

California News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

THREE WEEKS LATER.

One Million of Gold Dust en Route to the United States.

Melancholy Disaster at Trinidad Bay.

The steamship Crescent City, London, from Chagres, via Kingston, (Jam.) arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon.

The steamer Philadelphia, Pearson, arrived at Chagres on the 15th, and would sail again on the 16th.

The Crescent City brings \$2,000,000 in gold dust, in the hands of the passengers.

Mr. J. R. Ruggles, from New York, a passenger on board, died after the vessel was two days out from Acapulco. His disease was chronic inflammation.

It was reported to be very healthy at Panama; and the steamers now due, and those there, will take all persons waiting for passage.

The number of Americans transacting business at Panama had greatly increased. The business of transporting passengers up the Chagres river is fast going into the hands of the Americans.

At Chagres it appears to be healthy. Col. Jack Hays has been elected, and sworn in, as Sheriff of San Francisco county.

Sacramento City was again overflowed, worse than it was before, much damage being done to property.

The Quarantine law passed by the Legislature for the regulation of San Francisco, is pronounced "infamous." If enforced, it will crush the commercial prosperity of that city.

Mr. Cornwall, of Buffalo, N. Y., a passenger on the Tennessee, it is said, has realized between two and three hundred thousand dollars during his residence in California.

Lumber and provisions are very low; and frame houses brought on sailing vessels, would hardly sell for cost of freight.

"Plumas City" is the name of a new place recently commenced on the Sacramento.

Large fire in Sacramento.

Eight Houses Destroyed—Loss of Property Estimated at \$65,000.

On Thursday evening, a fire commenced in the front part of the store of Messrs. Hoop & L'Aronson, and spread rapidly to the north and to the south.

The houses consumed fronted on the levee, between J. and K. streets. Eight houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$65,000.

Unfortunate Expedition to Trinidad Bay.

The brig Arabia, Capt. Blinn, left here on the 10th of last month, on a trip of exploration to Trinidad Bay.

On Wednesday, March 27th, 1850, I left the brig Arabia, Capt. Blinn, in a whole boat, accompanied by Lieuts. Bache and Browning, U. S. Navy, John H. Peoples, Esq., Messrs. Johnson, Cheshire, Baker, Robertson, and two seamen belonging to the brig, for the purpose of examining the shore, being led to suppose by seeing a schooner near the land that there was a river or bay in the neighborhood, which afterwards proved to be a mistake.

Lieut. Bache was in command of the boat, and after pulling some distance along the shore, we determined to land at a point where we supposed the surf was not so bad as it unfortunately proved to be.

We rode the first breaker out nobly, but the second carried us forward with lightning speed for about five seconds, and the next moment our boat broached to, and upset, leaving ten of us in number, struggling in the surf, about four hundred yards from shore.

When I first rose to the surface I came up under the boat, which was bottom up, and I immediately crept on top, where my companions were already congregating, but no sooner had we got hold, than a large breaker swept us all off to the distance of ten yards from her.

Here one of the sailors sank beneath the surface, to rise no more. We immediately swam back and took our former position, but by the next wave we were again hurled into the foaming surf.

Eight times we gained the boat, but were as often hurled into the bubbling waters, until finally exhausted, and giving up all hope, we mutually surrendered ourselves to the waves.

I cannot describe the feelings I experienced for the next few seconds. When giving up hope, and rolling helplessly at the mercy of the waters, my feet touched the earth; and, believing I was deep beneath the surface, I instinctively raised myself erect, as if in the last struggle for breath, and to my unspeakable joy, raised my head and shoulders above the waves.

My surviving companions reached the shoal at the same time, but unfortunately, it proved to be a bar, distant yet nearly two hundred yards from the main shore.

John H. Peoples was washed ashore almost drowned, and quite insensible—two of the party held his head above the water, but eventually had to let him go, in order to save themselves. There was still an hundred feet between them and the shore, and there was a heavy sea running over them.

bar holding Peoples' head above water. We managed to land the boat up and right her. Getting into it, we were soon carried ashore by the surf, benumbed with cold, and half filled with salt water. We were, however, unable to assist the sailor, who still held poor Peoples. He was obliged to let him go to save his own life.

As soon as possible, we left the spot of disaster for the schooner, which proved to be the Paragon. We were kindly received by those on board, and spent the night very comfortably.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertisements.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna, is not exceeded by any paper published in North Pennsylvania.

THE LIST OF LETTERS is published in this paper, in accordance with the law requiring them to be published in the paper having the largest circulation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

TEACHER'S MAGAZINE.—The June No. of this useful periodical is on our table. We recommend it as a family magazine.

A MAZURET pictorial edition of Brother Jonathan is published. The engraving of the raising of the first liberty pole in New York is very fine.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Life of Noah and his descendants are published in a new and cheap edition. The illustrations are beautiful and his some on individuals.

An apprentice to the Printing business wanted at this office. A good boy of about 14 or 15 years would find a good situation.

MUSICAL.

On Monday evening our citizens had the pleasure of listening to the peculiar and exquisite music of Mr. James H. Sharp, whose extraordinary powers we noticed a few weeks since.

A young man of limited advantages, he has never cultivated his musical talents. The few simple airs he breathes, are sufficient to show that he possesses a singular organization of the larynx and lungs.

The music resembles the tones of a powerful musical box, accompanied by the diapason of an organ. These two sounds are perfectly distinct and are produced with no other effort than a full inflation of the lungs.

Mr. Dyer, the blind vocalist, gave a charming concert on Wednesday evening. His voice is clear, rich and musical, and his execution chaste and faultless.

Summer peeped in upon us this week, and surprised us in overcoat and woollens. Spring has been as fierce and heartless this year as full blown coquette in her first season.

ENOCH LEWIS LOWE has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of Maryland, as their candidate for Governor.

WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION.

This body organized on the 29th ult., HENRY S. MAGRAW, President; JOHN GALBRAITH, ARNOLD PLUMER, and others, Vice Presidents, and Col. Wm. Jack and others, Secretaries.

The balloting for a candidate for Canal Commissioner commenced in the afternoon. Ed. B. Hubley, Nimrod Strickland, Frank Vanzant, Seth Clover, Wm. T. Morrison, Peter Martin and others were nominated to the Convention.

After balloting until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, the 21st ballot stood 59 for Hubley, 32 for Strickland, for Vanzant, 37, they being the principal candidates. Sixty-five is necessary to a choice.

A REVIEW OF THE REGIMENT

Of Volunteers commanded by Col. Frymire, took place on Thursday. The day was beautiful and great crowds of persons thronged our streets.

The Companies present were the Northumberland County Troop, Capt. Bryson; Ringgold Guards (artillery), Capt. Kotzner; Shamokin Guards, Capt. Farrow; Rosh Greys, Capt. Hoffman; Shamokin Greys, Capt. Gilger; Scott Infantry, Lieut. commanding and Northumberland Infantry, Capt. Zuber.

The regiment was reviewed by Maj. General Rose, of the 8th Division, and Brig. General Watson. The display made by the troops was very imposing.

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COMPROMISE BILL.

Henry Clay has made another powerful effort in favor of the report of the committee of thirteen. Mr. Downs of Mississippi, has come out in its favor. He is a member of the committee, and on the day of its report to the Senate, spoke in opposition to it.

This change in his course may be considered as indicative of the policy to be pursued by the southern members. Appearances are certainly favorable to the passage of the bill.

The people are anxious, and we can not say patiently, awaiting some action on the part of Congress. They should do something. Suspense is chilling in its consequences to all kinds of business.

After this everlasting subject is disposed of, we may look for some alteration in the tariff. We hope the whigs, for their own sakes will come up to their mark.

If the result is beneficial we don't care what party accomplishes it. We feel that we owe our readers an apology for having already devoted too much space to the editor of the Gazette, whose code of ethics sits so loosely upon him that he can readily make an assertion one week and contradict it in the next.

In this respect the editor has a decided advantage over our humble self. His assertion that we had "taken an oath to a sealed paper" he knows to be false, as his own columns will prove.

We have taken no oath to a sealed paper or any other, whatever, on the subject in controversy; but produced the affidavits of two of our hands in our office, whose characters for veracity, the Gazette will not deny.

These affidavits were placed in the Post Office for his special attention and inspection, if he desired it. He first denied there was any affidavit, which he declared to be necessary. He next protested that the affidavits alluded to were unsatisfactory and informal, and now he states that we made the affidavit, thus exhibiting in the short space of a few weeks, a degree of moral obliquity or stupidity, wholly unpardonable.

except in a case of *lunacy*, under which plea we hope, in charity, he may take shelter. Had we coveted, not the three dollars, but the six or eight dollars per annum, we might have demanded and received it since 1845, as the editor of the Gazette and some of his friends well know.

This was on condition, that he did not boast of a superior circulation in consequence thereof. We shall now, however, hereafter publish the list of letters as a matter of right, under the Act of Congress, without asking any favors, or placing ourselves under any obligations, except such as law and justice may require.

But as the Gazette still professes to have some faith in the principles of honor we submit to our contemporaries of the Press for their decision, the following:

Question of Honor: A short time since an editor of a Democratic paper, published in Sunbury, addressed a letter to a number of persons in Philadelphia, who advertised in the Sunbury American, of which the following is an extract and a correct copy:

"Sunbury, April 1, 1850. I see by the American printed in this place your advertisement. My object in writing is to obtain this advertisement. We will publish it at a low price than Masser. One half less. We intend to enlarge our paper and therefore it will be necessary to have city advertising. Our subscription list is much larger than the American's, as it is the oldest paper in the County." *

It has been established 40 years: it is the only Democratic paper in the County, and is sustained by the whole party." We shall make no comments, whatever, on this singular epistle except that one of the persons addressed, in a joke, offered \$2 or \$2 50 for an advertisement of four squares for one year, which was accepted.

As the Gazette is, according to its editor, the only Democratic paper published in the county, and in fact the only one published in Sunbury not published by us, he might probably inform the public who had the distinguished honor of being the author of this beautiful production.

THE SALE OF TOWN LOTS at TREVORTON took place on Tuesday last. An immense crowd of persons were present and the biddings were fast and furious. Upwards of five hundred lots were sold at various prices ranging from \$20 to \$160.

We noticed that a number of opening of coal veins are being made along the south branch of Zeeb's run, and everything indicates enterprise and energy on the part of the proprietors. The rail road is under contract and will be pushed on to completion immediately.

THE MILITIAN.

We cannot condescend to hold a controversy with the Militian. Its columns have been so long opened to, and the sport of boys and unprincipled scribblers, that it can harm no one, except those who have it in charge.

We expected, we confess, better things on the return of the senior editor. The vapid effusions of the boy during the winter, were certainly curiosities, in their way and where they failed to excite disgust by their stupidity, they were sure to cause a smile by their absurdities.

If nature was niggardly in supplying him with brains, she at least was generous and bountiful in filling the vacuum with conceit and inordinate vanity.

A GREAT PRIZE.—The Art Union of Cincinnati has purchased Powers' Greek Slave from Mr. Bobb of New Orleans, and now offer it as one of the prizes to be drawn by their subscribers of the present season.

GREAT MEETING AT TREVORTON.

Breaking of the First Ground to the TREVORTON AND MAHONY RAIL ROAD.

On Tuesday the 28th ult., an immense concourse assembled at Trevorton to participate in the ceremony of breaking the first ground on the Trevorton, Mahony and Susquehanna Rail Road. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the meeting was organized by the appointment of HUGH BELLAS, Esq., President.

En. Y. BRIGHT, Esq., J. B. PACKER, Esq., Wm. DEFFEN, Wm. FEELY, BUDD PATTERSON, ANDREW RUSSELL, BENJ. POTT, Wm. McCARTY, Maj. Wm. COLT, CHRIST. HERBER, B. H. HOWELL and Capt. SAMUEL HUNTER, Vice Presidents. And James Beatty, H. Yordly, Daniel Braitigam and Henry Donnell, Secretaries.

MOUNTED MARSHALS.

Wm. H. Marshall, Conrad Kerschner, D. C. S. Weiser, D. Mont. Boyd, Jacob Raker, G. W. Reifsidar.

MARSHALLS ON FOOT.

Isaac D. Baker, Wilson Zerbe, B. F. Taylor, D. C. Cleaver, Ed. Silliman, E. A. Partridge.

The line of procession was formed by the Marshalls upon Shamokin street, whence, preceded by a band of music, it marched up Shamokin street to 1st street; and down 1st to the line of railway.

Alexander Jordan, Esq., after making a brief, but appropriate and beautiful address, threw off his coat and seizing the pick axe gubbed out a young sapling and broke up the first ground. He then placed in the hole a bottle of pure Susquehanna water, a lump of coal from the Mahony mines, and a specimen of iron ore from the neighboring mountain, amid enthusiastic applause.

The President then came forward and addressed the audience in his usual felicitous manner. Mr. H. of Philadelphia, mounted the stand. He said that no duty had been assigned him in the proceeding, but he hoped, it would be considered immodest in him, as a bachelor, to publish the bans of the marriage.

"I publish the bans between Zerbes' Gap and the Susquehanna river; if any one know any just cause or impediment why a railroad, on the first of November next, let him declare it now, or ever hereafter hold his peace."

J. B. Packard, Esq. came forward and read letters from President Taylor, Vice President Fillmore, Hon. Mr. Clay, Hon. Mr. Meredith, Gov. Johnston, Hon. J. M. Porter, and Hon. Jas. Pollock, in some of which a deep interest is expressed in the important enterprise, and a high value and great importance is attached to the great Mahony and Shamokin coal regions.

The procession again formed and returned to the place of starting, where was prepared an ample cold collation; after which a Public Sale of lots in TREVORTON took place.

A great number of lots were sold in this promising town. The location is a most beautiful and healthy one—just at the Gap that leads into one of the richest coal fields in the State, and in a narrow valley about half a mile wide, remarkable for the quiet and modest beauty of its scenery, and occupying a gentle and graceful slope or gradual side-hill on each side of the Little Mahony creek or East branch of Zeeb's run.

A situation so attractive and so likely to captivate the eye of the visitor is seldom to be found. It is laid out with wide streets, and ample provision made for three large public squares and for churches and school houses. No pains or expenses have been spared to make it a most convenient, healthy and pleasant town.

The bidding on the lots was spirited and lasted till late in the day. It is believed, that one hundred buildings will be erected this season, and as soon as the Rail Road is finished, it will rapidly advance to its destined position, aside of its highly favored and prosperous sisters, Pottsville and other mining towns.

It is admitted by all, that no town has lately attracted public attention, possessing greater advantage than this beautiful location. Since the Public Sale, lots have already advanced in price.

The immense crowd of visitors from Pottsville and Schuylkill county, and from all the neighboring counties on the Susquehanna, evinces the extensive interest, that is felt in the important enterprise, which opens up to the public, this long neglected, yet unsurpassed Coal Field—possessing inexhaustible supplies of the richest coal now known—of peculiar fitness for making iron and for the production of steam.

The Trevorton Rail Road will be prosecuted with vigor, and will be completed by next December.

THE CANADIAN ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, C. W., May 25, 1850.

The debate in the Assembly, on the amendment to the address, declaring it expedient to make the Legislative Council elective, developed a strong tendency to organic change, and brought in a general discussion on the annexation question. The right fully to discuss the question was insisted on by Ex-Solicitor-General Bagley, and by several others.

The ministry were strongly condemned for making the dismissal. Colonel Prince defied the Colonial Secretary and the Provincial Attorney-General to prosecute him or any other individual for advocating independence. The spirit of the debate was hostile to the English authorities and to England, but the unsuitableness of the English institutions to Canada, was the reason avowed for demanding constitutional changes.

The motion for an elective Legislative Council was negatived by a large majority. The vote stood as follows: 13 for and 50 against the change.

FROM ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in council, has decided not to comply with the petition for a commission to proceed to Washington, in order to urge on our government complete reciprocity.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Wilnot and Chandler, were to leave St. John for Washington, to urge, in their private capacity, this matter.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

LANDING OF GENERAL LOPEZ.

ARMY TAKEN BY THE INVADERS.

Prisoners Taken at Catoche and Sentenced to be Shot!

New York, May 24th, 3 P. M.

By the arrival here, this afternoon, of the steamship Ohio, from Havana, we learn that Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 17th instant, with 500 men. After a short fight he captured the town, and the garrison of 60 men surrendered, after losing three men.

There was great excitement in Havana, and the city was placed under martial law. Several thousand militia & enrolled troops had been despatched to protect Matanzas.

It was reported that invading troops were collected on Normal's Island. Several vessels were started for that place. The steamer Pizarro returned with 105 prisoners, mostly French and Germans.

General Lopez landed from the steamer which left New Orleans on the 7th. Several other vessels, containing in all 1200 or 1500 men, had left previous to the Creole, but where they are to land it is not known.

The city of Havana was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were presented to them. The resident foreigners were all called on to enrol.

There were 1300 troops in Matanzas, as 300 were despatched from Havana at 10 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 Matanzas. On the 16th news was received at Havana that a large force was collected on Noman'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 115 prisoners taken from that Island.

It was said they were mostly Germans and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot that day, at twelve o'clock, or at least, every tenth man, shot, and the rest confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force on the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez effected 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 at Cardenas in several places.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, plate, &c., into the fort for safety.

The steamers Ohio, Falcon and Georgia, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor.

Capt. Schneck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but 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 his ship. None of the passengers except those having passports were permitted to go on shore.

No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General.

The Ohio does not bring any later news from California. The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 7th, from New York.

The Ohio brings \$410,000 in gold dust, and \$210,000 in specie. The Ohio was detained more than 15 hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a permit to transfer her passengers.

FROM NUEVITAS—SURPRISE OF THE FORT SAN HILARION. For the following rich and amusing account of the surprise of a Spanish fort in Cuba we are indebted to Mr. O. Foster, passenger in the brig Russia, arrived a few days since from Nuevaitas.

Mr. Foster informs us that on the night of the 2d May the fortress of San Hilarion was the scene of a most laughable commotion, in consequence of the supposed landing of the long-looked for expeditionary forces.

Nuevaitas, like New York, lies at the head of a fine bay, the entrance to which is through a very narrow creek, twenty miles below the city. On one side of this creek, at the most narrow point, is situated the low fortress of San Hilarion. The ground around is very low and marshy. About two o'clock on the morning of the 2d the garrison were suddenly summoned to arms by an alarm from the sentinels that an enemy was approaching.

The most indescribable confusion ensued, but before long the men huddled on to the ramparts to await the attack, the cannons being already loaded. The bugles of the enemy could now be heard, and the clicks of their musket locks and an occasional discharge, as they arranged their flints previous to the fight. The dim outline of a huge ship was now discovered. Now the order was given for good aim to be taken, and the batteries to be opened upon the vessel; but before the soldiers had time to fire, the enemy were discovered approaching in large open boats, the first of which was already within a yard of the shore, not fifty feet from the cannons' mouths.

The surprise was complete. Panic stricken, the soldiers uttered one shriek, "Los Yankees vienen," and then took to their heels officers and all.

It is the custom for vessels entering Nuevaitas, when they arrive late "below," to anchor near the Fort of San Hilarion and proceed up to town next day.

During the night of the 13th it came on to blow very hard, and one of the pilots discovered a large launch drifting on to the stones opposite to the Fort, ran down to the bank and endeavored to call the attention of the sentinels by hallooing, in order to save the boat from going to pieces. Not succeeding, he went back to the pilot-house and brought down an old musket and a tin horn, alternately firing the one and blowing the

other. This caused the terrible alarm noticed. It happened that a vessel had happened to come in and dropped anchor, which, with the drifting launch, with nobody in it, magnified in the eyes of the soldiers to a body of "Los Yankees," caused them to cut stick.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

THE ATTACK ON CARDENAS. Trouble among the Invaders.

The Effects of the Ohio's News at Washington. MEETING OF THE CABINET &c. &c.

SAVANNAH, May 25—Morning. The steamship Isabel touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22d inst.—two days after the Ohio.

According to the advices brought by the Isabel, the invading forces are thrown into confusion, and, probably, are already used up.

The steamer Creole, which carried that part of the invading force that landed at Cardenas, succeeded in escaping from that port, and has arrived at Key West, with General Lopez, the commander-in-chief of the invaders, on board. Gen. L., and one of his aids, Major Saechez Essoaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodging at the City Hotel.

The following information is obtained from him:— The expedition left the Islay del Contoy, on the north east corner of the Yucatan coast on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas on the 19th inst. They lost some time to send an express to Colono, about ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town, and attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barracks! The jail guard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment, crossing the plaza. They were halted, and answered by firing upon the troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government House, which was attacked. The house was well defended, but was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themselves.

The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. The troops, however, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the steamer Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted on going to Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.

CHARLESTON, May 25—P. M. The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana. The invaders succeeded in landing at Cardenas, and took the place. The palace was burned, and the Governor is a prisoner. The steamer afterwards escaped to Key West and Gen. Lopez is now in Savannah.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1850. The Cuba news by telegraph was read at the President's reception last night, and created a sensation. The President had been giving his views against the boundary claimed by Texas, but immediately changed the topic to Cuba, and appeared to be taken by surprise with the news.

There was a cabinet meeting to-day. It is expected that a proclamation will shortly appear. We understand that Mr. Henry Balfour has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance collision with the American flag will end in a war.

It is supposed that this business will hurry on the compromise of the North, while the South will go for delay.

Arrest of General Lopez by Order of President Taylor—His Discharge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 26—4 o'clock P. M. —Great excitement was produced here last night, by the arrest of Gen. Lopez. The Marshal of the District made the arrest under the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from the President of the United States. Both Gen. Lopez and his aid were arrested and taken before Judge Nicholas of the U. S. District Court.

There being no evidence against the parties, they were discharged, at a quarter before 12 o'clock. The crowd in the Court room was immense, and the decision of the Court was received with much enthusiasm. Gen. Lopez was escorted to his lodgings by the crowd. He made a speech, in which he expressed his determination to carry out his present project at all hazards.

He is a man of pleasing appearance, and very intelligent. He made quite a favorable impression upon our citizens. He left, accompanied by his Aid, at 7 o'clock this morning, for Mobile.

FROM PRINCE EDWARD'S, N. B.—Arrivals from Prince Edward's Island report that the Lieut. Governor had been compelled to close the session of the Legislature of that little colony. A quarrel occurred between the members and the Lieutenant Governor, the latter having refused to proceed with the local business of the colony, such as roads, bridges and wharves, crown prosecutions, the maintenance of jails and prisons, inland mails, relief of poor persons, &c. though they took good care to attach certain appropriations to the revenue bill, which they passed, for the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature, together with £50 to the Speaker, and £25 to each member of the Assembly. It is suggested that should the members of the House continue this conduct, the constitution of the Island will be suspended, and the government of the Colony attached to Nova Scotia before long.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.—In a document recently ordered by the U. S. Senate to be printed it is stated that the net value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at \$256,233,820, and the value of vessels employed therein is estimated at \$18,661,500.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

Intelligence from Hayti to the 10th inst