

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICANS AT CINCINNATI.

This convention of delegates met at Cincinnati on Wednesday. Delegates were present from the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Gen. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, as President, and Mr. Danenhauer, of Illinois, as Secretary.

A resolution to exclude the Reporters was offered, discussed and adopted. Afterward a person was specially delegated to communicate to the Reporters what transpired in the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on Permanent Organization: Wick of Ohio; Knight, of Rhode Island; Cicer, of Illinois; Mattocks, of Vermont; Allen, of Mass.; Knapp, of Mich.; Wise, of Pennsylvania; and Moody of Indiana.

The committee reported the following officers, which was unanimously adopted: President—Hon. Thos. H. Ford, of Ohio. Vice Presidents—Wm. Sheets, of Indiana; and S. M. Allen, of Mass.

Secretaries—W. W. Danenhauer, of Ill., and Richard Coulter, of Penn. Ex-Governor Johnson, of Penn., and Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, were appointed to escort the President to the chair.

On taking his seat the President addressed the Convention.

Mr. Dawson, of Indiana, offered a resolution, in reference to section XII of the Philadelphia platform, recommending that it be expunged, and taking the position that the question of slavery was sectional, and should not be intermixed with the issues of the American party.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of one from each State, to whom all resolutions on the same subject should be referred.

The motion was adopted, and the following gentleman appointed the committee on Resolutions: Sheets, of Indiana; Spooner, of Ohio; Cicer, of Illinois; Mattocks, of Vermont; Knight, of Rhode Island; Keith, of Massachusetts; Sewell, of Pennsylvania; Weed, of Michigan.

Resolutions in reference to the XIIIth section were offered by Gov. Johnson, Messrs. Spooner, Goulet, and others.

Mr. Moody, of Indiana, offered a resolution, recommending to the National Convention the repeal of all rituals, tests of membership, &c., leaving all regulations to the organization in each State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Knapp, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Gov. Johnson, by invitation, addressed the Convention at length; after which it adjourned until 10 o'clock of Thursday morning.

[SECOND DAY.] The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Following are the names of the Delegates in attendance: Ohio—Joseph Barrett, Thomas H. Ford, Calvin C. Wick, Thomas Spooner, Clark Doonan, O. F. Moore, James A. Briggs, James V. Gubrie, Hiram Griswold, J. G. Van Slyke, E. A. Spencer, A. McKay, J. H. Baker, O. S. Fishback, Henry Ebbert, Thos. C. Ware, D. Heton, B. S. Kyle, Edwin Parrott—total 19.

Indiana—J. C. Moody, Elias Thomason, Wm. Sheets, Jas. Hock, Jno. M. Dawson, A. P. Cobb, H. S. Robinson—total 7.

Illinois—N. C. Geer, W. W. Danenhauer, J. M. Allen—total 3.

Rhode Island—J. C. Knight.

Massachusetts—S. M. Allen, S. M. Keith, E. R. Swin, S. C. Maine, E. C. Baker—total 5.

Pennsylvania—Gov. W. P. Johnson, J. C. Goslar, Stephen Farrow, C. A. Washburne, John Williamson, Robt. M. Biddle, J. H. Sewell, T. F. Powers, W. W. Wise, Richard Coulter, D. E. Small, E. S. Stambach—total 12.

Michigan—Chancy Knapp, Wm. S. Wood, W. A. McNaughton—total 3.

Vermont—E. Mattocks—1.

Wisconsin—John Lockwood—1.

Total fifty-two delegates present, representing 194 electoral votes.

Mr. Sewell, of Pa., offered the following resolution: That we recommend the National Council to abolish all but one degree, and require the word of honor instead of the obligation now required by the order. This was passed.

Mr. Bartlett, President of the National Council, and a resident of Covington, Ky, was invited, and took a seat in the Convention.

After considerable discussion of various questions, the committee on Resolutions reported. They were not unanimous, and Mr. Spooner of Ohio, submitted a minority report. The following is the report adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AS ADOPTED. The Select Committee, to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and the South on the subject of Slavery, has had the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolutions, and recommends their adoption at the proposed session of the National Council to be held at Philadelphia on the 9th of February next, in lieu of the 12th section of the platform.

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

That this Convention protest against coalescing with any party which demands a postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this convention recommend to the delegates of the National Council from the States here represented to request the President of the National Council to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February next.

WILLIAM SHEETS, E. MATTOCKS, J. M. SEWELL, J. H. KEITH, W. B. WOOD, N. C. GEER, JABEZ C. KNIGHT, Committee.

On the final adoption of the report the vote was taken by States, and was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, YEA, NAY. Lists votes for Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Vermont, Wisconsin.

The Convention adjourned sine die about midnight last night. Below we give the minority report.

THE MINORITY REPORT. Mr. Spooner of Ohio, submitted the following as a minority report, to the American Convention at Cincinnati:

The undersigned minority of the committee, dissenting from some of the propositions reported by the majority, submits the following as his views of what is demanded by the Order as a

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Assembled in convention as members of the American organization, dissenting from the platform of principles and measures, set forth by the majority of the American National Convention, which was convened at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1855; and considering that a frank and distinct promulgation of our own principles and measures is due alike to ourselves, to the organization we represent, and to our fellow-citizens at large—we therefore declare:

1. That we generate and will forever uphold the American Union in its integrity.

2. That we insist that the government of the Union shall be sustained in the exercise of the powers which the Constitution confers, and that those powers shall be exercised for the objects which the Constitution indicates, for the establishment of justice, for the insurance of domestic tranquility, for the common defense, for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the security of the blessings of liberty.

3. That the rights of the States, the rights of persons must be maintained against all unconstitutional aggressions, from whatever quarter such aggressions may proceed.

4. That the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government should be guided in their action solely by reference to the welfare of the People, and should never be permitted to exceed their Constitutional powers.

5. That improvements of Rivers and Harbors of national importance, are constitutional objects of national legislation; and since the revenues of the Government are collected by duties on imports, those duties should be levied with wise discrimination as to promote the interests of American Industry, and impose the lightest possible burden upon Labor.

6. That our foreign policy should be one of generous sympathy with the oppressed everywhere, but especially with oppressed nations, and all our negotiations should be conducted in the spirit of justice and frankness, and with entire publicity.

7. That in the administration of every department of the Government, the honor of the American name, the security of American institutions, the prosperity of the American people, should be cardinal and paramount objects.

8. That proscription on account of birth or descent, is unwarranted by American principles. Exiles and emigrants from other lands, should be made welcome to the participation and benefits of American institutions, and to the privilege of citizenship, with such restrictions as are necessary to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality, understand and will defend these institutions against all aggressions, whether of foreign powers, or ecclesiastical bodies, and to prevent the department of criminals and paupers from other Governments to our land; to which end the laws regulating Naturalization and immigration, should be properly amended.

9. That to resist all attempts of ecclesiastical power or fractions combination, whether native or alien, to subvert or impair American Institutions, is the sacred duty alike of the Native and the Naturalized citizen, which must always, and under all circumstances, be faithfully performed.

10. That we reaffirm the principles declared by the unanimous vote of the Fathers of the Republic in the Congress of 1787, "That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and are therefore bound to insist that slavery be excluded from National Territory, and that just influence of the National Government be exerted on the side of Freedom.

11. That the General Government should ever restrain from the exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution, and therefore, should carefully abstain from all interference with Slavery within the limits of any State in which it is allowed and sanctioned.

12. That, adhering to these principles, and pursuing this line of policy, the American Organization will henceforth act without secrecy as to its principles and objects, and regarding the question of Slavery extension as a national one, and as being at present of paramount importance, will cheerfully and cordially co-operate with all their fellow citizens who are ready to unite with them in defence of Constitutional freedom against Unconstitutional aggression.

13. That we advise the Order to continue and perfect its organization, to openly promulgate and defend its principles, keeping in mind that human freedom is the cornerstone upon which American Institutions are based—that this principle must become a fixed fact by the legislation of our National Congress.

THOS SPOONER, Minority of Committee.

CINCINNATI Nov. 22, 1855.

We gave the vote yesterday, by which the majority report was adopted. The Cincinnati Commercial, in its notice of this report of Spooner, says:

This platform, it will be seen, modifies the prescriptive features of the Order, and takes just and liberal grounds, receiving cordially all who are lovers of American institutions, be they natives or foreigners. On the slavery question, it takes the true Republican ground, of no more slave territory, and declares in favor of making this the paramount question, and of co-operating with all who are devoted to these principles. On this basis there could be cordial co-operation with Americans entertaining these views, and the Republicans.

Mr. Spooner, is sustained warmly by Hiram Griswold, L. G. Van Slyke, Judge McKay, and the most of the Ohio delegation, also by a majority of the Michigan delegation and a few of the delegates from Pennsylvania and

other States. The great portion of the delegation from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont and Wisconsin sustain the majority report.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

Thursday Morning, Nov. 29, 1855

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. V. 22.—The steamship Canada from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th inst., arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The excitement in England in regard to the war with the United States had abated. There is nothing new from the seat of war, excepting rumors of battles near Perekop and Simpheropol and the bombardment of Nicoloff. Peace rumors are numerous, but unreliable.

Strenuous efforts have been made to bring Sweden into the alliance. Liverpool—Cotton active, owing to the scarcity of current and quantities, and an advance of July 4 had been established on the same descriptions, sales of the week 77,000 bales, nearly 1/4 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs advanced and all descriptions closed active. Wheat 3d dearer, flour 1s, corn 2s 6d.

Provisions unchanged; sugar advanced. Money easier. Consols 85 1/2.

The Canada left at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The Washington left Southampton on the 7th.

It is rumored that Prussia accepts the office of mediator between Denmark and the U. S.

Gen. Canrobert is in Stockholm. He is alleged by the Russians with endeavoring to bring Sweden into the alliance. Sweden is required either to refuse or assent.

Rumors from Berlin report that Russia recently made confidential communications to Prussia and Austria of her wish to renew negotiations, and that Bourgoing returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia.

It is further reported that Prince Gortschakoff, Diplomatist at Vienna, and the Russian Ministers from other Courts are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw in the middle of November, when the question of the renewal of negotiations will be settled. Also that the Emperor of France is favorable to the renewal.

A French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

The rumored battles near Simpheropol turned out to be false.

Dispatches from Sebastopol say that the Russian projects reach almost every spot in the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians are making preparations to retreat.

Gen. Devailant has been appointed Governor of Sebastopol. Gen. Campbell took offense at the appointment. "Cordingley asks leave to return.

The French troops are to garrison Kiburn until the English return.

Sebastopol 3d.—A French force from Eupatoria on reconnaissance, fell in with a large force of Russians, who retreated after exchanging a few rounds. The French afterwards burned several towns and villages on the route, and then returned to Eupatoria.

It is reported that Odessa will be dismantled and the guns sent to Nicoloff, and General Luder posted between Kiurn and Kerass.

The Czar returned direct to St. Petersburg.

It is reported at Odessa that the allies had effected a landing near Perikop and that the Russians were hastening to oppose them.

St. Petersburg dispatches say that the Crimean army is provisioned for 8 months. Vienna papers say that Russian strength in the Crimea is 200,000 men.

Asia.—Omer Pasha has opened friendly relations with Schamyl.

Selim Pasha is to be stationed at Erzzerub with the Imperial Guard, which he would threaten the rear of Russians besieging Kar.

Omar commenced his march on Kutal on the 20th, with 22 battalions.

Advices from Prussia mention the departure of the Ambassador from St. Petersburg, Vienna, Nov. 9.—Dispatches received from the Turkish Embassy state that the bombardment of Nicoloff commenced on the 25 of October, and continued the whole of the following day. Result not known.

Constantinople, Oct. 29th.—The Sultan has announced his intention of visiting London and Paris in the spring.

England.—The excitement respecting the war with the U. S. has subsided. The leading journals are ashamed of the panic and are attempting to excuse it and let themselves gently down by attributing it to the pretended hostile attitude of America; an election race on the part of the President and Cabinet. The intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves deeply humiliated by the whole affair.

France.—Another false report of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor has been circulated.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated as not unfavorable in its general character, though it shows a diminution of a million pounds. Notes in circulation have been largely reduced.

Spain.—Unfriendly relations are arising between Spain and England, partly in relation to the case of Mr. Boylan, a British subject, who was expelled from Cuba, and notwithstanding the argument of Spain to submit his grievances to arbitrators, the British Consul at New Orleans, Briton demands indemnity for Boylan's losses.

Italy.—The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled.

The departure of the Anglo-Swiss legion from Genoa, for the Crimea, has been countermanded.

The correspondent of the London Post says there is no doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Several insurgents have been captured and shot, and arrests were also made at Palermo.

London, Saturday morning.—Corn market very firm. Flour and wheat advanced at Paris.

Advices from Liverpool show a more warlike feeling.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

Thursday Morning, Nov. 29, 1855

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

As esteemed correspondent inquires—"Do you like 'fuddy,' or 'sedibedal' pieces?" We prefer a 'bixture,' L—, give us a 'bixture' by all 'bends.'

'Tears,' by 'Frank Forrester,' are dropped.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

We delight to cross swords with the editor of the Spirit of Democracy, for verily he is a gentleman. It was that paper we referred to two weeks since in an article on the Legislature. The issue of the Spirit of the 21st inst., contains an article in reply to ours which we wish briefly to notice.

In the course of the article there occurs the following language:

If the Locooco Legislature has been "villanously extravagant," why cannot the Fusion Legislature by being very economical reduce the taxes materially the first year after its session. There is no reason, certainly.

We never said they could not "reduce the taxes materially the first year after its session." We did say, however, and we repeat:

"There are few ways that the Legislature which has just been elected can lessen the expenses of the State government so that it shall become apparent immediately."

In what dictionary is the word immediately found to mean "the year after,"? We should like to know. Not in our Webster, we feel certain.

But, our reasons for saying so are these:—The present per diem of members of the Legislature is \$4, at least \$1 too high. The present Legislature may reduce that per diem one, or even two dollars, but it would not become really apparent to the tax payer in a reduction of the taxes immediately, for the new Constitution in Art. II, Sec. 31, provides—

"The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed compensation to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisite, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office."

Thus it will be seen, that, although the aggregate expense for per diem of members may be reduced twenty-five or even fifty per cent., yet it will not result in a reduction of the taxes for two years. The same is true if the salary of any other officer is reduced; and no matter if they are all reduced one-half, Art. II, Sec. 20, of the Constitution is—

"The General Assembly shall fix the compensation of all officers; but no change therein shall affect the salary of any officer, during his existing term, unless the office be abolished."

Thus any immediate reduction of expenditures in this quarter is most effectually blocked. These provisions of the Constitution were what we referred to in part, when we made use of the language quoted above.

But there are other things to be taken into consideration, which we had in view, and which we now recommend to the attention of our Spiritual opponent. Any material change which may be made in the tax-law will not become apparent until the end of the year, or until after the next election. No matter how much the economy of the Legislature may have reduced the actual expenses of the State government, and consequently the aggregate of taxation, the people—the masses of the tax-payers will not feel that reduction in the only way they can be brought to feel such a change, that is, in the pocket.

The same is true in reference to the compensation of any county official, which may be decided to be too high. Any legislation in reference to them, however much it may eventually reduce the aggregate amount of taxation, will not be felt immediately. Many of these county officers, we think, receive too much for their services. It is utterly impossible for one man, without any capital invested, to earn \$3000 or \$4000 a year, yet this amount has been paid in this county, and no doubt in many other counties in the State.

Though a reduction of the taxes may not be brought about the same week that the Legislature convenes, yet we are well satisfied that a material reduction will be effected eventually by the present Legislature. There are many good men elected to that body, who will use their utmost endeavors to do so, and among those good men we have no hesitation in placing the Senator from Monroe and Guernsey, as aside from his "pot-metal" proclivities, he is a first rate man and we think regards party bonds just lightly enough to act as he pleases, and for the best.

To convince our friend that there is room for retrenchment, we ask him to

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

The aggregate amount of taxation from 1846 to 1849, inclusive, was as follows, under Whig rule:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1846: \$2,580,000; 1847: 2,847,000; 1848: 3,241,000; 1849: 3,631,000.

Now UPON THIS PICTURE.

In the time of Locooco rule, from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, the taxes were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1850: \$1,222,000; 1851: 4,957,000; 1852: 5,674,000; 1853: 7,801,000; 1854 about: 9,000,000; 1855 about: 10,000,000.

The correspondent of the London Post says there is no doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Several insurgents have been captured and shot, and arrests were also made at Palermo.

London, Saturday morning.—Corn market very firm. Flour and wheat advanced at Paris.

Advices from Liverpool show a more warlike feeling.

Many of the Democratic papers of this State are publishing an article from the Statesman, entitled "dissolution of the Republican party"—alluding to an alleged want of harmony at their convention on the 14th. The Cincinnati Gazette pronounces any such charges false, but doubts not that "the wish was father to the thought" with the Statesman.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

In another column we give a report of the proceedings of the American Council of "Bollers" from the Philadelphia Convention. It will be remembered that the split in that Convention was on the slavery question, or, more particularly, on the question of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The majority refused to admit the repeal of that Compromise to be an infraction of the pledged faith of the South, and repudiated its re-enactment. The action of the present Convention is almost identical with the action of the Bollers at Philadelphia, and if they are received into the National Council again, it will be a great concession on the part of the South, and they will perfect a National organization, but should the South remain stubborn, the breach must remain.

It will be observed that in the majority report no expression is made of the right of Congress to legislate on Slavery in the Territories. This neglect, in part, gave rise to the minority report, which we also publish. The asking for the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise is, in itself, admitting that Congress has power over the institution of slavery in the territories, but it is only indirectly expressed, and we think might have been set forth more clearly.

We have now to wait patiently until the meeting of the National Council, in February to see what progress will be made towards a re-organization as a national party. A Cincinnati correspondent of the O. S. Journal says that a gentleman from Kentucky has a project in view which it is thought will settle the existing differences between the North and South, but it is not known what the project is.

DECIDED!

The injunction suit between the City of Wheeling and the B. & O. R. Road has been decided in favor of the road by the Supreme Court, or the Court of Appeals of Virginia. The dispatch says the decision is in favor of the Road on all points, and the company can now make the desired connection at Benwood with the C. O. Road. The editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer hopes there is some mistake, and that the decision may be on some immaterial point not affecting the merits of the case, but says that if the Injunction is really dissolved on the true merits of the case "the Railroad company will 'have the proud satisfaction of finding itself supported in the most deliberate, effective and conclusive deception and swindle ever perpetrated.'" The same paper says further:—

They have overreached us by generalities in verbiage artfully employed and introduced for the purpose of deception, while the avowed object and considerations have been kept back. It will then remain for the city to determine how it can compensate itself for the sum thus purloined from it, and we are mistaken if there may not be found a full and effectual remedy. At the proper time we shall indicate it.

GIVE THEM ROPE!

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, proposing to confiscate, for the benefit of owners of fugitive slaves, the debt due by citizens of Georgia to citizens of the State to which the slaves may have reached, if the authorities of the State refuse to deliver up the slaves upon claim of their rightful owners.—Telegraphic.

If there is a "lower degree" of meanness we think this Georgia Legislature is fast sinking into it. Nothing better could be expected, however, from a State whose Governor recommended, that if the North would not quietly submit to the Kansas-Nebraska scramble (the South) should dissolve the Union. The Ohio Statesman endorses the Democracy which has the impudence to introduce such a bill.

WAR!

We think there never was less danger of war with England than at the present time. England is surely possessed of some sense yet, and until she gets safely out of the war she is now engaged in, she will not enter into "hostile relations" with any country; and there is little fear of her fighting with a nation that was able to whip her seventy five years ago. If war is declared at all the declaration issues from the United States.—Pierce would no doubt be very willing to embroil us in a war with any other power, in the hope thereby to hide his own incompetency and unpopularity, and mayhap secure his reelection. But as for England declaring war against the country that is feeding them—'faugh!' The idea is absurd.

A CHANGE.

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. Alex. Young has been offered the Professorship of Hebrew in the Oxford Theological Seminary. A better selection could not have been made for the post, but in the event of his acceptance of the station he will leave a vacancy here not only in the pulpit but in the social circle, which it will be almost impossible to fill.

Since writing the above we have learned that the Synod of Wheeling have decided that Mr. Young had better accept the new post for the present, at least.

While we regret, exceedingly, the necessity which removes from our midst so good a man, we hope soon to see him once more with us in his present capacity.

An old and much respected friend from a neighboring township called at our office on Friday last for the purpose of paying his subscription. He informed us that he had taken a paper from this place for forty years and more; the first one he received was published by Alex. Armstrong, now of Wheeling and contained the report of the battle of Tippecanoe. Regularly since he has been a subscriber. We thought—"what a glorious thing it would be for the printer if every body

acted as this man; we also thought, that if everybody was as good a citizen as this man the world would be the better for it.

BARNESVILLE COLLEGE.

In another column may be found the proceedings of a meeting called with a view to taking initiatory steps for starting a college at Barnesville. The plan of the organization, is, to some extent, revealed in the proceedings. We are not informed as to the prospect of their success in the enterprise, but this we do know, that few towns of our acquaintance offer equal facilities with Barnesville for the establishment and successful conduct of such an institution. We think, judging from the well known energy of those who are moving in this matter, that it must succeed.

HORACE GREELEY will spend the coming winter in Washington City, and act as the Washington correspondent of the Tribune. His letters will appear in the Weekly Tribune, as well as the various other editions.

WISCONSIN.—Bashford, (Republican) is elected Governor of Wisconsin by a small majority.

MARYLAND.—The K. N. majority for Controller in Maryland is 2,801; for Lottery Commissioner 2,533. The House of Delegates stands 14 Democrats, 6 Whigs and 62 K. N's. Senate 5 Democrats, 9 Whigs and 8 K. N's.

LOUISIANA.—The Democratic State Ticket is elected by over 2,000 majority over the American.

We have received the second number of the Shalopee Independent, published at Shakopee, in Minnesota Territory, and edited by Allen Green, formerly of this State, and County. It is well got up, and judging by the advertisements we take Shakopee to be a flourishing place. Success to you Allen.

Repairs of the Public Works. Contrary to expectation, the bids at the lettings for the repairs of the Public Works, for 5 years from the 25th inst., were numerous. They were awarded to the following persons, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Sec. 1. A. Medbury & co. \$37,500; Sec. 2. Doyle & Miller 22,980; Sec. 3. Joseph Cooper & co. 37,700; Sec. 4. Dennis McCarty 9,650; Sec. 5. Chamberlain, Paul & co. 25,000; Sec. 6. Samuel M. Young & co. 32,000; Sec. 7. Forrer, Burt & co. 118,000; Sec. 8. Oscar White 3,750.

Or \$276,580 a year for 5 years.—Whilst the amount paid annually for the past 6 years (without including No. 8, the Black Swamp road) was \$362,988 54—showing an annual saving to the State of \$96,558 54.

A good beginning for Republican Reform.

FROM WASHINGTON. Nov. 26.—The Union says it is authorized by the State Department to say that Mr. Buchanan had two conferences with the Earl of Clarendon, in relation to the West India Squadron. The Earl declares that the Squadron had been dispatched for no purpose unfriendly to the U. S. Its object was to protect the commerce of Great Britain against Russian privateers, three of which were fitting out at N. Y., one being nearly ready to go to sea. This particular vessel was a large fast clipper especially intended to intercept British ships conveying gold to Europe from Australia, with the purpose first, to capture one of Cunard's steamers. In justification of this statement the Earl of Clarendon referred to the case of the barque Meury, as represented in affidavits communicated by Mr. Bureley to Mr. Crampton and by him transmitted to the British government at the same time it was laid before our government.