THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature; the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H. HART, Secretary.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE,
ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. BIXELL,
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE NOMINATIONS.—On next Saturday, the Antimasonic and Whig party of this County holds its primary meetings for the election and instruction of Delegates to the County nominating Convention. It is high time therefore that every member of the party looked about him, and made up his mind in regard to the proper persons to be selected. This is a duty of the more immediate importance, as a nomination by the Whig Convention in this County, is almost if not quite tantamount to an election. The people generally confirm the nominations of the Convention.

The officers to be selected, are, if we mistake not, one member of Congress, for two years, from the 4th of March, 1851, one member of Congress to supply the vacancy which will be created by Mr. Hampton's resignation: one Senator, five members of the Assembly, one Prosecuting Attorney; one County Surveyor; one Commissioner, and one Auditor. The Convention will also have the selection of seven delegates to the Whig State Convention, which will meet in Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, to nominate one person for Canal Commissioner, one for Auditor General, and one for Surveyor General.

We believe there are candidates for nomination, for all the offices named, except for County Surveyor. It is rather strange, however, that so few persons are seeking for the nomination to the Assembly. So far as we know, there are only five candidates, including Messrs. Walker and Miller of the late delegation. This leaves the Convention no choice whatever. There may be, however, a greater number of names presented to the Convention, but it is desirable that those who wish to run should announce their names in time to give some chance for reflection. The great amount of business before the Convention will necessarily hurry matters a good deal, and leave but little chance for consultation. It is of exceeding importance to the people of this great district that we should send able and experienced men to the Legislature, and we trust that the Convention will be able to present the names of such to the people for their votes.

CARDENAS, the town where Gen. Lopez landed with his forces, is on the North side of Cuba, exactly opposite the capes of Florida. MATANZAS is situated about forty miles to the west of Cardenas, and HAVANA about one hundred miles west. Cuba is seven hundred miles long, and of an average width of about sixty miles, and contains a population, we suppose, of nearly one million of inhabitants. The census of 1819 gave her a population of 625,000—229,000 whites, and the remainder free colored men and slaves. If the inhabitants are not desirous of a change of rulers, the invaders will no doubt be overcome, and their lives will pay the forfeit of their temerity. The western half of the island, where the landing has been effected, is the most populous, and the question of success or defeat will soon be decided.

We are informed that a charter has been procured, and a large amount of the stock taken, to construct a plank road from Cumberland to West Newton, to connect with the Youghiogheny Slack Water improvement. The plank road is to be constructed on the bed of the turnpike road, reaching from West Newton to Cumberland, a distance of some seventy miles. The calculation is to pass over the plank road at the rate of ten miles per hour, making the trip through from Baltimore to Pittsburgh in eighteen hours, by way of the Youghiogheny improvement. We understand the National Road Stage Company are the projectors of this enterprize. We cannot say that this route would successfully compete with the rail road, but would certainly be fast travelling, compared with old times, and render an additional inducement to the travelling public, by giving a choice of routes.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*The Harmony of Interests*," Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial." This is a series of papers, by H. C. Carey, Esq., which have been published in the "Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," and have been collected, and reprinted in a thick pamphlet, neatly bound. It is an able essay, showing the immense importance of a protection to all our interests, whether of commerce, manufactures, or agriculture.

"*The Farmer's Guide*," No. 3; and No. 10 of the "Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering," have just been received by J. D. Lockwood, No. 104 Fourth street.

"*The Village Notary*, a romance of Hungarian Life," is the title of a newly translated novel, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale by J. D. Lockwood, Fourth street.

"*Juvenile Philosophy*," is the title of a neat little work, by Richard G. Parker, the object of which is to instruct the young in familiar conversations, and teach them to think. It appears to be admirably adapted for the object it has in view, and must prove very useful. Published by A. S. Barnes, New York, and for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

We are indebted to the Hon. S. Calvin, of the House of Representatives, for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the letter of Sir H. Bulwer and the Tariff.

The steamer Anthony Wayne, on her recent trip to the upper Mississippi, succeeded in going as high as the town of St. Anthony, at the foot of the great Falls, and a point which has never before been reached by any other steam boat. Her Captain was presented with a premium purse of $250.—The Wayne left St. Anthony's Falls on the 8th, at eight o'clock, and on the following morning at 8 o'clock arrived at Prairie La Porte—a distance of three hundred and twenty two miles, including four hours stoppage.

We further learn that a steam boat to ply between the falls of St. Anthony and the Sioux rapids has been launched, and is now being completed at the head of the falls. The boat has been named Gov. Ramsey, and was built by two or three enterprising young men from the State of Maine. The hull is one hundred feet in length, twenty feet in width, and of about eighty tons burthen. She has one boiler and will be propelled by two engines.—The Governor Ramsey is the first steam boat ever built above the falls of St. Anthony, and she is no doubt destined to form a new era in steam boat navigation on the great Mississippi.

The people of Columbus and Franklin Counties, Ohio, have, as we learn from the Zanesville Gazette, voted against the subscription of $70,000, authorized by law to be made by that city and county, to the Great Central Rail Road, which is designed as the western continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Wheeling.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1850.

Cuba and the Administration—Interests of the United States.

It would seem that a determination exists to make party capital, if that be possible, by misrepresenting the motives of the President in respect to his interposition in the proceedings of the American invaders of Cuba. It is not to be denied that there is an intense popularity in this country, in favor of struggles for liberty, in all parts of the world, and that Cuba is ill governed, and oppressed by Spain, admits of little doubt. But our people are intelligent and just enough to comprehend that their own government has obligations and duties to respect and fulfill with Spain, which are as sacred and as binding upon us as any other feeling or principle which should guide our conduct as a nation. We have a treaty with Spain under which we stand solemnly pledged to respect her rights to her colonies in the American seas. We have, also, a stringent law which makes it the duty of the Executive to suppress by force, if necessary, and to punish all violations of our neutrality, and all infractions of treaty, and, particularly, to break up all organized and armed expeditions, formed in the United States, for the invasion of neighboring foreign territories. If the Executive should refuse or neglect to enforce that law he would be liable to impeachment. But if he should plead to the Spanish embassador that, though it was notorious that the expedition now threatening Cuba had been organized in, and had sailed from, the United States, he had not the power to arrest its progress, after it had left our shores, the Spanish minister might well have taken the fact and the answer together as a declaration of war; for he would say, if the Government of the great Republic is so imbecile that it cannot discharge its treaty obligations, and cannot repress the piratical forays of the lawless and evil disposed of her population, then every neighboring country must take its defence into its own hands by exercising an armed surveillance over all the ports of the United States, from which the marauders may issue. This, of course, would be war itself.

But there are other more powerful reasons than even these for regarding as most ill-timed and unfortunate this attempt to wrest Cuba from the Spanish Empire. Cuba cannot be independent. When she changes hands she must belong to the United States. Are we now in any condition to receive her? Have we not now enough of excited contention upon our hands? We are wrangling, and seem, alas, almost upon the verge of fighting over the disposal of territory acquired in war, with which, properly and naturally, the slave controversy could have no concern, as it was free when we received it. What then shall we do with the vast island, containing a greater number of slaves and free negroes than any State of this Union?—Does not every intelligent man see that the question would convulse our country from centre to frontier?

Spain holds Cuba in trust for us; when we become ready to take possession we have but to arrange the terms with her and she will vacate in our favor. Let a premature and criminal movement like the present succeed, as it would do if our Government looked on with indifference, and permitted preparations in aid of it to go on in the United States, and the result is easy to be foreseen. It would raise questions that would render entirely beyond the power of settlement, those now agitating us. The question of annexation, as a perpetual slave State, would come first. To this the North would never consent, though the consequences were the bitterest civil war ever waged between brethren; and this the South would insist upon, though disunion and all its attendant evils should follow. The contest between the free and slave States, on this point, might continue for years, and, during that time, one or the other of these contingencies would be almost certain to occur, either Great Britain would step in in aid of Spain, and restore the island to her, as security for the immense debt due by Spain to British subjects, or the negroes would gain possession of the island by the expulsion of the whites.

Under these circumstances the course adopted by the President and Cabinet is exactly that which should, and I trust will, command the warm and unanimous approval of the people. A more flagrant case of aggression upon national rights, and an act more detrimental to the true interests of the United States, was never committed nor attempted, than in this Cuban invasion. Junius.

LIBERIA.—We copy the following extract from a letter in the Salem (Mass.) Register, written by an officer in the U. S. squadron now on the coast of Africa. It is the testimony of an intelligent and disinterested witness relative to the prosperous condition of the settlement of Liberia:

Monrovia is a very neat little town, having having many excellent houses, both public and private, built of wood, brick, or stone. The settlers seem to be quite intelligent, and in every house one finds a good collection of useful and entertaining books, which they seem to be quite fond of. It is difficult to find any one who has been raised in Monrovia who cannot both read and write. What is farther, they practice many of of the cardinal virtues; in particular hospitality.—Drunkenness is quite uncommon, and the Sabbath is very strictly observed. Every house in Monrovia has a garden attached to it, some of which contain fruit trees, such as the orange, guava, granadilla, mangrove, plums, bananas, &c.

The town is situated on a bluff cape, which is continually green. This, with their houses surrounded by gardens and fruit trees, and the cleanliness every where exhibited, makes it one of the prettiest little towns that I have ever seen. Some of the settlers, who have been industrious, have built substantial houses, and many of them are furnished with taste—all of them with neatness.—There are several mechanics here, who turn out very good work, and one cabinet maker has made some very beautiful parlor tables, &c., out of African wood. Provisions are rather dear, as yet, in Monrovia, but are of the very best kind; and any one who would not be satisfied with a Monrovian dinner, would be hard to please indeed. Some of the residents have become quite wealthy, and carry on an extensive trade in ivory, palm oil, &c., that is to say, wealthy by comparison. Men who came out here not worth a cent, can now command from five to ten thousand dollars, and all this made by their own industry and attention to business.

The Bassa and Vi people, who are near neighbors to the Monrovians, are always willing to be employed as servants, and one meets many of them in the streets of Monrovia. As they ask but little for their services, nearly every family in Monrovia has one or more of these people as servants. They are well treated, and always seem in a good humor.

Junk, Bassa, and Sinou, are situated farther down the coast, and will each answer to the description of Monrovia, as far as comfort is concerned. Bassa has a very excellent cove, and the landing always good. The land is fertile and the natives friendly. Sinou is situated on a river, and has also a good landing. The bar is always passable, and the land is as fertile as any in the world.

The whole number of deaths in the city of New York, during the year 1849, was 23,773, being an increase over the preceding year of 7,807. The cholera created nearly the whole of this extraordinary excess. The official report goes on to say—

Of the 5,071 deaths resulting from cholera, 3,220 are known to have been foreigners. The argument suggested by these facts is obvious. The uniformly better condition, as it regards food, raiment, and domestic comforts, of our native citizens, than that of emigrants who approach our shores; and take up their abodes among us, need not be stated here to induce belief; it is a fact sufficiently notorious.

The highest item of mortality next to cholera, is of pulmonary disease, amounting to 3,073, being a large increase over previous years.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—Some time since, the city Councils proposed removing the Fish Market from its present location to the rear of the old Court House, so as to give countrymen and gardeners more room. Not having heard that any thing further has been done, I would wish to ask the attention of Councils, which meet this, (Monday,) evening, to the subject, and to ask whether they are for moving the Fish Market. If not, would it not be just justice to *retain* what stands are in market, so that those who never yet have had a stand, may have a fair chance with their neighbors.

GARDENER.

THE MONTEREGUIAN.—We learn that Raymond, the younger of the brothers, since occupying apartments at the Sisters' Hospital, has frequently walked out in company with his brother-in-law, Count de Cissac, and is in excellent health and in buoyant spirits. Gonzalvo, on the contrary, is reserved and melancholy, and at times even his brother, for whom he entertains the strongest affection, cannot elicit an answer from him. He is apparently sick, both in body and mind.—*St. Louis Revelle, May 17.*

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—It is said that Major Theodore O'Hara, of Frankfort, is to have command of the Kentuckians who have joined the expedition against Cuba.

Newspapers in the United States.—S. M. Pettengill, of Boston, will publish a complete list of the newspapers in the United States, in Pettengill's Reporter, as soon as such a list can be obtained.

An insurrection is spreading rapidly in Russia and Turkish Croatia, under the lead of Ali Kedie. Servia and Albania appear ready for a revolt, and who knows but Hungary, may again be in arms.

The peach crop in Washington co., Md., the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom says, is a complete failure. Apples will probably be abundant.

From the Greensburgh, Pa. Intelligencer.

Whig Meeting.

A meeting of the Whigs of Westmoreland county, in pursuance of a previous notice, was convened in the Court House, in Greensburgh, on Tuesday evening, May 21, 1850, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Whig State Convention, to meet at Philadelphia, in June next.

The meeting was organized by calling John Cope, Esq., to the Chair, assisted by Frederick J. Cope, Esq., Jacob Loblingler, Esq., John R. McGonigal, and John Millgan, as Vice Presidents, and electing R. Coulter, Jr., and H. Byers Kuhns, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair—on motion of Mr. McBrier, the meeting proceeded to the election of delegates and the following gentlemen were elected:

FREDERICK J. COPE, Esq.,
JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq.,
SAM'L B. LOUTHER, Esq.,
} *Representatives.*

GEN. CYRUS P. MARKLE.—Senatorial Delegate, with the concurrence of Somerset county.

On motion of Mr. Clark, each member of the delegation to have power of substitution.

On motion of Mr. Markle, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions.

Joseph H. Kuhns, Esq., W. H. Markle, Esq., William Milligan, David D. McBrier, George W. Clark, Esq., E. McCormick, Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, Wm. Graham, Esq., Maj. James Moorhead, Capt. Solomon Mechling, Henry Brinker, Wm. J. Miller, Esq., Robert Graham, Esq., John B. Tarr, Esq., John Irwin, Wm. H. King, John C. Rankin, Esq., John Hurst, Col. James Coulter, Samuel Stewart, Henry Bash, and Edward Braden.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and on motion were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is the right, as well as the duty of the people, to meet together in order to express their opinions with regard to public men and measures,

Wherefore, Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, intelligence and sound political principles of Gen. Zachary Taylor—that his administration has been marked with moderation, discretion, and wisdom; it has procured peace at home, and elevated the American in the estimation of foreign nations.

Resolved, That a protective tariff is a cardinal measure of the Whig party, and that although our political opponents deceived the people, and violated their pledges, yet the Whigs still steadfastly adhere to that policy, which brought into the treasury an ample revenue, developed our mineral resources, filled Pennsylvania with forges, furnaces, and rolling mills, gave employment to our laborers, and a market to our farmers.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Johnston meets with our cordial and decided approbation, his many wise suggestions, his prompt measures, and especially his sinking fund have infused fresh hope into our people, laid the foundation for the extinguishment of our enormous State debt, restored our State credit at home and abroad, and removed the disgrace of repudiation unmerited by Locofoco mistrule.

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance James M. Power, under whose banner we marched to victory in 1816—he was a gentleman of refined taste, elevated sentiments, and great practical information—the Whig party and the State of Pennsylvania has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of so good a man.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Intelligencer, Pittsburgh Gazette, Somerset Herald, Harrisburgh Telegraph, Harrisburgh Intelligencer, Philadelphia Daily News, and National Intelligencer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

From the Republic.

To our Readers.

Since the retirement of the late editors of the Republic, many rumors have been circulated in regard to the internal arrangements of this journal, which the proprietors deem of sufficient moment to themselves, if not to the public, to demand correction. It is not true, as has been stated, that any member of the Cabinet has the slightest interest in this paper, either as owner, or sharer of any owner in purchasing a share in it. Its conversion is due to the character of the Republic as an independent Whig paper, and as an act of justice to the retiring editors and members of the Cabinet who have been misrepresented in this particular matter. The Republic was established by the private means of the original proprietors: not a dollar was levied or received from any other source whatever in aid of the enterprise. Upon the withdrawal of the late editors, their interest in the concern was not bought or parted with, in whole or in part, to any one except to the original partners from the beginning, whose names appear as the present publishers. The present editor is responsible to no one in office, high or low, for what he shall see fit to admit to the columns of the Republic. He has been selected by the proprietors as the editor of their journal; his services are paid for by them alone; and he is in every way as free to act upon his own judgment upon any matter of public concern as the gentlemen whom he succeeds were

In their address to the readers of the Republic, the retiring editors explained the grounds upon which they deemed their voluntary withdrawal from the trust confided to them expedient, as well with regard to themselves as to the country, the Whig party, and the President. They presented a case which made it incompatible with the interests of the public and private obligations they had assumed to dispose of their interest in the establishment to any of the parties reported as purchasers, had they desired an interest in it, of which they have no evidence. It remains, they did so under circumstances which they have detailed; but not until they were satisfied that the arrangements for the future conduct of the Republic were such as would be satisfactory to their subscribers, and conducive to the objects for which they established this paper.

A. T. BURNLEY,
GEO. S. GIDEON.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference—South.

This body adjourned its sittings, at St. Louis, on the 15th instant. The following are among the doings of the last day's sitting:

The following persons were appointed as General Book Committee, viz:—Wm. A. Smith, Geo. F. Pierce and C. B. Parsons.

Drs. Wightman and Summers were appointed a Committee to revise and arrange the Discipline for publication, conformably to the action of this Conference; also to prepare for publication in pamphlet form, the proceedings of this General Conference, and the General Conference of eighteen hundred and forty six.

Columbus, (Geo.) was appointed as the place of meeting for the next General Conference, and the 1st of May as the time.

Resolved, That L. M. Lee be, and he hereby is authorized to attend the next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ask permission of that body to copy the records of the General Conference from the beginning down to the session of 1844, for the use of this body, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, That there be published at Charleston, under the direction of the Agent, a Sabbath School Journal, with a General Depository at Nashville, and that the General Conference appoint an editor for the same.

Conference now proceeded to the election of officers:

John Early, D. D., was appointed Book Agent; W. H. Anderson, Editor of the Quarterly Review; Thomas A. Summers, D. D., Editor of Books and Sunday School Advocate; L. M. Lee, D. D., Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate; William M. Wightman, D. D., Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate; J. B. McFerrin, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate; M. M. Henkle, D. D., Editor of the Southern Ladies' Companion; Samuel A. Latta, M. D., Editor of the Methodist Expositor; E. W. Sehon, D. D., Missionary Secretary; E. Stevenson, D. D., Assistant Book Agent at Louisville; S. Patton, D. D., Editor of the Methodist Episcopalian; C. Richardson, D. D., Editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner.

W. H. Anderson declined accepting the office of Editor of the Quarterly; and D. S. Doggett, D. D., was appointed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette May 23rd.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The only business disposed of by the General Assembly yesterday morning of general interest, was the reading and reference of the Report of the Board of Home Missions. From this report we learn that the number of Missionaries employed under the direction of the Board of Home Missions the past year, was 570—only 317 of whom were engaged at the commencement of the year. The operations have been prosecuted in all the States and most of the territories. Three Missionaries have been engaged in California. About 25,000 persons were added to the Church the past year, and 14 new churches created. The report gave a most encouraging account of the condition and progress of Sabbath School efforts, and stated that the operations of the Board in all parts of our country, were of growing interest and importance. The news from California was considered cheering. Churches have been established and a Presbytery organized. The receipts of the Board in the last year, were $79,019. The expenditures were $72,000, round numbers. Nearly $10,000 worth of clothing have been donated.

The arrangements of the next year require a large increase of funds, and the Report urged the necessity of vigorous efforts and liberal donations on the part of the friends of the Mission.

The appropriations for the next year unpaid amounted to over $11,000, and there is but $1,000 round numbers in the Treasury.

The term of office for fourteen members of the Board, expires during the sitting of the Assembly, and two places were made vacant during the year by death.

The Report was accepted, and referred to a committee of five.

The afternoon session was taken up principally with the discussion of a Resolution reported by a committee, upon the permanency of the location of the Western Theological Seminary. The Resolution condemned agitation and declared the permanency of the Seminary at Allegheny City. The discussion was spirited, but not of sufficient general interest to be worth reporting. Dr. Breckenridge and Dr. Rice got into a warm personal discussion, which the Moderator was obliged to stop. The whole matter in reference to the Seminary was laid on the table by a vote of 109 to 91.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Mr. Webster has a small pamphlet forthcoming from the press—being a letter in reply to the Newburyport letter, in which he goes into the constitutional argument relative to the giving up of fugitive slaves. It will make a sensation.

The Cuban Council and the Cuban Expedition.

The New York Sun of Tuesday, has the following paragraph respecting the operations of the Cubans:—

"The Cuban Council, who are managing the expedition from this city, met last evening at a house in Park Row, which it is unnecessary to mention.—Among them was the great moneyed man of the expedition, Senor J. They shift their places of meeting, from time to time, as also their hotels; and, altogether they have managed the affair with great secrecy.

What transpired in the council, last evening, we are not in a position to say; but we may tell some things, which we have learned from pretty good authority, and which cannot now affect the movement either one way or the other.

The arms have been procured through gun makers in the city, who sent out agents to Massachusetts and New Jersey, and the towns of this State, to buy up all they could find; and they have been removed in oil cloth boxes, State prison shoe boxes, and other boxes in the guise of merchandise. One house in this city has supplied tent cloth to the amount of $3,000; and two other houses (one of them in Fulton street) have furnished cartridge boxes, belts, and other equipments, amounting to $9,000. Arms, ammunions and provisions, have been deposited on the coast of Long Island, on Staten Island and New Jersey. Part of these stores have been removed, and part still remain to be removed. A large number of men were assembled on Staten Island, and sailed thence. The way in which the men and arms, &c. have left without observation, is this—Vessels lie out at sea and wait till they get signals from small craft, which go out to them at night and conduct them to the spot, where they take in their freight, and sail before morning.—Gold is spent very freely; but where it all comes from puzzles every body. Two merchants in the city, we are informed, have sold the interest in their establishments for $150,000, and have embarked their all on this hazard of the die. Whether they will win or lose the game in which they have played so high, coming events will soon determine."

AFTER THE CUBA INVADERS.—The Norfolk Beacon, of Tuesday, says—

The U.S. steamer Saranac, Capt. Tatnall, passed the Capes on Sunday morning about 5 o'clock.

A telegraphic despatch from the Navy Department was received here yesterday morning, directing preparations to have the frigate Congress, and brig Porpoise in readiness for sea as soon as possible. Commodore McKeever, with the officers necessary to make up the complement of these vessels, is expected here this morning from Washington, and the Congress, at least, will in all probability sail in the course of the day. Their destination, as well as that of the Saranac, is Cuba.

The Boston Courier, of Monday, says—

"Orders from Washington reached the Navy Yard, Charlestown, on Friday, to get the sloop of war Albany, momentarily expected from Port au Prince, ready for sea with the quickest despatch possible after her arrival. Her destination is supposed to be the coast of Cuba."

WHAT THE CUBANS THINK OF INVASION.—We stated yesterday, that some of the late Mananzas papers assert that the people will be united against the invasion of Cuba by Americans now on foot under General Lopez. The fact is, rumors come trooping in from many quarters concerning this interesting affair, and they are very nearly as conflicting as they are numerous. The last information is contained in the following paragraph from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Tuesday. After recurring to the evidence on the alarmest side of the story, concerning the feelings and condition of the people of Cuba, it says:—

"On the other hand, a Spanish gentleman who arrived yesterday by the Virginia, from Porto Rico, states that, at the time he left, nothing whatever was said in the Spanish Islands relative to any anticipated movement against the Spanish government. Planters, while admitting the benefits the connexion (with the United States) would extend, deem the revolution which must precede such consummation too hazardous a step, and would rather allow affairs to proceed in their wonted course than see them diverged from it by violence. The military preparations are most extensive; 5000 regular troops are at Porto Rico and 20,000 in Cuba. The whole militia of the country is organized, with a staff always kept on regular pay. The commissariat is well provided; and fifty thousand armed men could be brought into the field, fully equipped and accoutred, half of them well drilled and disciplined soldiers.

"The same authority tells us that it is difficult to conceive in what quarter money has been subscribed, for the mercantile community and the planters regard with fear any proceeding likely to lead to hostilities which would make their lands the battle ground. And, as far as his personal knowledge goes, he believes that the report of large sums having been subscribed is unfounded."

A letter from Havana, May 10th, to the Newark Advertiser, says:

"It is beyond question, that a large portion of the Creole population of Cuba would gladly see it annexed to the United States, but they are not of a material to render much service in bringing it about, or capable of appreciating the advantages or disadvantages of such a measure."

According to La Verdad, the Spanish paper of New York, there are two forces at work in Cuba to prevent its emancipation from the present thrall. These are the Colonial Government officials, and a "host of traders in African slaves." The former would, by liberation, lose their offices, and the other their abominable traffic. Upon this, it bases a pretty broad hint that some of the prominent journals of the country have been tampered with.

As to Gen. Lopez, his departure in the teeth of the expedition, without waiting for his plan to be executed to the fullest extent, was, it asserts, because the Cubans themselves pressed him to hasten his coming.

We have the following intelligence from St. Jago de Cuba:

"An arrival at Boston, from St. Jago de Cuba, with dates to the 24 inst., reports that several thousand troops had been mustered at St. Jago, to repel the expected invasion; and about 3,300 more were expected to arrive soon. Three Spanish schooners of war had been in port several days, and on the 21 inst., a 24 gun brig, directly from Spain, with troops arrived."

GEN. LOPEZ THE CUBAN PATRIOT.—From a very long and diffuse account of the life of Gen. Lopez, which appeared in the New Orleans Delta, of the 10th and 11th instant, the Philadelphia Bulletin has condensed the following sketch of a career which is brought to a point of interest by the enterprize on Cuba, which now attracts so much attention.

Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents, in 1776 or 7, in Venezuela, and is now a little over fifty years of age. He was the only son that grew to manhood, though he had numerous sisters. He was trained to the saddle, as is the custom in South America. His father being obliged by civil disturbances to remove to Caracas, where he entered upon a commercial life, his son Narciso superintended one branch of the house at Valencia, in the interior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar's war, in 1814, young Lopez took a prominent part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped from massacre. At length, when reduced almost to desperation, he enlisted in the army as his only chance for life. At the end of the war between Spain and the insurgents, Lopez found himself a colonel, at the age of 23. He had also received the cross of San Fernando, as a further reward for various gallant deeds during the war. On the evacuation of the country by the Spanish army, Col. Lopez returned to Cuba.

Since that time, (1822,) Lopez has been a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. He was known to be possessed of liberal principles, which prevented him from obtaining office in the island, and thus remained in retirement. During the first of the Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to be in Madrid with his wife, urging a private claim upon the government. He distinguished himself on the government side; was made first aid de camp to the Commander in Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He become the warm personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards the most popular Captain General of Cuba. He was, for a time commander in chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently commander in chief of several provinces. During all this period of favor with the royalist party, it is said he remained faithful to his democratic principles; and though caressed by the Queen Mother Christina, he despised and distrusted her.

On the determination of the insurrection which ended in the expulsion of Christina from the regency, Lopez was made Governor of Madrid, a post which he held until Espartero became regent, when he positively refused to hold it; in spite of the solicitations of Espartero. A Senator of the kingdom, from the liberal city of Seville, he studied the politics and institutions of Spain, and then first learned the condition of the Spanish colonies; and especially the oppressions under which Cuba, the country of his adoption, labored. The expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes further disgusted him, and, resigning his offices, he departed for Havana, nor without some trouble in obtaining permission.

At this time, (1839,) Gen. Valdez was Captain General of Cuba. During the various political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different posts of honor and emolument in the island, but at length he resigned all except his rank as General, and then undertook the working of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for returning to the Central Department. Here he began to mingle with the people and concert a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The enterprise of last year which was miscarried so completely, was the result of his first efforts.—The second effort better matured and more extensive, is now on foot.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Mr. John G. Smith, of Memphis, Tennessee, came to New York on Thursday last, and took lodgings at the American Hotel, with the intention of proceeding to Albany. On Sunday he paid his bill, and soon afterwards began to act so strangely that it became evident his mind was deranged. Among other things, he took the register from the counter, and would not give it up. Finally he drew a pistol, and in the scuffle to wrest it from him, the charge exploded. The ball entered the abdomen of a servant, named Timothy Corregan, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Mr. Smith was not intemperate, and his insanity is said to proceed from a severe disappointment.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, New School, met in Dr. Duffield's church, Detroit, on the 17th instant. There was a very large attendance of Delegates from all parts of the Union.—Rev. D. H. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, was chosen moderator.

Gen. Rosas has been re-elected Governor of Buenos Ayres, with full powers, for another five years, and will accept.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 16.

Items from the Missouri River, by the Steamer St. Paul.

The fine steamer St. Paul, Capt. Yore, arrived night before last from St. Joseph. From the clerk we have the following:

The day previous to the departure of the St. Paul from St. Joseph, a government express arrived from Fort Kearny, bringing the news of great suffering among the Californian emigrants between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie. A few trains, including several hundred persons, regardless of all preparation, had pushed on the route between the two places, and were then in a most deplorable condition. Their mules and oxen were giving out for the want of food, and it is said that the flour, meal and bread of the emigrants had to be used, and, in several instances, was freely fed to the perishing animals, in the hopes of keeping themselve, until the latter Fort could be reached. The Plains were destitute of grass, and, in many places, not the least sign of vegetation existed.—It is thought that thousands of animals will be sacrificed, and many of the emigrants themselves will suffer for want of food, by their premature movement. At St. Joseph, on the 10th instant, a large number were getting ready to go out with the Government escort, which would leave about the 12th inst. for Fort Kearny. Jerome and Hannon's train was still encamped at the bluffs, six miles from St. Joseph, on the opposite side of the river, and would not start until there was a certainty of sufficient grass. Hall's train was at Weston, and the third one from this city was encamped at Kansas. St. Joseph and Weston were swarming with emigrants, and the merchants and traders of both places were reaping a harvest,—gamblers, thieves, and pick-pockets, were also busy, and, with the exception of an occasional lynching, they too appeared to be driving a lucrative business.—The town of St. Joseph has been the principal rendezvous, and in and around it are congregated every class. The throng, however, is being somewhat diminished, as the emigrants move to the opposite side of the river, or launch out upon the broad prairies. Some are taking the back track, and a great many more have become sick and wearied of the tramp, and would return, could they do so consistently with their interest, as now situated. The St. Paul brought down between sixty and seventy, who, it appears, were determined to return, let the consequences be what they might. A few of these gentlemen, we learn, have been the victims of monte and faro tables. Some are disgusted with rough mountain life; some assign as a reason, that they had seen as much of the elephant as they cared about, and others are downright home sick. At all events, the cabin of the boat was pretty well filled with them.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.—In the good old times of Jefferson and Madison, the President and Cabinet pulled together. If any member of the Cabinet was refractory, the President dismissed him, as Mr. Madison did Gideon Granger. A President was then sustained by the whole party which elected him, and intriguants for the Presidency had no choice. But when the two old parties of *Republicans and Federalists* were disorganized, and Adams men and Jackson men and Crawford men and Clay men and Calhoun men and all sorts of men's men rose from their ashes, intrigue began to make mischief between Presidents and their Cabinets, and Cabinets began to disagree. The iron will of Gen. Jackson overcame these intrigues. He removed his Cabinet in a body, and the people sustained him. These same intrigues were powerful in Mr. Van Buren's days. He kept his Cabinet together, but was not sustained by the people. The system was still pursued under Mr. Tyler, and ended, first in the flight of his Cabinet, secondly in the prostration of himself. Under Mr. Polk, his party were kept together by the Mexican war, and consequently his Cabinet were retained through his term. The same system was put in operation with the accession of President Taylor, and has been actively prosecuted ever since.

Thus far Gen. Taylor has proved too strong for these intriguers, and the question now before the world is, whether he will or will not be strong enough till the end of his term. He is beset by "outsiders" who aspire to the Presidency, and who would gladly drive out the Cabinet, for the purpose of supplanting it by their own instruments. But if the President perseveres in the determination expressed before his election, to be the President of the nation and not of a party, he will sustain his Cabinet, and the nation will sustain him. One of the letter writers says that "he is in for the fight," and that "if the Whigs do not like his Cabinet, they may jump." This quaint declaration expresses what all the intelligent and patriotic portion of the people may well wish to see, a President sustaining himself against selfish intrigue, in an honest and patriotic desire to discharge his duties faithfully. If "the Whigs" are not honest and patriotic enough to sustain him in such laudable efforts, perhaps the "Loco Focos" will be; and if so, the latter would have the advantage. But we trust that the President will be sustained to the end of his term, by honest men of all parties, against the intrigues of all aspirants to the Presidency. If the people are worthy of their institutions, they will sustain an honest executive against all factions. They are competent to decide whether they have got one or not, and we trust that they will act according to their decision. Our Federal form of government will soon become worse than useless, if its legitimate action is to be continually impeded and counteracted by the selfish ambition of partisan leaders.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

HOSPITOL.—A man by the name of William Doore, was lodged in jail in this place, on Tuesday last, charged with the murder of Patrick Langham, both from the County of Cork, Ireland, and cousins.

It appears that the laborers on the rail road, west of Johnstown, have been on a strike for higher wages for two weeks past; on Tuesday some of the hands had commenced work again at the former wages—87 1-2 cents—and Door threatened that he would shoot the first man he would find at work, at said rates, and started with a loaded gun for the country his threats into execution, accompanied by Langham, who, after proceeding some distance, refused to go any further, when Door shot him in the breast. He alledges, however, that it was an accident.—*Greensburg Intel*

Speaking of the Webster certificate, the Boston correspondent of the New Bedford Standard says:—

Neither the Governor, Lieut. Governor, nor Secretary of State signed it. Not one of the Council signed it. Neither the Mayor of Boston nor one of the Aldermen, signed it. Of the Boston Senators only one signed it. One foreign, protective of the Senate. Of the 25 Representatives from Boston only 8 signed it; of about 300 Representatives in all, only some 12 signed it. Of the 161 ministers in Boston, C