

WESTERN UNION.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

HANNIBAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

Agents for the Western Union.

Wm. N. Penn and W. B. Teyman, of Paris, Mo.
R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.
Thomas E. Thompson, of Kentucky.
Wm. O. Young, of New London.
J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico.
Mr. Blakey, of Clinton.
George Bourne, of Barry, Ill.
The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due the "Western Union" Office. Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

Traveling Agent.

Mr. LEANDER GREEN is our authorized traveling agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the "WESTERN UNION."

City Officers Elected.

Mayor—WM. P. HARRISON.
Recorder—L. L. HOLT.
Marshal—JOSEPH DEEDING.
Councilmen, 1st Ward—Geo. W. CAPLINGER and FRANCIS DAVIS.
Councilmen, 2d Ward—N. P. KUSKEL, J. D. DOWLING, and J. HARRIS.
Councilmen, 3d Ward—E. M. MOTTEY, H. MARTIN, and R. W. MISS.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

From a telegraphic dispatch, received in this city yesterday afternoon, we have the following statement of votes, so far as heard from, for Congressmen, in Adams county.

Quincy and six precincts, gave Browning 150 majority.
Young in city and four precincts, 519.
Richardson, 461.
Entire Whig ticket ahead in Adams county.

RIVER NEWS.—We understand the *De Veron* has withdrawn from the trade, and the *Indiana*, Capt. MORRISON, will take her place, for the present.

ARGUMENT FOR THE RAILROAD.—We understand that a lot of goods was landed here on last Tuesday, destined for Booneville. One of our merchants informs us, that goods marked for points on the Missouri river, are now put off at our landing nearly every day. The high prices charged for freight, on the Missouri river is the cause assigned. It was long ago discovered that the shortest and cheapest route for travelers from St. Louis to Glasgow, is by way of Hannibal.

FAILURES IN ST. LOUIS.—A merchant of this city, who came up from St. Louis, yesterday, contradicts a report current here, that four or five of the principal merchants of that city had failed last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. RUODES & SMITH. Their stock is large, and we have heard it much praised. Mr. THOS. S. MILLER, it will be seen, continues the very extensive business of late firm of Miller & Bower. We believe *JUNIOR GORE* keeps good articles, and sells them cheap. *Real Estate* for sale by Mr. G. R. GREEN. *Education*—See Advertisement of West Ely Seminary, Mr. D. ENGLISH, Principal. *National Geography*, for sale by Mr. J. H. TRIMBLE—we publish two teachers' certificates. Dr. S. H. ANDERSON we pass, knowing that many ladies and gentlemen have their months filled with testimonials in his favor.

REDEMPTION OF LAND SOLD FOR TAXES.—That provision in our state book ought to be altered, which forces upon men the unnecessary trouble, delay and expense, of paying over redemption money only at Jefferson City. It is difficult to imagine a reason for changing the law allowing land to be redeemed in the county where it is sold.

VOTING BY BALLOT.—There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction with the *visa voce* method of voting. From all we can learn, he would not be far out of the way, who should assert that nine-tenths of the people in this county desire a change. It is therefore suggested to our Representatives, that they endeavor to procure an alteration to the system of voting by ballot, for Marion county, it not for the whole State. Similar suggestions have appeared in papers published in other counties.

The *Intelligencer* has information of the death of a grandson of HENRY CLAY. He is said to have been a young man of some promise.

The *Hindoo* yesterday brought up the corpse of a man who had died of cholera. We did not learn his name.

Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, has refused the nomination of the *Anti-Slavery*.

We learn from the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, that an overture was before the Synod of Missouri during its recent sitting in this city, to banish Musical Instruments, such as Organs, Melodians, Base Viols, &c., from the churches under care of the Synod. The overture was laid on the table.

CONJUGIUM.—Last Monday there came paddling up to our wharf, an odd-looking miniature steamboat. An old man with his family, constituted the passengers and crew. The little craft hailed from Lake Erie! and is bound for Fort Winnebago, on the Wisconsin river. It came by canal to Cincinnati. The boat landed to take on board a jug of whiskey.

LARGE FLOCK OF SHEEP.—We understand that three thousand sheep passed across Hyde's Prairie a few days since.

Merchants complain that business is dull.

The Next Senator.

Every person has his own speculations on this subject, and although of no practical importance, they possess some interest.

With regard to the action of the Legislature, no uneasiness appears to be felt by the Whigs, in any quarter, and the general impression, that the election is in their hands, seems to be supported by good reasons.

We observe no overtures for reconciliation, offered by the Benton to the anti-Benton men; but we frequently see in anti-Benton papers, confident assertions that the two wings will be united, and occasionally a proffer of terms. They propose that the Benton men should drop "the bone of contention, Benton," saying that the Democrats might then be harmoniously united. It is not supposed that this anxiety for reconciliation is affected, but to ask that the Mahometans should forsake Mahomet, is to require such a queer sort of concession for the sake of harmony, as to furnish a foundation for the suspicion that there is more in these offers than appears on the surface. The proposals for reconciliation are doubtless meant to be taken in earnest, while the condition to drop Senator Benton, may be merely put forth to prepare the way for something more liberal, to be advanced in a caucus.

The Democratic papers begin to lecture upon ancient Democratic usages. Now, one of these usages has always been, to hold a caucus before the election. Sometimes they are held with open doors, at other times, secretly.

Perhaps, notwithstanding the denial of some of his friends, Hon. John S. Phelps is not altogether unthought of for Col. Benton's place. If so, it will not be the first time that such an idea has been entertained by a portion of the Democracy. Two years ago, in one of the usual caucuses, Mr. Phelps' friends came very near throwing Mr. Atchison out of the Senate. A letter was read from the Senator instructing his friends to withdraw his name, should there be opposition. Endeavoring to take advantage of this pledge, the friends of Mr. Phelps nominated him, but subsequently withdrew the nomination, upon discovering that the Atchison men, who were in the majority, took this proceeding in such ill part, that they would probably bring out another Democrat, in place of Mr. Atchison. The Benton men will be stronger than the anti-Benton men in the Legislature. It is to be observed, however, that Col. Benton has made such violent personal attacks upon some of the leaders of the anti wing of the Democracy, that they can never support him, and are likely to give their consent to any arrangement promising his defeat. Let us suppose the two branches lay their heads together at Jefferson, before the election, and so figure out the problem as to make it appear that neither Col. Benton nor an anti Benton man can be elected. What will be the next step? A nomination of Hon. John S. Phelps?

If the apparently well-grounded charge against Col. Benton, of opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law should not be disproved, the current of feeling inimical to him, will be apt to grow stronger, and spread more and more over the State. The charge, first made on the authority of Col. Benton's reputed organ in New York, the *Post*, has met with no denial from himself, while the *St. Louis Union* and *Jefferson Inquirer*, his leading organs in this State, manifest direct opposition.

The amount of the accusation is, that "Col. Benton has not stood by the rights, and sympathized with the feelings of his constituents."

RETALIATION.—We take the following from the *Alton Telegraph*. We understand that a petition will be circulated in this city shortly, to be laid before the Legislature, asking a repeal of the tax.

The Missouri Tax.

Freemen of Illinois, when you go to the polls on Tuesday next, to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage, and are asked to throw your vote against your own State and her citizens, recollect that this is a contest between every individual in Illinois, and the State of Missouri, which has imposed the famous, or rather infamous tax upon our products.

It is a long time for Illinois to "cut loose" from Missouri and St. Louis. The former wishes to tax our produce, &c., because we live without her boundaries; the latter would control all our works of Internal Improvement, in order to facilitate her own advancement, and to put down all chance of any rival springing up in Illinois. Read the following decision of Judge Coar, of Missouri, upon the constitutionality of the above law. He says:—

"That the State [of Missouri] HAS A RIGHT TO TAX IMPORTATIONS FROM OTHER STATES, for the encouragement of its own industry."

A CAUSE.—At 2 o'clock, last Saturday afternoon, a four story brick building, in course of construction, in St. Louis, fell down. Some sixteen or eighteen workmen were on the building when it fell. Of these but two were injured to any considerable extent. The escape of the others was almost Providential, as they fell about forty-five feet.

BARON.—The *London Dispatch*, says, "Baron is a genius. He is the smartest man of a smart nation. He beats Kentucky, and Kentucky beats the world!"

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown last evening, by G. E. Thomas, a new counterfeit on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling. It is a \$5 note, letter A, general appearance rather light, but well calculated to deceive those not well acquainted with the genuine.—*Cin. Com.*

Six daily papers are published at Milwaukee.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

We solicit the special attention of the public to the following communication from Mr. Shumate, the agent for the Missouri Colonization Society. For the first time it is proposed to send out a company of emigrants from this State to Liberia. Thus far Missouri has done but little towards the noble enterprise of colonizing the free blacks on the coast of Africa. It is time that the people of this State were beginning to arouse themselves to the importance of this enterprise, which is no longer a doubtful experiment, struggling with difficulties; but is now established upon a firm basis and is exhibiting to the world one of the proudest monuments of American wisdom and philanthropy. The prospects of the Colonization Society have never been as flattering as now. For the honor of the State, we would not have posterity to reproach us with the fact, that we have done nothing—contributed nothing towards this noble, humane and christian undertaking. Cannot twenty individuals be found in this rich and growing city of ninety thousand inhabitants, who will act upon the suggestion of Mr. Shumate, and contribute the \$1,500 required?

MISSOURI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Mr. Editor: The Missouri Colonization Society wishes to send out a company of emigrants from this State to the Republic of Liberia, to commence a "Missouri Colony in Africa," in the month of January next, at which time a vessel will leave New Orleans, with emigrants from the South and West.

There are applications now before the Board of Managers, from free persons of color, from the counties of Polk, Boone, and Lewis, who are ready and willing to emigrate to Liberia if the means can be furnished by the Board to procure their outfit and transportation. \$15,000 will be needed by the Society to equip and ship the first company ever proposed to be sent out from the State of Missouri, and we trust the friends of this noble cause will cheerfully respond to this appeal by contributing the amount specified. Are there not 10 gentlemen in the city of St. Louis, who will contribute \$100 each, and 10 who will give \$50 each, to make up the sum wanted? Subscriptions may be left with David Keith, Esq., Treasurer, or with the undersigned, who will very soon make personal application to the friends of the cause in this city, for their contributions.

W. D. SHUMATE, Agent.
Missouri Colonization Society.
Receipts of the Missouri Colonization Society, from the 17th of September till November 1st, 1850.

Cash from sundry persons at Canton,	\$1 50
Thos. Wash, \$10; Jas. R. Marshall, \$10, 20 00	
James Sutton, \$5; John Marshall, \$3,	8 00
Rockhill, Church, \$6 15; L. H. Bom-	
field, \$1 15,	7 30
Jas. Ellis, 95 cts; Peter C. Camden, \$10, 10 95	
James Castello, \$1; Judge Sale, \$5,	6 00
Jno. Sappington, \$5; sundry persons	
at Arsenal, \$3 25,	8 25
Cash from Jas. Nelson, Tully, Mo., \$5;	
sundry persons at Tully \$3 25,	8 25
Collection at Hannibal, \$5 80; Dr.	
Griffith, \$5,	10 80
Collection at Concord Church,	11 05
John E. Walker, Esq., \$10,	10 00
Cash, from Dr. Penn, to build house in	
Liberia,	7 00
Cash, from W. D. Shumate, to assist in	
paying for publishing address on col-	
onization,	32 40
	\$142 00

MISSIONARY BALLOONS.—The Hong Kong Register publishes, under the title of "Suggestions to Missionaries," a very strange project, which consists in arranging the distribution of small publications of the Bible Society, and other religious tracts, over the whole surface of China, by means of balloons. Upon a calculation made of the weight of tracts, each balloon could carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall one by one, and at short intervals. Thus the Word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the incredulous "Flowery Land."

The Panama Star states, that a scheme has been discovered, the object of which was to overthrow the existing government for the nominal purpose of declaring it independent of the Republic of New Grenada.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris in the Boston Post says: "France, you may depend upon it, must go through another revolution. All parties are dissatisfied with the present constitution."

JENNY LIND was thirty years of age on the 9th of October.

ANOTHER WONDER.—The Providence Journal says, it is understood that Mr. Barnum is now "getting up" a Mastodon, two hundred feet in length, to be manufactured in Connecticut and to be discovered in the Western part of Missouri as a specimen of antediluvian zoology.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1st

The government receipts from July 1st to September 30th are \$15,622,150, and the expenditures for the same time \$10,480,954.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st.

Capt. Johnson, of the yacht *Twilight*, has succeeded in recovering the statue of Mr. Calhoun, the only injury sustained, is the loss of part of the right arm, but the fracture is concealed by drapery.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1st.

Governor Thompson, of Maryland, has set apart Thursday, the 25th November for Thanksgiving Day.

Great efforts are being made in Maysville Ky., to secure the construction of a railroad from that city to Lexington.

Bridge between England and France.

The British Academy of Science has at present under consideration a plan of a most extraordinary character, being neither more nor less than a suspension bridge between France and England. M. Ferdinand Lemaitre proposes to establish an aerostatic bridge between Calais and Dover. For this purpose he would construct strong abutments, to which the platform would be attached. At a distance of 100 yards from the coast, and at distances of every one hundred yards across the channel, he would sink four barges, he vily laden, to which would be fixed a heavy iron chain of peculiar construction. A formidable apparatus of balloons, of an elliptical form, and firmly secured, would support in the air the extremities of these chains which would be strongly fastened to the abutments on the shore by other chains. Each section of 100 yards will cost about £300,000, which would make \$4 millions for the whole distance across. These chains, supported in the air at stated distances, would become the point of support for this fairy bridge, on which the inventor proposes to establish an atmospheric railway. The project has been developed in great length by the inventor.

An experiment is being made, by several English mercantile and manufacturing firms, to introduce the culture of cotton into Liberia.

M. Lagrange, an apothecary in Paris, has invented a new and most destructive kind of bullet, which, on striking against any thing to which it may be directed, explodes with a detonation as loud as that of the gun from which it is fired, and producing very destructive effects.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1—4 P. M.

The remains of General Taylor were received this morning on the steamer *Navigator*. The firing of a gun announced the approach of the boat—the ringing of bells followed, and hundreds were immediately wending their way towards the land. The wharves were crowded, as were also the decks of the steamers; the civil authorities and the military formed and the citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot, marched in procession to the landing, preceded by the Mayor and Mr. Crittenden. The latter, in a few eloquent and pertinent remarks, addressed the relations of the deceased—which, however, were only audible to those close to him. The coffin was then placed on a hearse, drawn by four black horses, and the procession moved on, extending in length five to six squares. The sidewalks, house windows, and every available spot in the streets through which the procession passed, were occupied, and the stores, for the time being, were closed. The body was buried in the family ground, seven miles from the city.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—Late accounts from Texas, state that there is an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in favor of accepting the proposition made by Congress.

COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA.—An association at San Francisco has applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a charter for a College, to be located at San Jose. Mr. Neagle has donated forty acres of ground, upon which suitable buildings are to be erected. These grounds are to be laid out with a view to landscape and ornamental taste; and fifteen hundred trees planted this fall, about the beginning of the rainy season.—*Saturday Gazette.*

Who are the Voters under the New Constitution.

1st. All white male inhabitants, whether native born naturalized or unnaturalized foreign born, who resided in the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, to wit: April 1st, 1848 and were then voters.

2d. All white male citizens of the United States, native born or naturalized, who have resided in the State one year previous to the time of election.

The difference between the old and the new Constitution, in this respect being the time of residence, (one year instead of six months) and the requisite of naturalization since April 1st 1848.

The voting is also to be by ballot.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE HOG CROP.—The correspondent of a mercantile house in Louisville, having visited the pork-packing points on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, says, the number of hogs will fall very little, if any, short of last season. He says the number near the river will fall short on account of the scarcity and high price of corn last year, but the country back will make up this deficiency. The corn crop was a *very fine*, he adds, and this will enable feeders to bring their small hogs to market, by late feeding. The corn of the back country will be fed to the hogs, as it will not pay to bring it to market, and if 2½ cents net is paid for their hogs, he says it will bring them forward.

At Hannibal Mo., the deficiency is estimated at 8000 hogs; at Quincy and Keokuk, and other towns an increase.

The estimate of hogs packed on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, last season, is 500,000, including St. Louis. The general increase in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, will make up for any deficiency from last year by the scarcity of corn.

The census of Rhode Island, exclusive of North Kingston, shows the population to be 144,489.

A rich silver mine has been discovered near Carson's, by Dr. Brown. The vein is a foot in width, and is supposed to extend over a distance of 10 miles. We have a specimen in our possession, which contains 80 per cent, of silver.

"Straws show which way the Wind Blows."

We are aware that this saying is not at all remarkable for its novelty, nevertheless its antiquity affords very satisfactory evidence of its value. We may regard it, therefore, as "a fixed fact," that straws do show which way the wind blows. It is equally evident to our mind that Colonel Benton intends to run for the Presidency in 1852 "on his own hook," and in defiance of the nomination of another candidate for the Democratic national convention, hereafter to assemble. The straws which show that the wind blows in this direction, are certain editorials of the *New York Evening Post* and the *St. Louis Union* shadowing forth very distinctly the position that all conventions to nominate candidates are mere humbugs and frauds upon the people, and are entitled to no respect. A new light has recently broken in upon the minds of the editors of these two papers, which has illuminated them in an extraordinary manner. They now perceive "as clear as mud," that the long established usage of the Democratic party, in calling conventions to nominate candidates, is, and always has been, a miserable cheat and swindle by which the popular voice has been stifled and the right of suffrage defrauded. If this be so, of course these conscientious gentlemen are to be found in common honesty to oppose the calling of a convention and to resist its nominee, if he is not entirely acceptable to them. It is well known that Colonel Benton is the favorite of these two papers for the Presidency, and it is quite as certain that he is in no event likely to receive the nomination of a Democratic National Convention. That honor is beyond doubt in reserve for Gen. Cass. It results, therefore, that Col. Benton will be ruled off the track, unless he repudiates in advance the authority of the convention. But as he does not intend to let it be understood, thus far in advance, that he will submit his pretensions to no convention; and if any such body should take the liberty to nominate another candidate, he will "appeal to the people." His organs, the *Evening Post* and the *Union*, are paving the way for this condition of things by denouncing for the present all conventions in the concrete. In a short time, we apprehend, they will be found deriding a Democratic National Convention in particular; and if Gen. Cass is nominated, will maintain that a fraud has been practised upon the Democracy, which deserves to be rebuked; that Col. Benton is notoriously the favorite of that party, and that they are bound to repudiate the fraudulent nominee. The result will prove whether the straw we have alluded to did in this case indicate how the wind blew.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

The St. Louis and St. Charles Railroad.

Mr. Editor:—I notice that the people of St. Charles are about to petition the Legislature for a charter for a Railroad from this city to that place. Why not petition the Pacific Railroad Company to build the road, as they already have a charter which authorizes them to build branches in any county through which their road may run? Probably this Company would build the road, if those interested will subscribe stock enough for that purpose. But, if the petition is to be sent, I would suggest that the object be extended so as to include permission to continue the line from St. Charles, so as to strike the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad.

MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—3 P. M.
Treasury notes outstanding Nov. 1st amount to \$211,733.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—3 P. M.
Governor Fish has issued his proclamation setting apart the 12th December for Thanksgiving day—the same as in Pennsylvania.

SAVANNAH, GA. Nov. 1.

The friends of the Union turned out in large numbers last evening, to ratify and approve the compromise measures. Spirited addresses were delivered by a number of eminent speakers, and resolutions adopted, avowing the determination of the meeting to stand by the Union compromise as the only means of procuring peace. The meeting throughout was most enthusiastic.

VOLCANIC EREPTIONS.—An Oregon paper, dated 21st March, gives the following account of Volcanic eruptions in Oregon: "We are informed by gentlemen that both the mountains (St. Helen and Baker) are sending forth volumes of smoke, giving undoubted evidence that their volcanic fires are not yet extinguished. The craters from which the smoke was issuing in St. Helen were two in number, and low down the north and north east sides; while in Mount Baker, which is a perfect cone, the smoke was issuing in dense masses from the centre of the summit. It is probable that the *ere* are the only living volcanoes in Oregon."

THUNDERING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Manly, of N. Carolina, has appointed Thursday, the 14th of November, to be observed in the State as a day of general thanksgiving.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Farmville, Va., on the 17th inst. It continued for several minutes, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise similar to the report of distant thunder.

IS IT NOT HORRIBLE!—There are in the prisons at Naples, Italy, at present, no less than 40,000 political prisoners; and the opinion is, that from the crowded state of the jails, the greater number of these persons will go mad, become idiots or die.

Memphis was made a Port of Delivery by last Congress—attached to the district of New Orleans.—*Cin. Non.*

The executive Committee on the Industrial exhibition, to be held in London, has just issued the following circular to the Governors and Committees of the several States, which we publish for the benefit of all interested in the forthcoming display of the industry of all nations. The appropriation of a portion of our national marine to convey to Europe the products of American industry is a noble act, and worthy an enlightened age, in which the arts and sciences are fostered by government. Nothing is better calculated to impress other governments with just notions of the importance of our own, and our ability to protect American interests, than a fair exhibition of our works of art, industry, genius and skill. Nothing is more preventive of war than such an exhibition of the evidences of the blessings of peace—nothing better calculated to overcome prejudices, and tend to the preservation of peace, than such use of our vessels of way to conquer by love, and make captive the hearts of the people of other nations.
National Intelligencer.

Circular of the Executive committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1861.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1850.

The Central Authority of the United States, for the Industrial exhibition, to be held in London, in May, 1861, issued in June last to the Governors of the different States and territories, a formal request that they would appoint a local committee for their respective States, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for the representation of the various products at this exhibition of the industry, genius and skill of all nations.

In conformity with this request, the Executive Committee has been advised of the appointment of committees to act in behalf of the citizens of the following States, viz:—Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana.

As it is supposed that the citizens of States which have not, through their Governors, responded to the request, would be disappointed on discovering, when too late to be remedied, that their provisions were to be provided appearing at an exhibition from which they had perhaps anticipated greater advantages, the Executive Committee is induced to make another call upon these States through their chief executive officers. The articles must be shipped to time to reach London, prior to the first day of March, subsequent to which they cannot be admitted to the exhibition; therefore, the Executive Committee is impetuously entreated to submit the articles, direct to the subject.

The Committee desire to have space appropriated to the whole United States 25 cubic square feet of space, of which the one-third is to be occupied by pass-ages. To distribute or assign the ground the several States in proportion to their area of population would unquestionably lead to very unequal distribution in proportion to the actual demands of each—giving to one State a great excess of space, such as would be found entirely unnecessary for the exhibition of its productions, while that assigned to another would be so circumscribed as to require perhaps the rejection of articles of value and interest. It is, therefore, of the first importance that each State furnish, as early as possible, an estimate of the amount of space it will be able creditably to fill, recollecting that the character of the articles, rather than the quantity, should be considered.

To those States which make no report through their committees before the first of December, specifying the amount of space required, no allotment will be made, but the entire amount will be immediately assigned to those which may have made report, in proportion to the requirements of each, and publication thereof be made accordingly.

To these regulations, required by existing circumstances, attention is respectfully solicited by the Executive Committee.

The committee is highly gratified in being able to state that such assurance has been received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy as to justify the expectation that a public vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles, (destined for the exhibition) which may be approved by the Central Authority.

All communications must be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.
PETER FORCE, Chairman.
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY
Secretary Executive Committee.

A DUEL IN CALIFORNIA.—An incident occurred at Los Angeles a short time since, tending to illustrate the state of society at that place. A volunteer of Gen. Morehead's company, by the name of William KARR, one of Glavin's Colorado company, while partially under the influence of ardent spirits, challenged Dr. Hope State Senator to fight; the following being the programme:—As Dr. H. rides up to the guard room of the company, he is saluted by KARR with musket in hand, and asked to settle the difficulty between them once for all on the spot; whereupon Dr. H. of mounts and orders KARR to shoot. KARR in reply, tells Dr. H. to enter the guard room and get his musket, which he does and walks out ten paces in front of the house. Upon Dr. H.'s wheel turning KARR, they both fire the latter discharging his piece a little in advance of Dr. H. Dr. H.'s fire took effect, planting the whole head of one'skull into the upper part of KARR's thigh, producing a fracture of the bone. Dr. H. immediately gave the necessary medical assistance to his wounded opponent, who was well satisfied with the valor displayed by Dr. H. in the affair of honor. KARR is lying dangerously wounded his recovery being extremely doubtful. Dr. H. stands justified by the law and by public opinion.

It is maintained, by some respectable experimenters, that potatoes planted among corn are not so liable to rot; and this opinion has been confirmed by a sufficient number of trials to render it worthy of attention.—*Cin. Non.*

It is all settled now, that Jenny Lind will come to Cincinnati in December next. Barnum writes that he shall sell the first ticket to the highest bidder, as in other cities.—*Cin. Non.*

Portugal, it is said, will send no contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1855.