



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

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WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscription at the rates advertised by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Seolay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Sts.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

Subscribers to the *Sentinel and Democrat* who intend changing their places of residence on the 1st day of April, will inform our Carrier of their new location.

Col. T. A. Maguire, John Cresswell, Esq., of the Senate, Collins, and Daugherty of the House will please except our thanks for continued favors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Public Sale of Robert Cannon, Orphans' Court Sale, by Jacob Koonitz, administrator, Susquehanna and Ebensburg, Plank Road Letting.

The Contest.

The late Whig Convention which placed in nomination candidates for the offices of Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, has completed the corps of contestants in the next political campaign. On the one side we have Bigler, Black, and Mott, and on the other Pollock, Snysner and Darsie. All now look forward to the result.

To Democrats, it is no matter, of either doubt or uncertainty, how they will come from the field, with the gallant and already victorious Bigler at the head of the van, with the handsome reserve majority of forty thousand votes, with the prestige of the glorious name of Democracy, we feel secure. Nothing but the most blameworthy supineness on our part, can change the result of the last contest or give election to a single Whig on the ticket. We have the same sound principles upon which to stand that have supported us in past struggles, and the ability of our candidates to execute those principles, is either already tested or well known.

If the present Whig Party, beaten shattered, dismembered, and broken, have still courage enough to rally, surely as little as Democrats can do, will be to meet them at the ballot box and overthrow them again. The History of the State shows that the harmonious action of her several departments, and a healthy administration of her laws and policy, are inseparable from Democratic influence; and the full loud voice of the people, expressed again and again with so much emphasis, demonstrates the faith they place upon this truth.

We may say that while we are unable to afford any encouragement to our Whig friends, or to think for a moment of even again entrusting them with our noble Keystone, we are compelled to sympathize in advance, for the coming disasters to which their standard bearers are destined.

Mr. Broadhead's Speech.

The speech of Hon. Richard Broadhead on the subject of what is commonly called Douglas' Nebraska Bill is full of sound principle, short and terse.

Mr. Cooper the Whig Senator from this state, having taken a position and advanced views with reference to the Bill in which Mr. Broadhead could not concur, he was induced to make known his views to the Senate instead of giving a silent vote.

After reviewing the opinions of Mr. Cooper, he takes the broad national ground warranted by the Compromises of the Constitution, which makes to both North and South the rights of joint tenants to our territorial lands; domestic institutions being left subject to the popular will, at the formation of state Constitutions.

Mr. Broadhead consumes no time in rhetorical flourish, but goes directly to the question. He speaks not to please the listless galleries, and the ideal minds who are ever straining the picture of disunion until they imagine themselves lost in the general wreck. Such a Senator deserves well of his state: is reliable—is firm—is just.

A Little too Late.

We were amused with the contents of an article in the last *Alleghenian*, turgid with the praise of His Honor, Judge Taylor, of this, 24th judicial district and urging his claims to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. The Paper issued, or at least reached us, after the nominations were made, and consequently, we fear, after the great Convention had set and acted, the convincing views of the aforesaid article came in reproachful apparition before the delegates, for the first time.

But perhaps the article was only meant to be complimentary, and might have been handed to the Judge in manuscript, for Sunday reading; or as others suppose it may have been written long since, but from sinister dread of its effect in favor of His Honor, was suppressed and made an after-birth. We flatter ourselves to be of the more charitable opinion, that the editor having written, or procured the article, published the same to supply a vacuum, upon the convenient proverb "better late than never." A little faster next time, shell-bark.

Accident.

The duty of chronicling one those horrible accidents, that darken the pages of Railroad history, and shock the beholder with a sense of danger attending Railroad life, devolves upon us this week. On Monday last, as the unfortunate man—Frederick Knepper—was returning from Johnstown, where he had partaken freely of intoxicating liquors, on one of the Locomotives plying between that place and Jefferson; Knepper contrary to the restraints and admonitions of the engineer, leaped from the Locomotive, with a view to exhibit his agility and prowess in executing "Coyle's Curve," the point at which Knepper wished to stop; he prepared to leap from the engine, the engineer remonstrated stating that he could not stop at that point, as more steam was required to curve, and that if he would slacken up he would not be able to start the engine again, and that he would stop in Jefferson; persuasion has no influence upon an intoxicated mind, and Knepper leaped from the Locomotive and fell back with his head upon the track, the train run over his head and shoulders crushing them to atoms. Knepper is a native of Summerhill Township, this County, of respectable connections. He was an extremely dissipated character. Such is the ultimate end of the inebriate. We hope others may see the errors of their ways, and will take warning ere it is too late.

The Whig Candidate.

Well, "the child is born, and his name is"—Pollock. The Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County, ex-Member of Congress, is the Whig candidate for Governor. What exulting penns will ascend from Whigs in different parts of the State! The big hoarse voice of the mammoth city daily will lead in the hymn, and the shrill small notes of the modest country weekly will be heard in echoing the chorus. How the types will rattle and the heavy presses grow— to tell the people all the virtues of this new champion. It is not unlikely that lithograph likenesses of him will be hung in every bar room, in every mill and smith-shop, and upon the most conspicuous tree at every cross-road in the State. He is not a military hero—indeed his vote in Congress in favor of the expediency of ordering our troops to retreat—proves him to be far from brave. In a late campaign, the Whigs learned that military heroes are not acceptable to the people—with their characteristic shifting, they have gone to the other extreme—in the selection of their candidate for Governor. Mr. Pollock's retreating vote would give the lie to any one who would claim him as a hero, or even a bold man. Mr. Pollock is reputed to be a gentleman of more than ordinary ability—a good speaker—and socially very agreeable. But did he possess each of these qualities in a much more eminent degree, he could not be made the Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvania Patriot*.

New Hampshire Election.

The State election took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday. The latest despatches from Concord, dated 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, says that as far as heard from, 101 Democrats, and 103 Coalitionists have been elected to the House. The same towns lost year elected 116 Democrats and 77 Coalitionists. The Democratic majority then was 89. If the remaining towns come in as last year the Democrats will have forty-five majority. They are mostly Democratic towns, and cannot reduce the majority below twenty-five. It is thought the Democrats have chosen eight out of the twelve Senators. The vote for Governor was as follows, in the places named:—

Baker, Dem.	Bell, W.	Perkins, F. S.
Concord, 940	587	263
Manchester, 403	795	104
Portsmouth, 570	452	212

Baker's majority in the State will be about 3,000 over all others.

A majority of Democrats are elected to the Council.

Our Relations with Spain—The Black Warrior.

The Washington Union of Saturday says:—"The Arctic," which departed from New York on Monday last, for Liverpool, has on board a special messenger from this government with instructions to our Minister at Madrid to demand, in emphatic terms, immediate and ample reparation from Spain for the outrage committed by the authorities at Cuba in the instance of the 'Black Warrior.' We shall impatiently await, in common with every American citizen, the answer which will be given by the Spanish ministry to this demand. If it be favorable and prompt, and if Spain shall consent, within a reasonable time, to our opening diplomatic relations with the Captain-General of Cuba, for the adjustment of any questions which may hereafter arise in our intercourse with that island, then there will be no disposition on the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two nations. But if any hesitation is manifested by the Cabinet of Madrid to disavow the outrageous procedure against our flag and the property of our citizens, and if the contingencies are not removed by which similar occurrences may be occasioned, we shall advocate the employing of all the power which the government can command in support of our rights and interests in Cuba."

Rumors of a Threatened Invasion of Canada by Russia.

MONTEREAL, March 18. A strange story appeared some days ago in a Quebec paper to the effect that in consequence of advices from England the Provincial Postoffice authorities had seized a letter intended for the Russian Government containing a programme of an intended invasion of Canada by Russian soldiers, via the United States. It was looked on here as a hoax, but to-night it is announced by telegraph from Quebec, that the writer of the letter has been seized, but no proof of treason has been found in consequence of his having had time to destroy his letters, and that 10,000 militia are to be called out. The matter is still considered as a humbug of some kind.

Important from Harrisburg.

The following very important despatch is from the *Pittsburg Chronicle* of the 20th ult.
HARRISBURG, March 20. Davis' amendment, as amended by Cook, in the Maine Liquor Law, passed to third reading, which allows the people to vote at the next general election for the Legislature to carry out their wishes by the enactment of the same.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Leaving—The snow.
Slippery—The side-walks.
Disagreeable—The weather.
Improved—Th Fulton Republican has made its appearance, in a neat and beautiful dress, and does honor to the enterprising personages at its head. Wise, we wish you all the success you can dream of in Fulton county. We'll take Saraparilla.

The citizens of Johnstown are agitating the building of a large and commodious School-house in their borough. We hope they may succeed with the object, as it is very much needed.

We are happy to hear that our friend Smith of the *Echo*, is increasing his subscription list, by adding numerous subscribers. May the cry be "still they come," accompanied with the "ding-bats."

David Jewell convicted for murder in Pittsburg, and recently respited by the Governor, will be hung to-morrow.

An act has passed both houses chartering the Holidaysburg Water and Gas company.

Money spent in advertising, like seed sown in good ground, will return, some three, some four, and some an hundred fold. When the *Sentinel and Democrat* is the medium, the latter is always the return.

TRIBUTE AHEAD.—A private letter from a highly respectable source in Washington says: "There is trouble brewing with Mexico—and you need not be surprised at any news from that quarter."—*Balt. Sun*. Fact. We have applied to President Pierce for the office of Governor of the Montezumas.

General Lane said one day, at Indianapolis, in his speech after dinner, that he was too full to utterance. Of patriotism of course.

If you would be pungent, be brief, or it is with work as with umbrellas, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

Hon. George W. Woodward, of the Supreme Court of this State, has had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the Trustees of the Jefferson College.

The town elections in Maine have resulted generally to the choice of men favorable to the enforcement of the Liquor Law.

When a man has a great deal of fault to find with a newspaper which he never fails to read, it is a sign he has not paid for it. Our devil says people seldom pick flaws in their own property.

The French are great on contrivances.—They make turtle soup of old leather, frog pies of pork, and the greatest familiarity with your friends, particularly your wife.

Education, says Edward Everett, is a letter safeguard of liberty than a standing army.—If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.

Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled, "Hymenial Instructor." A contemporary adds, "the best hymenial instructor we know of is a young widow. What she don't know there is no use in learning."

The criterion of true beauty is, that it increases on examination—if false, that it lessens. There is something, therefore, in true beauty, that corresponds with right reason, and is not merely the creation of fancy.—*Greenville*.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Dissolve half an ounce of salpêtre in a pint of brandy and take a table spoonful every day. It is said by those who have tried the experiment to be a most excellent antidote for that double twisting, painful complaint.

In the course of a few weeks the M. E. Church Sunday School Society will open up a Sunday School in the Methodist Church.

The late storm was exceedingly severe in New York. In Albany upwards of one hundred buildings were unroofed, and many other towns shared similar fate, and some instances reports loss of life.

The American citizens now in Havana, have addressed a memorial to Secretary Marcy, stating circumstances under which the Black Warrior was seized, and that it was done as a direct insult to our flag.

We observe an article taking the rounds of the press, relating the cure of a man 18 years ago, supposed to be dying with Consumption. By a resolute exercise of his will, he STOPPED COUGHING—and from that day his health improved, until he became a sound man. Irritating the diseased lungs, &c., by coughing, must aggravate the case. If the coughing could be stopped, diseased lungs would have chance to rest and become healed.

CHILDREN OF CITIZENS BORN ABROAD.—A writer in the American Law Register, for the current month, calls the attention of the public to the state of the law of the United States in reference to the citizenship of children born of citizen parents in a foreign country; and strongly urges the necessity for action by Congress, in order to relieve them from being left in the position of aliens. He says:

"It does not probably occur to the American families who are visiting Europe, that their children born in a foreign country are aliens, and when they return home will return under full the disabilities of aliens. Yet this is indubitably the case; for it is not worth while to consider the only exception to this rule that exists under the laws of the United States, viz: the case of a child so born whose parents were citizens of the United States on or before the 14th of April, 1802."

This is a very important subject, and certainly calls for prompt attention and settlement.

PREVENTION OF FILIBUSTERING.—The Washington Union states that late advices have been received at the Navy Department from the United States squadron in the Pacific ocean; among them, one from Commander Dornin, commanding the United States ship Portsmouth, now at San Francisco, in reference to unlawful expeditions. The presence of a man-of-war has been attended with this good result—that it prevented the sailing of two vessels with men and military supplies. The decided language of President Pierce, and the rumored interference of our government with the further proceedings of these adventurers, have very seriously reduced the value of their scrip.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1854. SENATE.

A number of petitions, memorials, &c., were presented. Several unimportant bills were also reported to the committees.

The Senate then again resumed the consideration of Mr. Kunkel's resolutions in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Buckle having the floor, spoke for upwards of an hour in opposition to the resolution, and in favor of the people of the territories enjoying the fullest and largest liberty in determining the detail of their government.

Mr. Kunkle replied in an elegant and able speech, in favor of the resolution.

The speeches were decidedly the ablest made on any question during the session.

The resolution still pending.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several unimportant local bills were reported. Mr. Hart read in place a bill to confirm the title of Henrietta J. Bedford, to certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

The House then took up the special order of the day, being the bill introduced by Mr. Davis, of Crawford, to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, after considerable discussion.

An amendment was adopted, authorizing the search of premises in all cases where it has been sworn that liquor has been sold.

The bill then passed second reading—yeas 50, nays 43.

The bill provides for the submission of the question of the enforcement of the law, to a vote of the people on the second Tuesday of October next.

The House then adjourned.

XXXIII. CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 20. SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate two communications from the War Department, one referring to Mr. Williamson's report upon the Pacific Railroad project, which was referred to the special committee upon that subject.

The Chair also presented the credentials of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, which were read.

Mr. Seward presented a petition signed by tobaccoists, in favor of an increased duty on imported cigars. Also, several petitions against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Allen presented a remonstrance upon the same subject.

Mr. Wade presented a petition asking for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. Fessenden presented several remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Badger said he would take this opportunity to make some remarks which he had intended to make on an expected remonstrance from his own constituents against the passage of the Nebraska bill, which remonstrance he had been disappointed in not receiving this morning.

He wished to correct some mistake in reference to the effect of the amendment, and explain its true effects. He argued to show that the bill as originally reported, did not revive the Louisiana law, even without the amendment.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural part of the Patent Office report. Referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed. A motion to print 25,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Chastain presented resolutions from the Legislature of Georgia, in favor of non-intervention doctrines on the subject of Slavery as embodied in the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Barksdale presented similar resolutions from the Mississippi Legislature.

They were both laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, presented resolutions from the Legislature of Illinois, asking that 500,000 acres of land be given to each State for the liberal endowment of institutions of practical and general education. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bocock, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to the bids for provisions, clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy. It provides that all bids may be rejected at the option of the Department, if the persons offering are not known as manufacturers or regular dealers in the article. In explanation, Mr. Bocock says the resolution was designed for contracts to be taken out of the hands of mere speculators, who were not to be relied on, and permit the Department to go into open market.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York last Friday evening, from Bremen and Southampton. She brings London dates to the 1st inst.—The preparations of the Allied Powers for war are described as stupendous. Rear-Admiral Corry's squadron arrived at Spithead on the 27th ult., and would be re-enforced by the other ships fitting out, making an effective fleet of 40 sail.—The Emperor of France having ordered the formation of a third French squadron, the *Monteur* contains a report from the Minister of Marine stating that the orders had been executed and that the same consists of 10 sail of the line, 14 frigates and 15 corvettes. Vice Admiral Parvesal Danchev had been appointed to the command of it, and it was supposed this squadron would proceed to Spithead to join the British fleets, the whole to be under the command in chief of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who had actually hoisted his flag at Woolwich. The French Government has prohibited the exportation of arms, ammunition and military equipments, and had issued a circular directing all the diplomatic and consular agents of France to give their support to the subjects and commerce of England in every case where they may be menaced by the common enemy.

It is now positively stated that the French expeditionary army to the East will amount to 80,000 men, to be hereafter increased as may be rendered necessary by circumstances. A telegraph dispatch from Toulon, dated the 24th February, states that the embarkation of troops had commenced. The divisions to go from Algeria had also begun to embark, and from Marseilles several regiments had been sent. Throughout the entire of France the military movements and preparations were going on with the greatest activity on an immense scale. Thousands of wagonloads of provisions, stores and ammunition, for the use of the fleets and of the army were being transported by railway to the several ports of shipment. Immense purchases of cavalry horses were also being made.

Lord Raglan, the commander-in-chief of the British auxiliary army in the East, left London for Paris on the 25th ult., to have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, with reference to the approaching military operations in Turkey. There were rumors that the British fleet of 40 sail under Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, on its assembling at Spithead, would be joined by the French fleet of ten sail of the line, fifteen frigates, (of which five are steamers) and fifteen corvettes, all steamers, and that the allied fleets thus numbering eighty sail of the most magnificent ships in the world, would be reviewed prior to their departure for the Baltic by the Queen and Prince Albert, and that the Emperor Napoleon would cross from Cherbourg in his imperial steam packet *Reine Hortense*, to be present at the spectacle.

The appointment of Sir Charles Napier had been received with the greatest satisfaction, as an earnest that the English Ministry was determined to inflict a terrible blow upon Russia. The entire extermination of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, the destruction and ravaging of the Russian ports, the bombardment of Constadt, and the burning of St. Petersburg, together with the seizure of Finland and its restoration to the Swedes, are measures said to be positively determined upon by the "fire-eating old Admiral," as Sir Charles Napier is commonly called.

A telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg, of the 15th February, states that the Prince Paskewitch had been appointed to the chief command of the Danubian army. Orders had been forwarded to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea neither to seek or avoid a collision with the allied fleets.

It is announced from Constantinople that a treaty has been concluded between the Porte, and France and England, relative to future negotiations with Russia. Thiek el Islam had advanced 100,000,000 paisters to the Sultan, and proffered further assistance. One English and two French officers had been appointed to actual commands on the Danube. General Guyon is named Chief of the Engineering Staff of the Armenian army.

When the Washington left nearly the whole of the first division of the English expeditionary army of the East had embarked, and the second was preparing to follow with all speed. It appears that the arrangements of the Cabinet of England had gained a wider scope and range, as it was announced on good authority that the English force of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers will not fall short of 30,000 men. It was expected that the first division of this force would be able to leave Malta, for Constantinople by the time the second reached that Island. The eventual destination of the army was unknown.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Russian Foreign Office had been directed to draw up a war manifesto. It is to call the nation to arms to defend its honor, its dearest interests, and especially the Orthodox faith. The document is to be popular, resolute and ardent. Immense issues of paper money were being made by Imperial decree.

The British Ambassador left St. Petersburg on the 18th February without seeing the Emperor, his passports having been sent to him. The French Minister demanded to be treated in the same manner, but the Czar having expressed a wish to see him, Gen. Castellbajac was invested during the interview with the insignia of the order of St. Alexander Newsky. The wealthy families of St. Petersburg had asked leave to raise a regiment of infantry at their own expense.—Their wish was acceded to, and they were allowed to name the officers. A ukase enjoined all naval officers on pensions to rejoin the service.

The British Government had taken the requisite steps toward declaring war against Russia.—The *London Times* of the 28th ult., announces semi-officially that the Governments of France and England, having resolved to address to the Emperor of Russia a formal summons, calling upon him to give, within six days from the receipt of the communication, a solemn promise and engagement that his troops will evacuate the Principalities on or before the 30th of April, couriers with this dispatch left London and Paris on the 27th February, passing through Vienna and Berlin, whence it was understood that similar demands would be forwarded at the same time by the Cabinets of Prussia and Austria. The refusal on the part of Russia to comply with this demand or return a fitting answer, will be regarded by the Powers as a declaration of war.

The most satisfactory advices continue to be received relative to the adhesion of Austria and Prussia to the policy of the Western Powers, and there appeared every reason to believe that they would take part against Russia. The Czar seemed to be under this impression, and had given vent to his irritation by directing that the two regiments in his army which bore the name of the Austrian and Prussian sovereigns should change their designations.

It is stated that the accounts of the Greek insurrection had been greatly exaggerated. Already the insurgents had been beaten at several points, and two Turkish corps of 10,000 men each had been sent to chastise the rebels. The British Minister at Athens had informed the Greek government that England will interfere, if necessary, to restore order in the revolted districts.—Dispatches from Albania of the 18th February, state that Drum Head Court Martials had been proclaimed, and some of the revolvers shot.—The insurrection was not extending. Two British ships of war had been sent to the Pirenes.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th ult., the Earl of Aberdeen stated that a bill was to be introduced for increasing the English militia force to 120,000 men, and for raising 30,000 men in Ireland. The Irish militia is not, however, to be embodied this year.

The Bill authorizing the sale of the Public Works, passed the Senate some time since, and is the order of the day in the House of Representatives for to-day.

CUBA.—The Black Warrior Exoitement!

The N. O. Picayune announces the arrival at that port of the steamship *Crescent City* from Havana, and after giving a list of her passengers, remarks:—

A great proportion of these passengers, we understand, were induced to come on hither to get out of the excitement which had arisen and still prevailed at Havana, in consequence of the seizure of the Black Warrior. This is said to have been very great. The Americans at the Havana are now reported to regret that Capt. Watson was not permitted to tow out the vessel as he offered; although at first they agreed with Capt. Bulloch in thinking that he would not be able to justify himself to the owners, underwriters and consignees, should the cargo and vessel have been lost in consequence of such a course having been adopted. It is now generally believed that if it had been, the Spaniards would not have dared to fire into the vessel.

Many of the Creole Spaniards fully agree with the American residents in denouncing the seizure of the vessel as equally uncalled for and unjustifiable. The real incentive to an act which cannot otherwise be reasonably accounted for, is believed to be resentment at the demand lately made for the surrender of the nine American seamen who had lately been arrested there.

The Black Warrior was still in the harbor of Havana, and in possession of the Spanish authorities, when the *Crescent City* left. Her entire cargo had been discharged, and she was secured to a wharf on the Casa Blanca side of the Port.

Capt. Bulloch with his officers and crew still remained on board the U. S. war steamship *Fulton*, Commander Watson. He awaits, we presume, instructions from his owners.

We have full files of the *Diario de la Marina* before us; but, of course, they do not contain the remotest allusion to the occurrence.

We learn that the manifest of the *Crescent City* was rigorously examined, and that it was only because it was strictly in accordance with the requirements of the place that she was not involved in difficulty. So numerous and vexatious were the obstructions placed in the way of landing, it is said, that very few passengers, though most of them were anxious to go and have a look at the city, determined to encounter them, and remained on board.

The New Orleans Bee also gives a statement of the affair by a gentleman who was in Havana at the time.

"He confirms all the preceding accounts, with the single exception of the ripping up of the cotton bales. This he believes to be a mistake.—The Collector of the Customs proceeded in the first instance to give orders for the removal of the cargo of the Black Warrior. Capt. Bulloch asked the functionary by what authority he ventured upon this high handed act. 'Ah! you want an authority,' replied the latter, 'well, you shall have one.' Thereupon he left the vessel, and returned shortly after armed with a formal order from the Captain General. Captain Bulloch then offered no resistance, but declaring that he was an officer of the marine of the United States, left the vessel, accompanied by his crew, and repaired on board the steamer *Corwin*."

"Our informant states that according to the best authority he could consult, the port laws of Havana inflict no other penalty than a fine, for such contravention as was committed by Capt. Bulloch, and that the universal impression at Havana was that, in seizing the vessel, and removing the cargo, the authorities violated justice, overstepped the law, and rendered themselves responsible for an act of wanton malice and illegal employment of force. The Creoles of Cuba, who are disaffected towards the Government, witnessed the proceedings with secret pleasure, in the hope that an irreconcilable quarrel may ensue, which will ultimately bring about their liberation from the ruthless tyranny of their Spanish masters."

"When the *Corwin* was about leaving, it appears that the Captain General began to be aware that he had pushed the matter beyond the limits of safety, and made various attempts to compound the difficulty, offering to release the vessel, and as is rumored, to restore the cargo.—These overtures were repelled, and the settlement of the affair now devolves upon our Government."

Who is President Walker?

In reply to this very general inquiry, a New Orleans paper gives the following biography of the new President of Lower California—with Sonora annexed:—

"William Walker is a native of Tennessee, born at Nashville, we believe, where his father still lives, secretary of an insurance company there. His father, we think, is a Scotchman by birth, although long a resident of the United States. The Scotch features are strongly marked in the features of the son, who is of light complexion, high cheek bones, light blue eyes, face much freckled, but with an air of unmistakable energy with which his whole character corresponds. He was originally intended for the medical profession, and studied in Paris.

"After spending several years in Europe, in which he improved and disciplined an intellect naturally strong, he came to the city of New Orleans with the intention of practicing. But his impatient disposition and his passion for public life, led him to change that purpose; and forthwith applied himself to the study of the law, and prepared himself diligently for the bar.

"The bar did not find occupation enough for him; and being a vigorous thinker, and a ready writer, and full of information upon all topics of current interest, he took interest in newspapers and politics, and in the winter of 1848 '49 became directly connected with the press of this city, as one of the proprietors and editors of the *Crescent*. The enterprise did not prove profitable. The paper was sold out to other parties in the fall of that year, and Mr. Walker soon after followed the tide of emigration to San Francisco. He removed his profession there, at the same time continuing his pursuits as a journalist. In one of the disputes which grew out of his newspaper articles he became involved in a duel with one of his cotemporaries, in which he was wounded.—He acquired further prominence by a public controversy with one of the State Judges, by whom he was committed for contempt, and gained much reputation for resolution and ability in the manner with which he conducted the effort which