

# THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES HARPER.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - AUGUST 1, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
**WILLIAM JOHNSTON.**  
of Hamilton county.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
**ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,**  
of Auglaize county.

To the Reader.

With the present number, the subscriber's interest in, and connection with, the *Gallipolis Journal*, ceases. In retiring from the post I have occupied for near twelve years, I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without expressing my acknowledgments to my friends and the patrons of the *Journal*, during that period, for their constant kindness and generous liberality. Assuming the control of the *Journal* with moderate expectations and promises, I have no disappointments to complain of or excuses to offer. That I have sometimes come short of my whole duty, neither violates any promise or disappoints any expectation of mine. But the past is before you—the faults you have generously overlooked, and the merits overvalued. Again I thank you. I recommend Mr. HARPER to the patrons of the *Journal* as a gentleman every way worthy of the position he assumes. As a persevering and indefatigable mechanic, he has few equals. Of the wants and expectations of the readers of the *Journal*, he will rapidly inform himself. He is a sound and reliable Whig. Let the Whigs of Gallia county see that he is properly sustained. I believe he will recommend himself to all by his industry and fidelity.

WILLIAM NASH.

To the Public.

The above card of our late associate leaves the undersigned but a word to say, and that in regard to the future. In the discharge of the responsibility he has assumed, it shall be his constant and zealous effort to meet the just expectation of the community within the sphere of the *Journal's* influence. It is his desire to render his paper of real and permanent value to the citizens of Gallia county. Claiming no exemption from those frailties which flesh is heir to, he will at times need the charitable judgments of friends. But he pledges his best judgment, his industry and continued labor to the business he now enters upon.

The *Journal* shall continue to advocate and sustain Whig principles, Whig measures and Whig men. Their advocacy is predicated upon a sincere belief in their correctness, and that they are essential to a safe and sound administration of public affairs. It is those Whig principles and that Whig party which are as broad as the Union, and as lasting as the Constitution.—Neither factions or sections shall the *Journal* advocate; for Whig principles, when strictly applied and honestly adhered to, prevent the necessity of either, and preserve us one and inseparable. He will aim to deserve, and hopes to receive the support of Gallia county Whigs.

While the political complexion of the *Journal* will be decidedly Whig, the undersigned hopes to make it acceptable to, and worthy of the support of every citizen within the sphere of its circulation. The facilities for transmitting news are now so great, that he can safely promise his readers the latest intelligence. It will be his pleasure and desire to promote, as far as the influence of his paper may extend, the permanent interests of the people of Gallia county. Looking to them for his support, their interests and his are identical. Trusting that all will extend to him their aid, when his labors shall tend to the benefit of all, and that our acquaintance may be a long and pleasant one, he makes his bow and commences his duties.

JAMES HARPER.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.—The annual commencement of this institution takes place on the 7th of August. The address to the Alumni will be delivered by the Rev. D. V. McLean, of New Jersey; Rev. Wm. Cox, of Piquette, Ohio, addresses the Athenian Society.

SMALL POX.—The editor of the *Jackson Standard* has been informed that this disease is disappearing from the neighborhood a few miles south of Jackson, where it has prevailed for some time.

CHOLERA.—In Cincinnati, on the 26th of July, there were 30 deaths by cholera. So says the *Commercial*. On Saturday there were 10 deaths by cholera, and 35 by other diseases. On Sunday 8 deaths by cholera, and 34 by other diseases.

The *Gazette* gives a table of all the deaths in that city from July 1st to 23d, inclusive, showing the deaths by cholera to be 669; other diseases 804; total 1,473.

Louisville.—The cholera interments on the 25th were 45. The cholera seems to have been confined to the lower part of the city, as was stated in our telegraphic columns last week. On the 26th it was abating, and the deaths from cholera are reported at 12.

St. Louis.—The number of deaths from cholera on the 26th were 10.

The Columbus papers report a death occasionally in that city by cholera.—The Kanawha Republican hears of no new cases in Charleston or the Salines. We have heard of no new cases along the river towns, or on the river, since last week. The health of our town continues good.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have been shown a letter from Mr. J. A. Robinson, from this county, dated "Deer Creek Dry Diggins," California, June 9th.—Mr. R. had been quite successful for a few weeks previous, but does not write encouragingly of the certainty of fortune making in California. He says: "I have not been among the fortunate ones since I came to the mines farther than the enjoyment of good health. I have saved enough this spring to take me home, if I make no more, which is more than four-fifths of the population of California can say. \* \* \* You may work hard all the season, and make nothing, and the next week thousands made fifty-six dollars per day last week, but may not make fifty all of next. I know many hard working men who have been in the mines for months, and have not two oz. in their purse. \* \* \* I see by accounts from the States that the people are wild with excitement about California, and are coming in masses. They had better stay at home, and if they are really desirous of trying their luck, spend their money in lottery tickets, and they will stand about as good a chance for drawing a prize."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.—We have received from G. W. KENDALL, Librarian of the Society, a copy of the annual discourse before this Society, in April last, by W. D. Gallagher. The theme of the discourse, as stated by the orator, is, "The Facts and Conditions of Progress in the North-Western Section of the United States." We shall refer to this subject again.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Thos. Ewing has been appointed U. S. Senator, from this State, in place of Hon. Thos. Corwin, resigned. Excellent.

We are indebted to the obliging officers of the fine light draught steamer Wm. Phillips, for late Cincinnati papers.

MARINETTA COLLEGE.—The catalogue of the officers and students in this institution for '49-'50, gives the number of under graduates as 55. The annual commencement took place on Thursday last. A vacation of nine weeks intervenes previous to the commencement of the next term.

The death of Sir Robert Peel, caused by a fall from his horse, adds another to the list of English Prime Ministers who died from violence.—Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a railroad train—one of the first ever run; and Castlereagh committed suicide.

WHAT NATION IS QUEEN OF THE OCEAN?—The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the Commercial tonnage of the United States is 20,000 more than that of England, the former being 2,150,000 tons, and the latter 2,130,000 tons. If this be true, we are of course the first commercial nation in the world.

Littlefield and Webster had an interview in the jail on the 24th ult., at the desire of the latter. The Professor said that he could not rest until he had acknowledged that he had done Littlefield great injury, and asked his forgiveness. He said that Littlefield, in his testimony, had told nothing but the truth, but that he (Webster) knew nothing about the sledge hammer.

Adam Ramage, well known among printers as the inventor of the "Ramage Press," died in Philadelphia a few days since. Mr. R. was a native of Scotland, and nearly 80 years of age at the time of his death.

The State *Journal* publishes a list of this gentleman's appointments for addressing the people. The appointments are for Franklin and the neighboring counties. We trust the Judge will find time to come this way before October.

The Township Meetings.

Two weeks from Saturday next is the time named by the Whig Central Committee for the selection of delegates in the several townships to the Congressional and Legislative Conventions.

The importance of these meetings must be apparent. Men should be selected who will be certain to attend. The other counties, at least so far as we have noticed, have called county conventions, and will select their delegates in county meetings; of course none but such as will be present will be appointed. Let the Whigs of Gallia county be present by their full number of delegates.—True, if all are not present the balance may cast the vote of absentees or fill vacancies. But this has always and ever will be used by the disaffected, as an excuse for rebellion and open opposition. Let every delegate be present, see that all is fairly done and then go home, tell his neighbors that their preferences have fairly carried the day, or been fairly voted down, and we shall all feel better satisfied and go more zealously to work to secure the election of the nominees.

The ratio agreed upon by the several counties, and upon which the apportionment of delegates in townships is predicated by the committee, is one delegate for every 100 Whig votes cast at the Governor's election in 1848, and one for every fraction over 50.

We ask our friends through the county to send us the names of the delegates for publication.

FROM WASHINGTON.

There has been no decisive vote taken in the Senate yet upon the Compromise bill. Why don't Congress settle this controversy? Why don't they take a vote upon it?—These are questions that are being asked every day. The territorial controversy undoubtedly presents embarrassing difficulties. But it would seem that members should have availed themselves of all the aids to an honest opinion, during the long time the subject has been before them. We are not of those who believe there is a disposition among Northern men to procrastinate the matter in order the better to prepare the public mind of the Free States for any desertion of principles hitherto believed and acted upon by the great mass of the people.

We notice in the proceedings nothing of interest, but what will be found in this paper.

The telegraph line broke below, night before last, and up to the time of going to press had not been repaired. We shall endeavor to give each week such news by telegraph up to the publishing day as may be of general interest.

When.

The new crop is coming in slowly. We are told by our millers that the grain is of first rate quality. We congratulate our farmers on the returns of their wheat harvest. The price is 75 cts.

Those subscribers who receive their papers at the office, will, for the future, call at the printing office, directly over the Book Store, instead of at the Book store as formerly.

The *Baltimore Patriot* of the 25th says:

We have nothing authentic, of the filling of the place in the Cabinet, made vacant by the declination of Mr. Pearce, for though there has been no official announcement of his declination, we have every reason to believe that his determination is fixed, not to leave the Senate at this crisis.

Although we have dates from Washington up to Saturday, yet we see no one named for the post assigned to Mr. Pearce.

Henry Clay at 73.

The National *Intelligencer* of the 23d, speaks as follows of the debate in the Senate of the U. S. on the compromise, and the part taken by Mr. Clay:

The great debate in the Senate on the prominent question of the day (concerning the new Territories, &c.) was continued yesterday by Mr. CLAY, with united energy, in a speech characterized by an ability and vigor not excelled by those of his younger days, when he was confessedly without a peer in the lead of the Republican (now Whig) party in Congress. It is a general observation, indeed, among those of us who have been forty years familiar with his oratory, that this veteran statesman has, in his speeches at the present session of Congress, surpassed even his ancient fame as a powerful, impassioned, and impressive debater.

The Great Storm.

We copy the following heart rendering particulars of the great storm in N. Y., from the *Tribune*:

DEATH OF S. MARGARET FULLER.—A great bereavement has befallen us. Our friend and correspondent (\*), S. Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, with her husband and child, (the latter about two years old,) were all drowned in the great storm of Thursday and Friday last, by which the brig *Elizabeth*, wherein they had taken passage at Leghorn for this City, was wrecked on Fire Island and at last entirely broken up and washed in pieces, in the course of Friday.—The mate in command (the captain having died of small-pox at Gibraltar) with seven of the crew, swam ashore before the vessel broke up, or were washed ashore at the time; we believe all the passengers (five) were drowned. Among them was a young Roman lady, about 22 years of age, who had previously lived in this City. We believe the captain's widow was on board, but are not certain. Our lamented friend was drowned in the fore-castle before the vessel went to pieces; her husband and child were lost at that time. The child's body soon washed ashore, but life was hopelessly extinct; the bodies of neither the Count or Countess had been found when our letter was written. We presume, however, they have been ere this.

This calamity falls upon us with almost stunning effect, though we have been apprehending some disaster since witnessing the violence of the storm on Thursday night. Our friend and correspondent had been absent from our city about four years, having travelled through Great Britain, France, &c., and spent more than three years in Italy, where she married and became a mother. She threw her whole soul into the struggle of Italy for political and social regeneration, animated her defenders by voice and pen, and ministered to the wounded patriots in the Hospitals, during the terrific siege and bombardment of Rome by Oudinot, under the orders of the miscreant who has vaulted by treachery to the summit of power in France.

After the surrender of Rome, our friend with her husband and child, removed to Florence, where they have since lived in retirement. Her spirits hardly recovered from the depression caused by the wreck of Italy's hopes. She has since written us quite sparingly, but has been engaged on a general survey of the state of Italy prior to the great uprising with a history of the eventful though unfortunate struggle. We trust her manuscripts have not been lost with her.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 19.

STORM AND FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY.—A storm is upon us unparalleled in wild fury. Yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M. the rain began to fall without wind or thunder, in gentle abundance. The mountain torrents soon swelled, and the consequence has been terrible. The crops along the flats of the river and the larger creeks are greatly injured, and in some intervals entirely ruined. The bridges on the New York and Erie Railroad, from Oswego to Elmira, have been greatly injured, and several have been swept away. But this disaster need not impair the travel on this road, as passengers can take the Cayuga and Susquehanna Road and Cayuga Lake boats to the Northern or Auburn and Rochester Road and lose no time.

I understand from the engineer that the Erie Road will be soon in repair; an efficient force having been already engaged by the Superintendent of this division.

The Susquehanna is not at its flood. It is therefore evident that this terrible storm is confined in narrow limits, extending, perhaps, not to exceed sixty miles east and west. Communication having been cut off, I am not wholly apprised of the amount of damage the flood has caused westward. It must be, I think, very great along the rich valleys of the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers.

The silkened and tasselled corn lies even with the ground, and my cherished peach tree, as if fainting, has fallen into the arms of a protecting lilac. The wind has been terrific; stout old locusts, that have braved many a storm, have yielded to this furious tempest.

Yours, &c., W.

FLOOD IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY.—The Albany Evening *Journal* of Saturday says:—Copious showers of rain have fallen here, in the valley of the Mohawk and in the immediate vicinity of this city during the past forty-eight hours, which has caused a heavy flood. The river commenced rising yesterday afternoon, but no fears were entertained, at that time, that the water would reach the top log on the dock, and but little, if any, property was removed. About ten o'clock the water commenced rising rapidly, and before midnight the occupants of warehouses on the dock and pier were summoned to their business abodes to protect their property, which they were obliged to remove to the second loft and on boats. A large majority succeeded in removing their goods before the water reached the first floor. A

small quantity of flour was wet on the pier, which is, as far as we could learn, the extent of the loss here.

Early this morning a quantity of lumber was carried down the river; but since that time only an occasional log has been seen. From daylight until noon the water rose quite rapidly, averaging from two to four inches an hour, and was still rising when we left.

State street Bridge could only be approached by boats and the entire dock was navigable for sloop yaws, and a portion of it for canal boats. At the foot of Hamilton street a floating bridge has been erected by which persons are enabled to get to and from the steamboats. The cellars of all the buildings east of Broadway are filled with water, while those in the streets South of Hudson street are partially filled.

A flood at this season, such as we are now experiencing, is a very uncommon occurrence in this vicinity. We are informed by a member of one of the old mercantile houses, that in the month of August upwards of thirty years ago, a flood occurred here, when the waters rose to the height of several inches on the first floor of the stores on the dock, but that he never knew such a flood in the month of July, during a period of forty years.

Fears are entertained here that the banks of the canal may have been washed away, but we have made diligent inquiry from passengers arriving from the west, and have as yet been unable to learn of any breaks.

The waters of the Mohawk continued to rise rapidly until last evening. The banks of the river were overflowed with thousands of acres of the flats. A great deal of cut grass was swept away, and other crops extensively injured. It is so unusual to have a flood at this season of the year, that no one was prepared for it. Crops are destroyed or seriously injured on fields which had not been overflowed before within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Many of the small bridges on the turnpike are missing, as well as on the roads north of the valley.

The *United States Gazette* of the 20th says the dirt on the track on the railroad was removed at 9 A. M. yesterday. Major Priest worked all night with 300 men, and nothing but his perseverance could have removed the obstacle so rapidly. The damage to the property at the Falls is estimated at \$5,000. There was a report at Rocktown that the Canal had given way five miles below. All the trains due from the East, making 54 cars in all, arrived at 12 M. yesterday.

Awful Fatality.

We copy the following from the *Rising Sun* (la.) *True Whig*, of the 20th ult.:

A man from Pennsylvania, (name unknown) with a wife and six children, left Cincinnati one day last week, in a skiff intending to go to Madison—and when arriving at North Bend, his wife was taken with the cholera and died in a few hours, her husband nailing a rough box together and embedding it in the sand where he left her. On arriving at Millersburg, a few miles below this place, all of the children died but one, and were buried in a like manner. The next day the father died, and was buried on a sand bar, by a Fisherman. This completed the whole family, with the exception of a girl three or four years old, who is now living with the Fisherman who buried her father. This is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of fatality on record. The surviving girl is not sufficiently advanced in years, to give an account of their origin or destination, the above being the history furnished our informant by the old man, previous to his death.

The larger section of Table Rock still remains, with a broad crack across it, gradually widening. Some propose to hasten its fall with gunpowder.

NEW WHEAT.—The steamer *Tobacco Plant*, yesterday from Cape Girardeau, brought over 1000 bushels of new wheat. Two or three small lots were also received by the steamer *Time and Tide* and other boats from above. Prices are still on the wane, and 80c85c. cents are now the highest rates paid for prime.

St. Louis Repub., 17th.

CHOLERA AT BURLINGTON.—The officers of the Dubuque state that there were ten deaths from cholera in the little town of Burlington, Iowa, on Saturday last—a fearful mortality, the population considered.

St. Louis Intelligencer, 18th.

Some thirty years ago a clothier in New York remarked to a friend, "Look at that young man, just passing, the best workmen in my shop, he is a going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man is now President of the United States. "Wise judges are we of each other!"

Fourth of July Toast.—"Old bachelors—Leafless trunks in a garden of roses. Each dwelling is to them a suggestion; each bird's nest a standing admonition."

The Boston Transcript of Saturday afternoon says:

Professor Webster is said to have been fully prepared for the decision of the Executive Council—at least when he learned it from the evening papers, he did not appear to be disappointed. His wife and three daughters, also Mr. Scholer, one of his Counsel, had an interview with him in jail yesterday.

It is understood that Professor Webster had expressed a wish that if he were to be executed, an early day might be fixed; and that his family might be kept in ignorance of the time. For a long time the family abstained from reading any newspapers whatever.

The prisoner was visited this morning by High Sheriff Eveleth, who found him calm and apparently resigned. Professor Webster had probably long before abandoned all hope of the favorable action of the Governor and Council. His Excellency, the Governor, has fixed his signature to the death warrant, which has been duly transmitted to the High Sheriff.

The *Journal* says that Prof. W.'s family had not, when they visited him, on Saturday, learned of the decision against him.

The Cabinet.

The following letter from Washington we cut from the N. Y. *Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

The announcement of the Cabinet by wires will have shown you how wide of the mark were those who appeared the wisest in knowledge as to who were to compose its members. In fact, until half an hour before the names were sent into the Senate the Cabinet was not finally agreed upon. As arranged this morning, Mr. Dayton of N. J. was to have gone into the Treasury, and Mr. Vinton of Ohio, into the Department of the Interior. But another attempt at persuasion was made upon Corwin, and about 10 o'clock this morning he yielded to the importunities of friends, both of the North and the South, and consented to go into the Treasury. In a personal and pecuniary point of view, Mr. Corwin has made a sacrifice that the world can be little aware of; and it was only when assured that the good of the country and the great interest of the Whig party demanded it, did he surrender to his friends. There were no two persons more anxious that Mr. Corwin should go into the Cabinet than were Messrs. Webster and Berrien. To me it appears as though the construction of the Cabinet might have been strengthened by assigning Mr. Bates of Mo., to the department of the Interior, and Mr. Pearce of Md., to that of the War. The former Department embraces all the great Western interests, and it would have been peculiarly proper that a Western man should have been placed at the head of it. For that post no better or more capable person could have been selected in the whole West than the Hon. Edw. Bates, who is one of the purest and best men living. I am of the opinion that this change will yet be made.

The selection of Mr. Hall for Post Master General was due to the great Empire State, whose claims have been heretofore too slightly passed over. It was also due to the President, that one member of his cabinet at least, should be an intimate, personal and confidential friend, in whom he could confide as in a brother. All this he finds in Mr. Hall, who will make as acceptable a Post-Master-General, I have no doubt, as the country has ever had. Mr. Hall was sustained by most, if not all the Whig delegation in Congress in your State. We have now a thoroughly Whig administration, and the country will soon begin to feel the effects of it.

Geo. S. Fisher, Esq., late Commissioner Clerk in the State Department, will act as Private Secretary to the President, until his son arrives, who will thereafter fill the confidential post. Mathew St. Clair Clark, I learn, will receive the appointment of Private Secretary to the President for signing Land Patents, which duty is at present discharged by Thomas Ewing, Jr., who desires to return West with his father's family. John A. Collier will in all probability be offered the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which was to have been filled by Mr. Hall, previous to its being determined upon to put him in the cabinet.

BONNET CARRIE CRIVASE.—This sweeping and resistless rush of Mississippi water, out of the usual channel, says the *Concordia Intelligencer*, of the 13th instant, is now over one mile wide and extending rapidly.—It is sixty feet deep by actual measurement, and it has been ascertained that the depth has increased within the last few weeks. What the prospect here presented is, few even among our most prominent hydrographers and engineers can say.

N. O. Delta, 15th.

Lebig, the eminent German chemist, who ranks undoubtedly at the head of his profession, is about to visit the United States, for the purpose of giving lectures. They cannot but be most popular.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Boston, July 23.

The British steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, 13th inst., via Halifax, arrived at her dock here this afternoon at quarter past 6 o'clock.

The *Asia* arrived off Halifax on Sunday night. She was off the harbor fifteen hours in a dense fog. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 13th inst., three days later than the accounts by the steamer *Atlantic*.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.—Great fears are entertained of a war between Denmark and Prussia. Small vessels are anchored near the island of —, to support Denmark if she should need help.

PORTUGAL.—There is nothing further from Portugal of interest.

RUSSIA.—Two great battles have taken place between the Russians and Circassians, in which, it is said, both parties sustained heavy loss.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 13th.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, and prices have advanced, mostly on middling qualities, about 1d per lb. during the week, and 1d over the quotations of the 10th. The sales of the week amount to 85,760 bales. American and all other descriptions here maintain an advance of 1d to 1 1/2d per lb.

Provisions.—There is no improvement to notice in Provisions. Pork remains unchanged. Shoulders are in demand at slightly improved rates. Large sales of Cheese—old at low prices.

Coffee was firm with a fair demand. Sugars firm and in good request. A large business has been doing in Oil at an advance. Lard is rather dearer—sales of 150 tons at 33s33d. 6d. in kegs.

CORN MARKET.—Since Tuesday there has been but little improvement.

Business in Wheat and Flour has been only to a moderate extent at very full prices. Holders are showing much confidence.

There were some buyers of Indian Corn in the market, who would have operated if holders would have conceded a little in price, but they were firm at the late prices, and the actual business was limited.

LONDON, July 12th.—The Corn Exchange was steady, and business doing at the last quotations. Corn held firmer.

Freights duller than known for some months past. The money market was easy. Consols closed at 96 1/2 for money.

Robert Pate, for an assault upon the Queen, has been convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation.

Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic Theatre, has been sentenced to ten years transportation for robbing the Globe Insurance Company. The prisoner's defalcations are stated at £8,000.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—Paris, Thursday evening. The new Electoral Law will disfranchise 600,000 electors, or two-thirds of the whole body.

The Assembly has confirmed, by a majority of 127, its vote of the previous day, that every leading article in a paper should be signed by the author.

A large quantity of ball cartridges have been seized at the house of Perpignan.

Little doing on the Bourse. 5s opened at 95 60, and closed at 95 70.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain keeps Madrid in a most interesting state of anxiety, but her accouchment, so often announced, has not yet taken place.

Arrival of the steamship *Ohio*.

NEW YORK, July 24—1 1/2 P. M.

The steamship *Ohio* arrived last night from New Orleans and Havana.

She brought a large California mail, a number of passengers and a heavy amount of gold dust.

She reports that when she left Havana forty of the Contoy prisoners had been released, and were on their way to the United States.—The remainder were detained for trial.

On receipt of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Taylor, the flags of the shipping and on the American consulates were displayed at half mast.

The island was quiet, and business reviving.

The *Ohio* left New Orleans on the 15th, and arrived at Havana on the 17th, in 47 hours from the Balize.—She left Havana on the evening of the 19th.

On report of the death of the President in Havana the flags of the shipping of different nations were displayed at half mast. The steamer *Falcon* left Chagres on the 12th and arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 18th. The *Isabel*, from Charleston, arrived at the same time. The steamer *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 8th, in seventeen days from San Francisco.

The *Georgia* arrived at Havana on the 19th. The English frigate *Indefatigable*, from Liberia, came in the same day.

When so many persons are engaged in trying to kill Time, it is passing strange that the old fellow has so far escaped assassination.