



Wednesday Morning, April 18, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

The 'JOURNAL' has 300 subscribers more than any other paper in this county.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receive for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

Dr. J. Alfred Shade will act as agent for the 'Huntingdon Journal'—Residence, Shade Gap.

'Daily News.'

What has become of the Daily News, one of our valuable exchanges? We only get one occasionally, are they about to cut our acquaintance? We regret this, and hope its ample, well filled pages, will continue to greet our table.

The April number of the Student, or Family Miscellany, is on our table, it is an excellent work for youth, designed for Home instruction, Schools, &c.

We are under lasting obligations for the large number of subscribers which has been added to the subscription list of the Journal, during the Court, and we also thank to our former subscribers for their promptness in liquidating the past. Before another year rolls round, the subscription list of the Journal will reach over fifteen hundred.

Mr. Clark, the Daguerreotypist is still in town. Mr. Clark has attained the acme of his profession, and his pictures will compare with the most celebrated artists in Philadelphia, or New York. We would say to our friends, that Mr. Clark will only remain in this place during the present week, and don't let the opportunity pass without your likenesses being taken by him, for he can do it up to nature.

On Monday last, on motion of D. Blair, Esq., our worthy young friend, Jonathan Duff, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county.

We have been informed that he passed a very creditable examination, and bids fair to become a successful Lawyer.

We wish him all the success possible in his new vocation.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., the borough of Carlisle (Pa.), was visited by a disastrous fire, which consumed much valuable property. The Iron Foundry belonging to the Messrs. Gardner and Brown, and two brick dwelling houses belonging to Mr. Gardner were destroyed. There was an insurance of \$7,000 on the buildings and property, but this amount will not cover one-fourth part of the actual loss sustained by Messrs. Gardner and Brown.

Beware of the Villain.

S. M. Knight of Washington City, represents himself—as attorney for Government Claimants, Bounty Lands, &c. We published his advertisement under the impression that he was an honest man, but at the expiration of the advertisement, we discovered his fraudulent intention. Any person that has employed him should at once withdraw, he is unquestionably a grand scoundrel, and unworthy the confidence of the public. We would say to the public, don't trust him with your Land Warrants, or any other business.

Peterson for May.

Peterson is always punctual in sending his excellent Magazine, and by so doing has gained the entire confidence of his subscribers. 'La Penserosa' is a magnificent mezzotint. The steel fashion plates are most excellent. The reading matter is unsurpassed, and the inducement offered for subscription is so great that it is a wonder that any family can be found without it. Address, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street Phila.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 12th, with news from Europe four days later. At Sevastopol, in spite of repeated attacks, the Russians maintained their position on Mount Sepoune, whence their guns play upon the French lines. On the 13th, the Russians opened a fire from the heights on the English at Balaklava, but the latter routed the attacking force. On the 10th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allied forces, but were driven back with great loss. On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubt at Sevastopol, but were driven back with great loss. On the 15th, the French carried the line of Russian ambulances, and at the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed. The Vienna Conference has agreed on the first two points of the negotiation. The demolition of the fortifications at Sevastopol is not demanded by the allies.

The steamship America has arrived at Halifax, with news from Europe two days later than the above, but the communication by telegraph is broken so that we are without her news.

Postage on Letters.

Notwithstanding the new law requires prepayment of postage on letters, it will not be necessary for persons writing to members of the Legislature to pay the postage on their letters. The Postmaster General has directed that, the State having provided by legislative enactment for the payment of the postage upon all mail matter sent to or from the Executive, the Departments, or members of the Legislature, and these facts being known to the Department, all letters addressed to said parties, without the postage being paid at the mailing office, should not be classed as unpaid letters, but must be rated with a proper amount of postage, to be paid at Harrisburg, where provision for such payment has been made.

The Messrs De Witt & Davenport, publishers, 160 & 162 Nassau street, N. Y. have, at this early date, sent us the life of the late renowned William Poole, with a full account of the terrible affair in which he received his death wound; funeral procession; official report of the investigation; verdict; pursuit of Baker; examination of his heart; also, brief biographical notices of James Irwin, Johnny Lang, Harvey Young, Paugene, alias Patrick McLaughlin, and Lewis Baker. Containing also sketches of Tom Hyer, the American Champion; James Sullivan and John Morrissey, with portraits. This is an 8vo. book of 80 pages and can be sent by mail to any part of the U. S.—Price 25 cents.

Secret Post-Office Agent.

The American Citizen says:—'We learn from Washington that the Jesuit head of the Post Office Department a few days since appointed one Capt. Pat McGuire to the office of secret post office agent! His duty is to travel through the country and inspect any and all post offices. Patrick is a good Irish Roman Catholic, and doubtless has received this office in consequence of his efficiency in detecting Know-Nothing postmasters. This whole department of the government will soon be as completely under the control of the Pope of Rome as if he were himself Postmaster General. When will the bargain with Bishop Hughes be fulfilled?'

Marketing.

Our townsman Mr. D. S. Africa has commenced running a market car, and will regularly supply the citizens of Huntingdon, and vicinity, on Wednesday or Thursday of each week, with the best marketing which the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore can afford, such as fish, vegetables, and fruit in all their variety; fresh oysters by the can or bag.

Mr. Africa is a gentleman well known to us all, and will sell on reasonable terms, and is deserving the whole patronage of this community. Give him a trial.

Problem No. 15.

The area of an equilateral triangle, whose base falls on the diameter, and its vertex in the middle of the arc of a semicircle, is equal to 100 feet; what is the diameter of the semicircle? Answer next week.

Answer to problem of last week, 28-2055 feet.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE ARCTIC IN SEARCH OF DR. KANE, U. S. NAVY.—We understand that the Navy Department has very nearly completed the arrangements of this expedition which our readers will recollect was authorized by a recent act of Congress. The two vessels—the barque Eringo, recently purchased from Thomas B. Wales & Co., of Boston, and a light-boat which was building at Philadelphia. The work of altering, strengthening and preparing these vessels for the exposed and dangerous service in which they are to be engaged, is being pressed forward with great rapidity. The light-boat is to be fitted out as a propeller, the machinery for her, which was originally intended for a tug-boat on the Delaware, having been purchased ready made. It is confidently expected that both these vessels will be ready to receive their officers crews and stores by the 15th of May. The expedition will set out from New York by the 1st of June.

The following officers have, thus far, been selected from those who have volunteered. Lieut. H. J. Hartstone to command the tender. Passed Midshipman Watson Smith, William S. Lovell, and Joseph P. Fyffe, and first Assistant Engineer Harman Newell. Mr. S. P. Griffin, formerly a passed midshipman in the navy, and in charge of the 'Rescue' in the American expedition to the Arctic under Lieut. De Haven, having volunteered his services, is to be attached to the expedition in the capacity of master's mate. Passed Midshipman Lovell was also in the expedition under Lieut. De Haven—Washington Union.

A Verdict.

The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island having completed the contest in the free States for members of the next Congress, we present below a tabular statement, showing the strength of the Administration and of the Opposition in the last and next House of Representatives, so far as those States are concerned.—

Table with columns: 34th Congress, 35th, Oppos'n. Admin. Oppos'n. Admin. States listed include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California.

Altogether 129 of the opposition and 31 supporters of the administration have been elected, leaving a clear majority of 98 against the latter. Only 73 members remain to be chosen. So that if the administration should carry them all, it would still be in a minority of 25. But there is no likelihood of this, as may be seen by the following statement of the political complexion of the members of the last Congress from the States which have yet to elect.

Table with columns: Opposition, Administration. States listed include Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

Under the worst auspices, the opposition cannot fail to elect 20 members in these States, which would give them a majority in the House of 65. But it can scarcely be doubted that Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia will show decided gains for the opposition; so that, in all probability, the Administration will go into the next Congress with a force in the House about equal to that of the Whig party in the last Congress, or probably less, even. It is impossible to conjecture what results may follow such a change; but one thing is clear, the next Congress will be decidedly more national than the last, and will devote its energies to the benefit of the republic, instead of wasting them in schemes of sectional advancement.

The Right of Search.

Those who defend the action of the Spanish in fringing upon our vessels, yield all the ground for which we went to war in 1812. No matter what provocation Spain may have, the flag of our country cannot be insulted with impunity. The New York Times covers the entire ground of this question, when it says 'Spain's jurisdiction over Cuba extends a distance of one marine league into the sea. Public law gives her that margin for the purpose of self-protection. If she needs more than that, let her ask it of our magnanimity, and not seize it as a right. If, in view of her own stubborn refusal to place our relations with her on a more convenient footing, we decline her requests, she has no redress except in her appeal to the public opinion of the nations. Even then she could, with no more propriety, violate the acknowledged principle of public law which relieves American vessels from search upon the high seas, than can the merchant's clerk justify the embezzlement of his employer's funds on the plea that the merchant is indebted to him and will not pay. An individual cannot take the law into his own hand; nor can any nation expect to be sustained if it attempts to violate the law, unless it has power sufficient to justify it in an effort to make new law and impose it upon the world by the strong hand. That Spain cannot do, of herself. She has evidently expected that England and France would fight her battles, and make her weakness strong.—If by a foolish miscalculation of this sort she has involved herself in engagements dangerous to her own safety, she will be likely to learn ere many years have passed, that the affection of England and France for her, and for which she has rejected our overtures of friendship, is that of the spoiler for his anticipated prey.'

THE DEMOCRACY HAPPY!—In the celebrated JESSE HOYT correspondence, there is a letter of the Hon. V. B. Burge to JESSE, complaining that the Whigs would not bet on elections. He said he wished they could carry a constable somewhere, as it would revive their spirits.—The Cincinnati Gazette is reminded of Jones' remarks in reading the comments of the Democratic papers upon the result of the election in that and some half dozen other towns in various States, which the Democrats have carried by 'the skin of their teeth' and a flow of good luck. They take no notice of the late elections in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, St. Louis, New Orleans, and a hundred other places. They will probably not have a word to say about the Virginia election, which takes place in a few days. When Mark Tapscott was asked how he felt when nearly dead with the Edele Fever, he said 'he was happy.' The Democracy are happy!

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The party that elected Pierce President, and Medill Governor, (which was called the 'Democratic' party), has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and the most alarming apprehensions are felt that it has met with foul play at the hands of its professional friends. When last heard from it was known to be in company with its 'old enemies,' and as the midnight band of conspirators called the Sag Nicks have threatened to swallow it entirely, the most serious fears are entertained for its safety. One dozen Shanghai eggs will be paid to any person who will furnish us with intelligence so that we may recover the body, as we wish to see it decently interred.—O. S. Journal.

Communication.

Our New York Correspondence. NEW YORK April 14th 1855.

Passing events of the week have been few and uninteresting, and materials for the compilation of our weekly chronicle consequently meagre. With the present week we bid farewell for a time to Lent, a season of great solemnity in Catholic Europe, but not much noticed by Uncle Sam, whose smart eye to business leaves him little leisure to celebrate either fasts or festivities. April, proverbial for its fickleness, made a boisterous entrance on Sunday last, and since that time has treated us with greater profusion of wind and dust, than its usual concomitants—sunshine and shower. During the general rage throughout the afternoon, several marine disasters occurred on the Long Island shore, resulting unfortunately in the loss of lives, amongst the rest a Captain, who was frozen to death in the rigging of his stranded coasting vessel. Winter still clings to the mantle of Spring, with unabated pertinacity; and although the bright beams of the Spring sun at his meridian height imparts warmth to our bodies and cheers our hearts, we still feel the icy hand of Winter mornings and evenings, and chilly blasts disconcert of coughs and colds. The past has, in many senses, been the 'winter of our discontent,' and its visit more severe and protracted than welcome and congenial.

The United States Mail steamer Baltic arrived here on Friday, after a passage of fourteen days. Affairs at the Crimea remain unchanged, the siege of Sevastopol making but slow progress and Lord Raglan admitting that the place is no longer than ever it has yet been. The first of the four points of guarantee, viz, that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protectorate of the five Powers, has been unanimously agreed to in the Congress at Vienna.

It is pleasing to announce that trade in general is becoming to be more brisk, and there is an evident drawing of better times. The greatest activity prevails in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and on Monday last upwards of 200 additional mechanics and laborers were put on the various works now in progress. The entire effective force employed in the yard consists of more than 1000 men. A purchase has been effected for \$17,000, of the bark 'Eringo,' of Boston, and she was towed to the Navy Yard, where she will receive a thorough overhauling, and be immediately fitted out for an Arctic cruise, in search of Dr. Kane, the Polar traveler, who whereabouts has been for some time a mystery.

St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral was crowded on Sunday morning last by parties anxious to hear Archbishop Hughes' first discourse since his return from Rome. The distinguished prelate gave a lengthy and elaborate account of the new Catholic dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and explained the meaning of the doctrine. The rumormongers of this city begin to look blue at the passing of the Maine Liquor Law. To the last they entertained a prospect of quashing the bill, either by fair or nefarious means; but the final vote in the Senate of 21 in favor of prohibition to 11 against, left them to mourn over disappointed hopes, and soon, like Othello, their occupation will be gone.—It is supposed there are about 10,000 rum-sellers in this city, ardently attached to the traffic; and the question arises, what other business of a less demoralizing nature are they to turn to. So long accustomed to a life of leisure and the enjoyment of the good things of this world, they cannot descend to dig, and to beg they will be ashamed.' Could not the State, in its generosity, open an asylum for their accommodation—designated a 'Retreat for the Mourners for departed spirits.' The bill, with the amendments from the Senate, has passed the Assembly by a vote of 80 to 45.—It only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

A proposition was made by the Common Council to curtail the dimensions of the proposed Central Park, which has very properly been vetoed by the Mayor. The veto has given general satisfaction to those who look beyond the narrow limits of the present for a source of health and recreation for this fast increasing city, destined at no distant period to be the largest and most densely populated city in the world. It would be an act of criminality on the part of our present Legislators were they to allow the whole island to be built up without reserving some spot like the one contemplated, where our citizens may retire from the crowded and fever-tainted streets, to inhale the pure atmosphere and participate in healthy recreation.

John M. Throck, formerly a resident of Millsbury, Holmes County, Ohio, was arrested on board the steamship Union, immediately on her arrival on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoner held a high official situation in Ohio, and absconded to Germany with public funds amounting to \$20,000, and had also committed several forgeries. The accused is a native of Germany. Many 'doges' are restored to in these wide awake days for 'raising the wind,' and one equal to the most prominent in effrontery or equality occurred during the week. A company of 'fast men' under the appellation of the 'Browne Minstrels' advertised to give an Ethiopian entertainment at the Gothic Hall, and certainly if their proceedings are a delineation of nigger peculiarities, they are bad ones. A goodly number, after severally depositing a quarter at the door for admittance, graced the Hall with their presence. When the hour for the commencement of the entertainments arrived, the lights were put out, and an announcement made that there would be no performance that evening. The victims demanded back their money, which would doubtless have been done seriously, but the timely arrival of the police met with their reward, and as assigned to 'where the bad niggers go.'

Your readers will probably remember that, a short time ago, Bartholomew Blanco was arrested in this city on a charge of being connected with the slave trade. The bill was brought up before the Grand Jury during the present sitting, and dismissed. The large number of the 'frail sisterhood,' who were arrested for walking the streets for decoying the weaker portion of the lords of creation, and committed for a residence on Blackwell's Island during the sunny months, have one and all been brought up on habeas corpus, and liberated, again to allure those who are fools enough to succumb to their blandishments. The Great Republic on his first voyage out, has a proved thoroughgoing first class ship, arriving at the port of her destination, London, in fifteen days. Her qualities as a sea-going ship were severely tested, through an unusually rough passage, during which she behaved to the admiration of her captain and crew. The greatest distance she made in twenty-four hours was 342 miles, but it is supposed she could easily accomplish 400, if put to the test. There was no dock sufficiently capacious for her accommodation. A female slave who was in charge of the Captain of the steamship Jamestown, escaped from that vessel on Friday morning. He traced her to a house in Sullivan street, and applied to the Marshal for advice, but as there was no proof that she was a runaway slave, nothing could be done. By the laws of Virginia the vessel is consequently forfeited, and the officers and crew are liable to be imprisoned for aiding in the escape of a slave. The musical and theatrical chit chat has been of some interest to the devotees of the opera and drama. The Academy of Music is indifferently patronized, although there are great attractions. William Tell is announced with a powerful cast, and Oratorios are about to be brought out. 'At the Broadway, Mr. Forrest is starring, and the house is well attended. At Wallace's, a new piece called the 'Diary of a Young Wife' has been pretty successful. Burton has made a good hit with a new five act play by Dion Boucicault, entitled 'Janet Pride.' The Pyne and Harrison troupe gave a concert at the N.Y. on Tuesday evening, which was well patronized. Yours Truly, V. S.

Agricultural. In pursuance of adjournment, the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society, met in the Court House on Wednesday evening the 11th of April 1855, and was called to order by the President. J. S. Barr Esq., one of the Recording Secretaries of the Society, not being in attendance, on motion Henry Brewster was appointed in his place, pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were then read, approved, and adopted. On motion it was resolved that R. Hare Powell, Esq., the Treasurer pro tem of this Society be requested to hand over the books, money, papers, &c., now in his possession into the hands of the present Treasurer, Hon. James Gwin. On motion it was further resolved that this Society hold a fair next fall, at such time and place, as the Executive Committee may decide upon. On motion the following supplement to the Constitution was submitted for the consideration of the Society; to come in on a new section after Sec. 11th, by 'Any person paying five dollars to the Treasurer, may become a life member, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of said Society.' A vote was taken on said supplement and carried in the affirmative; but a question arising as to its constitutionality and propriety, a motion was made to reconsider, which was carried in the affirmative, the following resolution was offered and adopted, as a substitute, viz 'That it shall be optional with any person contributing to, or wishing to become a member of said Society, to pay fifty cents, one dollar or any greater sum that he may deem proper; and that any person paying five dollars to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society, may become a life member, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of said Society.' On motion it was resolved, that this Society, when it now adjourns, shall stand adjourned to meet again, at Huntingdon, on the Thursday evening of the first week of the Court in August, next. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Newspapers of this county. At this stage of the proceedings, a number of very fine, and select specimens of seeds were presented, through the untiring zeal, and persevering industry of the Librarian—Theo. H. Cremer; and by him distributed in small parcels among the members present. Society adjourned. The meeting, on account of other attractions elsewhere in town, and more especially in consequence of a large number of citizens, and persons attending Court, having gone home the day previous, was not so large as on some former occasion; yet the number in attendance was respectively large, and the proceedings were conducted throughout in the most orderly manner. Everything passed off harmoniously, and to the satisfaction of all present. Considerable accessions were made to the membership of the Society; a respectable fund was raised to meet the current, incidental, and other expenditures of the Society; and a deep and growing solicitude seemed to be manifested by the members to do everything in their power to promote their interests, and to carry out ultimately and successfully the objects of the Society. JONA. McWILLIAMS, Pres't. H. S. JETT, Secretary. JENNY BREWSTER, Sec'y pro tem.

Napoleon at Home. The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has the following piece of news and speculations:—'Day before yesterday, a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of France was discovered at the critical moment, and the parties are now in the State Prison at Mazas. The Emperor was to review a portion of the Imperial Guard, which was about to start for the Crimea in the Court of the Tuilleries. During the review he was to have been assassinated, but by what means has not become public. All that the public know is that arrest were made at the moment when the review was about to commence; that the persons arrested were conveyed to Mazas, placed in separate cells and interrogated. Some of the highest families of Paris, among the legitimists, are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. The attempt is attributed to the feeling which is growing up in the country against the absolute power which is exercised by the Emperor, who does not consult the interests, much less the opinions, of his people, and whose conduct of the war is not considered eminently satisfactory. That class of people who have serious interests at stake to whom the honor and prosperity of their native country is a paramount object, and who have heretofore had some sort of voice in the administration of public affairs, now find that these precious interests are placed in the hands of a man who seems alike their god and their enemy—who conducts the affairs of state with an absolute secrecy, and an indifference to the opinions of others, as if he were the only party interested, as if he alone was the body and soul of the country. It is impossible that this state of things can last much longer.'

Threatened War with Spain.

(From the N. Y. Commercial.) WASHINGTON, April 8.—The country will not soon be relieved from startling rumors in regard to the policy of President Pierce, who seeks to revenge himself upon the country for the unpopularity of his Administration, by plunging it into a foreign war. It is to be apprehended that there is some truth in the late rumors that the President, encouraged by the presence of Mr. Soule, and the advice of all the leading fillibusters of the country, has again brought his courage up to the sticking point, and is determined to demand such terms of Spain as will certainly be rejected, and thereupon to take some hostile steps, as far as it may be in his power to do so, to provoke a war. If he yields to the pressure of the fillibusters, he may get Mr. Marcy out of the State Department, and bring in Mr. Dallas or Mr. Buchanan, both of whom are pledged to extreme measures. Then we shall have a war, if the Executive can bring it about. The plot for that purpose has been deeply laid, and has been once frustrated, but is now revived, and with no prospect of success. The President cannot declare war, but we have seen that he may render it almost unavoidable. He cannot carry it out without the aid of Congress, and it is confidently believed that if he call the new Congress for the purpose, that body will refuse to sanction war measures. Even were there a necessity for a war with Spain, Congress would not trust the present Administration with its conduct.

It is difficult to doubt all the reports that we hear in regard to the President's determination to make an issue with Spain on the matter of the trial and execution of Estrampes, a naturalized citizen of the United States. The point to be taken is that Estrampes was denied a trial other than by the military commission. The military commission, the doctrine held by the United States in the Kosztka case are to be shown in this new question. The officer appointed to the command of the Home Squadron, Commodore McAuley, is a very discreet and worthy man, but all the naval commanders, as well as those in the army, aspire to popularity and look to the Presidency as their crowning reward. Commodore McAuley, with his shadow at a foot's end, is to be called under the orders of President Pierce.— We can judge what the orders will be, from the character of those given to Captain Hollins.— But he will have confidential as well as public orders, as is usual under this Administration.

According to a prevailing rumor at this time, Commodore McAuley is to make demands, a la Gallatin, and blaze away, however harmlessly, upon the Hon. Monto Casate, upon his sympathies with his country. Something of this sort is said to be in meditation and soon to be put in execution. This rumor may be groundless as well as absurd; for if it were to be verified, Congress, as soon as it meets, would for once give us an instance of an Executive impeachment. (From the N. Y. Times.)

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President has again determined to make a demonstration against Spain at last. The selection of Commodore McAuley to command the Gulf Squadron, and the appointment of the Commodore to the command of the squadron, which I gave you some time since, are all confirmed. As strong a naval force as can be spared for the purpose has been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, in the track of our steamers, and future insults to our flag seem likely to be promptly redressed. Captain General Concha is much frightened at the El Dorado affair, and makes all the apologies in his power. The President has taken very decided ground in that matter, and assumed the responsibility of carrying out his own views of the measures proper to be adopted. These, you may rest assured, are vigorous and extreme.

It seems that not only the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster, but the near approach of the high seas by Spanish cruisers within the last month or two, but the Illinois, also, was served the same way not long ago. She did not report the fact, however,—such outrages, without atonement, having become too common to be deemed, in the estimation of her officers, worthy of notice.

There will be trouble with Spain soon, unless the usual pusillanimity of insolent imbecility, she tumbles to her knees at the first exhibition of spirit on the part of the United States. Prompt atonement will doubtless now be made for outrages upon the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster. But they will be repeated, doubtless, in the cases of other vessels. The Spanish Naval Commanders, rejoicing in this opportunity of indulging their hatred of the United States, will doubtless insist that they cannot perform their duty without firing a shot at our passing steamers, and pursuing their insulting search. They will probably, therefore, quite disregard Concha's frightened exhortations to greater propriety; but the next time a Spanish cruiser brings to one of our mail steamers on the high seas, it is intended that a United States vessel shall be near enough to participate in the entertainment by pointing her broadside into the Spanish warlike.

Mark the truth of this. The instructions to Commodore McAuley will confirm what I say whenever they are made public. Such a demonstration will make an issue not to be evaded; and we shall then learn the true character of the secret protestations of Spain maintained by England and France, now at a capital privateer fleet our Cuban fillibusters would fit out in the event of a war with Spain arising out of these events. Mr. Marcy is very backward about going into this business; so is Mr. Cushing. Messrs. Guthrie and McClelland are also understood to oppose extreme measures. But the President has acted on his own impulses, although only Mr. Davis and Mr. Dobbin warmly approve his course.

CAMELS FOR THE U. S. ARMY.—It will be recollected that by a recent act of Congress a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent as beasts of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department have occasion to send stores to our squadron in the Mediterranean, the Secretary of War has selected for this purpose, and on her return voyage will bring the camels. This vessel will be commanded by Lieut. David D. Porter, of the navy, and will take out Major Wayne, an officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, to purchase the camels, and on her homeward voyage will bring them to the United States. The vessel will be prepared with all despatch for sea. There is no doubt that the experiment of introducing camels as beasts of burden, and for military purposes, in the south-western part of the country, will prove entirely successful. Their great endurance, ability to carry large burdens, and the length of time that they are enabled to exist without water, will render them a valuable adjunct to the army in the section of country for which they are intended.—Washington Union.

THE SHIP JAMES CHESTON.—The Baltimore papers of to-day are full of particulars in regard to the ship James Cheston, which was abandoned Feb. 23th, being leaky, and was picked up three days later by an English crew and taken into Liverpool. Certain circumstances lead to suspicion against the Captain, Jos. E. White, but these have all been removed by to-day. There seems to be no doubt of the full conviction on his part that the ship would go down. Portions of the crew that have arrived in Baltimore make everything clear, except the circumstance of there being auger holes bored in the ship, marks of blood and other signs of conflict on board.

PEACH TREES DESTROYED.—The Rochester Daily Union learns from P. V. Schenck, the celebrated peach grower, of Brighton, that an examination of his orchards has convinced him that not only the buds, but the trees also have been destroyed by the cold weather. He states that in cutting the limbs from one thousand different trees, he found no exception—all had perished. The father of Mat. Ward, the murderer, who brought a suit against the city of Louisville for injuries done his house by the mob after the acquittal of his son, has failed to recover any compensation. Kissaen, convicted of forgery in New York, was only sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The rise and progress of laws in various States prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is to be seen in the following abstract: 1851—Passed by the Legislature of Maine. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of Minnesota. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. 1852—Ratified by the people of Minnesota. 1852—Passed by the Legislature of Vermont. 1853—Passed by the Legislature of Michigan. 1853—Ratified by the people of Vermont. 1853—Ratified by the people of Michigan. 1853—His submission to the people pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota. 1852—Pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in Rhode Island. 1853—Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan. 1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Massachusetts. 1854—Passed by the Legislature of New York. 1854—Vetoed by Governor Seymour of New York. 1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1854—Passed by one branch of the Legislature of Maryland. 1854—Passed by the Legislature, but the two branches failed to agree in Pennsylvania. 1854—Passed by the Legislature of Ohio. 1854—Voted for by the people of Wisconsin. 1854—Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio. 1854—Passed in a modified form by the Legislature of Rhode Island. 1854—Passed by the Legislature of Connecticut. 1855—Passed the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature—defeated by one vote in the Senate. 1855—Passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin and vetoed; modified, and passed, and again vetoed, by Governor Barlow. 1855—Passed for the second time by the Legislature of New York, and became a law of the State by the signature of Gov. Clark.

Eight States and one Territory have thus passed prohibitory laws. The question has failed in four States through legislative disagreement. It has been submitted to the people and retained by them in four other States. It has nowhere been repealed by legislative action, though it has been four times set aside by the judiciary, and in one instance re-enacted in a modified form.—N. Y. Herald.

Traces of Ancient Mining on Lake Superior. A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes: Some interesting discoveries have lately been made upon the Quincy and Pewabic. A series of ancient pits, traceable across both the locations, have been recently opened, and found to mark a very well defined vein, rich in copper. Pieces of flattened copper have been taken out, and stone hammers with the marks of hard usage upon them. These excavations in the solid rock are usually 4 or 5 feet in diameter, and sometimes extending several feet in depth. They seem to have been made by burning wood in contact with the rock, and then bringing it up with stone hammers. A large quantity of charred wood, coal and ashes is invariably found in these pits. A piece of oak wood, found in the bottom of one of them, was brought in yesterday, with a portion of the bark, in a good state of preservation, still upon it. One end shows the marks of the instrument by which it was cut as plainly as if it had been just done. It is the most perfect specimen of the kind I have yet seen. The stick is about five inches in diameter, and seems to have been cut standing by a right handed person, with an instrument similar to an axe, having a bit at least 2 1/2 inches broad. The first blow penetrated, in the usual slanting direction, about three-fourths of an inch, cutting the bark smoothly, and leaving at its termination the mark of a sharp-edged tool. After cutting the stick nearly half off, he changed the direction of his work, and struck his instrument in each end of this remaining portion, and finished his work by breaking it down. I venture to say that, if this stick had been freshly cut, it would not, upon close inspection, have been thought singular, or to have been cut with any other than the usual instrument, and in the usual manner. I will only add, that the situation in which the instrument was found leaves no doubt of its origin. It is preserved with others of a similar character.

OUR CUBAN TROUBLES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, who is generally reliable, says that there is 'no longer any reasonable doubt that serious discussions are in progress in the Cabinet, relative to the course to be pursued towards Cuba, and that Colonel Davis, Secretary of War, and Mr. Dobbin in favor of immediate and decisive measures. Also, that President Pierce inclines towards their policy.' It is further stated that the Southern advocates of immediate annexation declares that now is the most favorable moment for striking a blow that occurred for many years, or that can be hoped for during many more, inasmuch as the Naval Allies of Spain are fully engaged in the war of the East. The National Intelligencer, which is not apt to take the alarm without sufficient cause, speaks of 'a desperate game now on foot for party or mercenary objects, or both combined, in cooperation with foreign malcontents, which, unless promptly frowned down by a sound American sentiment, will be pushed even to the plunging of the country into war.'

Liquor laws sharpen the invention of those who traffic in intoxicating drinks, and many plans are adopted for avoiding the penalties of a violation of the law. A keeper of a large saloon establishment in New York evades the Sunday law by holding pretentious religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and takes up a collection.

Last week, a woman named Sulser, eloped from Butler co., Ohio with a young schoolmaster, named Pesse. She had lived happily with her husband for near twenty years, and was by him the mother of seven interesting children. She took with her her youngest child, an infant, (leaving six with her husband,) and about \$500 in cash and negotiable notes.—She was the daughter of a wealthy old farmer, who died about a year ago, leaving a very handsome property to her.

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THE SHIP JAMES CHESTON.—The Baltimore papers of to-day are full of particulars in regard to the ship James Cheston, which was abandoned Feb. 23th, being leaky, and was picked up three days later by an English crew and taken into Liverpool. Certain circumstances lead to suspicion against the Captain, Jos. E. White, but these have all been removed by to-day. There seems to be no doubt of the full conviction on his part that the ship would go down. Portions of the crew that have arrived in Baltimore make everything clear, except the circumstance of there being auger holes bored in the ship, marks of blood and other signs of conflict on board.

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