

FOR GOVERNOR.
REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Railroad Vote:

The vote polled, in town, (Wayne township), on Saturday was the largest ever given being 713, of which only 2 were found against subscription. Up to the present writing, we have heard officially from no other township but Clay, where the vote stood 73 for to 11 against. There must be a handsome majority in the county for the measure. This is indeed a glorious result.

The Compromise in South Carolina.

We take the following extract from the South Carolinian, of the 16th inst., relating to the report of the compromise committee:

"However desirous of some equitable adjustment of this vexed question, we confess to a very slight sympathy with the plan submitted by the committee. True, such an important measure should not be pronounced on by the fiat of mere impulse. It must be calmly and dispassionately considered, and our judgment must be divested as much as possible of those indignant feelings which naturally fetter it when injustice is done; but the scheme, in its present form, cannot be acceptable to the south."

The following is from the Palmetto State Banner, of the 14th, on the same subject:

"In another column, will be found a brief synopsis of the report of the compromise committee. In our next we purpose laying it at rest before our readers. But there is even now sufficient for them to judge of the utter utility of the scheme. It is in fact an insult to the south, as the Fanatics will find to their cost. The attitude of our southern members is generally good. But the crisis has indeed arrived, and now is the time to insist upon EQUALITY OF INTERESTS. That we must have at any and every sacrifice."

How far these papers represent the feelings of the people of South Carolina, on this important question we are not able to say, but certain it is that the people are not unanimously opposed to the compromise scheme. The Charleston Journal, one of the most prominent papers in that State, exhibits a perfect burst of delight over the measures recommended by the committee of thirteen. It calls the report a "noble and patriotic document," a "plan of honorable compromise," and "would hail it with unalloyed satisfaction," were it not for "the unlooked for and unwelcome opposition of southern men." The Courier says it is satisfied with the provisions indicated, and that the whole north and south ought to be satisfied. We incline to the opinion that a large majority of both whigs and democrats, in the southern States, if not in South Carolina, will be found willing to accept the plan of the committee of thirteen, as the best that has been proposed, and as one that will neither infringe the rights nor tarnish the honor of the south.

The Washington Union contradicts the report that Mr. Burke was to retire from his connection with that paper on the 20th inst.

The Washington Union is informed by one of the most intelligent members of the Senate, that the compromise bill would in all probability, pass that body.

A letter from California states that Wilton Shannon, in company with Mr. Munford of Virginia, is making, by practicing law in that country, \$100,000 per annum. California will be a great country for lawing after a time, owing to the numerous disputed land titles. One lawyer has gone there recently with the intention of devoting his whole time to this species of lawing.

It is rumored that Chas. J. McCurdy, of Conn., has been appointed minister to Austria; and that John R. Bartlett, of N. Y., has been appointed commissioner to run the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico.

If the present Locofoco tariff permitted Americans to supply the English market, or even their own market, we might have flatterings from our manufacturing districts also.—Tribune & Clipper.

Why, neighbor, the American tariff certainly does not prevent the people of this country from supplying the English market, does it? But the Tribune & Clipper, we suppose, forgot to state the cause of the "flattering" prospects of English manufacturers, which he might have done by the simple words, "low tariff." From an article in the N. Y. Dry-Goods Reporter, the organ of the manufacturers in the east, we have these admissions: The effect of low duties in England has been lat. To increase manufactures and exports; 2d. It has had a tendency to increase the prices of manufactured goods; 3d. The large exports have been attended by the usual consequence (viz: large imports) in England, precisely as they have in this country; and 4th. To cause a reduction in the price of produce. The grand result, in, as stated by the writer in the Reporter, "that the working people of England are selling dear and buying cheap"—precisely the same results produced there as here by a system of low duties. The agricultural classes—the Lords, Marquises, Counts, Dukes, &c.—whose protection was enormous duties on bread, these complain, as the manufacturing classes here, though without so much cause, complain. In both countries the unprotected and laboring many are benefited, instead of the protected monopolist few.

Congress is doing nothing much but discussing the California bill, the Galphin claim and the Census bill. The committee on the Galphin claim reported on Friday week. Four different reports were submitted. The following resolutions accompanied the majority report:

1st. Resolved, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin, was not a just demand against the United States.

2d. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid in accordance with law and precedent.

3d. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not in accordance with law and precedent.

The first was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Jackson, and Mann of Penn.

Disagreed to by Messrs. Conrad, Breck, Grinnell, and King, of N. J.

The second was agreed to unanimously.

The third was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherston, of Ga. and disagreed to by Messrs. Breck, Grinnell, Conrad and King.

The report was signed by Messrs Burt and Jackson.

The statement of facts contained in the report, was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Breck, Conrad, Grinnell, Jackson, of N. J. and agreed to in part, by Messrs. Disney and Featherston.

The opinion that the grossest malfeasance has characterized the parties concerned in the allowance and payment of this claim is not confined to any party. Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., a member of the House, opposes the allowance of interest. The report shows that Mr. Crawford concealed the amount of his interest, and other important circumstances connected with the claim, from the President.

A majority of the committee on privileges and elections has reported, that it is inexpedient to admit Messrs. Smith, of New Mexico, and Babbit, of Deseret, to seats, as delegates from said territories. A minority report was also submitted, but the subject was postponed until the 1st Tuesday in July.

Sometime will elapse before any definite action will be taken on the compromise bill. Every member seems disposed to let the people know his sentiments on this important question, and the consequence is, and will be, any number of long speeches. Meantime, the discussion is preparing the minds of the people for a fair adjustment of the difficulty; for however much the ultraists of the north and south may dislike it, cool and calm reflection will bring the conviction that there must be mutual concessions on the part of each, in order to settle this matter amicably and to the best interests of the Union.

Tobacco and Cotton crops. The Tusculum Alabamian, of the 10th inst., says that the prospects for a cotton crop this year are bad indeed. All the southern papers give gloomy accounts of the prospects of the planter. In some portions of south Alabama and Mississippi, the cotton has been planted and replanted, as many as three times, and the continued cold weather was killing off that which had come up. Planters say that under the most favorable circumstances the balance of the season, the crop must be a short one.

The Hopkinsville Press has the most distressing intelligence in relation to the prospect of the tobacco crop. In addition to the injury the plants have sustained by recent frosts, the fly has made its appearance, and is working great destruction to the plant beds. A number of farmers had already put their tobacco lands in corn.

Masonic Celebration. Cypress Encampment will celebrate the anniversary of the "first investment of Jerusalem by the Crusaders," on the 17th of June next, in Zanesville. The display will be quite imposing, and the occasion one of rare interest. The Grand Encampment of Ohio has been invited to be present, and an oration on the history of the orders of Christian Knighthood, will be delivered by a talented member of the order.

Petitions for addresses to the Queen were rejected by the Assembly at Toronto on the 17th inst., by a large majority. 57 voting to reject, while only 7 voted against rejection.

Russian Indemnity. The sum which Austria was to pay Russia as indemnity for the expenses of her troops in the late campaign against the Hungarians, is 3,700,000 rubles. Russia takes salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000 rubles, and the balance is to be paid in yearly instalments with 5 per cent. interest. This sum, of course, will be raised by confiscating the property of Magyars, and loading the people with taxes. The Russian troops certainly earned their salt, if we may believe the official dispatches of their Generals.

Introduction to the Water Cure, also, Thoughts on Domestic Life.—Price 12 1/2 cents each. We have received these two neat little works from the publishers, Fowler and Wells. They both contain much valuable information, which every one may be benefited by acquiring. The first named work is particularly interesting, as it treats of a system of prevention and cure of disease, far superior to any ever before introduced, as a system, to bless the human race, and is written by a gentleman, educated in, and a practitioner of the old system—the allopathic system.

London Quarterly Review, American edition, Leonard, Scott & Co., N. Y.

The April No. of this excellent and cheap periodical has been received. It is the commencement of the second course of the republication of the leading British Reviews, for 1850, by Leonard Scott & Co. They are neatly gotten up, and contain some good reading. Three dollars for any one of the Reviews for a year—two for \$5.

[Columbus Correspondent.]

COLUMBUS, May 21. The whole forenoon session to-day was spent discussing a proposition previously introduced by Mr. Reemelin to publish the debates of the Convention in the German language. It was finally agreed to have the publication made in one German paper in this city and one in Cincinnati at a cost not to exceed that paid to the Ohio Statesman and State Journal.

This afternoon Mr. Reemelin's apportionment plan was discussed in committee of the whole. Attorney General Stanbery delivered a very able speech on the subject, opposing the whole plan except that part which proposes to sub-divide counties into separate and single districts. The ground upon which he bases his opposition to a permanent ratio for representation, is that it will make the number of Representatives too large, estimating that the population of the State will increase for ten years to come as it has for ten years past, it would entitle the State to 233 Representatives for every 25,000 souls.

The report of the standing committee on the Legislative department, was to-day referred to committee of the whole, where it will be discussed to-morrow. I enclose you a copy of it.

Yours, ZED.

COLUMBUS, May 22. After the reading of the journal this morning, a half dozen or more memorials and petitions were presented to the convention concerning different subjects, some asking for certain reforms in the judiciary, some praying that every body may be allowed to pray, and profess whatever sort of religion they may think best, &c., and so on, and some concerning the right of suffrage. One of the latter kind I give you in full:

"To the Convention assembled at Columbus for the purpose of amending, revising or changing the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Your memorialists, the undersigned, would respectfully represent:

"That in their opinion, the law giving to man the right of suffrage to the exclusion of woman, is unjust and partial; shutting out one half of society from a participation in matters that affect all alike, and stamping upon her the mark of a menial, instead of giving all, equally a representation, and civil standing according to mental capacity, and your petitioners would therefore pray your honorable body to take this subject into consideration, and so frame the STATE CONSTITUTION as to grant to WOMAN THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE."

The document is in the hand writing of a lady, beyond doubt, and a very pretty hand it is too. I copy it verbatim, punctuation, italics, capitals, and all, precisely as they are in the original. It is signed by over 100 persons, 54 of whom are women, all of the county of Portage. I give it to you in full because it is a sort of curiosity, and of all the petitions that have yet been presented on this subject, it is the only one that says nothing about suffrage! While our fair sex avoid that bad company, which some of them do not appear very desirous to do. I have some sympathy for their prayer, as ridiculous as it may seem. It would be so pleasant electioneering among them.

Mr. Green of Ross, offered a resolution containing a series of propositions concerning the Judiciary power of the State—that it be vested in a Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, and other Courts to be established by law. It was laid on the table to be printed.

Judge Holt introduced a resolution on the same subject, embodying another plan, which was also laid on the table to be printed.

The balance of the day which was the greatest part by far, was spent in committee of the whole, discussing Mr. Reemelin's resolution on apportionment, on which a great many speeches were made. Should every proposition presented to the convention require as much discussion as this one has already received, I think we shall have a new constitution about next 4th of July a year. Yours, &c. ZED.

COLUMBUS, May 23. Mr. Leach this morning announced the arrival of his colleague, Wm. Lawrence, of Guernsey, who has been confined to his home by ill health. He presented his certificate, and was sworn in by Judge Hitchcock.

Three petitions were presented, among which were two asking that the new constitution be so framed as to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, and one praying something about religion.

Judge Holt offered a resolution to provide for the apportionment by the Legislature of five commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of the State, and to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules, and practice pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record, &c. It was laid on the table to be printed.

A resolution was offered that the convention shall hereafter meet at 9 o'clock A. M. and have no afternoon session at all, until otherwise ordered, which was adopted. This was done to accommodate the standing committees, they wishing time to prepare their reports. There will be very little business to transact in convention until those reports are made.

The balance of the session was spent in committee of the whole, discussing the report of the committee on the legislative department, a motion being made to strike out the words "Senate and," so that it would read: "The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in a House of Representatives."

That is a novel idea—think of it. To dispense with a Senate, and have the whole legislative power of the State rested in one branch of a General Assembly. But novel as it is, it is deserving of serious consideration, for it may be a better plan. The principal argument used against it is based upon the ground of "precedent" and "long usage," but that, of itself, is not a good argument. I presume both sides of the question will be argued at length, and then we shall be some better able to form an opinion of it.

Yours, &c. ZED.

Effects of the vegetable Diet. We have made mention of a convention of Vegetarians, that was in session at Clinton Hall, N. Y. The object in view, was not to the proper cultivation of plants, and the like, but to establish an association the members of which pledge themselves to live on vegetables and "nothing else." During the session on Wednesday, a controversy sprung up between Sylvester Graham (author of Graham bread) and Dr. Welting a beef-eating German. The latter said men were fools who should live upon vegetables alone; animal food was necessary to the growth and thrift of man's physical system, &c. But Graham jumped up deliberately told the Doctor that he was lying—whereupon, a bit of a row ensued. But there was no fighting—no bloodshed—though the pugacity of the vegetarians seemed a refutation of the idea that blood cannot be drawn from turnips.—Baltimore Sun.

The Convention and its Men, is the title of a work about to be published in a series of seven numbers, by Mr. D. L. Wood of Columbus. Its design is to give a biographical sketch of the members of the Convention now assembled in the capitol of the State to revise, amend, or change the constitution.

Mr. Wood has secured the services of Messrs. Chas. B. Flood and E. Burke Fisher, as compilers of the work. Each number will embrace 32 handsomely printed octavo pages, and will be sold at 15 cts., or, one dollar for the whole seven, and be sent to subscribers postage free. It will doubtless be a valuable and interesting volume, and we wish the publisher that success which the work may merit.

Cass and Cobb have been proposed as the candidates of the democratic party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in 1852, by the Cassville, Ga. Standard.

There are now in process of construction nine railroads, in the State of Indiana, the aggregate length of which is 432 miles.

During a recent debate in the House of Representatives, on the Census bill, Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved to add to the schedule three additional columns, viz: "The number of Odd Fellows, the Masons and Sons of Temperance. Mr. Dunham then moved to insert, also, the 1,001. Mr. S. accepted the amendment, of course.

Later News from the Plains—Suffering among Emigrants.

St. Louis, May 15th. The steambath St. Paul arrived to-day from St. Joseph. On the day previous to her departure a Government Express arrived from Fort Kearney, bringing intelligence of great suffering among the California emigrants between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie. A few trains, including several hundred persons, had perished on the route between two places, and were there in the most deplorable condition. Their mules and oxen gave out for want of food, the flour meal & bread of the emigrants had to be given to the animals in order, if possible, to keep them alive until Fort Laramie could be reached. The Plains were destitute of grass, and in many places there was not the least sign of vegetation. It is thought the greatest part of the animals would be sacrificed, and the emigrants themselves suffer seriously for want of food.

At St. Joseph on the 10th a large number of emigrants were preparing to go out with the Government escort, and would leave about the 12th for Fort Kearney. Jerome and Hanson's train was still encamped 6 miles from St. Joseph. Hall's train was at Weston, and the third from this city was camped at Kansas, St. Joseph and Weston were swarmed with emigrants, and the trains of both parties were reaping a harvest.

A great many of the emigrants had become sick and weary of the expedition. The St. Paul brought down some 60 or 70 who are returning home.

The weather was moderating, and the appearance of regulation had sent joy to thousands of hearts. A general move was anticipated in the course of ten or twelve days.

Major Alexander and Mr. Harvey arrived here from Fort Cambell, 2500 miles up the Missouri river. They left there on the 2d of April in a skiff, accompanied by others. The river was much encumbered by ice. Below Fort Kearney they were fired upon by a party of Indians. That night snow commenced falling, and continued until the 10th.—At Horse Prairie, while encamped, they were assailed by a war party of Sioux Indians, and escaped in a boat.

On the first of May, when at the three Islands, the boat was swamped in a gale, and T. R. Oswald, of Oregon, Pierre Blair, and a Frenchman named Fremble, were drowned. The others righted the skiff and were saved. At the mouth of Vermilion river they overtook some Mackinaw boats, and came down to Liberty in safety.

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—A Fight—Lieutenant Hudson.—Measures taken by General Brooks.—We copy the following from the San Antonio Western Texan, of the 18th ultimo.

"We mentioned some two weeks since that the Indians had been committing depredations near Laredo. Lieut. Hudson was sent in pursuit of them, and discovered a party of five on the Nueces, who took to their heels as soon as he came in sight, leaving everything, (consisting of horses and camp equipage,) except two horses. It being impossible to follow them, Lieut. Hudson started home by a circuitous route, and near Laredo met a party of fifteen Indians, who fled immediately. Lieut. Hudson gave chase, taking the lead at full speed, and overtook the Indians, who had taken refuge in a chapparal. As Lieut. H. came up, accompanied by only four or five men, the Indians fired with rifles and arrows killing one man, and wounding three men. Lieut. H. attacked an Indian, shooting him three times, and his horse becoming unmanageable, he dismounted, when he was attacked by four Indians, who shot him with three arrows. He cut the string of one bow, and catching another Indian by the throat, inflicted several wounds with his sword, being very much weakened by his wounds, he could not do him much injury. The rest of his men coming up just at this moment, the Indians retreated. They were pursued by Lieut. Hudson's men, but he and his only non-commissioned officer being too severely wounded to accompany them, they were recalled. An express was sent immediately to Laredo, and an ambulance was sent to convey Lieut. H. and the wounded men to the fort. Lt. H.'s wounds are so severe that but little hope was entertained of his recovery. Several Indians were very severely injured, though as far as could be ascertained none were killed. The most energetic measures have been taken by General Brooks. All the force which could be made available, was immediately put in motion, and ordered to scour the whole country, and to either kill or capture every Indian to be found this side of the Rio Grande."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional news by the Europa. New York, May 23.

The political news by the Europa was received in this city last night at 10 o'clock.

England.

The events of the week have concentrated upon steam navigation. The arrival of the new American steamer Atlantic, was looked for with great interest and friendly feeling.

One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, had been arrested on a charge of forging a bill to the amount of £40,000, of which £12,000 had been discounted when he was taken, but the money was recovered. It is thought that it was his intention to leave on the Europa.

The crops look extremely well and promising.

The Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, sailed on the 28th ult.

France.

The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All was quiet, not a single arrest having occurred. Another socialist journal had been suppressed by order of the government.

Prussia.

Scarcely anything is talked of but the two Congresses which are about to meet at Frankfort and Berlin. It appears that with the circular convening the Frankfort Diet, Austria dispatched some notes relative to recent negotiations with Prussia. The minister of foreign affairs, it is said is now engaged in preparing an energetic reply to these notes. Austria acted in bad faith toward Germany when she convoked the plenary diet, and has forfeited her membership, as the penalty of her non-appearance. Prussia will be expected to act with similar decision. Austria designs perpetrating the illegal act of restoring the old diet, which was legally dissolved in 1849. The affairs of the empire are beginning to excite considerable attention in England.

Austria and Hungary.

The news from those quarters telegraphically furnished, is neither interesting or important.

Turkey.

It is said that the Porte had communicated to the Austrian government that he had fixed the time of confinement of the Hungarian exiles at nine months from the 1st of July last, and at the expiration of that period they will be at liberty to go where they please.

Italy.

His holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 11,000,000 francs. The popularity of the Pope is materially on the decline.

Denmark.

Serious disturbances may be expected in Denmark soon. She is fast recruiting her army.

Spain.

A new plan has been proposed by the Minister of Finance for converting the existing government securities into 3 per cent. stock.

Steamboat Fire.

MEMPHIS, May 23.

On Monday night, at 8 o'clock, the steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for N. Orleans with 800 or 900 tons of freight, consisting of tobacco, flour, bacon, oats, hemp, lead and beef cattle, caught fire at the wharf and was totally consumed. She set fire to the wharf-boat of Shaw & Co., and ferry-boat, which were also burned. The fire spread so rapidly that the books, papers, money, &c., of the Constitution could not be saved. Several persons were burned or drowned. The bar-keeper, as yet, is the only one belonging to the boat who is missing, although it is believed that three or four others have perished, as they were seen by persons on the wharf surrounded by the flames so as to preclude all hope of escape. Total loss of property cannot fall short of \$100,000. The ferry-boat was insured for \$1,000; Shaw & Co. estimate their loss at \$25,000, insurance \$5,000; Constitution and cargo valued at \$35,000, insurance \$15,000.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 23.

A fire occurred this morning about 2 o'clock, which destroyed two or three dwellings on Deer Creek Valley. Another about 8 o'clock, burned 10 dwellings, mostly frames, on Sycamore, near Woodward street.

JACKSON, Miss., May 21.

The steamer Luna, bound down on the 17th, near Bonne-Carre bend, was run into about 3 o'clock A. M., by Dutchess. She struck Luna immediately about boilers—causing her to sink immediately. Boat and cargo probably a total loss. Passengers all saved and brought to N. Orleans by Osceola. 3 negroes belonging to boat and 2 deck hands supposed to be lost.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

Steamer Guadalquivir arrived three days from Havana, with despatches for Spanish Consul. Reports no signs of disturbance—no troops landed at Isle of Pines.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Flour—Held firm, receipts continue quite small, demand limited both for shipment and city consumption. Sales of 2,000 common and good brands in good lots for export at \$5.35, including some at \$5 to \$5.28 per bbl, but western generally demands the former rates. Grain—wheat scarce—in demand, prices have advanced. Sales of 300 best Pennsylvania and southern at \$1.61, 17. A few hundred bus. Rye sold at 61c. Corn, yellow at 62c. Oats, Penn. at 42c. Whiskey in demand. Sales in bbls and hds at 23 1/2.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.

Weather fine. River 5 feet and falling. Inspections of flour to-day 650 bbls, 400 of which sold at \$5.00, ruling rates from store \$5.12 1/2; extra \$5.50. Grain firm. Sales of 900 bu. wheat at \$1.00, 108. Oats 40c. Corn 60c, first hands. 20 tierces sugar cured hams at \$4, 30 hds shoedlers at 34c. Sales from smoke-houses of 12,000 hams 63, sides 54, shoulders 44c. Canvas dried beef at 94c. No. 1 hard 64c. 23 hds Sugar 50 for common, 60 days, other articles unchanged. 200 hds flour shined

to-day on steamer Federal for Cincinnati and Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.

River fallen 4 inches the last 24 hours, 8 feet 9 inches; canal 5 feet 3 inches on the falls. Meeting of all parties to be held here in a few days in favor of Clay's compromise. Both democrats and whigs are warmly in favor of it.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.

The Minnesota Register records another Indian murder near Fort Snelling. A large party of Chippewas crossed the river, and falling on some Sioux, killed one. Both parties seem determined on war. Thirteen Sioux, recently engaged in the mines, had been taken up at Fort Snelling, but were liberated on parole.

The new Presbyterian church at St. Paul, was destroyed by fire, on Friday week.

The Western Reporter contains a letter from a physician, stating that the cholera had broken out among the California emigrants. The letter is dated:

GRASSHOPPER'S CREEK, May 9.

"The cholera has broken out in the train of Dr. Clark, in its most malignant form. C. H. Moss, of Millford, Ill., is dead, and two others will die within 24 hours—one case recovered. I am fearful that this awful scourge will extend. We are traveling very slowly, the grass being barely sufficient to sustain our oxen. All well."

Government trains of 24 loaded wagons arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Santa Fe, only 24 days coming. Among them is Col. Washington, Ex-Governor of New Mexico; Col. Beal and Son, Capt. Bunt, Judd, Lt. Williamson.

A large number of California emigrants were met near Council Grove. No grass on the plains.

Hundreds of the inhabitants of Santa Fe, were preparing to leave for California.

CINCINNATI, May 25, P. M.

Mr. Cleveland: Landing effected in Cuba. The garrison of a small town surrendered. Great excitement.

WALDBY. N. O. & O. Line.

Landing of Troops on the Island of Cuba!—600 Spanish Troops Prisoners!—Martial law proclaimed!—Great Excitement!

NEW YORK, May 24.

The Ohio has arrived from Havana with dates to the 17th. Gen Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 16th, and with 500 men took the town. The garrison, consisting of 600 men, surrendered after losing 3 of their number. Great excitement prevailed at Havana. Martial law had been proclaimed, and several thousand militia enrolled. It was reported that troops were collected on Woman's Island, and several vessels were stationed near that place. The Spanish steamer Pizarro returned with 105 prisoners, French and Germans. The Ohio, Falcon and Georgia were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Gen. Lopez landed from the steamer that left N. O. on the 7th. Several other vessels, containing in all 1200 or 1500 men sailed previous to the Creole, but where they were to land it was not known. The resident foreigners were called upon to enroll. 1500 troops were in Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana to reinforce them and march against Lopez, whose force, it was rumored had increased to 2,000 and was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received at Havana that a large force was being collected on Woman's Island, near Cape Catiche, Yucatan, and the General of marines with vessels and about 3,000 men, started immediately for that place. The troops that effected their landing are only a small part of the expedition; for it is known that ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different ports on the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken up the railroad leading to Cardenas in several places. The merchants and bankers of Havana were removing their money into the fort for safety.

Capt. Schenck of the Ohio was protected by the American Consul Mr. Campbell, thro' the Capt. General and demanded a safe anchorage but was refused, and told he might go to sea as soon as he pleased, as the Spanish government would not be responsible for the ship. None of the passengers, excepting those having passports were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between passengers while in port, not even between officers, until permit was obtained from the Captain General. The Ohio was detained more than 15 hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for permit.

Cincinnati Market.

May 25, M.

River fallen 16 inches last 24 hours. Weather fine. Flour \$5.25 to 5.30 for good brands. Whiskey 22 1/2 to 23 1/2. Sugar very firm—in consequence of news from Cuba, Buyers quote at 5 1/2 for fair. Hams 6 1/2.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Flour—inferior states and western at \$4.82 a 81, common 5.44 a 50, good Ohio at \$5.75 a 85. Ohio Wheat at \$1.10. Mess pork \$10.50 a 62, prime \$8.69, Lard 5 1/2 inferior, 7 for extra. Whiskey firm at 24 1/2 a 25 for western and prison. No change in groceries and tobacco.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The Legislature, we see it stated, has chartered a college for the medical education of females in Philadelphia, which is to be opened next October. This is probably the first college of the