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See next page for Telegraphic News.

FATHER RITCHIE'S GROANS.

Our readers are doubtless anxious to hear what Father Ritchie's paper, the organ of the Government, has to say in relation to the Buena Vista defeat of the Locofoco party. We gave some extracts yesterday, from the Union of *Thursday*, (not Saturday, as was erroneously stated in our Daily) in which the old man was preparing his readers for the dire disappointment awaiting them, after his previous promises of success. His paper of *Friday* still clings to a faint hope, and he talks as follows:

"*We will not give up the ship.* With the telegraphic despatches received at a late hour last night from Ohio and from Georgia we cannot yet despair of the election; *but we would not advise our friends to, be upon it.*

The omens indeed seem pretty strong against us; and no very bright hopes may remain that the whigs have not elected their President and Vice President."

Don't *be* on it. Pretty good advice. It would have been rather dangerous, although the Union does "not give up the ship."

In his paper of *Saturday*, however, the veteran editor's courage wanes, and he despairingly exclaims in the following language:

"We have struggled to the last; *but we are afraid we shall ultimately have to give up the ship.*—We lost North Carolina yesterday, according to the bulletin of our friend Holden, in the Raleigh Standard. He estimates the majority of Gen. Taylor at about 1,000. The game has in all probability gone against us; but we had still some glimpses of hope yesterday morning."

After giving some returns, and striving to gather a little hope, which only appears to deepen his despair, the editor gives up the struggle in the following mournful paragraph:

"We assume, therefore, for the sake of the argument; *as well as on account of the weight of the returns themselves*, THAT GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In announcing this conclusion, we could, of course, conceal our disappointment and our regret. Our friends in various States have been mistaken in their calculations—*They have deceived us, and we have deceived others.* The whigs owe their triumph, in fact to a secret and effective system of organization, which has descended to private and domiciliary visits; whilst the democratic confiding spirit in their strength, have not exerted the necessary energy to counteract their efforts. It is not to be concealed, too, that they had that military ground swell which carries away many of the people. It was supposed that enthusiasm was so much abated as not to excite any serious fears. In addition to these causes, there were numerous appliances which have contributed to swell the vote beyond calculation —pecuniary means, the influence of banking capitalists and manufacturing monopolists. But it is unnecessary at this time to specify the various other causes which have led to our defeat."

Having thus given up the contest, Father Ritchie informs us that *he intends to oppose* the new administration, its measures, and the party which supports them! Well, there is nothing very frightful in that. His support could not be endured; his opposition will be decidedly beneficial. He says:

"We fear we are to anticipate an attempt to restore the American system—a protective tariff—the abolition of the constitutional treasury—the establishment of a national bank—an extravagant system of internal improvements, &c., &c. *We will oppose all these measures and the party who support them.* We shall rely on support of the great principles of the republican party. We go for no factious opposition; but we fear conscientiously fear, that the party who surround the new President press him into these measures; or if he retain the "masterly inactivity" which he has partially professed, that his whig friends will press them upon Congress. Should they pursue a different policy—(and we scarcely dare to hope it)—should they decline to revive the protective tariff, the bank, and their old brood of favorite measures, we shall support that course; not because it is their course, but because it is the course demanded by the interests of our country, and because it is demanded by the constitution."

Father Ritchie is correct in anticipating the restoration of the "American system—a protective tariff," the abolition of the sub treasury—a judicious, not "extravagant" system of "internal improvements," as far as rivers and harbors are concerned; for all these measures were directly before the people, and have been voted for and approved, and if Father Ritchie opposes them, he will oppose the will of the people as constitutionally expressed. As to the "establishment of a National Bank"—that bugbear so long used to frighten timid people, with much success—the editor of the Union need not "lay the flattering unction to his soul" that such a thing will be attempted, much less carried out. As far as we know the feeling of the Whig party, it is wholly opposed to any such measure, and a project of that kind, if seriously proposed will meet with as strong an opposition from the Whig party as the Democratic. We are aware that nothing could give the editor of the Union, and the leaders of his party more delight, than for the Whig party to make such an attempt; but it is a vain hope. It may seem cruel to deprive the old gentleman of the only light spot in the dark vista of his political horizon, but we must assure him that his hopes and wishes for a National Bank are futile. That is one of the questions which the people have not yet decided for. It was not before them, and the Whig party are too faithful to the expressed wish es of the people to meddle with it.

SHOOTING A BOBALINK.—In the days of our boyhood, we used to have rare sport in chasing the birds through the meadows. Seldom did we succeed in catching one, but we often came so near it that it amounted to nearly the same thing. We remember how eagerly we used to pursue the chattering Bobalink—when just upon the point of having him, away he would go, sending forth a perfect strain of zigmarole, as much as to say "did'nt you miss it?" We used to wonder whether it did not thus act just to make fun of us. But meadows and bobalinks have long since passed from our mind, and we do not know we should ever have thought of them again, had we not met with the following sprightly account of an attempt to shoot one of these loquacious birds:

The Bobalink has an instinctive horror for cold lead, and the faculty of dodging out of its way, which no other bird, so far as our ornithological knowledge extends, is possessed of. Frequently have we crept directly under a low ash or alder, upon the top of which, one of these chatterers was perched, taking deliberate aim, our musket charged with about six inches of powder, and blazed away. Down the bird would come all but to the ground, and, when we thought we had him secure, off he would fly. After performing divers fantastic gyrations, and flapping his wings to convince us that we had not wounded him, he would suddenly stop still in the air, perk knowingly and wickedly in our face, and in the joyousness of his exuberant fancy, would open with a song of his own composition, the burden of which sounded to us like the following:

"Ha, ha, ha, ha—don't you wish you could?—Click, bang! Wasn't I off in season? Hit ka dink. Put in more powder, Chickadee, de, de.—You can't come it. Didn't you think you had me? But you hadn't though. Call again to morrow—always find me at home. Chickadee—tip, wheet! Never felt so well in my life. Don't you feel cheap? Ha, ha. Speedily! Catch a bobalink at sundown—Ziska wheet! You are the greatest fool I ever saw. Licksis split! Give my respects to your aunt—How's your ma? Takes me. Hip! zip! rattlebang! Ha, ha, ha! Skeet!"

After indulging in this bit of extemporaneous raillery, laughing all the time—we could fairly see him laugh—the bobalink would turn and fly off to the next bush, leaving us to load, creep up, and bang away again or not, to suit our own fancy—Pert, saucy, noisy, witty fellows are these bobalinks—the Mercutios and Gossamers of the feathered tribe—but they never meddle with politics—Ouzz.

THE *Post* seems to think that the vituperation which it indulged in so freely before the election, is still necessary. One would think that the emphatic voice of the people, spoken in the late election, might have taught the editor some diffidence. He talks a great deal about deception, dupes, &c., but if he really believes that "Federalism," "Mexican Whiggery," or "British Whiggery," had any thing to do with the late election, he is the greatest dupe we know of. We are happy to believe that the violent tone of the Post is not generally approved of by the party it represents, and we are of opinion that its absurd charges, and harping upon false issues, contributed in a considerable degree to our overwhelming majority in this county.

A correspondent suggests that some measures ought to be adopted for "glorious manifestation of joy" at the brilliant victory achieved by the Whig party. We are utterly opposed to all such proceeding. Sufficient for us is the victory. Those who are defeated, are our fellow citizens, bound to us by a thousand ties. The mass of them as devoted to what they deem the best interests of the country as we are. We feel no disposition to "crow" over them, but rather to bespeak for the measures of the Whig administration which is about to come into power, the kind and candid consideration to which it is entitled, and which is almost necessary to its success.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ARCADIA.

Correspondence of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1848.

Although at the date of my last letter most of the nations of Europe seemed on the verge of new events there is at present no change of importance to be recorded. Austria, Lombardy, Naples and France are still the points of interest, but with the exception that matters look rather more pacific in the first named country, the prevailing uncertainty is to great as ever.

AUSTRIA—THE VIENNESE AND THE EMPEROR.

The Viennese still stand upon the defensive. The Emperor is at Olmuiz, a town of some 20,000 inhabitants, about 90 miles North of Vienna, celebrated for its fortress, and in the direction of Prague. A deputation from the Diet is there also, so that a sort of communication is kept up between the Emperor and the revolted citizens, the nature of which seems to indicate on both sides a disposition to avoid extremities. At Vienna the Diet meets daily, and in fact exercise sovereign authority, the only one of the Emperor's Ministers remaining at his post being M. Kraus, of the finance department. The barricades in the interior of the city are all removed, but at the gates and on the ramparts every precaution is still upheld. Most of the shops have recommenced business and the Bourse also is open, but nothing whatever is done, the majority of the merchants having fled. Such sales of the national 5 per cent stock as have taken place have been at about 67, the price before the outbreak having stood at 76. Notwithstanding the flight of the wealthy classes, however, and the fact of about 30,000 or 40,000 of the laboring people being in arms, property has up to the present time been rigidly respected. All the efforts of the Diet have evidently been exerted in this direction. They have succeeded at the same time in moderating the aggressive tendencies of the population, so as to prevent any rash sallies on the surrounding troops, and in all their measures they have studiously professed to maintain the authority of the monarch. Having among their other proceedings established a Garde Mobile, they required from each of its members an oath of fidelity to the people and likewise to the constitutional throne. Acting moreover in the spirit of a communication conveyed to them by the Emperor, that the Imperial troops in the neighborhood of the city, under Auersperg and Jellachich, would not act upon the offensive, they in turn issued a proclamation to the national guards, reminding them that defence and not attack was the object of the Diet. These proceedings having been communicated to the Emperor he notified to the deputation at that Olmutz his satisfaction that the Diet were exerting themselves to prevent anarchy, and that as long as they continued in that course they might depend on his approval and support.

In playing this part, however, the Diet are not exercising more caution than is absolutely necessary. The Emperor's troops, steadily concentrating in the vicinity of the city, are expected shortly to amount to 100,000, and the provincial population, it is believed, are generally in favor of the Royal cause. The city has no real means of prolonged defence, and has only enough of food for 14 days. Its subjugation therefore seems imminent, for altho' the Hungarian army has advanced sufficiently near to be within summons, there seems little probability of its strength long such as to cope with the formidable and to a great extent well provided force now waiting at their case to receive them.—With such a prospect, therefore, it would be little short of madness on the part of the Diet, who are sure to be held responsible for all that happens, to commit themselves to unequivocal treason. On the other hand, the Emperor also has good grounds to avoid using the strong hand, even with the momentary certainty of success. Wholesale slaughter in a city is never forgotten, and the monarch who holds his throne at such a cost seems ever afterward to wear a pall instead of a robe. Such is the case at this moment with the King of Naples, and it is the consciousness that, although answering its purpose for the moment, a dynasty may become doomed through such an event, which operates in many cases—as in that probably of Louis Philippe in February, and the King of Prussia in March—to prevent a persistence in vigorous measures of repression. Lookers on can criticise with complacency the weakness of monarchs who, to put down all opposition, had only to give their troops unlimited license, but the question is how long would they have reigned afterward. A reaction would have come, and by the force of a universal sentiment of humanity they would eventually have fallen.

Apart from merely political considerations, however, it is commonly admitted that the Emperor of Austria is a really humane man, although feeble and stupid in all that pertains to the duties of government. A further reason to prompt a pacific settlement lies in the present position of the Italian question, and when we bear in mind that the best influences and authority of the Federal Executive at Frankfort, centered in the person of the Arch Duke John, the uncle of the Emperor, will be exercised to promote a reasonable compromise between the parties, it will be hard indeed if all chance of a serious catastrophe be not avoided.

It is a remarkable and satisfactory circumstance that even at the present moment all the advices received from the leading people in Austria, no matter of what party, are said to show not only a total absence of regret for Metternich, but a general sense of the justness of his fate. He is seldom mentioned or thought of, but whenever any allusion to him is made, it is usually with an acknowledgment that any state of things is better than that which prevailed under his sway.

The long domination exercised by this man must be taken into account in all our judgments concerning the present conduct of the Austrian people. They have been kept for a generation in a state of the most demoralizing, debasing ease and sensual, bondage, and they must long stagger in attempting to walk alone. The French cannot plead a like excuse. After ample experience of the follies of war and revolution, they enjoyed 18 years of rational freedom, during which it now appears they have learned nothing.

Since writing the above I find we have news of a manifesto issued by the Emperor on the 23d of October. He says that in leaving Vienna on the 6th he did so with the full expectation that the better part of the inhabitants would soon bring the rebels to condign punishment and succeed in restoring order, but that, having been disappointed, and the city having become the scene of an act of horror—the murder of the war minister, Count Latour—which has 'but one parallel in history,'—the parallel intended being probably the previous murder of Count Lamberg at Pesth—he had resolved to oppose the insurrection by force of arms until it should be entirely quelled, and the murderers of his servants given over to the 'avenging hands of justice.' With this view he appoints Prince Windischgratz—the old soldier whose wife was shot some few months back, in the riots at Prague, and who was himself for some moments in the hands of the mob—commander in chief of all the imperial troops, with the exception of those in Italy under Count Radetzky. The Emperor adds that when peace shall be restored, it will be for his Ministers and the Diet to curb by proper laws, without infringing liberty, the licentiousness of the press, and the rights of association and popular armament. The advices which bring this manifesto also assert that a considerable defection had taken place in the Hungarian army, its cavalry having gone over to the forces of the Emperor; that all control over the Viennese mob had been lost by the Diet, and that a speedy capitulation was inevitable. It is likewise alleged that plunder had at length been committed.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The panting hatred between the Neapolitans and Sicilians is still only restrained by the strong grasp of the big powers that have temporarily stepped in between them. France and England, in order to prevent waste of life in useless skirmishes pending the efforts at mediation, have arranged for the establishment of a neutral ground, to consist of a belt of twenty miles in width, between Messina, now under Neapolitan control, and the rest of the Island. To this the Sicilians have consented, but it is at the same time understood that their determination to insist upon the complete independence of the Island, even if they should concede the appointment of some member of the family of the King of Naples to its throne, is altogether unchanged. The King of Naples on the other hand is alleged to stand unyieldingly upon his 'rights,' and hence the possibility of an adjustment seems more doubtful than ever. It is stated that several volunteers from France have arrived to the aid of the Sicilians, whose military experience may prove valuable. A house at Paris also has agreed to furnish a loan to the provisional Government of 1,500,000 ounces (about $3,750,000,) on a 5 per cent stock at 60, to be redeemable in 25 years.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

It appears that the Sardinian Chambers have voted, by a large majority, for a renewal of the armistice with Radetzky, which was about to expire. The general accounts, however, tend to show a constant preparation for war, coupled with the hope that the present internal embarrassments of Austria may speedily lead to a crisis, in which a sudden assault upon her by the Italian population may again be successfully attempted.

FRANCE.

From France we learn that, according to a bill which has just been presented to the National Assembly, the Presidential election is proposed to take place on the 10th of December. Gen. Cavaignac's chance seems daily to become weaker, and some changes in his ministry have tended to damage him. Among these is the resignation of M. Goudchaux, who possessed to a considerable degree the confidence of the monied classes. He will also now be subjected to the attacks of a new and active opponent in the National Assembly, M. Emile de Girardin, the editor of the *Presse*, having been chosen a representative for the colony of Senegal.

BRITISH TERRITORIES.

You will observe from the papers that the Governor of Moultau, in Lahore, is still holding out within the walls of the city. His destruction, however, is certain—so that there is no chance of a prolonged Indian war arising out of this affair. At the Cape of Good Hope new troubles have arisen from a revolt of a portion of the Dutch settlers in the district of Natal, to whom our rule is distasteful. They have been effectually put down by the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, but not until an engagement had taken place, involving a loss of eight killed and thirty-nine wounded on our side, and forty-nine left dead on the field on the side of the insurgents. Thus it will be seen the fighting epidemic is still going its rounds and penetrating all sorts of countries. In your case most likely the virus effectually discharged itself in Mexico.

CLOSE OF THE IRISH TRIALS.

The accounts from Ireland this week virtually conclude the history of the rebellion. Mr. Meagher, of whose acquittal the expectations were stronger than in any other cases, has been found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on account of his youth and for other reasons; sentence has been passed on all the prisoners—Meagher, McManus and O'Donoghue—the minor trials have been adjourned till December; and it has at length been authoritatively announced that the lives of all parties will be spared.

The five prisoners who remain for trial at Clonmel, in December, are all of the poorest class. It is said to have been intimated to them that, if they would plead guilty, a slight punishment only would be awarded to them, but they declined to do so, saying that they would share the fortunes of 'the gentlemen.' An assize at Dublin is now about to commence, at which Mr. Garvin Duffy will be tried under the felony act. He was charged, it will be remembered, about the same time with Mitchell and others. As far, however, as public interest is concerned, the whole business is now at an end.—To day it has been announced that the two men who refused to give evidence against O'Brien are each to undergo a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £10.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Business of every description remains as dull as ever. The gloom caused by the continued depression of railway shares was, during the early part of the week, more severe than ever, and the shares of the London and North Western Company, which is the leading line, were done at a discount. About two years back they were at 160 premium. Yesterday and to-day a reaction has occurred, and they are now at 8 premium. Owing to the glut of money and the prospect of a speedy settlement at Vienna, Consols also have advanced from 84¼, at which they stood last week, to 85¾. The rate of discount for the best paper is now not more than from 2 to 2½ per cent. In the grain market there has been continued firmness, but no alteration in prices. The duty has risen 1s. and now stands at 5s. per quarter. It is expected to remain at this point for a week or two and then again decline to 4 shillings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—1848.

[OFFICIAL.]

	Native. Levin.	Loco. Florence.	Taylor. Whig Brown.	Stille
I. Southwark & Passyunk,	2501	1807	32	67
Moyamensing	1925	1523	28	3
Cedar Ward	396	253	6	7
Lombard	304	171	27	1
Spruce	280	131	34	3
New Market	389	340	11	14
	4895	4226	158	95

Levins majority; 670.

	Chandler, (W.)	Van Dyke,(D.)
II. City of Philadelphia, except the four wards in the First District	6656	3874
Chandler's majority, 2782		

	Moore, (W.)	Hallowell, (L.)
III. Spring Garden	4048	3135
Northern Liberties	2814	2962
	6862	6097
Moore's majority, 765		

	Litsell, (W.)	Robbins, (L.)
IV. Kensington	2682	2352
Unincorp'd N Liberties	189	187
Richmond	151	406
North and South Penn	296	1116
West Philadelphia	153	187
Blockley	309	274
Kinsering	94	162
Germantown	648	458
Roxborough	228	231
Bristol	165	150
Oxford	141	128
Frankford	369	239
Lower Dublin	249	347
Byberry and Moreland	124	103
Manayunk	335	268
	6251	6661
Robbin's majority, 410.		

	Freedley, (W.)	McKeever,(L.)
V. Delaware	2120	1293
Montgomery	4535	5184
	6655	6477
Freedley's majority, 178		

	Taylor, (W.)	Ross, (L.)
VI. Bucks	5160	5119
Lehigh	2562	2924
	7722	8043
Ross' majority, 321		

	Dickey, (W.)	Hemphill, (L.)
VII. Chester	5786	5160
Dickey's majority, 626.		

	Stevens, (W.)	Shaeffer,(L.)
VIII. Lancaster	9565	5464
Stevens' majority, 4101.		

	Addams, (W.)	Strong, (L.)
IX. Berks	4014	8452
Strong's majority, 4438.		

	Wheeler, (W.)	Dimmick, (L.)
X. Northampton	2276	3410
Monroe	399	1515
Carbon	743	1006
Pike	101	598
Wayne	935	1235
	4454	7764
Dimmick's majority, 3320.		

	Whig, Butler	Loco, Wright	Irreg. Loco. Collings
XI. Luzerne	2929	2343	1434
Columbia	2005	2559	504
Wyoming	98		
	5032	4599	1938
Butler's majority over Wright, 133.			

	Free Soil Loco. Wilmot.	Cass Loco. Brewster.	Whig Tracy.
XII. Bradford	4175	215	2580
Susquehanna	2730	67	1170
Tioga	1714	640	1023
	8619	922	4773
Wilmot's majority over Tracy, 3846.			

	Casey, (W.)	Petriken, (L.)
XIII. Lycoming	1581	2165
Northumberland	1565	2018
Union	2927	1594
Sullivan	170	356
Clinton	798	985
	7341	7118
Casey's majority, 223.		

	Pitman, (W.)	Dock, (L.)
XIV. Dauphin	3234	2018
Lebanon	2628	1801
Schuylkill	4341	3395
	10203	7368
Pitman's majority 2835.		

	Ness, W.	Danner, L.
XV. York	4296	4197
Adams	2303	1802
	6599	5999
Ness' majority, 610.		

	Brady, W.	McLanahan, L.
XVI. Cumberland	2970	3078
Perry	1352	2062
Franklin	3693	3042
	8015	8182
McLanahan's majority, 167.		

	Calvin, W.	Parker, L.
XVII. Centre	886	
Huntingdon	2262	1883
Blair	2335	1376
Juniata		195
Mifflin	1415	1514
	6012	5948
Calvin's majority, 64.		

	Ogle, W.	Dawson, L.
XVIII. Greene	1356	2354
Fayette	2733	3243
Somerset	2813	1042
	6902	6649
Ogle,s majority, 253.		

	Livergood, W.	Mann, L.
XIX. Westmoreland	2711	4994
Bedford	2569	2776
Cambria	1050	1473
	6330	9143
Mann's majority, 2813.		

	Whig, Reed.	Loco, Hopkins.	F. Soil Clark.
XX. Washington	3841	4013	179
Beaver	2576	2346	
	6418	6359	179
Reed's majority, 58.			

	Whig. Hampton	Loco. Black	F. Soil Jackson	Native.
XXI. Allegheny	7656	6613	549	259
Hampton's majority, 1053.				

	Howe, W.	McFarland, L.
XXII. Venango	1023	1474
Mercer	3821	2018
Crawford	2665	2674
	7509	7166
Howe's majority, 343.		

	Cambell, W.	Thompson, L.
XXIII. Erie	1414	
Warren	918	1131
McKean	357	2160
Clarion	1286	2160
Potter	253	619
Elk		159
Jefferson	703	927
	4931	5410
Thompson's majority, 479.		

	Whig. Smith.	Loco. Gilmore.	Free Soil. McLaughlin.
XXIV. Butler	2202	2364	127
Armstrong	1896	2240	
Clearfield	596	1115	
Indiana	2263	1541	73
	6959	7260	200
Gilmore's majority, 301.			

The rain of Saturday night and Sunday has enlivened business in the neighborhood of the river. The broad horns, coal boats, &c., are just ready to put out, to supply the lower country with Pittsburgh manufactures and Pittsburgh coal; and the steam boat men are busy as nailers.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE GRAND RESULT.

By States.

MAINE.

We have returns from 217 towns in Maine, giving the following result:

Cass	35,333
Taylor	35,080
Majority for Cass	253

This is a gain for Taylor of 4,421 over the vote of September last. Van Buren also received a considerable vote.

VERMONT.

Returns from this State continue to show Taylor to be considerably ahead of both Cass and Van Buren.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns from 291 towns—nearly the whole State, foot up as follows:

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
291 towns,	58,741	34,068	37,176
			34,089
Vote for Cass and Van Buren,			71,256
" Taylor,			58,741
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor,			13,115

There is no choice of electors by the people, but it will be seen that there is a noble plurality in favor of Gen. Taylor. The Whig electors will ultimately be chosen through the action of the Legislature.

RHODE ISLAND.

The complete returns in this State foot up as follows:

Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.
6639	3600	705	7125	4868

Plurality for Taylor, 3039. Taylor's majority, 2384. The vote for Van Buren in this State is very small.

CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford Courant has returns from all the towns but eighteen in the State. Taylor's plurality is nearly 4,000.

NEW YORK.

Thirty counties in New York sum up as follows:

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
76,599	30,616	138,796	140,086

Taylor's majority over Cass and Van Buren, in 30 counties is 30,625

Polk's majority over Clay, in same 1,290

The New York Tribune, of Thursday, says:

"It is still doubtful whether Van Buren or Cass stands second best in this State, though we think Cass does. In most of the great central Counties, Cass is lowest. We presume Taylor's majority over the next man is over 50,000, and it *may* exceed the vote for *both* opponents, but we think it will not."

The Albany Journal says that the majority for TAYLOR and FILLMORE over Cass and Butler will be from seventy to eighty thousand!

The majorities for State officers are equally decisive. That excellent gentlemen, HAMILTON FISH, is the Governor elect, and GEORGE W. PATTERSON the Lieutenant Governor.

It is not unlikely that thirty Whig members of Congress are elected! This, if so, will settle the political complexion of the next House of Representatives.

Of the members of Assembly, three-fourths, at least, are Whig; and this will give the State of New York its first Whig United States Senator.

GEN. TAYLOR has beaten Mr. Van Buren in his own town, Kinderhook, the vote standing, Taylor 295, Van Buren 244, Cass 193. In 1844 the town gave a majority of 75 for Polk.

NEW JERSEY.

We have full returns from the State of New Jersey, the majorities of which foot up as follows—

Taylor	2,335
Cass	2,732
Taylor's majority	5,603
Clay's majority in 1844	833

The Legislature stands thus—Senate, Whigs, 13; Democrats, 6. House, Whigs, 38; Democrats, 18. Whig majority on joint ballot, 27.

New Jersey has elected to the next Congress four Whigs and one Democrat, as follows:

1. Camden, &c. ..... And rew K. Hay, Whig.
2. Mercer, &c. ..... Wm. A. Newell, Whig.
3. Sussex, &c. ..... Isaac Wildrick, Dem.
4. Middlesex, &c. ..... John J. Vredyke, Whig.
5. Essex, &c. ..... Jas. Wm. G. King, Whig.

DELAWARE.

Taylor's official majority is 555. Clay's was 312.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	President.		Governor.	
	TAYLOR.	CASS.	JOHNSTON.	LONGSTRETH.
Adams	816	691	772	689
Allegheny	10119	6301	8856	6164
Armstrong	2030	2126	2494	2133
Beaver	2655	2303	2764	2283
Bedford	2816	2836	2613	2739
Berks	5073	9490	4207	8411
Blair	1039		2293	1427
Bradford	1719	1092	3241	3748
Bucks	2177	2117	5054	5245
Butler	300		2410	2305
Cambria	161		1151	1421
Carbon	300		768	996
Centre	750		1649	2544
Chester	590		5595	5140
Clarion	1371	2366	33	1255	2239
Clinton	197		809	1004
Clearfield	140		630	1113
Columbia	1095		1950	3157
Crawford	509		2580	2549
Cumberland	104		2989	3069
Dauphin	1453		3249	2269
Delaware	1939	1290	87	1975	1500
Elk		145		283
Erie	1396		3500	2097
Fayette	3045	3441	75	2776	3290
Franklin	820			3758	2958
Greene	886			1354	2362
Huntingdon	615			2269	1871
Indiana	2410	1344	294	2371	1563
Jefferson				788	992
Juniata	33			1103	1201
Lancaster	5338			9727	5514
Lebanon	1100			2637	1800
Lehigh	197			2555	2996
Luzerne	810			2967	3785
Lycoming	399			1850	2299
Mercer	131			3843	3109
Mifflin	1183	1215	3	1443	1591
Monroe				425	1769
Montgomery	596			4645	5218
McKean				376	429
Northumb'd	575			1546	2124
Northampton	1060			2551	3470
Perry	727			1339	2064
Phila. city	10655	5265	309	8963	4972
Phila. Co	20383	16042	602	16998	16028
Pike	557			126	612
Potter				279	627
Schuylkill	1253			4284	3538
Somerset	1857			2755	1103
Sullivan	150			182	360
Susquehanna	700			1597	2416
Tioga				1219	2077
Union	1413			2337	1686
Venango				989	1532
Warren				947	1145
Westmoreld	3124	5197	122	2856	4955
Washington	112			4065	3949
Wayne				855	1455
Wyoming	79			780	948
York	527			4162	4345
Total	88,744	72,494	168,523	168,221
	72,494		168,221	
	14,250		302	

MARYLAND.

The unofficial returns from every county in the State, foot up as follows:

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
17,079	13,693	12,675	9,368

Taylor's majority 3,338; Clay's majority was 3,308.

Van Buren received 3 votes in Allegany county 1 in Washington county, 4 in Baltimore county, 23 a Frederick, and 72 in Baltimore city.

VIRGINIA.

The returns from seventy-one counties, foot up as follows:

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
7,925	7,025	6,639	7,804
7,025			6,639
900			1,165

In the above seventy-one counties the Baltimore Sun makes the gain for Gen. Taylor 2,065, as compared with the last Presidential election, when Polk's majority in the State was 5,893. There is still 58 counties in the State to hear from.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns from 15 counties foot as follows:

Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
5081	4395	5426	5445
4395			5426
686			20
			656
Taylor's gain,			706

In 1844, Clay's majority was 3945. At this ratio, Taylor's majority will be quite large.

GEORGIA.

About two-thirds of the State heard from; Taylor's majority will be from 2000 to 3000.

MICHIGAN.

Cass has carried the State, and the Legislature is also Democratic. In the Second Congressional district, Rev. William Sprague, a Methodist clergyman, and a free-soil Whig, has been elected to Congress over C. E. Stewart, the present Cass member; a Democratic loss.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1848.

The peaceful revolution has been fully accomplished, and to day has been spent in mutual congratulation upon the glorious result. Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, make it morally certain that Zachary Taylor, on the 4th of March, 1849, will be the President of the Republic. Never was triumph more sweeping. Seventy thousand plurality for Taylor! Almost the entire Congress ticket, and the Assembly, with scarce Locofocos enough in it for an opposition, and a Whig Governor. The Locofocos are so badly beaten that they have actually stopped figuring, even to falsify or mystify the returns, and mutter 10,000 for Taylor in New York city, the head quarters of patronage. The greatest uneasiness was felt last night about Pennsylvania; but when Allegheny county claimed as her share 3,500 for Taylor, and all the other counties along the centre of the State proclaimed their gains over Johnston's vote, despondency gave way to the most hearty congratulations, and cheer after cheer made the city ring, to show the delight of the Whigs of New York.

Stocks have acquired new firmness upon the result of the election, and are held at an advance, in consequence of the general feeling that the dark days are numbered, and the government soon to take its stand in favor of 'Home Labor,' and full protection to the great interests of the country, now suffering under the policy of the present disgraced administration. After all our congratulations, it is hard to realize that we must still wait, and that many months must elapse before the energy of a Whig Administration can be brought to bear upon, and remedy the errors of the commercial policy of the country, under which we now labor. The administration of Mr. Polk has nailed the tariff of 1846 to the mast, and the black flag must go down with the deserted craft that now bears it aloft, to its disgrace—but the future is full of hope. The Europa, which left us to day, will tell the iron masters of England, and her cotton spinners, that the labors of Americans will soon supply the iron and cotton goods, that now keep their furnaces busy, and make their spindles so musical. The day for idle sentiment is over, to be succeeded by a period in which common sense shall govern our external policy—keep our resources at home employed, and enrich the nation and individual enterprise.

The remittance by the steamer to day was quite large, and the closing rate 100, which is quite an advance over last packet day. This rise, however, is in part speculative, and has been caused by the purchase of all the remittances created by the sale of government stock. The buyers are Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., who are thus enabled to raise the rate and make a profit. Our exports are, however, much less than our imports, and so reduction of the rate of bills can be looked for at present. Treasury Notes close at 103¼, and 7's for Pennsylvania 5's, on credit; Ohio 6's, 100½, and about 105½@⅞ for United States 6's. There are more sellers of stocks than buyers, except for long investments. Parties who are able to hold years, feel sanguine of large profits, while the buyers upon short time, think with reason, that a large rise cannot take place in the present condition of the money market.

A delegation of Pittsburghers is here upon business connected with the magnetic telegraph, and an attempt is to be made to make the lines 'connect' from one end of the continent to the other, a result much to be wished.

On 'Change, politics had rather the advantage, and a small business was done, without change in prices that require remark. The demand for flour to export to Europe has almost ceased, and for grain the inquiry is manifestly less. C.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The first case taken up on Monday morning, was that of Com. vs. David M'Kelvy, accused of *riot*, committed at the house of John M'Clure, in Allegheny city, on the 23d of August. The riot consisted in a disturbance, throwing stones, &c., at the time of a wedding in M'Clure's house. It did not appear that M'Kelvy had taken a direct part in the violence, nor that he even came to the ground till after the actual violent doings had