men; while the French accounts claim a victory, with 100 of their men killed.

The French likewise destroyed the work around Malakhof, the tower fort, with great loss, on the 26th of February.

Arrival of the Asia.

PROSPECT OF PEACE!

HALIFAX, March 30.

The steamer Asia arrived at this port last night.

Public attention centered on Vienna Conference, and hopes and fears are about equally balanced as to the probabilities of peace.

Austrian and Prussian circulars indicate peace, but the manifesto of the Czar Alexander to his army is interpreted as very war-like. The Vienna Conference has held its first formal meeting on the 16th inst.

Gortschakoff the Russian ambassador was not present. The Allies reopened fire on Sebastopol with effect. The Congress formally met on the 15th.

Later from Europe.

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Present, 1 French, 2 English, 2 Austrian, and 2 Turkish Representatives—Russian Plenipotentiary not present.

Telegraphic reports say that the discussion on the general basis of negotiations, terminated satisfactorily. Rumors are current that Austria wishes England to be content with the demoralization of Sebastopol. On Friday at Conference the Plenipotentiary exchanged power and proceeded entered upon the four bases, and interpretations given them by the Allies having been set forth, the Russian representatives accepted them verbally. One of the Plenipotentiaries hereupon was deputed to draw up a minute protectorial, which was to be signed the first thing the next day, and this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

Prussia refuses to accede to the Treaty with the allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conferences.

The French has stormed the Russian redoubts, and finding them untenable, blew them up, and retired, with a loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded. Two Russian officers had deserted to the English.

The siege of Sebastopol was proceeding with great activity.

Prussia has issued a circular to diplomatic consular agents, which gives reason to believe that the negotiations now progressing will terminate in peace.

The British Committee of inquiry after a 10 days' session continues. Earl Lucan, Col. Kenock, commissariat officer, and J. McDonald, of the London Times have been examined in evidence, which fully confirms the worst report of mis-management.

Madrid correspondence gives the details of recent conspiracy in Cuba, and says that confidential communications have been received from Coucha, which state that the excitement on the Island is considerable; and that the Cuban Deputy, sent to the Spanish Cortes, begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says would be a fatal measure, and cause the inhabitants to seek admission into the United States; and that if the Cubans be not pacified by concessions, he says that 20,000 troops could not retain Cuba to Spain.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. C. P. Taylor, Mr. DAVID M. COLLINS and Miss ANN ELIZA NICKELL, all of this county.

BLUE CORNER.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. S. Demuth & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. S. Demuth having sold his entire interest to E. A. Bratton, by whom all claims will be settled and all debts collected. S. S. DEMUTH. E. A. BRATTON. April 1st, 1855.

Spring Trade for 1855.

I wish to announce to the customers of S. S. Demuth & Co., and the public, that I have bought Mr. Demuth's interest in said Firm, and that the same business at the Blue Corner will "push along and keep moving" with the times. I wish to make as large a Spring purchase as prudence will permit these times, and in order to do so MUST HAVE MONEY; I don't want 10 per cent. Judgment notes, nor anything of the kind; I neither give nor take these notes from our friends.—I hope those who will see this notice, will raise me a part if not all of their indebtedness in the next three weeks, during which time I will sell out at cost, and lower than ever Goods were bought in this place, for cash, April 5. 1855. E. A. BRATTON.