

The Expedition to Cuba—Gen. Quitman in Command.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
WASHINGTON, May 12.
From reliable authority, I learn that four vessels of armed men have actually cleared from New Orleans for their destination Cuba. General Quitman is the Commander-in-Chief of the force—General Lopez being second in command.
Of course this force is wholly inadequate to make by itself, any serious demonstration upon Cuba, but General Lopez, when in this city some weeks ago, expressed the utmost confidence that not only the creole population would immediately rise and join the "Patriots," but that four-fifths of the army would declare in favor of the movement.

I am acquainted with several gentlemen from this city, who, it is said, have sailed with the expedition. Whether they have or not, one thing is certain, that they were connected with the Round Island affair, and have left here for the South within a few weeks.
The expedition has been conducted with the greatest secrecy. Nearly all the leading men of the South are more or less privy to it, and have aided it pecuniarily. The great object of the South is to try and have Cuba ready to enter the Union at the same time California does, and thus keep up the "balance of power."
Efforts were made, when the expedition was first thought of, to try and procure the services of Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Davis is a graduate of West Point, and is a highly scientific military man. He, however, positively refused. Gen. Worth was then applied to, and the agreement concluded—not broken off for want of funds, as has been stated. Gen. Worth's death, of course, upset the arrangement.
When Gen. Worth died, General Quitman was selected to take the command, and I understand he has done so, and sailed with the expedition. He is a brave man, but has no knowledge of military science.

Their Proposed Points of Landing on the Island of Cuba.

From the N. Y. Sun of Saturday.
Before the departure of the expedition, a consultation of the officers, was held to settle upon the particular point of the Island where the landing should be attempted.
Considerable discussion took place, resulting in the selection of the Isle of Pines, and the port of Baracoa, as the two most favorable points for disembarkation.
The final decision was left with the Commander-in-Chief, who, after due consideration, gave the positive direction when the vessels sailed at their rendezvous, clear from the United States.
The advantages and disadvantages of an attempt on the Isle were thoroughly canvassed.
The Isle of Pines is a small island at the Western end of Cuba, Southern to the great bay of the Patriots would have to run through the narrow passes between Cuba and Yucatan, where it was reported, the Spanish Government kept a constant look out for them. The distance at this point between the two continents is only thirty miles.
The Island of Pines is celebrated for its quarries of beautiful marble. Here the Spanish government have a prison, or state prison, where they send criminals. Here, too, they keep a garrison of 500 troops.
The Patriots calculated that the taking of this Island would be an easy task, and were confident that both the small colony on this island, and the garrison, would join their standard. At any rate they would disarm the garrison and set them free upon parole.
From Pines the entrance upon the main land would be very easy, and a small victory, at the former point, greatly aid their cause.
Baracoa, the other point selected for landing, is a small at the extreme of Cuba. The object of landing here would be to make an easy conquest of the city of St. Jago de Cuba, the capital of the Island.
The city lies at the head of a deep bay, and is defended only by a fortress, situated at the entrance to the harbor. The distance from the city to the bay is only a few miles, and from the city—some what like our Fort Hamilton.
The design of the Patriots was to land at Baracoa, and then to march over to St. Jago, entering it in rear of the fortresses, and entirely beyond their reach.
Having secured St. Jago, all the neighboring towns would be theirs.
As to the splendid armies which the Spaniards talk so much about, they are a chimerical world. The Spanish force in Cuba is not far from 20,000. Of these, only 8,000 or 10,000 are regular troops, all at all hazards; large forces will also be kept at Mantanzas, Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago. It will be impossible for more than 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish troops to concentrate safely at any point from their fortresses, for they are unable to furnish places, or leave weak garrisons in them, parties will be ready to seize them.
Any one who reflects for a moment will know that a thousand Americans are more than a match for any five thousand Spaniards, veterans or not. The Cuban Patriots require good bayonets. They have no powder. The Spaniards, it is true, have the advantage of artillery, but it is a tillage can never with stand a Yankee bayonet charge. The Spaniards would soon have their canals against them.
Few, if any soldiers, can be spared from the Spanish ships, whose presence on the coast will only be useful in carrying off Spanish refugees from the Island. Before a blow is struck, it is possible, a proclamation will be made, setting forth the nature and objects of the revolution, and offering to all Castilians, military or other, who prefer freedom and prosperity to bondage and degradation, to join the republican ranks.
CLAY'S OPINION OF TAYLOR'S GENERALSHIP.—The following paragraph appears in a recent letter of the Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania:

"It is being whispered among the Taylor men, just now, that the President's vengeance against Clay, because the latter, recently, at a dinner party, indulged in a free and bitter and unprovoked criticism upon the generalship displayed at the battle of Buena Vista, when the gallant Clay fell. You will recollect a famous Taylor man who, borrowing the bereaved father with a fulsome eulogy upon the skill displayed by Taylor on that occasion, when Mr. Clay took him up 'short,' saying that the victory was the result merely of a lucky chance—that no Generalship was displayed by Taylor on that occasion, either before, or after the fight, and directly charging upon Taylor the loss of the most valuable American lives sacrificed on that occasion. His cheeks were suffused with tears, and he raised his eyes to heaven, and uttered some exclamation, as if to attract the attention of all present. He (Mr. Clay) claimed to have made the subject a profound study, and, therefore, took the liberty of pronouncing, emphatically, that General Taylor deserved anything but praise for his 'Generalship,' as then and there displayed. The excerpt from the gossip of Washington is true beyond question."

A WHO BREAK THROUGH.—The leading cons of 1849 are pretty much used up, but it will be remembered that the cons were not the only animal hoarded with whig fellowship in that memorable campaign. Snapping turtles, bears, and several other animals, all had a part to act, and it will be remembered what a conspicuous part one JOHNS W. BARN, the Buckeye Blacksmith, did act. Here is the sequel to this good wisp orator:
"The Patriotic Emporium of Yesterday, states that J. W. Barn, the celebrated 'Blacksmith' who, for some time had resided in that place as a quarryman, was arrested on last Saturday at Schuylkill Haven, and taken to Pottsville, charged with the abduction of a young girl of sixteen years of age, who had been seduced, and was held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charges of robbery and seduction."
TAN CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New York Sun professes to have later news from Havana, in which it says that "the Cuban people are in high hope, considering the time most propitious for the landing of the expedition from the United States. They are burning with anxiety to know if Gen. Lopez is acting punctually to his engagements. They are now determined to strike the blow, whether he fails or succeeds."

A writer in the Memphis Enquirer accounts for the late shower of fish and blood in North Carolina, by supposing it to have been caused by large flocks of water birds, carrying their gristly in the air. What a nasty idea!

Conjugal Incidents of the Mexican War.

The editor of the Lowell Courier, who served in Mexico with credit both to his pen, relates some anecdote of a "breach of the treaty in Mexico, matrimonially considered." He says the officers of our army, though they well understood the bullets and valor of the Mexican men, did not defend themselves so effectively against the bright eyes and seductive forms of the Mexican women. Some of them were married to Mexican girls, and some others, it appears, ought to have been. Some of the Mexican ladies followed their false lovers to Vera Cruz, expecting to be taken to the United States, and were pursued even across the Gulf the men who never retreated in war, but who faithfully deserted their colors in love. The Courier says, we have recently heard of two very interesting instances of this character. The one was that of a daughter of a merchant who followed her American lover—an officer in the army—to his home in the South—and finding that he was on duty in California, she sent a relative after him to that distant region, with a complaint that he had been guilty of a breach of promise. The officers, finding no other way of escape, was compelled to settle the affair by the payment of several thousand dollars—which he could well afford to do. The other instance was that of a friend in New England, who is now attached to a regiment in the Mexican army in the city of Mexico. Since his return, a Mexican gentleman has unexpectedly paid him a visit for the purpose of having a better understanding or settlement of the matter.—Our friend—having some time since thrown away his character as an officer in the army—had gone to California—and the Mexican plenipotentiary, upon learning the fact, started off in pursuit of him by the very next steamer. It chanced, however, that our military friend was already on his return home, and passed his pursuer on his route. As he happens to have a husband in England, and as the Spaniards have a husband in Mexico, we can hardly think the case is one that will render it necessary for the President to require one shall make a requisition upon the other for the fugitive from matrimony. The treaty is likely to stand, notwithstanding such an apparent individual breach of the matrimonial contract.

ROYAL SWINDLER.—King Ferdinand, of Naples, with the royal view of replenishing his exhausted exchequer, issued a proclamation declaring Messina a free port. Those who were simple enough to believe the word of a king, entered the port and stored their commodities; but when they attempted to sell or export them, they were politely informed that his august majesty had changed his royal mind, and would tax every cent's worth of foreign produce in the port. The merchants remonstrated but in vain; they even asked permission to withdraw their goods and depart as they had entered, but this was also denied. His majesty would not allow anything that had entered Messina, agreeably to his proclamation, to be either withdrawn or sold, without first paying an enormous duty of over 100 per cent. on its value. Among the wares so entrapped and swindled, were several merchants of this city, some of whom have paid their duties under protest. We understand that they have represented their case to our government, and claim its protection against the outrageous proceedings of this royal robber.—*Alb.*

THE EDYVILLE (Ky.) TELEGRAPH, of the 27th ult., contains the following:
A strange and unexplained appearance has recently attracted attention to a field, covering the tract of land known as the "Bend" on the Cumberland River, below and adjoining Edyville. It appears that the recent freshet which overflowed the Bend, and did not recede, washed up and exposed an substratum which is strewn in considerable quantities with rifle and musket balls. No one at this place, or who perhaps may now be living can give any account how the phenomenon has happened.—Many of the bullets are much crushed, looking as though they had been shot out of gun. But what is most singular, and which has attracted the attention of the people, is that the bullets are now known, and must forever remain buried in the mysteries of the past deeds of men.

IN ADVANCE OF ALL HIS COMPETITORS.—A letter from Holt county, Missouri, of the 20th ultimo, says:
The emigrants are rolling on by hundred toward California, from every quarter of the world, each striving to be foremost in the race. All modes of travelling are adopted. Yesterday we saw a sturdy Scotchman pushing a hundred pounds of baggage ahead on something which had the appearance of a bedstead, and which he pushed up the hill with rapid strides, far outstripping the ox and mule teams. It was, perhaps, two o'clock when he passed here, and he said he had left St. Joseph that morning, a distance of full 25 miles, and two days drive for the teams, in the present state of the roads.

GEORGIA.—From the official vote, as published in the Recorder, for Delegates to the Nashville Convention, it appears that a party of over half the counties held a free election, and that 3,722 votes were polled, which is less than one twenty-fifth of the votes of the State. This is less than we had ever calculated for, we had supposed that the fraction would poll 5,000 votes, but it seems we greatly overestimated their strength in the State. The people, the intelligent, reflecting, conservative voters of Georgia, have thus taught the demagogues and political tricksters a lesson which will not soon be erased from their memory.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—On Sunday last, between nine and ten o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in the barn of the Railroad Hotel, which communicated to the Northern Hotel, the hardware store of H. H. Lamb, and the dry goods and grocery store of Philo C. Shelton—all of which were consumed. The loss will not fall far short of \$100,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiary.

EXTRAORDINARY CURIOSITY.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says: "A merchant in this town, on Monday last, refused to sell powder to the Washington Guards to fire a salute, because, forsooth, he could not sell powder to be wasted!"
"They are very economical people at Baton Rouge! We remember to have heard of a candidate for President of the United States, residing in that place, who refused to pay the postage on a letter informing him of his nomination. The powder of the Philadelphia convention may not have been exactly wasted, but its loss has turned out to be a bad one for the people.—*Nashville Union.*"

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE says it is generally known that the Halls of Justice in Center street, N. Y., stands on the spot where the first steamboat was put in operation, and that the fact, there was once a post, about 300 feet long, and very deep, where Centre street and Harlem railroad now pass, between Anthony and Franklin sts.—John Fitch here tried the first steamboat with side wheels, and the first screw propeller, in the year 1803.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER thus describes the present condition and prospects of its party:
It is probable that while the party remains divided some far Paul, some for Apollon and some for Ceres, and so many each for himself, complaint, defeat, and disgrace will follow.

It is not strange that the leaders are jealous and envious of the editors; for seeing the latter informing themselves to \$100,000 "at a lick" from Uncle Sam's money drawer, it is very natural that they should want a chance to "go and do likewise."—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA of March 10th contains the latest California fashions. They are remarkably varied. The ladies wear men's boots, and bona fide pantaloons may be seen. They also wear flowing skirts. We are afraid that Mrs. Farinham has been preaching up the "equal rights of woman" at San Francisco.

SAD AND FATAL CASUALTY.—At Eggleville, in this County, on Saturday last, the wife of N. W. Heath, was instantaneously killed by the accidental discharge of a Rifle, which Mr. Heath had just loaded and which he was in the act of carrying into another room. This deplorable accident leaves Mr. Heath in a state of mind which it is not easy to describe.—*Alb. Telegraph.*

It is said that General Taylor will visit his plantation in Louisiana, soon after Congress adjourns. He will take the Lake route, by the way of Albany and Buffalo.—*Alb. Knicker.*

The Rupture with Bullitt and Sargent.—The Upshot of the Business.—The Way it was Done, and the Reason Why.

From the New York Herald.
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850.
Thunder and bombast! what's the row. The quidnuncs are all agog. What, in the name of God, has broken loose? Is Cuba invaded? Is there a negro insurrection anywhere? Has there been another flare up in the Senate? What means all this gathering at the National Hotel, and why are all three men here, gathered into clusters and smoking cigars?
The valdictory—the farewell address of Bullitt and Sargent—the independent Bullitt and the little frisky Sargent—explains the riddle. They had to go. They couldn't stand it, and they couldn't retract, so they had to back out. Hard, wasn't it? Well it was. Tell us all about it!

Well, you see, Bullitt is an independent sort of a fellow—an old friend of Old Zack, and entitled to take liberties with him, which no other man outside of the Cabinet could presume on. It was Bullitt that put General Taylor into the track for the Presidency—it was Bullitt that first fired up the first Alliance, and probably, the second Alliance later—it was Bullitt's advice that guided Old Zack thro' the campaign of '48. Good! Bullitt came to Washington with his consent, and some say at his especial request, to establish an especial organ here, as the confidential oracle of Old Zack's administration. He did so. The Paper has gone on well enough, holding on to the unity of Old Zack and his Cabinet. But at last Bullitt fell into the grand mistake. He said that the Cabinet was odious to the Whigs, and odious to the country, and that General Taylor must be rid of it, or fall with it into irrevocable disgrace. That's what he said. He wanted to save Old Zack—Bullitt did. He loved the old man—he had talked with the leading Whigs of Congress—he had covered that the Cabinet plan of settling the slavery question, would not do; and, as the friend General Taylor, he undertook to speak for him, without consulting the Cabinet. That's what he did!

What next? Oh, ye gods, and little fishes! what next! Shade of the immortal Puffin, what next! By the blood of the martyred Puffin, and the condemned tobacco-boxes of Monsieur Puff, do tell us what next! Well, there was a row—a regular row. The Cabinet, from different directions, and all about the scene, posted over to the White House. And there was a Cabinet council. That was last Saturday night. What says the old nursery song?

"Last Saturday night I sat up high
I sat up high
The wind did blow
The cock did crow
The leaves did quiver
The leaves did quiver
To see the day the fox did make."
Clayton was the fox, and Bullitt the goose, and they nabbed him. Bullitt and Sargent—the independent Bullitt, and the frisky little Sargent—were dining out, and as they were tasting the health of a fair lady, distinguished for her shining qualities, a message from the President, "in writing." The message was read, and Bullitt and Sargent appeared—that is, they took up their hats and left the house for the White House. That's all we know about that affair. The rest may be seen in the paper. Bullitt and Sargent were superseded; and Old Zack put his old friend on his good behavior, without getting from him any confession, of wrong or any promise of amendment.

On Sunday, the matter was further discussed. Bullitt was advised to sell out, and on Monday, the preliminaries were agreed upon, and last night, in Cabinet council the transfer was concluded. Bullitt and Sargent were bought at a good round sum. Allen A. Hall, Mr. Meredith's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, purchases, and Messrs. Meredith and Clayton the furniture of the money—that is of the first instalment, according to rumor. Of course, all the facts are out, we must depend on rumor but rumor sometimes hits upon the facts. The Republic has gone into the hands of Allen A. Hall, who is taken out of the Treasury to grind out the music of the Treasury organ.

What next? Nobody knows. What's the object of all this? Nobody can divine it. It is supposed that the object is to defeat and put down Henry Clay, and that the moral offence of Bullitt was in coming out in the teeth of the Cabinet, to the support of Clay's compromise.—This very conjecture has played the very mischief among the Whigs of the two Houses. They are all upside down, and all fish all in a basket together. We can guess at nothing ill we hear the tone of the new organ grunder; till we settle the Galphin claim, &c., &c., all of which we expect to get in a few days. "We may have the Galphin report to-morrow. Meantime, let us watch and pray, if the case is not past praying for. We are in a pickle, that's a fact; but like the man in the well, let us hope for daylight, and a strong rope to pull us out."

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.
A Railroad bridge about eighteen miles from the city was accidentally left open while the train was coming from Baltimore. The locomotive and tender were precipitated into a schooner. There was but slight injury sustained. Owing to the accident, passengers and mails had to be sent by the boat which left here this morning for New York.

NEW YORK, May 20.—P. M.
A Washington letter to the Post states that Mr. Smith, the Delegate from New Mexico, has published in his constituents that his mission to Washington had failed and giving his views at length as to the cause of the failure.

A barque arrive here this morning from Matanzas, Cuba. The Matanzas of the 7th says it appears by letters received by the Falcon from N. O. that 500 men had left that city on pretense of going to Chicago, but all these efforts had only resulted about 80 to 100 men at most who were rendezvousing at Chicago. It denounces it as a Canaille expedition, which the Cuban soldiers and marines could regard as a great act of ingratitude. The idea of the invaders being able to accomplish any thing of the kind is a mere fancy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.
Capt. Remington of barque Flyer, arrived last night from Havana, which place he left the 21st inst. He reports that the greatest alarm prevailed through all classes of the community respecting the reported insurrection and invasion. Cholera still prevails and about fifty deaths occurred daily. The slaves had been roused to the insurrection. Business was quite prostrate. The new Captain General and suite, with 800 soldiers, arrived from Spain on the 10th inst. The old batteries were being overhauled and new ones erected.

WASHINGTON, May 20.
The Republic of this morning says that information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been put on foot in the United States formidable in numbers and character, those engaged intending to aid in revolutionizing the Cuban Government.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.
The Franco American asserts positively, that 10,000 men were to land in Cuba on the 14th, and that the authorities by pre-concerted signal, would be made aware of their approach, and that such have been the secrecy and efficiency of the organization that a failure is considered impossible. This report is credited.

BOSTON, May 16—G. P. M.
We have received private advices in this city, which, although no later than brought by the steamer Isabel, possesses great interest, especially to those who may have friends engaged in an attempt to invade the island of Cuba. A private letter from Havana, dated the 8th inst., states that the Spanish authorities were fully prepared, and waiting to give the invaders a hearty reception with powder and ball. Spanish cruises were hovering about the coast in all directions. The despatches by Cholors, at Havana, for the week ending May 16th, averaged \$4 per day.

NEW YORK, May 21.
Mr. Ayres, stock exchange broker in Wall st., who disappeared some days since, had in his possession \$20,000 in Erie Railroad bonds, and had also the proceeds of enormous transfers. Various respectable persons are believed to have been defrauded out of some \$500,000. Ayres was said to be a deacon or elder of the Presbyterian Church, and from his respectable standing had the confidence of some of our wealthiest merchants.

The Doomed Cabinet.

Notwithstanding the turning out of the Editors of the organ at Washington, by the President, for the purpose of showing the country a fact which did not, and does not exist.—the unity of the Cabinet.—It is now more evident than ever that the President's constitutional advisers will soon have to yield to the pressure from without, and resign.—It is a favorable indication for the compromise bill.—At least it may be regarded as an indication of a determination to give the great measure of the session a hearing and a vote, before entering upon the consideration of any other bill or part of that bill. As such, we regard it as an auspicious vote. But whatever may be the fate of the bill in Congress, the indications all are, that with the American masses, it is regarded with favor, as the only available mode of settling the disturbed question that has so long agitated the Union, and obstructed the progress of legislation in the national legislature. The general wish and expectation, north and south, if it could have its legitimate way in congress, would dispose of the bill—and that favorably, and speedily. The masses are weary of this protracted struggle, and cannot see why it is that their representatives should hesitate or cavil about a measure which, while it requires no concession, would settle at once and forever the vexed question, give an organized government to the territories, and add another, and a luminous star to the confederacy.

THE COMPROMISE—A TEST VOTE.
The indications at Washington are brighter for the success of the compromise. Every day, we think, adds to its strength. On Wednesday, last week, Mr. Douglas, moved to lay aside the compromise and take up the bill for the admission of California by itself, and desired it to be a test vote as to the fate of the California bill.—His proposition was rejected by a vote of 24 to 23.—This is a favorable indication for the compromise bill.—At least it may be regarded as an indication of a determination to give the great measure of the session a hearing and a vote, before entering upon the consideration of any other bill or part of that bill. As such, we regard it as an auspicious vote. But whatever may be the fate of the bill in Congress, the indications all are, that with the American masses, it is regarded with favor, as the only available mode of settling the disturbed question that has so long agitated the Union, and obstructed the progress of legislation in the national legislature. The general wish and expectation, north and south, if it could have its legitimate way in congress, would dispose of the bill—and that favorably, and speedily. The masses are weary of this protracted struggle, and cannot see why it is that their representatives should hesitate or cavil about a measure which, while it requires no concession, would settle at once and forever the vexed question, give an organized government to the territories, and add another, and a luminous star to the confederacy.

A. DENIAL.
John Galbraith, Esq., President of the Franklin Canal Company, authorized to construct a railway to Lake Erie, publishes a card in the last Gazette, denying that it is in contemplation to construct a six foot track west. He says:
"First, with regard to the six foot gauge, or track—the Erie and the New York and Erie Railroad and extended track is concerned, nor any arrangement inconsistent with the arrangements with the Erie and North East Railroad Company. There is no arrangement with the Erie and Erie Railroad Company, nor with any other interest whatever, which contemplates the extension of this track, nor can there be.
The track or gauge of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashfield Railroad Company is fixed by the law of Ohio at four feet ten inches, under which that company has been organized. With this company, our company, not hunted with regard to gauge, has entered into an arrangement to purchase the Erie and North East Railroad, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to mention, further than that there is no agreement or stipulation between us, or any other party, which contemplates the extension of this track, nor can there be.
Among the many gentlemen of Cleveland, who are in communication with us, we have had the opportunity to see the slightest shade of that petty jealousy towards our interests so prejudicial to the promotion of great enterprises, for the general advancement and prosperity of the country."

THE THEATRE.
Mr. Powell's dramatic entertainments at the Reed House, have been respectively attended for the past week, to witness the performance of the new drama, by the admitted Southern tragedian. In some of the hour tragedies he is certainly most excellent, and in fact, has but few equals. The stock company sustained their parts very well with the exception of one or two—they can do and ought to do better. Mr. Powell, as usual, was correct in all her delineations, and was very much admired, as she deserves to be. We regret that Mr. Powell's sickness prevented him from appearing. He is a great favorite with our Theatre-going people, and his appearance on the boards is always welcomed. Signor Alberti, the renowned Magician, made his debut on Wednesday evening to a full house, and won golden opinions from all present. He is truly a wonderful golden man, and performs his tricks and transformations with much skill that he fairly frights the audience as if they were spell-bound. The feats of the Canary Birds are truly wonderful, as well as entirely new and novel; and as the Signor will remain with us one or two nights more we would advise all those who wish to pass a pleasant hour or two, to give him a call.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.
This celebrated band of Vocalists is, at last about to visit our city, and give us a chance to listen to their world-renowned singing. Twice before they have promised us grandification, but "circumstances" prevented a fulfillment. They will be no mistake this time—we are assured by the Agent. They sing on Thursday evening next, at the Universalist Church, on Ninth Street. The following is the "voice of the Press," in regard to them:
"Perhaps we might safely say, as did the whole press of a neighboring city, 'They are the finest artists that ever sang in our city, and give the richest entertainments.'"
"Every thing is good, and 'Joans to virtue's side,' they are unsurpassed."—*Bynight Reviewer.*
"These vocalists possess fine natural powers, well cultivated; their voices blend beautifully, and their singing must be listened to with pleasure by every auditor."
"They are true American singers, of the right stamp, and they will be appreciated as long as American ears are enraptured by the overflowing of inimitable harmony."—*New Orleans Delta.*

"NOT WORTH A DOLLAR."
California is "not worth a dollar," said the whigs when the Administration of Mr. Polk sought to obtain it. But now see how even the stones rise up and pronounce it false. Mr. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, has completed a careful analysis of quartz rock, considered to be a fair specimen, for Col. Fremont, which proves that this rock contains \$1,750 of gold to the hundred weight. A specimen in which gold could be detected by the naked eye yielded but 12 1/2 to the pound, but another one, in which no outward sign of metal appeared, yielded \$3 40 to the pound. Col. Benton estimates that a common ship's cargo of the rock, that may be obtained in quantities altogether incalculable, would be worth \$8,000,000 and he says that researches that can be confided in, develop the fact that California contains all the quicksilver that will be required in all the processes however extensive.

GOD'S LADY BOOK.
God's magazine for June, has been received. Each succeeding number seems to be an improvement on the preceding one. The July number, which commences in new volume, is designed to be a *chef d'auteur*. It will contain, among others, the following plates: "Bishop White, the first chaplain to Congress, administering the Sacrament." "The warning of the Green Spring," an incident of the Revolutionary war, original, and "The Flower Girl of Paris," an engraving in colors. Terms, \$3 00 per annum. We will furnish the Lady's Book, and the "Observer," for one year for \$3 50. Now is the time to subscribe.

A CHANCE FOR INVESTMENTS.
About five hundred shares were advertised at a sheriff's sale of property at N. Orleans last month—men, women, and children, ranging from two years to mature age.—They were to be sold with the plantations on which they worked. They were worth, probably, about a quarter of a million of dollars. This shows an embarrassed state of things in Louisiana. It shows, also, that the abolitionists can invest any amount of their surplus funds that they please in emancipating the slaves of the south, and bringing them into the free States. There is no lack of opportunity, if they have the inclination and the means.—"Who doubts that this is an 'extensive country.'"
"D. R. Tilden, Esq., who was recently nominated for Governor by the free soilers, in Ohio, has written a letter to the Editor of the Akron Democratic Standard, declining to be a candidate for that office.
"An exchange says it is dreadful to kiss a rosy cheeked girl, and find your mouth filled with 'Venetian red,' and the growing paleon it. We saw a greenhorn do so once; and he fainted, and he mizzed."

The Apportionment Bill.

The following is the Apportionment Bill agreed by the committee of conference between the two Houses, and afterwards passed and signed by the Governor. It is not what the Democracy ought to have had, but probably as good as they could get with traitors in the will of the people" with his "Kingly prerogative." The ratio adopted for Senators is 14,712.

REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,501.	REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,501.
Adams, 1	1
Ashley, 1	1
Boyd and Cambria, 2	2
Berks, 3	3
Bucks, 3	3
Blaine, Butler and Lawrence, 3	3
Blair and Huntingdon, 2	2
Bradford, 2	2
Chester, 3	3
Cumberland, 3	3
Centre, 1	1
Cleifield, Elk and McKean, 1	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, 3	3
Chambers and Moutour, 1	1
Dauphin, 1	1
Delaware, 1	1
Erie, 2	2
Franklin, 2	2
Indiana, 1	1
Lancaster, Clinton and Potter, 1	1
Lancaster, 1	1
Lebanon, 1	1
Light and Carbon, 2	2
Mercer, Venango and Warren, 3	3
Mill, 1	1
Montgomery, 2	2
Northampton, 2	2
Northumberland, 1	1
Perry, 1	1
Philadelphia City, 4	4
Philadelphia County, 11	11
Centre, 1	1
Schuylkill, 2	2
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2	2
Toga, 1	1
Washington, 1	1
Westmoreland and Fayette, 4	4
Union and Juniata, 3	3
York, 3	3

REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,501.
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REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,501.	REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,501.
Adams, 1	1
Ashley, 1	1
Boyd and Cambria, 2	2
Berks, 3	3
Bucks, 3	3
Blaine, Butler and Lawrence, 3	3
Blair and Huntingdon, 2	2
Bradford, 2	2
Chester, 3	3
Cumberland, 3	3
Centre, 1	1
Cleifield, Elk and McKean, 1	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, 3	3
Chambers and Moutour, 1	1
Dauphin, 1	1
Delaware, 1	1
Erie, 2	2
Franklin, 2	2
Indiana, 1	1
Lancaster, Clinton and Potter, 1	1
Lancaster, 1	1
Lebanon, 1	1
Light and Carbon, 2	2
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Centre, 1	1
Schuylkill, 2	2
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming, 2	2
Toga,	