THE INVASION OF CUBA.

The *New York Enquirer* seems to yield implicit faith to the revelations concerning the sailing of the secret expedition against Cuba, and in a long article argues not only its possibility, but strong probability, and under circumstances more favorable to success, than attended the Round island expedition. It says:—

"We have letters from New Orleans, from sources entitled to full confidence, which give such information on the subject as leaves little room to doubt that the attempt is about to be—if indeed it has not already been, renewed. A letter of the 3d May, after remarking on the credulity which prevails upon the subject at the North, states that the arrangements for carrying it into effect were progressing with great rapidity and upon a large scale. On the 2d two ships fully loaded with passengers, ostensibly emigrants for California, left New Orleans for Chagres, and within the ten days previous more than a thousand men had embarked from that city, all of whom, there was good reason to believe, were enlisted in the same undertaking. None of them, we learn, were recruited at New Orleans, but they all came from the interior, or from the neighboring States—many of them from Alabama; and on reaching the city they were immediately and quietly embarked on board the vessels in waiting for them.—Another correspondent states that he knows of three large steamships that are engaged in the enterprise, one of which left New Orleans a few days since with 300 men. A sailing vessel with over 200 was to leave on the 4th. We understand that in this city also, persons have been engaged within the last week upon a service the nature of which was not disclosed to them. They were offered liberal pay in advance, and were required to proceed to New Orleans, where they would receive further directions.

All these circumstances, with others of a similar character which it is not necessary to detail, render it extremely probable that New Orleans was to be the starting point of the expedition, though the place of rendezvous is not known. All the movements in that city, our New Orleans correspondents state, have been so cautiously taken, as to preclude the possibility of legal interference. Generals Lopez and Gonzales were in New Orleans *incognito* on the 1st of May and casual observers noted the unusual number of new faces in town. Gen. Quitman was in that city a few days previous, and it was asserted and generally credited that he originally intended to resign his office as Governor of Mississippi, and take command of the expedition. His presence in New Orleans, however, led to warm remonstrances on the part of personal friends, and it was believed that he had been induced to change his purpose.

The number of men engaged in this expedition is said to be larger than of those engaged in the previous attempt. It has been stated as high as 12,000 or 13,000, but this was evidently an exaggeration.—Judicious persons, however, who have good apportunities of forming an opinion, state in letters that 4000 or 5000 are undoubtedly engaged. They appear to have plenty of money, though it is stated that the men engage for no stipulated pay, but mainly on assurances of rich rewards from plunder and confiscations if the expedition prove successful. They are assured in the strongest terms by their leaders that the Island is utterly unprepared for resistance—that the forces are disorganized, the troops disaffected, officers as well as men, and that the great mass of the inhabitants will rise and join the invaders, as soon as a landing shall have been effected.

We find no mention of any of these matters in any of our New Orleans papers, with the single exception of the *Bulletin*, which published an article on the general subject a few days since. That article assumed that a new invasion was on foot, and went on to show that the difficulties to be encountered were greater than had been foreseen, and especially, that the Spanish authorities had vessels of war enough on the coast of Cuba to prevent a landing.—This, however, does not seem certain.—The southern coast of Cuba is some 700 miles in extent, and it would require a very large as well as very active and vigilant force to prevent vessels commanded by Yankee officers from evading their watch, and effecting a landing. In a sea-fight, the Spanish force would, probably, prove easily victorious;—but, if a body of 4000 or 5000 men, well armed, should be landed, the Island would not get rid of them without a good deal of trouble. The latest accounts, it will be remembered, state that the cholera was prevalent at Havana, and other parts of Cuba, and that its ravages among the troops had been extensive.

We learn from pretty good authority, that although the utmost care had been taken to preserve perfect secrecy among those engaged in getting up the expedition in New Orleans, there were still spies among them, by whom all their movements are regularly reported to the Cuban authorities. To press the claims, bring the weight of their influence to bear, succeeded in obtaining information desired from legal opinion of Mr. Attorney Clayton, whereupon [illegible]

New School Law.

The bill regulating common schools, as it passed the House of Representatives last week, repeals the 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, sections of the act of 1849, relative to public schools, and re-enacts the 6th and 7th section of the act of 1838, relative to the same subject. The board of directors of any school district have the power if they see fit to allot the collection of school taxes to the lowest and best bidder, under such terms as they may regulate and prescribe; Provided that security shall in no case be taken in a sum less than double the amount of taxes assessed in said district. The compensation to a collector is not to exceed five per cent, on the amount of money collected and paid over by such collector on his duplicate. The school directors of every district in the State shall annually, on or before the first Monday in May, and by the vote of not less than four members of the board, levy such an amount of tax on their district as shall, together with such additional sum as the district may receive out of the State Treasury, and from other sources, be sufficient to keep the schools open according to the terms of this act, and shall establish a sufficient number of schools to educate every individual of the age of five years and upwards residing in the district. The school directors are to determine the length of time during which the schools shall be kept in operation: Provided that in no district shall they be kept open less than three months and that the amount of tax levied shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation for any one year. This law shall continue in force during the next current school year, ending on the first Monday of June, 1851; after which no change shall be made, unless requested by a majority of the taxable inhabitants of any school district voting on the question.

Love and Jealousy—Attempted Murder.—An affair occurred in Southwark, on Wednesday night, between twelve and one o'clock, which threatens to prove fatal to a young married female aged 18 years, named Ann Walker. The cause of the murderous attack, evidently, was "love and jealousy." The facts elicited before the Mayor, yesterday morning, during the hearing of Richard Foote, an Englishman, and the individual who made the outrageous attack upon the unprotected female with a knife, were that a few months ago Foote was paying his addresses to the young lady, who was then single and named Ann Martin. He being a working man, removed to Lebanon county, where he engaged in an iron foundry, and remained there until within a week or two past. During his absence, Miss Martin became enamored with another man, named James Walker, and she gave her hand in marriage to him without the knowledge of Foote. After the young English blood arrived in this quiet city, he was advised of what had taken place, and his jealousy, becoming aroused, he at once determined upon revenge, making no concealment of his murderous intentions. First visiting the object of his love, who had become the wife of another, he got possession of her marriage certificate and tore it to pieces. He then siezed some articles which had been bestowed as tokens of his own affection, and carried them off. The night above mentioned he went to the house, and finding Mrs. Walker there, engaged in washing, in company with another woman, accosted her in a violent and menacing manner, and, with a horrid oath, telling her that he would kill her, made a deadly assault upon her with a knife—inflicting eight shocking wounds upon her arm, breast and back. Mrs. Walker was attended by Dr. Reid, who thinks her wounds exceedingly dangerous. She remains at the dwelling of Thomas Johnston, No. 326, south Fifth street.

Foote immediately fled, under the impression that his murderous designs had been carried out. The police were soon after advised of the transaction, and early the next morning one of the city watchmen arrested him, secreted under a step, at Twelfth and Pine street. After the Mayor examined into the matter, Foote was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Mrs. Walker.

Since the above was written, we learn that Foote came to this city on Saturday last, having been released from the Lebanon County jail, where he had been incarcerated for the larceny of a sum of money. Between that time and the committal of the deed, he was seen in the vicinity of Mrs. Walker's place of abode, by several persons, and to them exhibited the knife with which he inflicted the wounds. Mrs. Walker is a step-daughter of Mr. Johnston, and was first introduced to her assassin, the young Englishman, by Joseph Johnston, with whom he served during the American wars, in the Seventh Regiment of Infantry. Foote had formerly served in the British army.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A startling discovery, confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh, he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineveh, the destruction of the city. His eloquence converted many of them and "God repented him" of the doom He had pronounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then became the prophet of Nineveh, and was reverenced by the inhabitants. As [illegible] Oriental custom, they doubtless [illegible] conspicuous places [illegible] figures, and the [illegible] hands, [illegible] era, [illegible] Mausoli Apostoli, and [illegible] true [illegible] Mahometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British government, for the munificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layard—placing at his command vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates, conveying to England the magnificent sculptures which he has disentomed, and affording him every facility which money or British authority could secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of this country, in reference to American atiquities.

North's Sunday Times.

DISTRESS AMONG CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Mr. Hatcher, who was the guide of the party of Col. Collyer, the Collector of San Francisco, from Santa Fe to San Diego, has lately returned to Missouri. He conducted Col. Collyer by a route hitherto untravelled by Americans, if not unknown to them. The course was generally a direct one between the two points (Santa Fe and San Diego) leaving the Rio Grande and the range of mountains parallel with it on the west, to the left; crossing the Pueco and falling upon the waters which empty into the Colorado. The Pino village is the point at which Mr. H. first struck upon what is known as "Cook's Route." The *Independence* (Mo.,) *Commonwealth*, says:—

"Some 300 California emigrants availed themselves of Mr. Hatcher's knowledge of the country in order to reach San Diego, which they succeeded in doing without great difficulty. Notwithstanding the size of the party the Apaches fought them almost constantly for three days, but killed only two of the emigrants.

Mr. Hatcher returned from California by way of the Gila River, and passed emigrants along the entire route. He witnessed among them much destitution and a degree of suffering such as he never was before to have seen before.

We will mention only one instance out of many particularly heartrending. Two young ladies were accidentally discovered by Mr. H. among *chaparel*, where they had wandered in search of the *mesquit fruit* for food. They were in tattered dresses, without bonnets or shoes, and lost. They were about the ages of ten and sixteen. Mr. H. conducted them to their parents some miles distant. There were *eight* children in the family in a state of almost utter destitution. They seemed scarcely to know their position or where to go. They asked the distance to San Diego, and on being told it was 240 miles, burst into tears, and wept long and bitterly. Although nearly out of provisions, and having only a few animals in wretched condition, they had stuck to their carriage and wagon with a foolish and almost fatal tenacity. When they had grown calm, Mr. H. shared his small supply of provisions with them, gave them the advice to abandon the carriage and wagon, to pack their food and children upon the animals, and make for San Diego with all possible speed. He told them that by adopting this plan, and by making food of the poorest of their mules as they gave out on the way, from time to time, they might get through; otherwise, they could not reasonably expect to do so.

This is but one of the many distressing scenes which were witnessed on the Gila route. It is to be hoped, that our government will, at an early day, have explorations made of all routes that are practicable to the Pacific, and will establish posts along such as are most travelled for the relief of those emigrants whom misfortune may befall by the way."

Entry of the Pope into Rome.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 13th of April last contains a long account of the ceremonies which took place on the entrance of the Pope at Romo on the previous day. His Holiness arrived at Genzano on the 12th at 9 A. M., where he alighted, received the benediction in the church, and gave his blessing to the Neopolitan troops that had accompanied him to that place. He again gave the benediction at Arriccia, and arrived at Albano at 10 A. M., where he was received at the entrance of the cathedral by Cardinal Patrazi, Bishop of the Palace. He again gave his blessing from a balcony to the crowd that had assembled, and accepted a collation in the Bishop's Palace. He set out for Rome at 2 P. M. and arrived at 4 o'clock. The French and Papal troops were drawn up on the Piazza Lateranense, and presented arms, while the salutes from the French artillery and the guns of Castle Sant Angelo rent the air, mingling with the solemn sound of the bells. Cardinal Barberini, arch priest of the Basilica of Lateran, received the Pope at the head of his chapter, while the provisional municipal commissioners presented to him the keys of the Eternal City. Chevalier Aliprandi read a short speech in the name of the commission, to which his Holiness was graciously pleased to make a becoming answer. On alighting from his carriage his Holiness was received by their eminences the Cardinals of the Commission of State, and by the Cardinal Vicar, preceded by all the secular and regular clergy of the capital.—At the vestibule he received the homage of the diaplomatic body. He then received the holy benediction in the church.—which he afterwards left and returned to his carriage.

The procession then went to the basilica of the Vatican by the Strada San Giovanni, the Amphitheatre of Flavins, the Arco di Pantani, the Piazza Traiana, Pi- [illegible] detachment of noble guards; his Holiness n company with Monsignor d'Ottaiano, iandMonsignor Borromeo. To the right of his carriage was General Baragnatei, at the head of his chapter, and by the Sacred College, which accompanied him to the altar. The oration of St. Austin was then again recited, the Ambrosian hymn sung, and the benediction given; after which the Holy father kissed the foot of the statue of St. Peter, and retired to the palace. In the evening the cupola of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Strada di Borgo Nuovo, the Monte Pincio, the Piazza del Popolo, and Via Condotti were illuminated. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

The *N. Y. Tribune* translates from the *Journal Official* the following account of the seperation of King Ferdinand, the Butcher of Naples, and of Pious IX. at the frontier of the two Staes;—

Scarcely had His Holines, the King and the Duke of Calabria descended from the carriage, when the two last named threw themselves at the feet of his Holiness, devoutly embracing them. Then the King remaining on his knees, implored the sacred benediction. "Yes," says the Holy Father, "I bless you, I bless your family, I bless your kingdom, I bless your people. I cannot undertake to express to you my gratitend for the hospitality which I have received from you." "I have only fulfilled my duty as a christian," replied the King. "Yes" said the Pontiff, with a voice broken by emotion, "your filial affection has been great and sincere." He then made the King rise from his knees, pressed him to his heart, embraced him with affection, and remounted his carriage, when the King, the Prince Royal and their suit kissed his foot. The King returned to Caserte accompanied by the hereditary Prince.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., May 25, 1850.

The Apportionment Bill.

We publish the Apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, as passed by the recent Legislature. It will be seen that for Senator we form part of the largest district in the State—containing perhaps double as much territory as any other—being composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Jefferson and Clearfield. For Representative it is as near the same as could be, viz: Clearfield, Elk and McKean. This is certainly the most, unfair and unjust apportionment of the State that ever we had: and how it came that Gov. Johnston did not veto it will be thought strange by the uninitiated, after first having pledged himself to use the veto in no case except where in the Constitution was violated—then vetoing the previous apportionment bill because it violated the Constitution by forming a Legislative district out of Clearfield, Elk and McKean, precisely the district as formed in the bill he has approved!

Great Jubilee Brother Jonathan.

The monster pictorial of Wilson & Co. (New York) issued in honor of the Nation's natal day, fourth of July, 1850, has been received. It presents an abundant variety of large and admirably executed Pictures, historical, satirical, and funny. The grand feature of the paper appears to be a fine large Engraving of "Raising the first Liberty Pole in the State of New York"—a scene taken from Hoffman's admirable romance of "Greyslaer." A complete copy of "Washington's Farewell address" is given in a handsome printed running hand script, with Washington's own signature. This occupies a broadside of two pages, and is inclosed in a plain neat border for framing. Altogether this is a valuable and entertaining sheet for the Glorious Fourth. It is sold at the usual price of 12 cents.

Williamsport Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Williamsport on next Wednesday, and place in nomination candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General, Col. Barrett is Representative delegate from this county, and Robert P. Linton, of Cambria, Senatorial delegate, without instructions.

Election of Prosecuting Attorney and Deputy Surveyors.

The last Legislature past an act making elective the officers above named, and consequently the voters of Clearfield county must begin to hunt up Candidates.

Severe Frost.—Last Monday and Tuesday nights we were visited with—not a *frost*, but a perfect *freeze*—destroying it is feared, every thing in the shape of fruit, of which, until then we had promise of great abundance.

Our Academy and Our Schools.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that the trustees of our Academy have at length determined that the institution shall be devoted to the purpose for which it was erected, and that they [illegible] employed the Rev. Mr. Merwin [illegible] and a Mr. Wrigley, to take charge of [illegible] female school at her [illegible] executed [illegible] Chkiss has charge [illegible] the lower room

THE MONTHLIES.

Sartain's Union Magazine was first on our table again. This number is a decided improvement on the two previous numbers, especially in the way of embellishments. Those of this number are good and in good taste—they have had better, as regards design and execution. But then it would be asking too much, to have them so very good all the time.

Godey's Lady's Book,—What we say above of Sartain, will apply pretty well to Godey. We may add, that the contents of the Lady's Book for this month are more than usually entertertaining and valuable. It almost makes us believe that the character of our literature is at last begining to improve.

Next Governor.—The *Upland Union*, the organ of the Democratic party of Delaware County, of the 15th inst., contains a well written and very prudent editorial on the subject of the next Governor, in which the editor declares a decided preference for Col. Bigler as the Democratic candidate.

THE GREAT MUSICAL WONDER.

Evening before last we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Hanna, the wonrderful musical prodigy. Mr. Hanna is quite a young man, and a native of this county. It is but quite recent that he made the discovery that he was himself a musical *box*—possessing power to emit, without any apparent effort, musical sounds of the sweetest harmony and deepest tone. He was well patronized by our citizens, who were all well satisfied with his performances, We cannot say that his performance is calculated to inspire the agreeable sensations belonging to music—it is so mysterious—so unnatural; yet it is not unpleasant to the ear, while it is really wonderful to the mind.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW—LET OUR MERCHANTS PREPARE FOR THE CHANGE.

We insert below the 48th and 49th sections of the General Banking law passed at the late session of the Legislature, by which it will be seen that no Bank notes, or bills, issued by other than Pennsylvania institutions, will be permitted to circulate within the State after the 21st day of August next, under severe penalties.—Had the Legislature made the law to take effect immediately, without timely notice, it would have operated severely on some communities, and especially in such an one as ours; but the law does not go into operation until the 21st of August,—giving some three or four months notice—or sufficient time to afford every man, at least every business-man, a full opportunity to be prepared for it, and to have no small notes of other States on hand. We have heard it said that the Legislature went too far—that it passed a law that cannot be carried into effect, and must remain a dead letter on our Statute books. We have a very different notion; but at the same time are free to confess our fears that a certain class of trading men, who are to be found all over the State, will be but too successful in making this salutary act a dead letter; or in other words, disregarding the law. Previous to the summer of 1837—the era of shinplasters—a Bank note of less denomination than $5 was a curiosity in the interior of Pennsylvania, and it was just as easy, and just as usual, to get silver for a $5 note then as it is to get small notes for one now. We now have a much larger proportion of specie in the country, than there was then; there has been an increase of over *thirteen Millions* of dollars of the gold currency alone with the last year—and it cannot be that there will be any inconvenience experienced for the want of change, if small notes are once banished from circulation.

That it will create a *panic*, or inconvenience in the community, if our business-men do not take time by the forelock, and be prepared for the change, no one will deny. But we depend entirely upon our Merchants and Lumbermen. They have it in their power to prevent any inconvenience at all. The exports of Lumber from this County the present spring, approaches towards one million of dollars. A very large proportion of this money passes through the hands of a few men, and it is to them we look for protection. They should not bring a single dollar of this discarded money into the county, but should send it out of the State on every occasion. By pursuing this plan, the 21st of August will find our community ready to enjoy the advantages that will be offered by a clean sweep of all sorts, sizes, colors, and characters of small notes of other States, from the *Red Dog* of Michigan, to the *Plainfield Swindle* of N. Jersy.

Section 48. That from and after the 21st day of August, 1850, it shall not be lawful for any person or peasons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange put in circulation, transfer or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars, every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violations of the provisions of this section by any public officer, holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this state, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hunddred dollars: and any violation of this section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

Section 49. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in this commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars; and the several courts of quarter sessions shall in their charges to the grand juries to make presentment of any person within their respective counties, who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section; and it shall be the duty of the several constables and other peace officers within this commonwealth, to make information against any person within this commonwealth, to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be sworn so to do: *Provided*, That it shall not be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under this section, and the last preceding section, to produce, in evidence, the charter of any bank, or articles of association of any company not located in this state.

APPORTIONMENT BILL as FINALLY PASED.

Ratio 14,743 Taxables.

	SENATORS.
Philadelphia City,	2
Philadelphia County,	3
Montgomery,	1
Chester and Delaware,	1
Berks,	1
Bucks,	1
Lancester and Lebanon,	2
Dauphin and Northumberland,	1
Northampton and Lehigh,	1
Carbon, Monroe, Wayne & Pike,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
York,	1
Cumberland and Perry,	1
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton,	1
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1
Bradford, Susquehanna & Wy'ing	1
Tioga, Potter, McKean Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson,	1
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1
Erie and Crawford,	1
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
Allegheny,	2
Washington and Green,	1
Bedford and Somerset	1
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1
Juniata, Mifflin and Union,	1
Westmoreland and Fayette,	1
Schuylkill.	1

REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 1,891, tax.	
Adams,	1
Allegheny,	5
Bedford and Cambria,	2
Berks,	4
Bucks,	3
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence,	3
Blair and Huntingdon,	2
Bradford,	2
Chester,	3
Cumberland,	2
Centre,	1
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3
Columbia and Montour,	1
Dauphin,	2
Delaware,	1
Erie,	2
Washington,	2
Greene,	1
Franklin,	2
Indiana,	1
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	2
Lancester,	5
Lebanon,	1
Lehigh and Carbon,	2
Luzerne,	2
Monroe and Pike,	1
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	3
Crawford,	2
Mifflin,	1
Montgomery,	3
Northampton,	2
Northumberland,	1
Perry,	1
Philadelphia City,	4
Philadelphia County,	11
Somerset,	1
Schuylkill,	2
Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoing,	2
Tioga,	1
Wayne,	1
Westmoreland and Fayett.	4
Union and Juniata,	1
York,	3

Singular Fact.—A large number of drum fish, have been found dead in different parts of the Synepuxent Bay. When harpooned they bled as freely as when alive, which would seem to indicate the torpor of some disease rather than death.

This line makes out this column.