

Hon Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in town yesterday week and left on Tuesday for Washington city.

The Central Railroad will be completed through Westmoreland county to-day, thus affording a direct railway communication between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Staging is like a National Bank, quite "an obsolete idea."

For the accommodation of persons residing in Johnstown and vicinity, we would state that wagons will leave Jefferson during the two weeks of court for Ebensburg by the Plank Road. Mess Palmer and Hamilton will send up all who will call upon them.

The Commissioners of the county a few weeks ago appointed M. Hasson, Esq., their clerk. The appointment is quite a judicious one and has been conferred upon an unflinching democrat and able advocate of democratic measures. Our friend thus meets with some reward for the very efficient service he rendered the party in this county, during the late canvass.

There is to be a great shooting-match at Jefferson, on Saturday next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A Devonshire cow, a large hog, three watches and fifty turkeys are the prizes. If we were as good a marksman as the man who shot four bullets into the bunk-hole of a barrel while it was rolling down a hill we would surely win a time-piece, (which we much need) but we don't happen to rate quite so good.

By notice in another column it will be observed that W. W. Ivony, Esq., has been appointed ticket and freight agent at the Summit for the Pennsylvania Railroad. On and after to-day tickets will be sold by him at the following rates:—To Pittsburg, \$2.99; to Harrisburg, \$3.90; to Philadelphia \$6.55; and to all intermediate points at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per mile. The arrangement is an excellent one and will meet the approbation of all.

What Concerns every Man.

When the Jefferson and Ebensburg Plank Road is completed to the turnpike, one mile and a half west of this, there will be an excellent communication with the southern portion of the county, and the trade and travel with that section will no doubt largely increase. This will be the case in a few days. The road will be the means of adding to the business of both towns and greatly aid the convenience of a large portion of our population. By the construction of this road we earnestly hope the good work has not ended. Cambria county must and will continue to prosper, and her wealth be unfolded, through such proper and much-wanted avenues of trade, and her resources can be speedily developed by means of better and more substantial roads.—Our neighboring friends of Indiana and Blair, looking to the future prosperity of their respective localities, are at work in earnest, and while through one county a railroad is in progress to connect with the great highways of trade, the Central Railroad and State Improvements, the other, mindful of her interests, is busily establishing Plank Roads to connect the most distant portions of her territory with the main stem of public works. They do so with a knowledge of the benefits that will certainly follow their construction—benefits not only to the immediate section of country through which these roads pass, but to the whole country and to every individual. Here, we must not remain idle spectators of the energies put forth by our neighbors, but if we desire to retain the business of the county at home, and transact that business on our own soil, we must do all in our power to facilitate trade and open new and more safe and speedy channels of communication between the northern and southern portions of the county. Indiana county, when the railroad now in progress to the town of Indiana is furnished, will find it to be her interest to build a good road to the Cherry-Tree, and in this way deprive us of our trade with that section. A Plank Road is talked of from Altoona in Blair county to the northern part of our county, which would take from us much business. The construction of a Plank Road from Ebensburg to the Susquehanna river, a distance of twenty miles, would enable the trade and travel from that section to flow through its natural channel and materially advance the prosperity of our people. If properly undertaken the road can be made, and as a matter of necessity, if not convenience, it should be undertaken forthwith. Too long has so important an acquisition to our welfare been delayed, and as the politicians on the eve of the election are in the habit of saying, "the time for speaking has passed away, the time for action has arrived." What excuse can there be for delay when there is much danger that by such delay we may be deprived of an important auxiliary in the business of the country. Can we look on and see our business diverted and not make an effort to retain it? We hope not, and would therefore be highly gratified to observe a disposition on the part of our people to go to work, resolved to tire not until subscriptions are raised sufficient to place under contract and complete, during the ensuing year, a good Plank Road from Ebensburg to the Susquehanna river. "There is no such word as fail," and if you resolve to do a thing you can do it if you try.

The Detroit Tribune says: We learn from some of the most intimate friends of Gen. Cass in this city, that he has stated that he would not, under any circumstances, consent to accept of any position in the new cabinet.

Over ninety-three millions of letters passed through the Post Offices of the United States during the last fiscal year. The revenue under the reduced rates of postage has fallen off nearly a million of dollars.

Gen. James Shields.

We always read with great pleasure anything that emanates from the brave and talented SHIELDS, U. S. Senator from Illinois. He speaks and acts as a man whose heart is overflowing with love of country, and whose patriotic breast is filled with affection and gratitude to this, his adopted home. His noble exertions in the recent contest are to be remembered ever—his course was free of contumely—was dignified and proper. The annexed speech will be read with interest by every democrat in Cambria, and especially by those sons of the "Green Isle" who have made those rugged hills their asylum, where tyranny cannot trample upon their rights nor disturb them under their "own vine and fig tree."

Address of Gen. Shields to a Delegation of Irishmen in Providence.

On the 13th inst., it being ascertained that Gen. Shields was prepared to receive those who felt inclined to call upon him at the house of Senator James, in Providence, R. I., a delegation of Irish citizens paid their respects to him, in a very complimentary address, to which the General replied as follows:—

Gentlemen—I am sincerely delighted to see you, and to thank you and my countrymen of Providence, for your manifestation of kindness, and that generous and flattering interest you are pleased to take in me. I wish it were in my power to stay longer amongst you, to make the acquaintance of more of my fellow-citizens here, both native and adopted, and to express, personally, to you all, my grateful acknowledgments for the many flattering marks of regard and respect which I have received at your hands, since my arrival amongst you. Tell my native countrymen, one and all, that their favorable opinion is dear to me. I love them too much to tell them anything but what I believe to be the truth. I never attempt to flatter or deceive them, and my first and last advice to every Irishman is to love the country of his birth and be true to the country of his adoption—yes, we ought to be true to this glorious country. Here we have fair play—here we enjoy the ennobling rights of freemen—here we enjoy social and political equality, and it is our duty, and I will add, that it ought to be our political religion to think, and speak, and act, in all places, and upon all occasions, in public life and private life, in such a way as to prove to America and to the world, that Irishmen are worthy of all these advantages and privileges, that the country that trusts can rely upon their unwavering fidelity in peace and war, and that all they ask and all they want from government or people on this broad earth, is fair play. This, they have in America, and for this America has the allegiance and fealty of the Irish heart—what the British government has never been able to purchase and will certainly never obtain—the allegiance of the Irish heart is given voluntarily and freely, in all its fullness, to the government of this great republic. Yes, my friends and countrymen, we owe a double allegiance to this government—political allegiance and the allegiance of gratitude; and the Irishman who could cast his influence with any faction or party whose aim or tendency is to create sectional dissensions, and thus endanger our constitution, is a traitor—a traitor to the government. You all know, I suppose, that I am a democrat. As such, I heartily rejoice, of course, in our late glorious political victory. I do not rejoice over the defeat of General Scott.

This would be unworthy of me, and wholly unbecoming our past relations; but I rejoice from my soul in the defeat of that low principled faction who contrived to obtain a temporary and undeserved ascendancy in the old Whig party, by undermining and destroying the reputation of the old Whig leaders—who made a candidate of Gen. Scott, not because they loved him, but because they hated others; and who substituted their own platform of political hypocrisies in lieu of the old platform of the Whig party. The ulterior object of this faction was to destroy the constitution, and they have only succeeded in destroying the Whig party. I congratulate the Democrats of Rhode Island upon the national victory and upon the glorious victory achieved in their own State. This victory, I hope, will be followed by the most beneficial results in both cases. In the general government, by a wise, safe, economical domestic policy at home, and a firm, just, liberal, and enlightened policy abroad, and in your noble little State, a recognition by the government of the great and sacred principles of political equality, irrespective of the accidents of birth, or wealth, or station. While true to our party and true to our country, we must never forget poor Ireland; and we must never forget those poor victims who are now pining in Van Dieman's land, because they loved Ireland, and wanted to see her a nation. I think I may promise and pledge myself, that the next administration will make every honorable and reasonable effort for their liberation. What the British government will do, I cannot say. That government has never been remarkable for magnanimity. I have nothing to say against the English people—thank God, I have lived too long and seen too much to harbor unworthy prejudices against any race of people—but I have no opinion of the magnanimity and generosity of the English government. It never exercises anything like clemency towards the prostrate. It insults the weak and tramples on the fallen. It has neither the magnanimity of absolutism, or the liberality of republicanism. It has the cold, calculating, revengeful timidity of an oligarchy, and treats all its prostrate enemies, as it treated Napoleon.—It crushes and kills them slowly and systematically, and in a way that will be sure to accomplish the purpose, without revolting the moral sense of the enlightened world. This is the way the government of England always acted—and I fear this is the way it will act towards our poor imprisoned countrymen. Well, God knows, a time may come when we here, if we cannot liberate our countrymen, may be able to avenge the wrongs of centuries; and permit me to say, that while all present threats and calculations of this nature are worse than idle, and may at most be considered ridiculous, yet, if in God's

Good time, such an occasion should arise, and my health and strength remain, I shall be prepared to give to the country of my birth the remnant of a life which will have been passed in the service of the country of my adoption.—Again I return you my thanks, and my best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax, and the Hermann at New York.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The steamship Hermann, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, bringing London dates to the 10th.

The Collins Steamship Baltic, which sailed from New York on the 30th ult., arrived at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste furnishes later intelligence from India and China. The departure is announced of the first brigade of the advance force from Rangoon for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the second division. It was confidently expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, the country would yield and be annexed and the war be immediately brought to a conclusion.

Advices from China state that the insurrection was extending.

ENGLAND.—The actual session of Parliament commenced on the 11th inst. The speech from the throne was read by the Queen in person, and is more lengthy than usual, extending to over one thousand words. The following embraces the main features:—

The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of Wellington, and calls on the House to provide funds for his funeral.

The second acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers have enlisted in the militia.

Section 3—Continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly relations.

Section 4—Says that frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of the North American Colonies, of infractions by citizens of the United States of the Fishing Convention of 1818 induced me to dispatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step led to a discussion with the Government of the United States, and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit with which the question has been treated, induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutual beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

Section 5—Announces that the joint England and French Mission to the Argentine Confederation opens their greatest rivers to the commerce of the world.

Section 6—From the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, stringent measures on the part of England have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary.

Section 8—Suggests that the inquiry be resumed in the East India Company's charter.

Section 9—Says, estimates will, in due time, be laid before Parliament.

Section 10—Proposes a scheme for the advancement of the arts and sciences.

Section 11—Congratulates the country on its prosperous condition, and hints vaguely at protection, as follows:—"If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing with other causes to this happy result, has at the same time afflicted unavoidable injustice on certain important interests, I recommended you dispassionately to consider how, as far as may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided it should be subjected."

Section 12—Trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy towards that country.

Section 13—Announces the appointment of a Commission of inquiry on Ecclesiastical matters.

Section 14—Recommends University reform.

Section 15—Would rejoice if the transportation of convicts to Van Dieman's Land might be dispensed with.

Section 16—Relates to present and future measures of Law reform.

Section 17—Concludes by praying for God's blessings on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion, the address was agreed to in both Houses.

On Friday, nothing of importance was transacted. Great interest continued to be excited in England in reference to the Presidential election.—The success of Gen. Pierce would, it was anticipated, give the last kick to the Derby government.

Two shock of an earthquake, preceded by a rambling noise, were very sensibly felt in Liverpool and neighborhood, about twenty minutes past four o'clock, on the 9th inst. Each of the shocks was very violent, and of several seconds duration. We do not hear of any damage being sustained in the town or neighborhood.—After the shocks were felt, there was a slight fall of rain.

Despatches from Prague announce that the ex-Emperor of Austria had been struck with epileptic apoplexy, and that he had received the last sacraments.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the month of October, was 17,243, being 6,057 less than the number in the previous month, and 3,075 less than in the corresponding month of last year. The number from the government depot at Birkenhead (bound for Australia) were 242 by the Priscilla, 235 by the Arabian, and 236 by the Thames.

FRANCE.—The Empire is at length re-established in France. The *Moniteur* of the 8th November publishes the report of the Senate for the re-establishment of the Imperial regime.—Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor under the

name of Napoleon III. The Imperial dignity is made hereditary in the descent of the Emperor and regulates the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family. Heirs failing to Louis Napoleon, a Senatus Consultum is to appoint the Emperor. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon cannot marry without the authority of the Emperor. The Constitution of 1862 is to be maintained in all that is not contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, which was adopted by 86 out of 87 Senators.

The President had officially accepted the proposition of the Senate. Prince Jerome Bonaparte has resigned the functions of President of the Senate.

A decree convokes the French people on the 20th and 22d November to accept or reject the proposition. The voting is to take place by a secret ballot Yes or No. The Corps Legislatif is convoked for the verification of the returns of the 25th November.

Louis Napoleon's Message to the Senate had produced an unfavorable impression.

The Prince de Leuchtenberg died at St. Petersburg on the 25th October.

RUSSIA.—The *Kolner Zeitung* has a telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, announcing the death of the Duke Max of Leuchtenberg. His imperial Highness died on the 5th inst.

Max Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and Prince of Eichstadt, was a grandson of the Vicomte Alexander Beauharnais, and of Josephine, afterwards Empress of the French. He was the second son of the Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg. He was born on the second of October, 1817, and succeeded his brother in 1835. He was Adjutant General of the Russian Army, and President of the Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg. He married, on the 14th of July, 1836, Maria Nicolaievna, eldest daughter of the Czar. Of this marriage there is issue, viz: four sons and two daughters.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 3d inst.

The government had received despatches from Havana of the 4th ult. The island of Cuba enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity, and it was evident that the accounts which reached England via the United States were greatly exaggerated.—No anxiety existed there relative to the affair of the Crescent City steamer; and the pirates lately captured, amongst whom were two relatives of Lopez, were waiting their trial in the prisons of Havana.

A shock of an earthquake had been felt at Malaga, which spread general consternation among the inhabitants of that city. At half-past 1 o'clock, A. M., strong oscillations shook all the edifices. The people immediately sallied out of their houses, and sought refuge at La Alameda and in the public squares. Fortunately, the shock was not renewed. The temperature was suffocating. The cloudy aspect of the sky induced a belief that another earthquake would take place the following night. Many families accordingly retired on board the vessels in the harbor. The shock was preceded by a loud noise.

GREECE.—A terrible storm, such as has not been seen at Athens within the memory of man, or perhaps for thousands of years, occurred last night. The violence of it may be judged of from the single fact that one of the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, which every traveller has admired, near the Adrian Gate, was overthrown. Private correspondence from Marseilles states that most of the ships in the Piræus broke from their moorings, and that much damage was done. The storm lasted five hours. Several houses in Athens were thrown to the ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Four Days Later From Europe.

Interesting from England and France.

American Vessels Searched for Incendiary Political Papers in Italy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The United States mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, reached her dock about half-past three o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at noon on the 17th inst., and brings sixty-eight passengers.

PARLIAMENT.—On Monday, the House of Lords transacted little business, except passing a bill to make Thursday 18th, on which day the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington takes place a legal holiday.

On Monday, the 15th, Earl Derby called a meeting of the members of Parliament, who will support his measures. About two hundred and twenty members were present. The meeting was understood to be in relation to Mr. Villiers' intended free trade motion.

FUNERAL OF WELLINGTON.—The obsequies of the Duke of Wellington excite the largest share of public attention. The 18th—the day of the funeral—was to be observed throughout England as a holiday. All the stores were to be closed, and business suspended.

THE MEMORY OF WEBSTER.—A meeting of the American citizens, in London, was convened at the Legation, on the 13th, by Mr. Ingersoll, for the purpose of uniting in a tribute of respect to the memory of Daniel Webster. Suitable resolutions were passed, and it was resolved that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days. About forty persons were present. The resolutions were drafted by Messrs. Peabody, M.D.; James H. Beechan, Va.; John L. Newbold, Pa.; Russell Sturgis, Mass.; Geo. A. Riggs, Washington, D. C.; R. Townsend Huddart, Cal.; W. A. Moseley, N. Y.; W. King Smith, Va.; and Denning Duer, N. J.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS, ETC.—Very high floods had occurred in the Thames, Wye, Severn, and smaller rivers. Much damage to property resulted.

The damage done by inundations had caused great delay in transmitting the mails through England. There have been numerous casualties to shipping along the Irish coast, but we do not observe the name of any American vessel in the list of disasters, except the ship Auguste,

ashore on Lavernock Point. She will become a total wreck.

FRANCE.

The provincial journals are filled with proclamations and addresses from the prefects, stimulating the zeal of the voters. In Paris all was quiet. There was apparently no enthusiasm for the empire, although no show of opposition.

The protest of the Count de Chambord has appeared, and, with a proclamation from the Revolutionary Committee of London, and from the Jersey Refugees, is published in the *Moniteur*.—The Jersey manifesto is signed by Victor Hugo. 175,900 copies of the Chambord protest has been sent to Lille, with other supplies at Dijon and Metz, also an address from Ledru Rollin, at Hazebrouck.

Louis Napoleon had been at Fontainebleau during the week previous to the Baltic's sailing, recreating his court with "a grand court stag hunt."

The *Moniteur* publishes all the protests against the Empire. The two manifestos issued by the refugees in England are expressed in very violent terms. The public are much surprised at the government printing these documents in the official organ, but it is considered a political move, and a sign that Louis Napoleon considers himself in a safe position.

The Americans in Paris were to meet at the American Club, No. 10, Boulevard Montmartre, "to testify their sense of the great national bereavement their country has sustained in the recent death of two of its most illustrious citizens, and to render the public marks of respect due to their memory."

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, of the 8th, in the *Daily News*, says—"An American trading ship, on its arrival from the United States at Palermo, recently, was suddenly searched by the police authorities, who supposed she brought political correspondence. The American consul at Palermo had written, for instructions in the case, to the American Minister at Naples."

M. Bartolomeo Herrera delivered his credentials on the 2d inst., to the Pope, as minister from Peru to the Holy See.

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

Immense Shipments of Gold—Over Two-and-a-half Millions on the Way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—8 1/2 P. M.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this evening, bringing 300 passengers and \$125,000 in gold. The Prometheus brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st of November, which were brought down to San Juan del Sud by the steamship Brother Jonathan.

The steamship California left San Francisco on the 1st instant for Panama, with the largest shipment of gold dust that has ever been dispatched from that port, reaching the enormous sum of \$2,043,836.

Among the passengers by the California, was the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, U. S. Senator from California, and the Hon. J. W. McCorkle, Representative in Congress.

The political excitement at San Francisco on the 1st inst., was very great, and the vote for President and vice President, to take place on the following day, was expected to be heavy throughout the State. The Democrats were very confident of success.

Some further difficulties have occurred between the American miners and the Chinese at Jacksonville. The latter have all been driven from the mines.

The U. S. troops at Oreka have done very little towards subduing the Indians, who still manifest much hostility, and are committing outrages at every opportunity.

A general rain of over a week's duration had occurred throughout the interior of the State.

The total debt of California was a little over \$2,000,000.

The mining intelligence from all parts of the country was favorable. The rainy season commenced on the 28th. The potato crops promised an abundant yield.

Jose Forni, a murderer, was sentenced to be executed on the 10th of December. This is the first instance where a culprit had been sentenced by the Court, in the county of San Francisco, to receive the penalty of the law.

The buildings for the branch mint are soon to be commenced at San Francisco.

Attorney General Hastings has decided that six months residence is necessary to give right to any person claiming the elective franchise.

A difficulty had occurred between Judges Thornton and Hall, United States Commissioners, which retards the rendering of their decisions.

Overland emigrants continued to arrive in large numbers. The California telegraph company were moving energetically in arranging matters for the completion of their lines between San Francisco and the principal towns in the interior of the State.

The receipts at San Francisco since the departure of the last steamer had been considerable, but prices had not materially varied. Flour ranged at \$28a32 per barrel, according to quality. Boots and shoes were dull, and declining in value. Dry goods had a downward tendency. Lumber was active, at full prices. Groceries were quiet and stock dull.

From Oregon we learn that emigrants were arriving in a state of great destitution. A large number of trains were yet on their way, and the most melancholy intelligence relative to the suffering of emigrants had been received.

George S. Sullivan, Esq., the English Consul, is among those who have recently died. Capt. Glenlyon was drowned at Hong-Kong, a few days before the steamer sailed.

Among the deaths at San Francisco are the following:—Robert Hooper, A. Stark, Ira Chesbrough, all of New York; Edward Barton, Samuel Wilson, Charles McKeggin and Peter Harper of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE, TO GEORGE LAW.

The President apprehensive that Mr. Law intends taking Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains a letter from President Fillmore to Mr. Collector Maxwell of New York, in reply to an inquiry from the latter as to the right of Mr. Law to persist in despatching the *Crescent City* to Havana. The President denies the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten war for real or imaginary injuries and if Mr. Law attempts the commencement of hostilities, it will become the duty, as it is the determination, of the President to prevent it. He says of Mr. Law:—

"If his object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the governments of Spain and the United States; and the negotiation has already been commenced, and our rights, as we understand them, have been asserted, and, as we said before, will be maintained."

The President says further that, if, by his course, Mr. Law forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly. He adds, in reference to Mr. Law:—

"He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba."

"I write in some haste, as the mail is closing, but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law, and inform him that, as a good citizen, I presume he will not attempt any violation of our Neutrality Laws, by attacking Cuba."

Very Interesting from Washington—The Administration and Cuba—The Prince's-Edict, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

It is understood that Mr. Davenport's explanation that his letter, stating that Mr. Smith would go back to Havana, was written to the consignees of the *Crescent City*, and not to the Cuban authorities, is satisfactory to our government. It appears that his order to the Macedonia was dated as far back as the 15th instant, the day before he wrote the letter to Drake & Co. The order met him on his arrival in New York. It has been suspended for the present.

The government has determined not to permit officers of the navy to command any of the line of steamers so long as Mr. Smith is retained in the *Crescent City*. When Mr. Law sees fit to remove Mr. Smith, the several officers of the navy will be permitted to resume their positions on his steamers. The President is not willing that the government of the United States should in any way appear to countenance Mr. Law in continuing the Smith difficulty; and he considers the feeling of the government might well be misunderstood, were they to permit officers of the navy to act as captains of the vessels, whilst the difficulty remains unsettled simply because Mr. Smith is retained.

It seems to be conceded by our government that the Cuban authorities have the right to object to Mr. Smith's presence. There is a report that the government intend to recede from the sale of muskets to George Law, on the ground that he has failed to comply with the conditions of the purchase.

Commanders Bowen, Commander Glenn, and Lieutenants McBlair, L'Amock, Hunt and Hunt, have been appointed inspectors, on the part of the navy, under the new Lighthouse Board. Engineer-in-chief Steward, under whose directions the boilers of the Princeton were made, says that the defect complained of in them is of slight importance and can easily be remedied.—He is now at Norfolk, making the necessary alterations, which he declares will not cause more than a day or two of delay.

Monroe County.

At the late election held in this county the vote in four of the townships was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Pierce, Scott. Rows: M. Smithfield (298, 6), Jackson (109, 6), Eldred (153, 0), Polk (139, 1).

The other townships present almost as sorry an appearance for poor Whiggery. There is one pleasant aspect, however, for the woolly heads in these townships. It does not require much trouble and money to get their voters to the polls.

OBITUARY.—Died, on the evening of Tuesday, November 2, 1852, of black vomit and convulsions, the "universal Whig party," aged about 18 years:

Like the leaves of the forest, when Summer is seen, The Whigs with their banners that morning were seen; Like the leaves of the forest, when Autumn path blown, The Whigs, in the evening, lay withered and brown!

For a rich Irish brougue was borne on the blast, And it breathed in the face of the Whigs as it passed, And the pulse of Steve gammon wax'd deadly and chill, And he lied one more lie, and forever grew still!

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, as none else are genuine.