

By V. B. PALMER, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, is an authorized agent for the Columbia Democrat in Philadelphia.

"ELONDA," a chaste, well-written and very interesting literary production, over its signature, which we have perused with profound satisfaction on file and will be published next week. The article is highly creditable to the heart and hand of its author. We invite a continuation of further efforts from our valued correspondent.

We are under obligations to the Hon. S. CAMERON, Ex-Senator, for a copy of the "Treaty between the United States and Mexico."

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "Scott's Mammoth Weekly Pictorial," a Paper, comprising an almost innumerable number of superb engravings.

The rain of last Saturday and Sunday, have swollen the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, to an excellent rafting freshet, on whose rising waters we may soon expect to witness the descent of any quantity of Lumber, Salt, Potatoes, &c.

McKIMM'S MERCHANTS' HOTEL, PHILA'DA. Public attention is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia. The Messrs. McKimm, are gentlemen of extensive experience, and established reputation, as the keepers of a first-rate Hotel, in Pittsburg, and will be doubly in their new location, render very general satisfaction. We bespeak an enlarged and increasing patronage for our friends of the Merchant's Hotel.

## Canadian Troubles.

It is entirely impossible to tell, as yet, to what termination the difficulties in the Canadian provinces will be brought. There appear to be two Parties, the old French and the English citizens arrayed against each other, without any other object than that of harming the respective adherents. It is not so much a rebellion against Government as a civil war.

Whether the breach which has been thus made, can ever be entirely healed is extremely doubtful. We are neither a Prophet nor the Son of a Prophet, and cannot, therefore, give any sensible or reasonable prognostication on the matter.

What step the English Ministry will take cannot be imagined, and the final result we think very much depends upon that. In a few weeks we can probably tell you something more definite.

## SLEEP.

"For Sleep is awful"—BYRON

Man and all animals, are, by nature so constituted as to need a certain amount of that kind of rest, if it can be so termed, called sleep. The system is overcome as it were by exertion and exercise, and nothing but sleep will reconstitute it. The curtain of night is gently drawn round us and unconscious of all that may be passing, we gradually, and without knowing the precise time, fall into a deep sleep.

There are various hypotheses upon this subject. Perhaps the most reasonable one is, that the different portions of the body become insensible at different times. The sense of hearing appears to be the last on the alert, and when the eyes are closed and every thing is composed to rest, the slightest noise will disturb the slumberer.

After all the troubles and trials and vexations of the day, an hour spent in thought by the cheerful fire-side, prepares a man for that rest his body requires; and the morning finds him fresh for his duty, cheerfulness in his air and alacrity in his gait. True, often the houseless wretch wanders without a shelter, unable to find that refreshment which God has vouchsafed even to the brute; but these are the unavoidable instances are rare. In the embrace of sleep we forget pain and pleasure, sorrow and joy, discord and harmony. And although many complain of weariness and lassitude, of troubles and trials, of difficulties and disappointments; yet all can partake of "Ere nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

**SIR W. DUNN, Esq.**—The citizens of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, gave this gentleman a supper on the 21st ultimo, which was very numerously attended. Toasts were drunk and speeches made. The company escorted their venerable guest to his residence, and on leaving him, gave three hearty cheers. Even the *Intelligencer*, the Taylor organ in that county, thus speaks of the wined done by Mr. Dunn—"For reasons not connected with politics a large portion of the Whigs of the borough would have been pleased with the retention of Mr. Dunn in the post office."

**Credit.** if you please, Cousin CORBY.—I often notice unaccountable extracts from our Paper, but the McKimm's "Treaty" of May 7th, comes one of a series of Articles appearing in the "Democrat" under the caption of "Banish Shots by Mobs" without ever saying "my leave!" We are of course obliged for the compliment, but would like to have it acknowledged.

**The Reporter.**—We direct attention to the presence, in another column, for the New Administration paper, about to be established at Washington, by Messrs. Buller & Sarazet, as much interest will be naturally felt in the code of policy which is to govern the National Administration.

## The Difference.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed Dec. 24, 1814. The battle of New Orleans was fought Jan. 9, 1815, that is, fifteen days after the peace was concluded. Had European steamers and magnetic telegraphs been in use in that day some 1,700 poor fellows would have had a longer lease of their lives or limbs, and Gen. Jackson would not have been thought of for President.—*Boston Chronotype.*

**The Paratlet.**—If the Whig Party could have had their own way and succeeded in their desire of withholding supplies from our armies in Mexico; and granting "aid and comfort" to the enemy; Texas, New-Mexico and California would have been lost to the United States and before this belonged to England!—The glory acquired by us in bringing the war to a successful conclusion would have been lost—the honour of the Nation sacrificed—the Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista would not have been fought, and General Taylor "would not have been thought of for President."

**The Difference.** is still more striking than the parallel. Jackson was a man of mind, of talent, of experience—a profound statesman, a bold, correct and original thinker. He was elected to the Presidency by the Party who had supported the war and sustained its men and measures. Daniel Webster says that Gen. Taylor is a military man *merely*—and he was the available candidate of a Party who opposed the war of 1812 and 1814, in both of which Gen. Taylor figured and in the last of which, he won his fame.

And we may add while upon this subject, he (Taylor) was rode into power by a party who would have ruined him, the administration and the nation, in order to show—from whom they are descended.

According to the New York papers, Edwin Forrest, the celebrated tragedian and his lady Mrs. Caroline Norton Sinclair Forrest have finally separated. Mrs. Forrest is the eldest daughter of the celebrated John Sinclair, and was married to Mr. Forrest in the year 1836 in St. John's Chapel, in the Moorfields, London. No cause whatever is assigned for the separation and no aspersions are cast upon the character of either party.

The number of PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 17, 1849, is thirty. One reissue for improvement—and one patent for design.

Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Mississippi. It is an excellent selection and the election of the brave Gen. is sure.

McMAKIN, of the "Motel American Courier" is about issuing a Pictorial 4th of July Courier. It will contain 27 Engravings, beside Tales, Poems, Essays, Sketches, Reviews, &c., &c. It will come at 12 1/2 cts. per copy, or ten copies for one dollar.

**The FIREMEN'S PARADE** which came off in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 1st, is spoken of as highly gratifying and imposing. There were sixty-six companies engaged in the procession highly ornamented with wreaths, bouquets and banners.

The old case of HOLMES vs. M'MARIN, is again before the Court of Common Pleas. A Salary of \$2500 was allowed by the Master to McKim for editing the "Courier." To this Holman's Counsel object, alleging it is too much.

A sort of Revolutionary riot has broken out in Canada, but we don't believe it will amount to anything. It appears as yet from all we can learn, to have no end, aim, or object. If they wish for freedom, we wish them success.

**LOVE.**—Coleridge describes love as the absorption of self, in an idea dearer than self. Is he right, Ladies?

Tax VIRGINIA ELECTION has resulted gloriously for the Democracy. The Whigs have lost three, perhaps four Congressmen. Let the ball roll on!

Tennessee.—The Democratic State Convention which assembled at Nashville on the 19th instant, nominated General Trousdale as a candidate for the Governor's Chair. He distinguished himself during the Mexican War.

MORE UNITED STATES.—The territory not yet formed into States will make forty six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Thirty-five North and eleven and a half South of 36 30—the Missouri Compromise line. There will then be Seventy-Six of us. Brother Jonathan will have considerable of a family to maintain. Seventy Six sweet loving Sisters! Remember the men of '76 and preserve the Union.

## Horrible Occurrence.

One of the most heart-rending events that ever came to our knowledge occurred near Bigstone Springs, in Boone county Ohio, about midnight on Saturday week. Mr. Richard Johnston and wife were aroused at that time by the noise of a fire raging in their dwelling. They started up and seeing, as they supposed, that it was in a remote room, they hastened thither to save some of the furniture, leaving their two children, a little girl and infant son asleep. They returned in a few minutes and found to their horror that the room in which the children were lying was all on fire. Mr. Johnston burst open the door and was thrown backward by the expansion of the rarefied air. His wife rushed forward and fell over him into the flames. He dragged her out, but the children were inaccessible; and the parents then appeared in their agony to have lost all their self-possession.—When the first neighbor, a relative, arrived, he found her standing stupefied holding on to the garden fence, which was on fire—her night-gown all burnt off except the neck, which was burning. He extinguished the fire and laid her on the grass, and then hastened in search of her husband, whom he found near the spring rolling on the ground, and considerably burnt. She is hardly expected to survive; he is considered out of danger.

## Glorious Result in Virginia.

The result of the late election in the Old Dominion is yet more favorable to the cause of Democracy, than we announced in our last paper. It appears that of the fifteen Congressmen to which the State is entitled, the Democrats have elected FOURTEEN, as follows:

- I. John S. Millson, VIII. A. R. Holliday,
- II. Rich. K. Meade, IX. Richard Parker,
- III. Thos. H. Averett, XI. James McDowell,
- IV. Thos. S. Boeck, XII. H. Edmondson,
- V. Paulus Powell, XIII. F. McMullin,
- VI. Jas. A. Seddon, XIV. J. M. H. Beale,
- VII. Thos. H. Bailey, XV. Alex. Newman.

The successful candidate in district X, is Jeremiah Morton, an anti-Proviso Whig.

This, is indeed, as the Pennsylvanian remarks "A great triumph." "The hollow promises of Gen. Taylor—however honestly made at first—are now only alluded to with pity; while the bold bad men who are leading him to trample these promises under foot, are universally regarded with indignation. Virginia saw her duty in this crisis, and has discharged it with noble and heroic perseverance. She appreciated the danger of the country placed unreservedly in the hands of an administration thus headed and controlled.—She knew that if General Taylor's cabinet cared so little for him as to induce him to dishonor his own plighted faith, they would care less when they came to apply their abandoned policy to the country at large. The worst schemes of Federalism—the rejected elements of an *effete* banking system—the odious combination that plunders by a general improvement law—the system of tariff bounties—the gradual accumulation of debt by the increase of taxation—these are a few of the measures which the cheering example of Virginia may avert, by extending an encouragement to all the states that have yet to vote. We thank her, therefore, ardently and sincerely, for her glorious victory over the cohort of a party that has just returned from a field won through the divisions of an antagonist now united by a sense of common danger.

Should the Democracy in other States which have yet to elect members of the next Congress, do as well as their brethren in Virginia, the Democrats will have a decided majority not only in the Senate, but also in the House.—And what then? Why we will find General Taylor and his Whig advisers giving the lie, by their acts, to all that they have said against the veto, as they have already done to their professions on several other subjects.

## General Appropriation Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the General Appropriation Bill, passed by the Legislature, at its late session, for the year 1849, commencing on the 1st day of June next, as follows:

Executive Department,	\$23,505 00
Pay and mileage of the members of the Legislature and other expenses,	101,505 00
To pay old debts due prior to December last on the public works,	259,375 00
Ordinary repairs of canals and railroads per current year,	194,400 00
For repairs to be made after December next,	112,100 00
Expenses on portage railroad,	198,000 00
do Columbia railroad,	222,000 00
Extraordinary repairs of the public works,	50,000 00
Bridges over the canals,	5,000 00
Salaries of canal and railroad officers,	100,743 00
Salaries of commissioners and contingent expenses,	5,575 00
Canal and railroad damages,	27,281 28
Public Schools,	27,301 00
Pension and Gratuities,	25,000 00
House of refuge and other charitable institutions,	24,000 00
Salaries of officers of Penitentiaries,	15,000 00
Supreme Court,	12,206 00
Judges of other Courts,	85,261 00
Interest of domestic creditor Certificates,	5,000 00
Guarantees of Interest,	22,351 00
Militia expenses,	27,331 00
Notice to Presidential Electors,	363 30
Inclined Plane,	150,000 00
Temporary loan to pay interest,	400,000 00
To pay witnesses to Judge Levin's case,	121 55
Interest on the fund debt,	\$2,471,724 32
2,999,000 00	
Total amount of appropriation,	\$4,471,704 42

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of one hundred and twenty days. The bills on the subject of the sale of intoxicating drinks and changing the law in relation to capital punishment, failed by disagreement between the two branches.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State met at Newport on Tuesday last, when the new Governor, H. B. ANTHONY, the Editor of the Providence Journal, and Lieutenant Governor, T. WHIPPLE, were sworn in; also, the Attorney General and Treasurer. For Secretary of State there had been no choice. The whole vote for Governor in the State was 8,815—Anthony's majority 1,517.

CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut Legislature met on Wednesday last at Hartford, and the day following elected Mr. Trumbull (Whig) Governor by 12 majority. A free soil democratic speaker was elected on the second ballot, receiving 113 out of 221 votes. A Whig would have been elected on the first trial had he himself omitted to vote.

Mr. JOHN MASON, of Mason's Hill, Union co., Pa., died at Newberry, Lyncoln county, on the 20th ult., aged 78. He was the builder and owner of the two Towers known as Masons Folly on the hill opposite Northumberland, which all will recollect who have travelled up the West Branch.

The Commercial Advertiser contains an account of a woman, 45 years of age, and who had been blind for 25 years, being restored to sight by Mesmerism. The Mesmeriser was also a woman. The operation was intended to relieve Rheumatism and resulted in the restoration of sight.

## The Selfish Man.

It is the decree of Heaven, that the exclusively selfish man shall be miserable even in this world. As he never gives love to any man, he never can receive a return of love. He is at war with the general good of his species, and is therefore the common enemy of mankind. His money may command attention, and procure the outward show of respect—but he can never receive the homage of an unthought smile, or the warm tribute of a grateful heart. Wealth is too poor to purchase love; and Power is not strong enough to enchain affection. The eye may fall abashed in the presence of grandeur—the lips may chaunt the praise of affluence: the knee may bend in homage before the splendor of authority—but the heart is above all bribe, and will give its affections to goodness alone. The selfish man is therefore shut out from all that gives grace and value to life, all that makes life a blessing—for what is extensive worth to him who has no man's sympathy, no man's love.

## State Treasurer.

GIBSON J. BALL, Esq., the modest gentleman, who elected himself the Treasurer of this State, assumed the duties of his place on the 1st inst.

## Centre County.

The sterling Democracy of this county met a few days ago, and appointed ROBERT BARROW, Esq., representative delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, with instructions to support JOHN A. GAMBLE, for Canal Commissioner.

Conundrum.—Where was Noah when his candle went out? Ans. In the dark.

Where was General Taylor when the cabinet made the appointments? Ans. Much about in the same place.

His cabinet are so dark that it is a little doubtful whether he will be able to see the light for four years.

MISSISSIPPI.—Mr. Tompkins, the only Whig member in the last House of Representatives from Mississippi, declines re-election.

There is some philosophy in the following from the *Germanian Telegraph*. To die expressly to have people speak well of one may be all well enough; but we intend to live with that view, so that we may witness our own exaltation.

ARKANSAS.—JOHN S. ROANE'S official majority for Governor, over his Whig competitor, is 167. Roane entered upon the duties of his office on the 19th.

A GOOD IDEA.—"Suppose," says the Yates county Whig, "that the country parties enter into a league not to support any man for office hereafter unless he shall have been for one year previous to his nomination an advance paying subscriber to our respective papers?"

Mr. MACCREADY, has been driven from the stage of the Astor House Opera place on the night of his first appearance thereby the audience. Rotten Eggs, Potatoes and Pennies were thrown on the Stage. The intention appeared to be to revenge Forrest. Cheers were given for him and groans for Maccready.

The riot was most disgraceful, and it is to be hoped will never occur again. Let Maccready play all he can, he cannot injure the brilliant fame of Edwin Forrest.

Hon. E. A. HANSEGAN, Ministry to Germany, and his private Secretary, Col. Colt, sailed in the Europa, which left New York on Wednesday last for Liverpool.

BROWNLOW ASSASSINATED.—The Charleston Courier says that it has been informed that Parson Brownlow, Editor of the *Jonesboro'* Whig, had been assassinated in the street by a man by the name of Ryland.

A man was arrested a few days since in Philadelphia, for receiving stolen goods, named John Fisher, bearing a singular and striking resemblance to Charles Langfitt executed for the Murder of Mrs. Badmister. The hat being precisely similar and of the same material.

## PROSPECTS OF "THE REPUBLIC."

THE undersigned will, on the 13th day of June next, begin the publication, in the City of Washington, of a daily Whig Administration paper, to be called THE REPUBLIC, the editorial supervision and management of which will be committed to the exclusive care of ALEXANDER C. BELLITT and JOHN O. SARGENT.

The REPUBLIC will give to the principles upon which the administration of General Taylor came into power a cordial, zealous, and constant support. It will be a faithful record of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit; it will be a vehicle of the latest and most authentic information; it will be, in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberating and progressive doctrine which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as developed in the status of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence.

The REPUBLIC will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American People. It will be the organ of no person, no party, or faction of a party, in that compulsory sense which would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the People about whatever it concerns them.

The REPUBLIC will be printed upon a double royal sheet, in a new, large, clear, readable type. Besides the Daily paper, there will be published a tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting and important matter of the Daily issue.

## TERMS.

For the Daily Republic . . . \$10  
 For the Tri-weekly . . . 6  
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 To Postmaster.—Any postmaster who will transmit us \$10 shall have six copies of the Weekly Republic sent to such persons as he may direct; and \$15 will entitle a Postmaster to three copies of the Tri-Weekly paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money.

All communications upon business must be addressed to—(GIBSON & Co.)  
 WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1849

## Democratic County Meeting.

A Democratic Meeting was held at the Court House in Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, May 1st. Col. BENNET was chosen President, assisted by four Vice Presidents.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and in their absence the meeting was most ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. J. R. Jones, of Sullivan, and General William F. Packer, of Lyncoln. It was one of the old fashioned Democratic Meetings preparatory to the opening Campaign.

The following, among other resolutions, were read and adopted:

Resolved.—That our confidence in the integrity and ability of the Democratic Canal Commissioners, Hon. MARIUS LONGSTRETH and Col. ISRAEL PAINTER, remains unimpaired. That we approve of the views of the latter as expressed in a letter to the Legislature, suggesting the expediency of adopting the cash system of payments for work and materials done and furnished on the Canal, believing with him that such a policy would materially lessen the expenses of keeping the same in repair.

Resolved.—That in presenting the name of JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of the State, as a suitable person to receive the nomination for Canal Commissioner, we have no selfish interests to subordinate or design to accomplish, but seek to promote the general welfare of the party. That in him we recognize an honest, capable and deserving Democrat—a good citizen and an available candidate, backed by the strong claims of the North.

## Editor's Correspondence.

MILL HALL, May 1849.

Dear Col.—If I forgot not my last was from Jersey Shore. To my notion it is a very pleasant little place. Much taste is displayed by the citizens in the erection of dwelling houses, and the laying out of the surrounding ground plots. It is a beautiful and healthy location.

From Jersey Shore to Lock Haven there are numberless little hamlets scattered along the river, giving an air of cheerfulness and business to the whole route. The country is not quite so beautiful, the valley being generally narrower, than it is below.

Lock Haven, the County Seat of Clinton county, is also a very pleasant place. Pine Creek about a mile above Jersey Shore, is, I believe, the line between that and Lyncoln county. A rich and highly cultivated Valley lays back of Lock Haven, which is built immediately upon the river. The canal crosses the Susquehanna at this place.

Mill Hall lays from three to five miles from this town. There are two or three Villages between the two. Mill Hall is apparently a place of considerable business. A stream of water, over half as large as our own Fishing-creek, called Fishing-creek runs through it; upon which are erected a Woolen Factory, a Grist-Mill and a Furnace—By the way talking of Furnaces, I am informed that the present Proprietors of the Establishment are making money at the business. Now if they can make money away up here, with their disadvantages for Market, and where they must haul their Limestone, Coal, and the greater part of their Ore, from eight to twelve miles, what is there to hinder the Montour Co., from getting rich? It puts me out of patience to hear such men croaking "ruin!" "ruin!" The more facilities and protection they have, the more they want.

The Woolen Factory turns off from Eighty to One Hundred and twenty yards of Cloth, Cassimere and Satinets per week. Most of the Machinery was to me new. The Roller particularly. Instead of making the rolls short, as usual, it was so contrived as to make them any number of yards long without breaking. Twenty-four rolls came from the machine, if I do not forget, unbroken, until the windlass was full. It was then carried up stairs and spun immediately into yarn upon a spinning machine called a Mew, driving two hundred and forty spindles.

The country is rough but fast improving, and thus I leave it for the present. O. P. Q.

J. New Volume.  
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## Arrival of the America.

### Seven days later from Europe.

The steamer *America*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st of April, arrived at Halifax on Friday last. The news by this arrival is important both in a commercial and political point of view.

The steamer *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult., making the passage in 14 days and 12 hours.

The *America* has on board for the United States, the large amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie.

### England.

In the house of commons on the 19th ultimo, the navigation law bill being under consideration, Mr. Gladstone moved a clause empowering the Crown, on application of any colony, to sanction a conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of such colony to another in other than British vessels. The proposition was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On Monday, 23d April, in the House of Lords, in reply to a question, Lord Lansdowne said that the British Government, though aware of the intended French intervention in Rome for the restoration of the Pope, had taken no part in suggesting or promoting it, though he acknowledged that they did not disapprove it.

It is stated that a commercial treaty is about to be formed between England and France, the leading features of which will be the free admission of brandy, wine, and fruit from France, and coal, iron, and twist from England. Whatever advantages may be conferred upon French vessels by the alteration of the navigation laws are to be liberally reciprocated by the Government of the Republic.

Jenny Lind has been married at Bath to Mr. Harris, and retired from the stage.

The jury in the case of Mr. Duffy, of the "Nation," have again disagreed, and he has been set at liberty on bail for his appearance at the next commission.

### France.

In the French National Assembly, on Monday, the President of the Council of Ministers made a communication relative to the intervention of France in Italy. He stated, in substance, that the *contre-coup* of the victories gained by the Austrians over the Piedmontese would be felt throughout the whole of Central Italy; that a crisis appeared to be imminent in the Roman State, and that France would not remain indifferent to such a state of things. He added, the protection of natives of France resident in Italy, the necessity of maintaining the legitimate influence which France long possessed in Italy, and the desire which the French Government felt to contribute towards obtaining for the Roman people a good government, based upon liberal institutions, rendered it a duty to the Cabinet to make use of the liberty which the Assembly had granted to it, by its act of the 20th March, to occupy temporarily that territory of the Peninsula. The Minister added that it was impossible for him to enter further into details.

### Germany.

Germany is still in a state of great confusion.—The Prussian Government is said to have obtained the assent of a few of the small States, such as Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, and Weimer, to the assumption of the imperial dignity by the King; but these form a small part of the States of Germany. Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, the third State in Germany for population and influence, is scarcely less so. Both France & Russia are strongly opposed to the change. All these difficulties might perhaps be got over if the smaller states of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia; but this is not the fact. However, whose assent is essential to the carrying out of the scheme, is not likely to give it, and Saxony has too strong a sense of what it has to do in the way of reconstituting the German Empire on the basis proposed at Frankfurt.

### China.

The news from Hong Kong is to the 27th of February. The dispute about opening the city gates at Canton was going on, but there was a general confidence that the stipulations of the treaty of Nankin would be enforced. Two British officers were missing, and it was feared some catastrophe had happened to them. Trade in India and China was in a satisfactory state.

On the Island of Cuba instead of Telegraphs &c. &c., they use a small sized dog, a cross of the Terrier and Pointer. This goes ahead of the Pony Express.

Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, is giving her Shakespearian reading in Syracuse, New York.

**THE NEW YORK SCORPION,**  
 AND  
**Empire City Reflector.**

A Saturday paper of the largest class, published weekly at No. 38, Ann Street, New York, by C. G. GRAHAM, Esq.