



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850

FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. JOSEPH McDONALD,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Con-
gressional Conference.

THE SENTINEL has much the largest cir-
culation of any paper published in this county
—and as an advertising sheet offers superior
advantages to merchants and business men
generally. Those desirous of making use of
this medium for extending their business can
do so by either sending their notices direct, or
through the following agents:

John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown.
E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third &
Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York P. Philadelphia
and Baltimore.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county
will meet at the election houses in their sev-
eral townships, on Saturday the 23d day of
June next, for the purpose of electing two
Delegates from each election district, to meet
in County Convention in the Court House in
the Borough of Ebensburg, on the following
Tuesday, whose duty it shall be to nominate a
Ticket to be supported by the Democracy in
the county at the ensuing fall election. It
will also be the duty of said Convention to
appoint Senatorial Conferees to meet the Con-
ferences of Huntingdon and Blair counties and
Representative Conferees to meet the Con-
ference of Bedford county.

The polls will be kept open in each election
district from two till six o'clock P. M. in or-
der that every man may have an opportunity
of voting.

By the County Committee,
S. J. RENSHAW, Chairman.

J. P. Urban & Co., have just re-
ceived a fine assortment of New Goods at
their store room in Carrollton, which, as
will be seen by their advertisement in an-
other column, they well sell on the most
accommodating terms. We are glad to learn
that our friend JAMES CARROLL has entire
control of the establishment, and we take
pleasure in recommending him to the fa-
vor of our friends in the north. They will
find him upright in his dealings and oblig-
ing in his manners, and worthy the confidence
of the people.

Our friends Litzinger & Todd, and Col-
milton Roberts, have also received from
the East, a splendid assortment of Dry
Goods &c., as will be seen by reference
to their advertisements in another column.
Any person in these districts, wanting any
thing in their line, will find them at their
respective posts, and anxious to give gen-
eral satisfaction.

American Railroad Guide.

We are in receipt of a monthly publica-
tion entitled the "American Railroad Guide
and Pocket Companion for the United
States," containing tables of the fares, dis-
tances, times of starting, &c., of the differ-
ent railroads throughout the country. It
is accompanied by a map giving the routes
of all the railroads, and a large number of
the steamboat and stage lines connected
with them. It contains about one hundred
pages, and is published by Curran Den-
more, Fulton street New York. It is a
valuable work and should be in the pocket
of every man whose business requires him
to travel.

Another Candidate for Congress.

The last Westmoreland Argus contains
the announcement, by some of his friends
of the name of JOHN S. NODDGRASS, Esq., as
a candidate for Congress, to be run under
the Crawford county system which was
lately adopted in that county.

The strike among the Irishmen on the
Central Railroad still continues. We
learn from the Blairsville *Apalachian*,
that about ten days since, some eighty or
ninety of them made an attack on a shanty
on Martin's section, where some few
men had been at work, and broke in the
windows, drove out the occupants, and
injured one or two of them very severely.
The assailants were armed with guns and
pistols, and attacks on other shanties were
anticipated.

This state of things should not be per-
mitted to last any longer. The military
should be called out, and an end put to it
by promptly dispersing the crowd. If
those who are on a strike are not willing
to work for eighty-seven and a half cents
per day, they should not be allowed to
prevent others from working who are
willing to do so on these terms. We hope
soon to receive intelligence that the law-
less mob has been put down, and that too
in a legal manner.

Democratic County Convention.
The call of the Chairman of the Demo-
cratic County Committee for a Conven-
tion to nominate a County Ticket will be
found in to-day's paper. This is a matter
in which every Democrat must feel a live-
ly interest, and in which duty requires
him to take a part. The late Apportion-
ment Bill throws so many advantages into
the hands of the Whigs, that every effort
must be made on the part of the Demo-
cracy towards uniting our entire force and
acting harmoniously together, if we desire
to maintain our ascendancy throughout
the State. And in selecting Delegates to
our County Convention, great care should
be taken to send such men only as are
known to be unwavering Democrats, en-
joying the entire confidence of those they
represent, and who will act with an eye
single to the welfare and harmony of the
party.

In connection with this subject, we beg
leave to suggest to the Convention, the
propriety of appointing the Delegate to
the next State Convention, in addition to
the usual business which comes before
them. We are aware that this is some-
what out of the usual course of things in
this county, but we think that every man,
on reflection, will come to the conclusion
that the movement is a judicious one, and
that the best interests of our party demand
its adoption. It would obviate the neces-
sity of calling another convention for that
express purpose, and would also prevent a
repetition of those scenes of excitement,
and turmoil which have been too frequent-
ly enacted in the Court House, and which
are always calculated to weaken our
strength. Indeed, we think the annual
Convention should transact all the busi-
ness that would be likely to come before
the party for the ensuing year. We merely
make this suggestion at this time, in the
hope that the members of the Conven-
tion will regard it as of sufficient impor-
tance to merit their serious consideration.
More on this subject hereafter.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

We are glad to learn, says the *Pennsyl-
vanian*, that the additional subscription to
the stock of this company is fast filling up.
The whole number of shares requisite to
complete the road, without a resort to
loan, (which all the stockholders are anx-
ious to avoid,) when the subject was agitated
in January last, was 20,700—and of
this, 8,900 are absolutely taken—4,400
conditionally, leaving 7,435 to be taken—
a deficiency in round numbers of \$372,000
We hear that there is a strong probability
that \$200,000 of this will be subscribed
for by the districts of the Northern Liber-
ties and Spring Garden—but whether or
not, there should be no hesitation in filling
up the balance, even if viewed in the light
of a *paying* operation. The 83 miles al-
ready completed—beginning at Harrisburg
and ending in the woods—produces an in-
come of \$1000 a day, principally from
passengers. When the road is in running
order to Hollidaysburg, which it will be
the 1st of October, the income may be set
down at full \$2000 per day, or about *seven
hundred thousand dollars* a year—the
interest on over eleven million of dollars—
more than the whole road will cost when
completed.

The construction of the road has thus far
cost less than the estimates of the Engi-
neers, and its management is conducted
with care and economy. Of its impor-
tance to Philadelphia there can be no ques-
tion, and we hope the present effort to ex-
pediate its completion will be attended with
entire success.

Arrest and Acquittal of Gen. Lopez.

Gen. Lopez, accompanied by one of his
Aids, J. Sanchez Senega, arrived at Sa-
vanah Ga., on the 25th inst., by the "Isa-
bella," which left Havana on the 22nd.
He confirms the news brought by the
Steamer Ohio.

We see it stated in a telegraph dispatch
from Savannah that Gen. Lopez and his
Aid were arrested in that city on the even-
ing of their arrival by the Marshal of the
District, under the authority of a telegraph
dispatch from the President. Both were
taken before Judge Nichols, of the U. S.
District Court. There being no evidence
against them, they were discharged at 12
o'clock. The crowd in the court room
was immense, and the decision of the
Court was received with much enthusiasm.

Gen. Lopez was escorted to his lodg-
ings by the crowd. He made a speech,
in which declared his determination to
carry out his present project at all hazards.
He is a man of pleasing appearance, and
very intelligent. He made quite a favora-
ble impression upon the citizens of Savan-
nah. He left, accompanied by his Aid, for
Mobile.

Maryland.
The Democrats of this State have nomi-
nated as their candidate for Governor,
ENOCH LEWIS LOWE, a gentleman of
high intellectual acquirements and well
known as an unswerving Democrat.

Cardenas, the seaport of Cuba, the
point of landing of Gen. LOPEZ, is a town
of several thousand inhabitants with a
good harbor and some commerce. It is
situated on an indentation of the coast,
east of Matanzas on the side of the island,
and is about one hundred miles from Hav-
anna. The country about is very produc-
tive and highly cultivated.

Small Notes.

The Legislature passed a law on the
16th of April last, which is to go into op-
eration on the 21st of August next, making
it unlawful for any person in this State,
under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, one
half to go to the informer, and the other
half to the county to pass notes of a less
denomination than five dollars that are not
Pennsylvania currency. Corporations are
subjected to a fine of five hundred dollars
and public officers one hundred dollars for
a violation of the same law. We would
refer our readers to the fourth page of to-
day's paper, for the law in full.

The Next State Senate.

The following districts elect Senators
this fall under the new Apportionment
Bill.

Philadelphia County, 1
Bradford, Susquehanna & Wyoming, 1
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour, 1
Cumberland and Perry, 1
Venango, Mercer, and Warren, 1
Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion, 1
Philadelphia City, 1
Adams and Franklin, 1
Bair, Cambria, and Huntingdon, 1
Allegheny, 1
Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence, 1

Senators holding over, 22
of which eleven are Democrats, and eleven
Whigs. Of the districts electing this
fall, the first six above named will un-
doubtedly be democratic, the other five
whigs—thus securing the Senate next
winter to the Democrats by a majority
of one.

Prospects of a Compromise.

The Baltimore Sun's Washington cor-
respondent, writes as follows, under date
of May 24th, in regard to the prospects
of the Compromise bill of Mr. Clay:

"Things look certainly better for the
compromise, and the chances now are
that the bill will pass both Houses with-
out encountering any serious obstacle. I
do not believe the bills will be separated.
Southern ultras may oppose it; but not to
the extent of committing suicide. I think
we shall soon begin to whistle, seeing our
way clear out of the woods and wool.—
"Old Hal" has done wonders by his late
speech. "Common sense," says a French
writer, "is the true genius of humanity."
Genl Taylor still swears a little against
the bill and against Clay; but between
that and vetoing the bill, there is a greater
difference than between a nomination and
an election. The cabinet are doing as
well as the budget of expenses.

Outgoing U. S. Senators.

The following is a list of Senators
whose terms expire in 1851, and whose
successors will be chosen by the Legisla-
tures to be elected this fall. The whigs
are given in italics:

Phelps, of Vermont, *Webster* of Mass.
Greene, of R. I. Dickinson, of N. Y.
Dayton, of N. J. Sturgeon, of Penn.
Wales, of Delaware, *Pratt*, of Maryland,
Mason, of Virginia, Davis, of Miss.
Turney, of Tenn. Corwin, of Ohio,
Cass, of Michigan, Bright, of Indiana,
Benton, of Missouri, Yulee, of Florida,
Rusk, of Texas, Dodge, of Wis.
Hamlin, of Maine, *Baldwin* of Conn.
12 Democrats; 8 Whigs.

Judge Walker of the "Delta," and
Dr. Kennedy of the "True Delta,"
fought a duel May 4th, at the Bay of St.
Louis, with pistols. The distance chosen
was twelve paces. They fired once, but
neither was wounded, when Judge Walk-
er's friends expressed themselves satisfied,
and the parties left the field without any
explanation or reconciliation. It is rum-
ored that Mr. McGennis, the junior edi-
tor of the "True Delta," also challenged
Mr. Walker.

The Cuban Affair.

Interference of our Government.—The
Washington correspondent of the New
York *Express* says the Spanish Minister
has presented the subject of the invasion
of Cuba to President Taylor, who im-
mediately issued orders to the Gulf Squadron
to prevent it if possible. The writer adds:
"I have seen a letter to day from
Bridgeport, (Barbadoes) from an official
source, which throws a flood of light upon
the manœuvres of the so called Cuban
Expedition."

"If the statements in this letter be true,
this affair is far more extensive and com-
prehensive than you are aware of, and so
I think you will be ready to acknowledge,
ere long.

"The writer says: Cuba, Barbadoes,
Jamaica, and Hayti, are, beyond all man-
ner of doubt, destined to change their ru-
lers, and ere another letter from me may
reach you, the terrible work (for terrible
it will be) will have commenced."

We take the above from the Baltimore
Clipper. It appears that there is a pro-
ject in concoction also for revolutionizing
Barbadoes, Jamaica, and Hayti, as well as
Cuba. We think the revolution-makers
had better be satisfied with revolutionizing
the latter, if they can achieve that much,
letting the other islands alone, for we can
assure them that Hayti and Jamaica,
without re-enslaving the black population
will be most unprofitable acquisitions.—
But it may be part of the plan, to reduce
the ebony demizens again to bondage.—
Easier said than done, that! The deni-
zens will not consent, and without their
consent, the thing is not practicable, even
for General Lopez and his liberating ar-
my. If any such views are entertained,
which we doubt, however, the specula-
tors in revolutions will do well to re-
collect that twenty thousand picked French
troops found their graves in Hayti, about
fifty years ago, being two-thirds of Gen-
eral Leclerc's army, which was sent to
wrest the island from the black insurgents.
Disease—the climate—did the business
for them, and not the swords of the en-
emy, though they helped a little. And so
it would be at Jamaica. On the plains
disease would soon prostrate and use up
a North American force, and in the moun-
tains a war could not be carried on
against the natives, either the whites or
the blacks, with any prospect of success.
A few hundred maroon negroes (run-
aways) once kept the whole force of the
island at bay for a considerable time, hav-
ing taken possession of the mountain fast-
nesses, from which they were dislodged
with great difficulty.

Therefore the "Patriots" had best be
content with the "Queen of the Antilles,"
if they can wrest her from Queen Isabella;
and to do that they will find a pretty
heavy job, in our opinion, for we hold it to
be most certain, that the Spaniards are
not going to give up forever and aye, that
gem of the Gulf, without making great
efforts to keep it.—*Wash. Globe.*

Annexation of Sandwich Islands.

In an article under this head, the *Sav-
annah Republican* says:

"It has been estimated by a contempo-
rary, that the United States have a frontier
line of near 11,000 miles, a sea coast of
5,340 miles, and a lake coast of 1,160
miles. One of its rivers is twice as long
as the Danube, the largest river in England.
We have States larger than England, and
even bayous and creeks in Louisiana that
would shame the Tiber and Seine. The
harbor of New York receives the vessels
that navigate rivers, canals and lakes to the
extent of 3,000 miles, equal to the distance
from America to Europe. From the cap-
ital of Maine to New Orleans is 200 miles
further than from London to Constantinople,
a route that would cross England,
Belgium, a part of Prussia, Germany, Aus-
tria, and Turkey."

One would think that, with such a do-
main as is described in the above paragraph
we might afford to be contented. But the
cry of the nation is that of the individual
—"More! More!" When did the ener-
getic man of business ever think he had
amassed wealth enough? John Jacob
Astor and Stephen Girard were as hungry
for gold on the day of their death, as at the
hour when they had but a nippence in the
pockets of their ragged breeches. If the
spirits of the dead are permitted to know
what is going on upon earth, we have no
doubt that the ghosts of these defunct mil-
lionaires are bitterly regretting that they
had not lived till after the discovery of Cal-
ifornia.

As with individuals, so with the nation.
"Give, Give!" that horse-leech cry, echoes
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Give us
Canada! Give us Cuba! Even the Sand-
wich Islands exhibit a spasmodic alarm lest
they (scarcely able with their "King Kama-
hamaha and his dynasty" to make a break-
fast for Jonathan) should be swallowed
down by the same voracious jaws. One
of their papers, protesting against the ar-
rangement, *naively* assures us readers that
under the present King, the Sandwich
Islands "can never become a source of
danger or injury to other powers;" and
then goes on with charming simplicity to
assume that there is no danger after all,
because, "both in Great Britain and the
United States there is such a thing as pub-
lic conscience." Alas! my little Polyne-
sian, the "public conscience" of the United
States upon the subject of annexation is
elastic enough to embrace Texas, Califor-
nia, Canada, Cuba, and everything which
the "public appetite" desires. If you es-
cape it will be because your insignificance
constitutes your protection.

We trust that annexation will not direct
its steps to the Sandwich Islands. We
thought it had found its furthest limits in
the waves of the Pacific. If it begins to
stride over the isles of that broad ocean
with its seven-league boots, no man can
tell in what quarter of creation it will
stop.

Rumored Massacre of Whites by In- dians.—The Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer

of the 11th inst., contains the following:
A gentleman writing to us on business
from Independence, under date of the 5th,
says:

"A report reached town to day that 20
men were killed by the Pawnee Indians.
Whether it be true or not, I cannot say.
One of the company who escaped is in
town, and he told me the Indians intended
attacking every train that crosses the
plains."

"Three Santa Fe wagons arrived in
this place on Saturday. The men report
ed no grass on the plains."
We do not give credence to the report
of the murder by the Indians yet there
are fears that it may be true.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Landing of Gen. Lopez, and Surrender of Car-
denas.

HAVANA UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

CAPTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE IN-
VADERS.

THEIR CONDEMNATION TO DEATH.

New York, May, 21, P. M.

The steam ship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck,
U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her
dock at about a quarter of three of clock
this afternoon.

General Lopez landed at Cardenas,
about ninety miles from Havana, on the
17th inst., with about 600 men and took
possession of the town. The garrison
consisted of one company of about 60 men,
who made but a slight resistance, were
driven into a church and a ter losing three
killed, surrendered.

The General landed from the steamer
which left New Orleans on the 7th. Sev-
eral other vessels—containing, in all, 1200
men—had left previous to the Creole, but
where they are to land it is not known.

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

There were 1500 troops in Matanzas,
and 800 were despatched from Havana at
o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, to reinforce
them, and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under
Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he
was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received at Hav-
anna, that a large force was collected on
Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yu-
catan. The General of Marines, with
several vessels and about 3000 men, start-
ed immediately for that point.

Just before the Ohio left, the steamer
Pizarro came in with 105 prisoners, tak-
en from that island. It was said they
were mostly German and Irish. The re-
port was that they were to be shot that
day, at 12 o'clock, or at least every tenth
man shot, the remainder confined in the
dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force in the Creole, with which
General Lopez effected a landing, is only
a small part of the expedition.

It is known that some ten or twelve
vessels have left New Orleans for different
ports of the Gulf, probably to land simul-
taneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken
up the rail roads to Cardenas, in several
places. The merchants and bankers in
Havana, were removing their money,
plate, &c., into the fort for safety.

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

Captain Schenck protested, through
the American Consul, demanding from
the Captain General a safe discharge, but
was refused, and told if he did not like it,
he might go to sea as soon as he pleased.

The Spanish Government would not be
responsible for the safety of his ship.
None of the passengers excepting those
having passports, were permitted to go
on shore. No communication was allowed
between the passengers while in port; not
even between the officers, until a permit
was obtained from the Captain General.

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

General Lopez.

General LOPEZ, who is to liberate the
poor oppressed planters in Cuba, is a
Venezuelan, not a Peruvian, by birth, and
according to a very inflated biographic
sketch which appears to have been writ-
ten by the same person who produces his
proclamations, he has performed some
extraordinary things in his time. Original-
ly he was bred a merchant, but he took
part with Bolivia in the civil disturbances
which ended in the expulsion of the Spani-
ards, and was a Colonel at 23. He took
up his residence in Cuba in 1823. Being
in Spain during the Carlist troubles, he
distinguished himself on the government
side, and was made first aid-de-camp to
the Commander-in-chief, General Valdez.
He was for a time Commander-in-chief of
the National Guards of Spain, and subse-
quently Commander-in-chief of several
provinces; was afterwards Governor of
Madrid, and Senator from the city of Se-
ville. It is said that he maintained liberal
democratic principles throughout his ca-
reer. He is now 50 years old, and his
disgust of Spanish rule arises from the
expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the
Cortes.

Progress of Minnesota.

The *Minnesota Pioneer* says that the
flood of immigration has at last burst
through the barriers of Lake Pepin, and
St. Paul is now crowded with hundreds
of strangers, old and young, western and
eastern, of much and of little experience
in frontier life. The present population
of St. Paul, says the *Pioneer*, is about
1000, nearly all of whom landed there
during the past year, strangers in a
strange place. The *Pioneer* makes many
excellent suggestions to the citizens of St.
Paul, touching the reception of the stran-
gers. It advises their cordial reception,
their comfortable lodgement, efforts to pro-
cure for them immediate employment,
saving them from extortion and selling to
them lots at cheap rates.

A meeting of the citizens is proposed
to look after all these matters. The *Pioneer*
says:

"If the hundreds who have already ar-
rived, have filled the hotels, the thous-
ands who will arrive, must have shelter

for themselves and their families; and if
need be, we must be prepared to open our
doors and receive them into our houses,
until they can build tenements for them-
selves."

We take the following items of news
from the St. Paul papers:

The steam engine of the new boat
building at St. Anthony for the upper
Mississippi, lies at the levee at St. Paul,
and will be immediately hauled eight miles
to St. Anthony, so that the new boat will
soon be afloat.

The sudden rising of Black river has
done, in its said, more damage than the
great flood of 1844, causing great destruc-
tion of property of all kinds, mills, logs
and lumber in particular. Over 100 men
were at the mouth of the river, catching
the runaway logs.

The Franking No. 2, on Thursday, the
11th inst., ascended the Chippewa river,
(to the mouth of the Menominee) 36
miles—with a heavy freight for Knapp
& Wilson, being the first steamboat that
ever went so far up.

Gen. Flotche was at La Cross, collect-
ing the absconding Winnebagoes—when
the Nominee passed; would have a de-
tachment of them ready for sending up
up by his next trip.

Last Tuesday, the Sioux war party
sent up the little Chippewa boy whom
they lately took prisoner, to Governor
Ramsey, who will return him to the Chip-
pewas. They had him arrayed in feath-
ers, and led him, as they led victims to
the stake. He is the only survivor of
fourteen who were slain, amongst whom
were his father and mother. He is about
nine years old, and was saved from the
scraping knife by a young man of Little
Crow's band, who snatched him in his
arms and resolutely defended him against
the determined efforts of other braves, to
bury a tomahawk in his brains.

New Route to California.—The Nom-
inee brought up two California carriages
for Mr. S. Sinclair, of Selkirk Settlement.
He contemplates opening a route to the
El Dorado by the way of Red River, Hur-
rah for Minnesota and California.

From the North.—We have had an
arrival since our last, from Lake Superior,
and one from Pembina. No news of im-
portance. The ice in Lake Superior was
firm, and the snows deep as in midwin-
ter. This was also the case in the direc-
tion of Pembina.

The New Tariff Panic.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in speaking
of the attempt now being made by the
Galphin Whigs to get up a tariff panic,
says: "In this movement manufacturing
establishments are to act their part. Wages
are to be cut down; mills are to be
stopped; furnaces are to be allowed to go
out—and all to be laid to the operations of
the present tariff. Some of the Eastern
cotton works have already made a com-
mencement, and are endeavoring to start
the panic. This is to be followed by
meetings and the circulation of petitions,
according to order from head-quarters,
where *panic's crisis* are manufactured to
order. So the country, we suppose, will
have to run the gauntlet, that Senator
CROMBIE and other Protectionists in Con-
gress, can have some excuse for remoun-
ting an old nag which, by pretty almost
universal consent, had been turned out as
the common, as altogether useless for fur-
ther services."

Secretary of the Treasury's Estimates.

The revenue for three-quarters of the
year exceeds (says the New York *Globe*)
the estimate of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury for the whole fiscal year of 1850.—
The revenue for the quarter ending 31st
of March last, from ordinary sources, was
near \$13,000,000. Yet Mr. Meredith
commenced his official career by recom-
mending a loan of \$16,000,000. A few
more Galphin claims and the loan of six-
teen millions would indeed be required.—
The estimate were made, and the loan
proposed, with a view of operating on the
tariff question. Claims were to be ad-
justed upon the Galphin scale—the offi-
cial estimates showed a deficit in the
treasury—a clamor was raised by the
Federal press of the enormous demands
growing out of the horrid Mexican war.—
A loan of \$16,000,000 was asked for.—
And the next operation in the programme
was to have been a *panic*, and a general
movement in favor of increasing duties for
protection. But the happy results of the
Democratic Tariff of 1846 have effectually
blocked this game. The revenue is
abundant even for Galphin extravagance.

Smyrna.—Advices to the 16th ult. men-
tion that in consequence of the house of the
Austrian Consul having been attacked, the
Governor had adopted the following meas-
ures to ensure good order and tranquility:
1st That no foreigner will be allowed to
reside in Smyrna without a guarantee.—
2d. That the health officers will examine
the passports of all passengers arriving.—
3d. After eight o'clock no person can
walk the streets without a lantern.—
4th. All taverns will be closed at 7 P. M.
and all calls at 8, and no stranger will be
allowed to sleep in them. There had been
no material change in the commercial af-
fairs. In colonial produce manufactures,
the news from Europe being unfavorable
for chief articles of export, there had been
little business done, which was partly owing
to the firmness of the holders, who
ask very high rates. Less excitement
prevailed about the recent shock of an
earthquake.

Bishop Janson, of the Swedes Colo-
ny, Henry county, Illinois, was shot dead
on the 13th by a man named Root. Root
has been committed to trial.