

# THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.  
V. B. PALMER, Esq., hour 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.

Our thanks are tendered to our Representative in Congress, Mr. M'Nabb, for a neatly bound copy of the President's Message and accompanying Documents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Since our last following named gentlemen, of this place, have left for California, viz—James Mullin, Henry Mullin, John Egan, and Finley M'Farlane. They take steamer at New York, and go by way of the Isthmus. My success attend them. No county in this State, we think, will be better represented in California than old Mother Cumberland.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—Dr. J. CLAWSON KELLEY, Analytical Physician, from the city of New York, delivered two lectures at Education Hall, in this borough, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Dr. K. is a man of intelligence, and a fine speaker. In his remarks he took strong ground against the present practice of medicine, and advocated a practice which rejects all harsh or violent agents, such as mercury, arsenic, bleeding, blistering, &c. His system differs widely from all others, and his remedies employed are of an entire different character from those used by our physicians. At both lectures the Doctor was listened to by a very large and intelligent portion of our community.

FIRE AT NEWVILLE.—We learn by a letter from Newville, that a fire broke out in that borough, on the morning of the 23d inst., at about 1 o'clock. The fire originated in the store house of Williams and Brother, which was entirely destroyed, together with all its contents, consisting of shovels, axes, iron, and tin ware. The flames soon spread to the dwelling house occupied by Dr. Ziegler, on the same lot, which was much injured, but not entirely destroyed. Dr. Ziegler's loss in furniture, however, is said to be considerable. We learn that the firemen of the borough labored most zealously, and are therefore entitled to great praise. The ladies too—God bless them!—worked like heroes, and are equally entitled to a full share of praise and gratitude.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of G. W. SROOK, a carpenter, fell from the roof of a barn, (a distance of 40 feet,) near Newville, a few days since, and was so dreadfully bruised that he died in a few hours after the accident.

TAXES TAKEN.—By a law passed by the last Legislature, and which is to go into operation on the 1st of August next, it is declared unlawful for any person in this State, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, on half to go to the Informer, and the other half to the county, to pass notes of a less denomination than five dollars that are not Pennsylvania currency. Corporations are subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and public officers one hundred dollars for a violation of the same law.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Court of Common Pleas of New York has now before it a case involving an alleged breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff is Mr. Herman Siefke, and the defendant is Miss Diana Tappan. He lays his damages at \$2000. What makes the gentleman so extremely sore in this matter is the fact that he gave Diana \$50 to purchase a wedding dress, and ever since she jilted him he has been much affected in mind and unable to attend to his business. Poor fellow!

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—We regret to learn from our Maryland exchanges, that the fly has appeared in the wheat. The Centreville Sentinel says the wheat in that vicinity has been attacked, but the crop is probably too far advanced to be materially injured. The Cambridge Democrat says the fly has greatly injured the wheat in that county within a few days past. The Easton Star says the prospect for a heavy yield of wheat in that county never was better, although there are some complaints of the ravages of the fly.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR A SERMON.—The New Orleans Piousness tells of an old clergyman, who was in the habit of soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a cradle under the cushion, where he left it during the singing of the accustomed psalm. One Sunday he pushed the sermon book too far into the cradle, and lost it. When the psalm was concluded he called the clerk to bring him a Bible. The clerk, somewhat astonished at this unusual request, brought him a Bible as he was desired. The clergyman opened it, and there addressed his congregation: "My brethren, I have lost my sermon; but I will read you a chapter in Job worth three of it!"

LETTERS FROM HENRY CLAY.—A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania states that Mr. CLAY has written a letter to a Committee of Whigs at New York, in which, as rumor says, he speaks in no very complimentary terms of TAYLOR and his GALPHIN Cabinet. It is understood that the letter is very severe upon the President's plan of settling the slavery question, and is equally indignant at the intermeddling of the White House clique with the subject as now presented to the Senate.

WE HOPE the letter will be published, that the people may see what old Harry thinks of old Zack!

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—The Washington Union enumerates the claims which have been allowed by the present administration, without the authority of Congress, and estimates the aggregate at nearly one million of dollars. There is no good reason to doubt the correctness of the estimate. It is more than probable that all the claims will be subjected to the scrutiny of Congressional Committees, and that the people will ere long be possessed of the facts in every case. Is there no proof, in all these disgraceful transactions, of our assertions, made long since, that the act given by prominent Whigs to the election of General Taylor, was nothing but a pecuniary speculation upon his ignorance and incompetency?

Too Bad.—Miss Sarah Ann Prey, had her pocket picked in Boston, week before last, of \$225—money which was the savings of several years' arduous and faithful labor as a school teacher in that city.

"We must be unanimous," said Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence, "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," answered Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall hang separately."

Michael Lyman, a weaver, of Seymour street, Manchester, (England,) has invented a machine by which trousers, and even coats may be woven complete in one piece, requiring not a touch of the needle.

Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer, was badly injured in Worcester, Mass., last week, by being thrown from a wagon.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the Judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compel me!" said the lady, "no, nor twenty like him."

## CLAY VS. TAYLOR.

Mr. Clay is at last out against Gen. Taylor's administration.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

If the Telegraph had informed its readers that the whole people are out against the Galphin administration, the truth would have been stated. No man possessed of an honest heart can be anything else than an opponent of an administration so notoriously weak, corrupt, and dishonest as is the one now in power. Men who thrust their fingers into the treasury and take therefrom millions of dollars, and appropriate it to their own use, should be denounced from the house-tops by every man possessed of common integrity. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—the worshiped idols of Federalism—are not quite so lost to shame as to sanction the duplicity and dishonesty of the "Robber Administration." Even the editors of Taylor's organ, the Republic, although willing to palliate small misdoings, could not sanction the wholesale plunder practiced upon the Treasury by the Cabinet officers; and because they could not and would not thus degrade themselves, they were summoned before the President himself, who "punished" them by dismissing them from the Republic newspaper!

Other editors, of easy virtue, were employed to conduct the President's organ, and of course their duty will be to defend the administration in all its wickedness. The Republic is now engaged in reading Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and others out of the Whig party, and the Harrisburg Telegraph, and other small lights are vociferously recommending, "Amen!" But the illustrious of this Galphin administration will find that they have not so easily got over their heads. No doubt Clay and Webster feel quite comfortable in the position they occupy and all the attacks made upon them by those in the employ of the robbers who infest the White House, will avail nothing. Taylor may dismiss the editors of his organ because they would not give their assent to certain base transactions, and he may direct his supple tools of the Federal press to make war against distinguished men of the Federal party, but in the end he will find himself, and his cabinet officers, in the ditch. They will sink so low that honest men will shudder at a mention of their names. Taylor and his cabinet are doomed men. They may go out of office rich—in money abstracted from the public Treasury—but they will go out despised by the people of the Union.

## The New Tariff Parable.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in speaking of the attempt now being made by the Galphin Whigs to get up a Tariff panic, says: "In this movement manufacturing establishments are to act their part. Wages are to be cut down—mills are to be stopped—turn-outs are to be allowed to go out—and all to be led to the operations of the present tariff. Some of the eastern cotton mills and Maryland and Pennsylvania iron works have already made a commencement, and are endeavoring to start the panic. This is to be followed by meetings and the circulation of petitions, according to cues from head quarters where orders and crises are manufactured 'to order.' So the country, we suppose, will have to run the gauntlet, that Senator Cooper and other protectionists in Congress, can have some excuse for remounting an old nag which, by pretty almost universal consent, had been turned out on the common, as all together useless for further services."

## All the Decency?

From time immemorial, says the Baltimore Argon, the Whig or Federal party have claimed all the decency and every thing else worth having in the civilized world. If anything repulsive to good taste presents itself to the vision of some fastidious Whig, or in opposition to the laws of propriety, it is at once called democratic or locust-eating. We have been led to make these remarks from reading a few days since, of a Washington correspondent of the model paper of the Whig party, the New York Tribune, whose editor is the first to cry out against democracy, alias "loosefocism," and its "gross violation of all the rules of decency." The correspondence to which we have reference is that of a lady—Mrs. Swisshelm. She attacks Mr. Webster in a manner that would make any other woman, having the least modesty, blush to the eyes. We give an extract from this choice epistle. The chaste Mrs. Swisshelm says:

"I do not think it is prejudice makes me think Mr. Webster's face disagreeable; but to me it has an expression of coarseness, as though his animal propensities were rather stronger than his intellectual powers. His face speaks the coarseness of nature—a natural, innate vulgarity, that would require a large amount of strict training to elevate into voluptuousness, such as is contended for by our people, who are described by Socrates as being 'black wenches, as ugly and vulgar as himself.'" "What will our Whig friends, who claim for their party all the decency, say to this?"

## OUTGOING SENATORS.—The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose successors will be chosen by the Legislatures to be elected this fall. The Whigs are given in italics:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Phelps, of Vermont.   | Webster, of Mass.    |
| Green, of R. I.       | Dickinson, of N. Y.  |
| Zoggs, of New Jersey. | Sturgeon, of Penn.   |
| Wells, of Delaware.   | Peck, of Maryland.   |
| Mason, of Virginia.   | Davis, of Mass.      |
| Turney, of Tenn.      | Cornish, of Ohio.    |
| Cass, of Michigan.    | Bright, of Indiana.  |
| Beaton, of Missouri.  | Yule, of Florida.    |
| Rusk, of Texas.       | Dodge, of Wisconsin. |
| Hannlin, of Maine.    | Baldwin, of Conn.    |

## A THROOP OF GALPHINS.

The Washington Union makes a catalogue of the claims refused by former Cabinets and granted by the present. These are:

"THE FRANCHISE CLAIM," originating in 1810, rotten in the beginning, and refused by every administration since—by Clay in 1826 among others—now it is paid—principal \$12,775, with interest for 40 years, at 6 per cent., about \$40,000.

"THE BENSON CLAIM," less than ten years old, rejected by Taylor and other administrations, allowed and paid. Amount not stated.

"THE BARNUM CLAIM," \$40,000, refused by former administrations—granted by this—now under investigation of Congress.

"THE EVING CLAIM," \$77,000, for goods sold the Menominee Indians—refused by Governor Barry and Mr. Medill—under investigation.

"THE ALABAMA CLAIM," \$50,000, resuscitated by Meredith, and paid by him.

"THE ALLEN CLAIM," only \$5,500 paid to J. W. Allen, of Cleveland, for two months services collecting rents of mineral lands in Lake Superior.

These, with the Mammoth Galphin included, amount in the aggregate to a million of dollars, paid by Cabinet officers, without warrant or authority of law.

By the Harrisburg papers we learn that General Simon Cameron left Harrisburg on Thursday, and Ex-Governor Porter on Saturday last, to attend the Williamsport Convention. Alas!

The Federalists of Ohio have nominated William Johnston as their candidate for Governor. If he is anything like his namesake, the present Governor of this State, he is a very small potato.

## HENRY CLAY AND GEN. TAYLOR.

In the United States Senate, a few days since, Henry Clay opened a battery upon Gen. Taylor, and denounced what is called the "President's plan" for settling the slavery question, in decided language. The "non action policy" of the administration, which our neighbor of the Herald so warmly approved, is very properly condemned by thinking men of all parties. It is such a policy as a school boy might recommend, and about such as we might expect from the present Galphin Cabinet. "Non action" in regard to the slave question, might suit Gen. Taylor, but the people demand a settlement of this vexed question upon a solid basis. The administration would like to dodge this question, but we are glad to see that Henry Clay is determined to force old Zack and his cabinet to assume some kind of a position. From Mr. Clay's remarks made in the Senate, we take the following:

Mr. CLAY expressed the belief that if the Compromise bill, or some measure of the same character, did not pass—nothing would be done for California and a fugitive slave act—nothing to soothe the agitated feelings of the country, and to save the effusion of blood, and even if Congress should pass any one of more of these measures, it would have no beneficial effect upon the country—because, one section would continue bitterly to repress the other for having secured its own ends, without making provision for the other's interest, or considering the wishes of the other.

He also again contrasted the President's plan of settlement with that which the committee had proposed, and called upon the friends of the former in preference to the latter to stand up, face to face, in the defence. He challenged the committee to bleed and threaten the country. He said that it was necessary to restore peace and harmony to the country by some measure. What then were the measures proposed for that purpose? Here were five glaring wrongs—1. That the President proposed a plan comprising the whole subject. None but to close up one of them only, and leave all the rest to produce a general death—instead of palliative. He (Clay) had seen, with surprise and regret, the resistance made by the committee. The President had come here with his plan recommending the admission of California. The Senator agreed to that so far as it went, but thought it necessary to go farther, and so proposed. The President ought to prevail in both ends of the avenue, when the committee proposed additional enactments to heal up all these wounds, have halted the measure with joy, and given it his sanction and support, instead of opposing it in any manner whatever.

## THE CUBAN INVASION.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger says:—The career of Lopez as a "liberator" is a short one. The history of his conquests in Cuba and his flight from the country occupied but a single page, and covers a period of only twenty-four hours. Realizing the impossibility of substituting generalship for the more prudent than the General's (Lopez) (a mere hand at arms) he proceeded in defiance of the certain prospect of extermination which awaited them, unassisted as they were by the "odious tyrants" whom they went to "rescue from an odious tyranny," and deficient in the reinforcements which they expected to come to their aid. The attempt has been sufficient to affirm the dogs greatly and throw them into a most valorous rage, which will grow more fierce now the danger is apparently over. What will be the fate of the unfortunate individuals who were taken?—what has become of the "six to ten thousand men" who had sailed to join the expedition?—how will they manage to escape the Spanish steamers in pursuit of them and the vessels of war Gen. Taylor has sent to prevent their landing at Cuba?—are all questions a satisfactory solution of which is left for time. At present the intelligence respecting the expedition is entirely too meagre for anything but speculation. The disastrous issue of the invasion comes much sooner than we anticipated.

A despatch from Savannah, received last evening, announces the arrest of Lopez by order of General Taylor, and his subsequent discharge by the Judge for want of evidence against him, which result was received with enthusiasm by the spectators. Lopez made a speech to the people, and told them he intended to carry out his design at all hazards. We suppose he means, provided that he has a sufficient force, for he had been long enough in Cuba, he would have experienced hazards enough to satisfy even his ambition or love of adventure.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE ANCIENT AND MODERN.—From the German of FREDERIC SCHLEZLER, with Questions for Examination in Schools. By John Frost, A. M. 12 mo, pp. 427, Phila.—Moss and Brothers, 1848.

It is too late in the day to express a doubtful opinion on the merit of Schlegel's Lectures. Few works, perhaps, have had a better reception than this. Its object is to give a general view of the development and progress of literature, and to show the influence which literature has exerted on the affairs of active life, on the fate of nations, and on the progressive character of ages. To the scholar, the divine, the professional man, it is indeed a treasure. Prof. Frost, we see, has introduced it into the Philadelphia High School as a text book. We do not know how that movement has succeeded—and we question, a priori, its utility. We think an advantageous study of the work implies more general information than the boys in a school are presumed to possess. The lectures may be had of London.

THE BIBLE PALMER BOOK.—Selected and Arranged by JOSEPH PALMER, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; pp. 185, 1850, Phila.—Daniels & Smith.

This little volume contains a large number of public, private, social and national prayers, expressed in simple and scriptural language. It contains a commendatory letter from Dr. Schumaker, who regards the selections as excellent and commends them to the favor of the friends of Zion. To be had of London.

LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, and the Adaptation of that Science to the Business Purpose of Life, By URIAH PARRÉ. Third Edition, 12mo, pp. 395. Philadelphia, Moss and Brother, 1849.

When we were a boy and studied arithmetic in the old log school house, we flourished "Jesse," "Pike," &c., and many a time we heartily wished our authorities were with Pharoah and his host at the bottom of the Red Sea. In those days the compellers of school books were great on condensation, very considerably leaving it to the teacher "to amplify and explain an occasion might require." But alas! for tyrote! the teacher generally contented himself with reading the answers from a key, and, lest the child's own information might be too severely tested, he took care, by pleading a want of time, to suppress any rather than impart.

That style of teaching is wearing away, and we hail with pleasure every effort to improve the method of communicating instruction. Parkes's Lectures belong to this class of efforts. It is the most complete work of the kind we have seen. It sounds the depths of the science, recognizes its difficulties, explains its uses, and throws a flood of light on all its principles. We should be glad to go largely from its pages, but our space will not permit; and at any rate it is unnecessary, as the work can be had at Loevoex's. Every teacher ought to get it.

## ON SNAKES.—Rev. Sylvester Holmes is on trial at New Bedford, before the ecclesiastical council, for gross and licentious acts towards Miss Edeline Carter, a young orphan girl, an organist in his church.

## WORKING MEN'S CONGRESS.

We copy the following resolutions from a number which were adopted by the Working Men's Congress of Allegheny county. It is evident that the laboring men of Pittsburgh are awakening from the lethargy which has hitherto bound them, to a sense of their rights; and, judging from the ardor with which they demand, and proclaim their just dues, we are led to look for the most favorable results from the movement:

"Resolved, That a general incorporation law should be enacted, which will enable working men to associate and become their own employers."

"Resolved, That all material wealth is produced by labor—physical and mental—and the laborer should enjoy the full fruits of his industry, and any system of society or government which deprives him of these, is false."

The principles which these resolutions embody are of vital importance to the working man. Their prosperity and happiness depend upon them being sustained, and he who is forgetful of them, is underserving the happiness he seeks to enjoy. The time is past when one man can think and act for a thousand; every man in this free land, has the right to think and speak. On a subject of such vast import, as that of the rights of labor, all should take part. In the changes of fortune all men are alike interested, and the millionaire of to-day, at least his children, may be the hardy laborer of the future, and he who now plods his way through the busy crowd with the hod upon his shoulder, may soon rank among the wealthy of the land. Therefore, when rightly considered, it is not an advantage to any one to oppress the rights of labor. There cannot, or at least there should not, be one subject which should claim the general attention more than that of the rights of the working class. They constitute the bone and sinew of the community—among their ranks are found the most eminent men of all lands, and the proceeds of their toil build our cities and internal improvements—extend our commerce, and make us great and wealthy.

In this land noblemen are not born, but they are made. By birth we are free and equal; we fall heir to no honored title—to no special privileges, but upon our own toil and labor, depend our success in life. Therefore, that system or organization of society, which affords the "greatest good to the greatest number," should be considered the most beneficial, and find the most zealous supporters. The objects in view and the results which are to be gained in the success of this movement, are to benefit the masses; and in every man who has the welfare of his fellow being at heart, it should find a friend.

Man has long enough been the slave of capital and influence, and it is now high time to dash aside the shackles which have bound him, and stand forth the true man—the image of his creator. Being born free, he has the right to live—to labor—and to enjoy the fruits of his industry, and that system of society which denies one or all of these is false, and should, in the soonest and most practicable manner be abolished. In the present condition of mankind the most favorable mode which appears to offer itself to consummate the objects desired, and secure to all the privileges guaranteed to them by the laws of nature and laws of God, is a concentration of efforts—combination of working men.

There is no other power than this that can successfully compete with capital, and without it all other efforts, it is ineffectual what may be conducted, or will what ability they may be conducted, will avail nothing. Strikes rather injure than benefit laborers, where there is not concert of action and combination of interests. The past has proved it so, and the future will sustain the conclusion.

But, as strikes ever beneficial! We answer they are, at times. When the employed can strike with safety—when they are in concert with their fellow laborers—when they are certain that their stopping will cause their employers business to stop, and his stationary or invested capital to remain idle—when they are sure that the demand for the article they produced will not decrease, then is a strike beneficial. But in a large majority of cases, they prove injurious, owing to a want of forethought, and an unguardedness of the rights which they, by combination, could protect. Men strike for wages and before they are aware of it their places are occupied by others; they are thrown out of employment; they are an expense to themselves, and by their own acts make themselves wretched. Then they cry out against capital as an evil, when they have in their own hands the power of remedying it. Capital and labor are not, nor should not be enemies; for labor itself is capital; and it is only when labor neglects its own rights, that it is subservient to capital.

Laborers—working men—whether you toll mentally or physically—in summer's heat or winter's cold, you must act. You must co-operate with your fellow laborers; you must unite as one man; you must form a brotherhood, vast as our Union is broad; you must bind yourselves with ties closer than those of kindred; you must combine; you must concentrate your efforts; you must think, act, and speak as one; you must have one object; one aim, and that the amelioration, improvement, and reformation of the working classes.

## Five Persons Poisoned.

The Toronto (Canada) Christian Guardian mentions the following melancholy case of poisoning in one family, and says that many in different sections of the country have suffered from the same error.

The narrative is told by a minister of the Wesleyan Church:

I was called on yesterday to attend the funeral services of five in one family who were poisoned by death by eating wild parsnips. The father had taken them on Friday, and the family had kept them till Sabbath, boiled them with meat, &c., and used in soup. Joseph Allen, his wife, one young man 18 years old, a boy 12, and a girl five years old, were all poisoned to death by eating of the dinner. When they began to apprehend their danger they immediately took portions of emetic, having the medicine in the house. A daughter 15 years old was just returning from Sabbath School, and as she entered the door her mother told her to go to Mr. Fry's and say they were all poisoned, &c. When Mr. and Mrs. Fry came, Mr. Allen was dying; suffice it to say there were four of them dead in less than 4 hours; a medical gentleman was called in less than an hour, and every effort made, but to no purpose. The little girl survived till Monday evening and died. The whole five were interred on Tuesday, near the village of Jarvis, township of Wainhope. Mr. Allen and his wife were members of the Primitive Methodist Society.

The Common Council of the city of Auburn, N. Y., have by a unanimous vote, refused to grant any license for the sale of ardent spirits, for the ensuing year.

"SNAKES."—The woman in Boston who had two snakes taken from her stomach, believes there are a few more left of the same sort!

## IMPORTANT FROM THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Landing of Gen. Lopez, and Surrender of Cardenas.

## HAVANA UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Capture of one hundred and five Invaders.

## THEIR CONDEMNATION TO DEATH.

New York, May 24. The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schneck, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her dock at about a quarter of three o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about 500 men and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance, were driven into a church and after losing three killed, surrendered. The General landed from the steamer which left New Orleans on the 7th. Several other vessels—containing, in all, 1300 or 1500 men—had left previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

The city of Havana was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms and accoutrements were being distributed. The principal streets were patrolled by troops, and all citizens were obliged to enroll. There were 1500 troops in Mantanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th to reinforce them; and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half way to Mantanzas. On the 16th, news was received at Havana, that a large force was collected on Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3000 men, started immediately for that point.

Just before the Ohio left, the steamer Pizarro came in with 105 prisoners, taken from that island. It was said they were mostly German and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least every tenth man shot, the remainder confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle. The force in the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez expected a landing, is only a small part of the expedition.

It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans for different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Lopez had broken up the railroads to Cardenas, in several places. The merchants and bankers in Havana, were removing their money, plate, &c., into the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia, and Falcon, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Captain Schneck protested, through the American Consul, demanding from the Captain General a safe discharge, but he was refused, and told if he did not like it, he might go to sea as soon as he pleased. The Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of this ship. None of the passengers excepting those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, and the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain General.

The Ohio was detained more than fifteen hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a permit to transfer her passengers.

No Later News from California.

The Ohio brings no later news from California; there having been no arrival on the other side since our last advices, brought by the Georgia.

The steamer City arrived at Chicago on the 12th, and was advertised to sail on the 15th; but as the steamer Tennessee was hourly expected at Panama, with two weeks later intelligence from California, she did not probably leave till next day.

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 7th, all well, 84 days from New York. She made a very fine passage out, her running time being only 64 days. She was to sail on the 15th for San Francisco, crowded with passengers.

The Ohio brings 147 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chicago, 71 from New Orleans, and 61 from Havana. She also brings \$110,000 worth of gold dust and specie, \$300,000 of which are for Wm. Hoge & Co. of the city, and about \$180,000 for the American Exchange Bank, and others, and the balance for M. O. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above, she brings \$11,800 worth of Spanish doubloons, brought from New Orleans, and an export to Cuba, about ten miles business was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana.

More Important News from Cuba.

Arrival of the Isabel, the attack on Cardenas. Flight of Gen. Lopez, and his arrival at San Juan. Gen. Arrived of the Creole at Key West. Trouble among the Invaders.

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA—MORE GOLD.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday. She left charges on the 15th of May, and brings \$200,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 13th of May with \$558,000 in gold dust. The health of the passengers was good. The Tennessee brought no mail for the United States. Sacramento city was again overflowed, worse than it was before, much damage being done to property.

John H. Peoples, editor of the first American paper published in Mexico during the war, Lieut. Brown and two others, were drowned in an unfortunate expedition to Trinidad bay.

Bumber and provisions are very low; and from houses brought on sailing vessels, would sell for cost of freight.

[From the Ath California, April 10th.]  
Summary of News.

The election for county officers, which took place upon the first of April, exhibited the fact that all through partly lines have been drawn, they have not been drawn with such strictness as to prevent the people from exercising their own opinions. The ticket elected exhibits a fair admixture of Whig and Democratic principles. The election was a smooth sailing one and conducted with quietude and order. The principal struggle was between Mr. Towbin, the Whig nominee for Sheriff; Col. J. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee, and Col. Jack Hay, the independent candidate. The latter was elected by a large majority, and duly installed into office.

A meeting of merchants has been held for the purpose of regulating the price of gold dust, advancing its value from \$10 to \$11, and endeavoring to establish it as a currency. They also desire to prevent the California coins and quicksilver gold trade. The former proposition has been received with general disapprobation.

General Intelligence from the Mines.

We copy the following items from the last number of the Stockton Times.

SONORA.—Most Important Discoveries.—Our friend, G. O. Bell, Esq. merchant of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, and describes the excitement attending the subsistence of that town to be in consequence of the late discoveries in that district. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and are supposed to be worth from five to ten thousand dollars a day. The number of inhabitants already settled around the placer is situated about a half a mile from the town, is about 5000 acres in extent, and is about the vicinity distant from the water. Many of the holes have yielded, each, upwards of 10 pounds of the precious metal. From one hole a man took 37 pounds of gold in three days. This information may be relied upon, as it comes from a highly respectable source.

San Francisco News.

MARIPOSA.—A new city, to be called the Mariposa city, has been laid out at the Mariposa diggings. It has been surveyed by Mr. C. Armstrong, the individual found on Tuesday last, a number of inhabitants already settled around the placer is supposed to be 3,000, and the entire population of the gulch is estimated at 1,500. There are not fifteen or twenty stores in the place—a large hotel in operation, and two stores of the value of five hundred dollars each. In the neighborhood as much as 2½ pounds of gold has been taken out from one hole in a day.

MONROE COUNTY.—A Fugitive.—Three men named Hays and Brower, dug out on the forenoon of Wednesday last, twenty-eight ounces, six dollars and a half, besides a lump weighing one pound four dollars and a half all pure gold. The miners are all doing well.

THE FUGITIVE VEIN.—The operations on this vein have not yet commenced. Several fragments which were broken from the vein have been presented to us, and from an examination, we conclude that a rich harvest will be reaped.

The following from the northern miners, we copy from the Sacramento Transcript.

FROM WEAVER'S CREEK.—We have just met an acquaintance from the mines on Weaver's Creek, who informs us that three men dug out on Monday last, \$800 worth of gold dust, and that on the 10th, a lump which weighed 1½ ounces. An Indian also on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up, in these mines, a lump of gold weighing five pounds. There was no quartz mixed with the gold. Another individual found on Tuesday last, a lump which weighed 1½ ounces. This lump was also pure gold, unalloyed with quartz, and it is thought was flat, oval and about the size of the palm of one's hand.

Nevertheless, miners are at present plugging their north, as the waters are so high in Weaver's Creek, owing to the melting of the snows, that no work can be done on the river. There is probably, digging in the ravines, but if we are not rightly informed, the diggings will not commence on the rivers until next month.

## MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. G. P. Wing, at the residence of Stephen West, Mr. Charles V. Brown, of De Kalb, St. Lawrence, Co., N. Y., to Miss Jane Mary Wexley, of South Middleton, this county.

## DIED.

At Newville, on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., JAMES ELZORA, consort of Joseph A. Ege, aged 51 years 1 month and 21 days.

## Grand Exhibition of Paintings, AND EDUCATION HALL.

ARMSTRONG celebrated Roman Painting of the "Death of Virginia," containing 500 feet of canvas and 60 figures large as life. The beautiful scriptural painting of the "Resurrection of Lazarus" covering 150 feet of canvas and representing 50 figures life size, "Landscape & Objects of Nature," Shakespeare's Hamlet, figures cost 16 ft. On Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, from 2 until 10 P. M.

For particulars see small bills.

## To the Collectors of Cumberland County.

EXTRACT from a circular issued by the State Treasurer to the Commissioners and Treasurers of this County:

"It may be well for me to draw your attention to the fact, that after the 1st day of August next, the circulation of any Bank note of less denomination than five dollars, (except the notes issued by the Banks of this State, under the act of May, 1841,) is prohibited by law, and punishable by civil and criminal prosecution. No note of any denomination, except as aforesaid, of a less denomination than five dollars, can thereafter be received in payment, at this department, after the 1st day of June next."

JOHN M. BICKEL,  
State Treasurer.

Collectors are therefore notified, not to receive in payment of taxes, any notes of a less denomination than five dollars, except the "Bull" notes of this State, issued under the act of May 4, 1841.

WM. M. PORTER,  
Treasurer