

# THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1850.

John B. Stratton, Editor and Proprietor.

**AGENCY.**  
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

We embrace the present opportunity to return our sincere thanks to our late Senator, Mr. Sterrett, and our Representatives, Messrs. Scouler and Church, and to Mr. Samuel Martin, Transcribing Clerk in the Senate, for the many favors shown, in sending us public documents during the late session of the Legislature. We duly appreciate their kindness.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**  
The following named gentlemen, all citizens of Carleisle, left here this morning, to take passage on the steamer "Ohio," at New York, for California, via the Isthmus, viz:

**CARLEISLE COMPANY, No. 3.**—James Hofer, Esq., Martin Gardner, Jacob Hofer, Godfrey Bender, John P. Wunderlich, Michael Bender.

**ON THEIR OWN HOOK.**—George Z. Bonif, Jacob Bonif, Emanuel Campbell, Wm. Mell, Jacob High, (of Newville).

These are all gentlemen of enterprise and character, and we sincerely wish them God speed, and a safe return to their families.

**TABLEAU VIVANTS FOR "THE FOURTH."**—The mammoth double-sheet Pictorial BROTHER JOHNSON, issued in honor of the Fourth of July—being the 75th Anniversary of our Independence—has come to hand. As usual, it is filled with large and well executed engravings suitable for the prominent historical era which it is intended to commemorate. An elegant script copy of that much prized and patriotic document, "Washington's Farewell Address," is given in the Johnson, with a facsimile of the signature of the illustrious author. This document occupies a broadside of two entire pages, and is enclosed in a neat border for framing. The publication of it is very appropriate at the present time—and we recommend its careful perusal to our hot headed Congressmen (both Northern and Southern) at Washington. The largest of the pictures, are historical illustrations of "Raising the First Liberty Pole" and "a Salem Trial for Witchcraft." There are also some smaller engravings for the lovers of fun and satire. But we have not room to give our readers even an idea of this glorious pictorial. You can buy a copy for 12 1/2 cents, or ten for a dollar, by sending to the publishers, Wilson & Co., New York.

**SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.**—Previous to the adjournment, Speaker Best retired from the Senate, and that body elected MAXWELL M'CALLIN, Esq., of Green county, Speaker for the recess. Major M'Callin is a thorough-going Democrat, and every way worthy this mark of respect and confidence.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—The city of New Orleans is pronounced by its papers to be free from epidemics of all kinds, and uncommonly healthy.

**DECLINED.**—W. W. Seaton, Esq., the present excellent Mayor of Washington, has declined a reelection, although urged to be a candidate again by a large number of influential citizens.

**SPEAKER M'CALLIN.**—When the vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman, thirteen members voted against it—all Democrats. If half the reports concerning him are true, he should not have received one Democratic vote; he conducted in regard to the Apportionment Bill alone, should alienate him to every Democrat in the State. He lost the confidence of the party in the early part of the session.

**THE REWARD OF TREASON.**—At the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Best, whose term expires next fall, resigned the Speaker's Chair, and yet unprecedented as the fact is, no attempt was made to offer him a vote of thanks for the discharge of the duties of his office. Maxwell M'Callin, Esq., was chosen the successor of Mr. Best. There are instances, as in this case, in which political treachery may redound to the immediate pecuniary benefit of the traitor, yet he is sure to meet with the scorn and contempt of all honorable men, the incurrence of which is by no means a remuneration for the benefit received.

**PROF. WEBSTER.**—The Boston Dec says that Professor Webster is allowed to receive visits from his family twice every week, instead of once as heretofore. Rev. Dr. Putnam his spiritual adviser, who visits him twice every week. He appears quiet calm and employs the greater part of his time in reading and writing. The Bible is the principal book which he reads.

**HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' CONVENTION.**—A State Convention of Homopathic Physicians are in session at Albany. There are about three hundred Homopathic practitioners in the city. This is the first State Convention ever held, although they have a number of local societies, and two fully conducted periodicals. Dr. Kirby, of New York, delivers the annual address.

**NASHVILLE CONVENTION.**—Notwithstanding the voice of the people against this proposed traitors Convention, we notice that several of the Southern States have appointed delegates to it. The men who meet at Nashville—if they ever do meet—will hereafter be regarded in the same light as those who composed the Hartford Convention. We must fully agree with the veteran Sam Houston, that "every rascal who attends that Convention ought to be hung with a great rough halter."

**MORE COUNTERFEITS.**—Counterfeit ten dollar bills, purporting to be issued by the Doylesville Bank, are in circulation in that borough. Viguettes—a suspension bridge, and engraved by Rawson, Wright and Hatch. They are badly executed, and bear no resemblance to the genuine original.

Two sisters of the Irish Patriot, Mitchell, are now in Washington. They are represented as the pictures of goodness, adorned with all the accomplishments of ladies of the "Green Isle."

**MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.**—A Company has been formed in Boston, with a capital of \$15,000, called "The New England Matrimonial Agency Co." Gentlemen in want of wives, and ladies in want of husbands pay \$3 and have their names registered. This done, they are entitled for one year to receive introductions and receive other assistance from the Company.

A poor Frenchman, in New York, who earned his living by scissor grinding in the street, an occupation in which his wife assisted him, has become suddenly rich, by a bequest made him by a relative, in his native country, amounting to 50,000 francs. A bon chien bon.

A Court of Common Pleas, at Dayton, Ohio, sentenced a dozen chaps last week to five hours imprisonment, and a fine of five dollars each and costs of prosecution, for screening a wedding party with cow bells.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We mentioned in our last that the Legislature of this State had finally adjourned, and we have no doubt our readers were glad to receive this information. We look back upon the proceedings of the Legislature with no feelings of satisfaction. True it is, many important measures were passed into laws—among others the General Banking Law, the Revenue, Appropriation, and Apportionment bills, the bill giving to the people the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General, County Surveyors, and Prosecuting Attorneys, and the amendment to the Constitution making the Judges of the courts elective. These are measures which will materially effect the political and financial relations of the State. We hope they have not been passed without having been first well considered. We confess we have our fears that the election by the people of Auditor General and Surveyor General, will not work well. We have always thought, and still think, that the Governor should have the right to choose the members of his cabinet. They should be men in whom the Governor has unlimited confidence, and who he could at all times resort to for aid and assistance in carrying on the affairs of Government. But, we may be in error in holding these opinions, and as these officers are hereafter to be selected by the people of the State, we trust the Democratic State Convention, about to assemble at Williamsport, will act with prudence in making proper nominations.

But, to return to the doings of the late Legislature. We are not in the habit of speaking in harsh terms of our party friends, who happen to occupy official stations, except when we believe their conduct deserves censure. But we do think there was more treachery of Democratic members in the late Legislature than was ever exhibited in any previous one. Men who were elected because they professed to hold to certain political principles, basely and treacherously abandoned their professions, and, by joining the opposition, assisted in passing many infamous Federal measures. The treachery of the miserable Bear, the miserable traitor who occupied the speaker's chair of the Senate, by his own vote, was severely animadverted upon by those who he had betrayed. But, he was not the only Judas in the Legislature. In both Houses there could be found those who had been elected as Democrats, but who voted with the Federalists nearly half the time. The several banks applying for re-charter found these "fishy Democrats" always ready to listen to any corrupt proposition that it was found necessary to make. Several incoherent and worthless banks thus obtained charters, that they might continue to rob the people. The applicants for special privileges, too, found a sufficient number of Democrats ready and willing to join the Federalists in passing such measures as they desired. The Reading Railroad Company could even force through the Legislature an act, by which said company was allowed to repudiate its debts—amounting to millions—and thus put at defiance its deceived and ruined creditors. And for this most stringent measure several Democrats voted! Other measures, all equally infamous in character, and for which Democrats voted, might be mentioned, and which we may refer to hereafter. Such has been the course of a few men who were elected to the Legislature as Democrats, but who basely hartered away their principles. The history of the Legislature of 1850, will be a blot upon the fair character of Pennsylvania, and our only consolation is in the hope that a similar body of corrupt, bank-bought traitors may never again be assembled as a Legislative body.

In these remarks of course we do not refer to all the Democratic members of the late Legislature. No—a large majority of them were true to their principles and their constituents, who sprung being led from the path of duty and honor by the blandishments of Federal pimps.—These men are deserving of all praise, and will be remembered with gratitude by those who reposed confidence in them. They will receive the just plaudits of the people—those who abandoned their principles will be despised and forgotten.

**THE WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION.**  
In a few days the Democratic State Convention will assemble at Williamsport, charged with the important duties of placing in nomination suitable candidates for the offices of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General. This Convention will be one of the most important that has ever assembled in Pennsylvania, and the Delegates composing it should well consider and duly appreciate the duties incumbent upon them. The greatest care should be exercised, and prudent councils should prevail at the Williamsport Convention.

Certain papers professing allegiance to the Democratic party, have recently appeared very solicitous that the Williamsport Convention should not listen to the "dictation" of certain so-called "leaders" of the Democratic party. We say amen to this. But, yet, we are not so sure that the papers alluded to are not playing the same game as that resorted to by the petty thief, who, for the purpose of diverting attention from himself, vociferously cried out, "stop this fellow stop thief!" The papers that have been most noisy in protesting against "dictation," are all of the same political "stripe," and are all in the interest of a certain well known politician, whose motto is now, and always has been, "rule or ruin." By raising a cry against others, he hopes to deceive the people, and divert attention from his own attempts to dictate to the Delegates composing the State Convention. And, the better to enable him to accomplish his purposes, he has directed the papers under his control to make a great noise, and kick up a terrible dust, and warn the delegates against "dictation!" But we hope the Delegates, as well as the people, will understand this piece oflegerdemain.—We, too, as we said before, hope to see the Delegates exercise their own opinions, regardless of dictation from any quarter—we go against dictation, but more particularly we warn the Convention against that man who goes to Williamsport, surrounded by a troop of lackeys from the different counties of the State, all taken there at his own expense, for the laudable purpose of creating "public opinion." This is the dictation we denounce—dictation backed up with money and offers of "accommodations" in bank.

**SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The annual session of the Supreme Court commenced at Harrisburg, on Monday last, the 13th inst. The following are the Return days for the different counties—Lancaster, May 13; York and Adams, May 20; Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair, May 23; Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, May 29; Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, June 3; Franklin and Bedford, June 13; Berks, June 17; Lebanon and Dauphin, June 24.

The Washington Union says there is no truth in the rumor that Hon. Edmund Burke would shortly retire from that establishment.

The Free Banking feature put into the Appropriation bill by the Senate a few weeks ago, was very properly stricken out by the House.

**TROUBLE IN THE WORK CAMP.**  
On Tuesday morning of last week the people of Washington were astounded at learning that the editors of the Republic, the well known organ of the President, had been dismissed from the establishment. Messrs. BULLIET and SARGENT bid adieu to their readers, and introduced A. A. HALL, Esq., recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as the future editor of the paper. The reason for this change in the office of the Republic, is stated to be, because Messrs. Bulliet and Sargent have personal differences with the members of the Cabinet. The editors had dared insinuate that the Cabinet was not just as popular as it might be, and for this mortal offense the editorial tripod was made too warm a place, for the two gentlemen above mentioned, although they occupied the place at the particular instance of Gen. Taylor, and they were forced to give place to an individual, who, it is supposed, will be willing to play the cringing sycophant to Messrs. Clayton, Meredith, Ewing & Co.

This is another commentary upon Whig professions. Previous to the election that party were loud in denouncing the administration of Mr. Polk, because some who held office under him occasionally contributed to the party press. But now we see Gen. Taylor taking an office holder from his post to edit his own organ! Comment is unnecessary.

**TAX-PAYERS.**  
REMEMBER that in 1847 a WHIG Legislature passed all laws that were necessary for the public works, in LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AND A HALF, and that the present Locofoco Legislature has been in session OVER FOUR MONTHS, and has not done any thing but squander the public money. Nor is there any indication yet of a time of adjournment.—Carleisle Herald.

The Chambersburg Valley Sentinel copies the above paragraph from our neighbor of the Herald, and then makes the following well-timed remarks—"Without pretending to justify the length of the late Session of the Legislature, we would remind which expired a few days ago, was only protracted about a month beyond the ordinary time of adjournment in former years. But to whom was this mainly attributable? The answer is at hand.—Had not William F. Johnston, the Governor, who stood pledged before he was elected, to interpose no veto to the passage of any bill, vetoed the law dividing the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, passed some months or more since, the Legislature would have adjourned long ere the time it did so? Governor Johnston has in verily and truth, caused all the delays attempted to be fastened by the editor of the Herald on the Democratic members of the Legislature.

## THE GALPHIN INFANTRY.

The Treasury Report of \$191,352 89 by the Taylor Administration.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the dishonest and infamous conduct of Mr. Crawford, Gen. Taylor's Secretary of War, in urging the payment of interest upon an old rejected claim, in which he was interested, have at length made report. This report will startle the whole country. The infamous conduct of the robber administration is fully exposed, and the fact that the original claim was unjust is clearly established. By the Report we learn that the principal was paid by the last administration, in consequence of the action of Congress, directing its adjustment, but that the demand for interest (\$191,352 89) had been refused. The committee of investigation conclude their Report with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the claim of George Galphin, was one that the United States was under no obligations to pay, prior to the passage of the act of 1845, which authorized and required the payment of the principal only.

Resolved, That the interest thereon was paid without authority of law or usage.

Resolved, That Congress should pass a law prohibiting the payment of interest in any case, by any officer of the Government, unless expressly directed by law.

Resolved, That Congress should pass a law prohibiting any member of the Cabinet from deciding on any claim, or demand against the government, in which any other member of the same cabinet shall be interested—while they may be thus associated together in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of a law making final the decisions made by the heads of our different departments, and regulating the right of appeal, &c.

The Pennsylvania, in speaking of the Report of the Committee, makes the following remarks: "Evidence is produced to show that Mr. Crawford, the present Secretary of War, received his share of the principal when it was paid. After this he came into office under the present Executive, Gen. Taylor, and the evidence shows that he promptly got to work to push through the department the sterling claim of \$191,352 89 in interest; and he finally succeeded in getting it accomplished. The position of Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Johnston, the Attorney General, is shown by the report to be any thing but creditable. They are both justly liable to the worst suspicion of wrong. The manner in which they try to evade the responsibility of knowing that their colleagues of every man, and the judgment of the public, will condemn a position of the kind; but it becomes doubly dangerous when it is deliberately sanctioned by the President of the United States."

There is no escaping the consequences of this scandalous proceeding. The Cabinet officers who acted upon it, (the President himself was hardly able to cope with the skillful lawyers about him, and he yielded his consent to their robbery in defiance of all precedent, and without law, are alike entitled to the severe contempt of the whole people. Mr. Brooks, a New York Whig member, could not hesitate to denounce the whole atrocious and plundering plot. If the highest officers of the government are thus to be employed to work against the government, and are paid for their attempts to swindle the National Treasury, what becomes of our liberties?"

**Gov. Johnston and the Veto.**  
The Statesman, an excellent Democratic journal published at Lexington, Ky., gives Gov. Johnston a heavy "dig in the ribs," as follows:—

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has placed his whig friends in a very awkward position, by the veto of the bill to power the "kingly" power as the whigs have heretofore termed it. The whig papers are trying to get out of the dilemma by saying that it was the abuse of the veto only to which they objected, and that they never took ground against the exercise where no other means could arrest improper legislation. This lame apology will not do; it is not true. It is but a few years since the Whigs openly proclaimed that the veto ought to be stricken from the Constitution, and strongly advocated that measure. Mr. Clay took strong ground on this subject, and maintained that the veto ought to be abolished. He has never yet repented to the powerful speech of Calhoun, which was so unanswerable an argument, that it made the whigs ashamed of their position, and they are now denying that they ever occupied it.

**ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—An address has been issued, signed by 19 Democratic Senators, and 43 Democratic Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, denouncing the Apportionment Bill, as it passed the Legislature. The address expresses the infirmities of the Bill, and shows conclusively that it was just such a Bill as the Federalists desired.—Gov. Johnston has succeeded in accomplishing his purposes.

**GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.**—A letter from San Francisco, dated the 29th of March, says—"Lumber is being abandoned by shippers and actually sells at less than the freight. Ninety days ago, flour was \$40, and it is now a drug at 26 and 30 per cent. A great mistake is made by supposing we have plenty of money; it is all repressed as soon as dug. There are 500 sail vessels in this port alone."

**THE TARIFF.**—On the 8th inst., in the House of Representatives, Mr. STEVENS gave notice that he would shortly ask leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Tariff of 1846.

A poor woman, residing in Pittsburgh, who depended for a living on making pantaloons for 18 cents a pair, sent her little girl, a few days since, with a receipt bill to her employer for her hard-earned wages, which the latter took from the child, kept it and refused to pay the money. The wretch who would be guilty of an act like this deserves to be chased through the world by rattle snakes. Let's have his name.

**AWFUL ACCIDENT.**—The Pittsburg Journal, of the 4th inst., says that a dreadful accident occurred at LaSalle Saloon, on Fifth, near Locust street, to a Mxy-day party. J. H. Purkett's scholars with their parents had assembled for amusement; the first floor gave way, carrying down some two hundred persons, breaking through the ground floor, and passing into the cellar, which was half filled with water. Two ladies were instantly killed, and forty-nine persons dangerously wounded.

**INVASION OF CUBA.**—The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, says all the double lie once entertained concerning the rumored invasion of Cuba, are now dispelled. Very recently, he has from authentic sources become possessed of information which convinces him that an effort is making to carry the plan into operation and that the rash attempt will be made.

## THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

The following is the Apportionment Bill, which a few days ago passed both branches of the Legislature. We agree with the able editor of the Chambersburg Sentinel, when he says that this Bill is Whig in its features, and does great injustice to certain Democratic counties in the State, and is by no means such a Districting as meets our approbation. It received the support of several Democrats in the House, as likewise in the Senate. Under the chances are we think rather in favor of the Democratic party. Here it is, examine it and judge for yourselves.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
Philadelphia city,	2
county,	3
Montgomery,	1
Chester and Delaware,	1
Berks,	1
Bucks,	1
Lancaster and Lebanon,	2
Northampton and Lehigh,	1
Dauphin and Northumberland,	1
Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
York,	1
Cumberland and Perry,	1
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, and Clinton,	1
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.	
Adams,	1
Allegheny,	5
Bedford and Cambria,	2
Delaware,	2
Bucks,	3
Boyer, Butler, and Lawrence,	2
Blair and Huntingdon,	2
Bradford,	2
Chester,	3
Cumberland,	2
Centre,	1
Clearfield, Elk and Mifflin,	1
McKean,	1
Clarion, Armstrong, and Jefferson,	3
Columbia and Montour,	1
Dauphin,	2
Delaware,	2
Erie,	2
Washington,	2
Franklin,	2
Greene,	1
Indiana,	1
Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter,	2

**Mrs. Osgood's last Poem:**  
The following lines, which were the last thing she ever wrote, appeared in the Boston Transcript. That paper says they were written but four days previous to her leaving the land of the living, and were addressed to a lovely young girl who came one evening to amuse her by making paper flowers and teaching her to make them. You know how much she loved the beautiful.

You've woven roses round my way  
And gladdened all my being;  
How much I thank you none can say  
Save only the All-seeing.

May He who gave this lovely gift;  
This love of lovely doings,  
Be with you whoso'er you go;  
In every hope's pursuing!

I'm going thro' the Elysian gates  
Ere Jane's sweet roses blow;  
Death's lovely Angel leads me there—  
And it is sweet to go.

May 7th, 1850.  
We cannot forbear transcribing to our columns the Transcript's comments: "She was well aware that she would not live to see the roses of June.—Her pretensions have been fulfilled. She saw the white and crimson blossoms and the green buds of the young spring, but not its fruits and flowers. She will know, however, that they would come forth in their season; though her mortal senses might be sealed to their hues and their fragrance; and she was equally assured that there was a life within the husk of our animal organization, which would bloom imperishable when our material part was dust and ashes. Strong in this faith, she welcomed 'Death's grim angel' with serenity and child-like trust.—Long will her many friends lament her early departure, and feel how 'blessings brighten as they take their leave'—and that

"When such friends part,  
'Tis the survivor dies!"

**THE DANGER ARISING FROM CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.**—A Southern planter, named John G. Smith, residing near Memphis, Tenn., severely wounded a servant at the American Hotel, New York, on Sunday evening, by shooting him with a pistol. Smith was behaving in a strange and outrageous manner, and the book-keeper called the servant to his assistance when Smith drew a pistol and fired. The servant's name is Timothy Carrigan, and the wound, it is believed will not endanger his life. Smith is said to be laboring under a species of insanity, caused by disappointed affection.

**DELAWARE COUNTY.**—J. R. Morris, Esq., has been chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this county, and is instructed by N. Strickland, for Canal Commissioner.

**MR. FORT.** in the Senate, a few days since, in a speech on the subject of slavery, took strong ground in favor of immediately admitting California into the Union. He also favored the report of the Committee, and said that "the best and greatest compromise speech of the session was made by a Northern man (Mr. Webster), and conceded to the South all that they asked."

A despatch to the New York Tribune says that the Galphin Secretary is about to resign; but we suspect the President cannot do without his valuable services.

**DISRUPTION IN TEXAS.**—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Houston, (Texas), respecting the prospect of the Nashville Convention, &c., says: "The Nashville Convention is a dead horse here, as the saying is. Not one in ten voted for it, and where one vote was opened on it the votes were as 50 to 1 against it. Texas wants no disunion, and will repudiate the man or the party who does."

**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—The Philadelphia Inquirer learns from Col. Snowden, of the United States Mint, that from the 8th to the 14th of the present month, one million five hundred thousand dollars of California gold was received at that institution, making a total of thirteen millions of dollars thus far!

**CANADA.**—The Provincial Parliament was opened in Toronto on the 14th inst. Lord Elgin, the Governor General, read the speech from the throne, which contains nothing important.

**A SINGULAR FAMILY.**—James M. Griffin was arrested at Richmond for forgery, on Wednesday, and on the same day his son was sent to prison for three months for larceny. About a week ago, the wife of Griffin was sent to the penitentiary for three years for grand larceny.

Henry, a slave, has been convicted at Richmond of the murder of his master, Mr. R. Whipple, near that city, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June.

## Cholera at the West.

The St. Louis Republican of the 5th inst., states that the mortality in that city by cholera, during the twenty-four hours preceding, was nine, and on the following day ten. The Republican of the 7th says: "After diligent inquiry yesterday, especially in the quarters of the city where the disease heretofore was most violent, and from inquiries of physicians who have a large practice as also from all the information to be derived from the police, we are still more firmly convinced of the correctness of our impressions—that the disease will not be epidemic or of long duration. Two of our most eminent physicians informed us yesterday that they had not seen a solitary case this season. We cannot view it in any other aspect than as one of those seasons which follow the next year after the appearance of the disease in a city. This has been its history and course in New Orleans, New York and other places, and is to be expected, when there are a large number of emigrants arriving directly from a long sea voyage. The bill of mortality for the past week show that our city is not unhealthy. Seventy-four interments were made of a population of eighty thousand, is by no means a number of unusual. There is no cause for alarm or uneasiness."

A Mr. Penny, recently of Lexington, Ky., had died of the disease at Evansville, Ind. It has made its appearance in Keosauqua, New York (Ky.) and four or five deaths have taken place. At Brownsville, (Ky.) something like a panic has been created. Three deaths have occurred, and one of the persons carried off was attacked while digging a grave. A number of persons are sick. At Louisville, an Irish family, consisting of a man, his wife and four children, were attacked.—They had come up from New Orleans in a destitute condition, and soon after landing, had eaten freely of pigs' feet, and drank the liquor in which they were cooked. One of the children died in a few hours, and two others cannot survive.

**THE INVASION OF CUBA.**  
The rumors respecting the movement on this beautiful island thicken. We find in the New York Herald, the following from New Orleans, May 8: "Of the crowds of Mississippians and Tennesseans who have for the past week, been hanging about the Veranda, and other public houses, this morning, not one is to be seen. The balconies of every military-looking mustachioed gentleman, who were in hourly communication with the Owl, are also amongst the missing. I have no doubt that they must have left the city, if not the country, last night for the promised land, although there is no clearance for Chagres reported in any of our papers. The fact is, that the whole affair is managed with so much secrecy and caution by its leaders, that it is almost next to an impossibility to find out what is going on. I have learned that one house here sold 3000 blankets to a gentleman, who is supposed to be engaged in the cause. I learn that a gentleman, by the name of Pickett, formerly U. S. Consul at one of the West India Islands, is to have a command in one of the gunboats. I trust, you will recollect; was General Lopez's right hand man, in New York. A General Cooper, from Miss., is also here, figuring amongst the boys. It is reported that the steamer Creus had been purchased for the expedition. She is being repaired across the river. Gen. Cooper has been seen about here, inspecting the repairs. She is advertised for Chagres, on Saturday next, and only in one paper—the Delta.

It is reported that the Owl has 50,000 stand of arms, and a fine park of artillery. The point in the Gulf of Mexico; also, an immense amount of ammunition.

**THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAITI.**—Letters have been received in Boston confirming the rumor that Mr. Wilson, the American Consul at Capo Haytien, had been imprisoned by the authorities of the Island. The cause of the outrage is thus stated: "It appears that he was arrested by the government officers for doing what he believed to be his duty. His whole office was in ordering the seals to be removed from an American vessel, so that she could receive a lighter load of Coffee, which had arrived on a Saturday afternoon, when the weather threatened a tempest. The batches of every foreign vessel in port, are by order of the authorities, ordered to be sealed up, excepting when the government officers are on board. Consequently, no cargo can be received only under their supervision. But in this case, the weather being so threatening, it would have been a shameful waste of property to have left the coffee exposed in an open lighter, consequently Mr. Wilson ordered the batches to be removed; and it is for this act that he was subsequently incarcerated.

Mr. Wilson was released through the intervention of the French Consul, and had left for Port au Prince, where he was to appear before the black tribunal to answer for his offense. The affair will probably be investigated by our Government. It ought to be so, though the same letter which gives this account says the department at Washington taken no notice whatever, for the last eighteen months, of the official communications of Mr. Wilson to the department, not even acknowledging their receipt.

There is much good sense and sound logic and refined sentiment in the following paragraph from the Salt Goussard: "Give yourself no pains.—There is no such thing as doing anything gratuitously. A printing office. Somebody must pay for every thing that is done. Not a line can be set that does not cost money for the setting. Either the printer must pay the whole, or the advertiser must pay his share. The only question to be asked by those who hire a printing office, is, money for the labor, what ground has the party or individual to require me to pay for the promotion of his or her objects?"

**LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM GUADALUPE.—NEO INSURRECTION.**—By the arrival at this port, on Wednesday, of French brig Ferand, Gen. master, 31 teen days from St. Pierre, Martinique, a gentleman in this city has received a letter, dated Martinique, the 13th of April, containing news of a violent insurrection among the negroes on the adjoining island of Guadeloupe. He has permitted us to read the letter, the substance of which, in reference to an affair, is, that the insurgents had burned the Government house, and burned the plantation of Monsieur Beauvillon; had committed many other excesses, and had made an attempt to break open the prison and set the convicts at liberty, in which they were successfully resisted by the Governor and Council. The Governor of Martinique, with a body of troops, had left for Guadeloupe to aid in putting down the insurgents.—N. O. Delta, May 10.

**THE ONE MAN POWER.**—At a meeting of the Democracy of Little Delaware, a few days since, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we congratulate his excellency, William F. Johnston, on the new light that has been thrown on his vision, respecting that 'advised one man power.' His frequent exercise of the veto show, that his promises made before the election, on that, as well as many other subjects, were intended to catch voters; that having succeeded, 'he laughs in his sleeves' and disregards his promises."

**THE GALPHIN CLAIM FURNISHES A striking history of the results of persevering log-rolling. It was rejected over and over by the Georgia Legislature. It was rejected by the House of the United States Congress. It was rejected by the Senate. It was passed in an equivocal form by log-rolling. The principal was paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. The interest was refused by him. It was refused by Comptroller McCulloch. It was refused by Comptroller Whittelsey. It was ordered by Attorney General Johnston. It was paid by Secretary Meredith. It was pocketed by Secretary Crawford.**

**THE PENNSYLVANIA** suggests that Mr. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War, had better leave the cabinet as soon as possible, with his \$115,000 clear debt. James Summons is on trial at Cincinnati, for the murder of his mother, brother, and sister by poison.