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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

We have purposely forborne, for some months back, discussing the question of obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio River, by the Wheeling Bridge, as we felt assured that it would be difficult to convince persons at a distance that a bridge ninety feet high could be any obstruction to navigation, unless we could produce evidence of the fact. Being assured that such evidence would be certainly furnished by the annual fall freshet, we quietly awaited the proper time to speak, which has now arrived.

Last Saturday, the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet, *Messenger No. 2*, with a large number of passengers, left our wharf on 16 feet of water, on her regular weekly trip. On arriving at Wheeling, she found 20 feet water in the channel. She rounded to above the bridge, and let herself down by ropes, stern foremost, until her chimneys came in contact with the bridge, showing that she could not go under, by *seven* feet. She hauled back, and cut her chimneys off, so as to permit her passage, thus losing several hours time, and injuring the draft under her furnace, and subjecting herself to serious expenses.

On Sunday, another of the regular packets, the *Hibernia*, arrived from Cincinnati, and on making a trial, found she could not pass under the bridge by *nine* feet. The Wheeling people proposed to the captain to imitate the example of the Messenger, and cut off her chimneys. Captain Klinefelter indignantly refused to mutilate his boat, to pass an unauthorized obstruction, and discharged his passengers and freight below the bridge, and laid up his boat.

The Telegraph No. 1, a regular Pittsburgh and Louisville packet, arrived at Wheeling, on her trip down, on Sunday, and after dropping down by a line, until her chimneys struck the bridge, and finding that she could not pass, she lowered her chimneys, and got through in that way. The Isaac Newton, the Sunday packet to Cincinnati, got through in the same way.

This matter of lowering chimneys is one of no small difficulty, and requires ample preparation and strong force, and is always attended with more or less danger. In a storm it cannot be done at all, and boats even with such preparation will always be liable to detention from that cause.

A boat passing up or down can never tell by the eye, from the deck of the boat, whether they can pass the bridge or not, without going ashore to ascertain the height of the water, or approaching the bridge sufficiently near to make the experiment. Coming up, this can be done without much danger, but going down, the boat has to be rounded to, and dropped down slowly by a warp, the current running so swift as to render the experiment quite hazardous.

It is now proved, beyond all question, that the Wheeling Bridge, in a common boating stage of water, is an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, of a very serious and oppressive character. It is seen that the regular packets, between this city and Cincinnati and Louisville, are compelled to resort to troublesome, dangerous, and expensive means to pass the obstruction, thus causing a delay in their voyage of a shorter or longer time, according to the state of the weather.

If it is objected that the chimneys are too high, and that shorter ones would answer the purpose—we reply, that the chimneys of the height used were adopted before the bridge was built, and without any reference to it; that the height chosen is the result of years of experience, showing that such an altitude is necessary to secure the greater amount of draft, and the consequent speedy and regular production of steam. Neither is it possible for any boat to shell at what height to make her chimneys, as the river is liable to rise, at short intervals, from ten to thirty feet. The bridge must, therefore, forever remain an obstruction to the navigation, unless it is removed, or raised at least twenty feet higher.

It now becomes a question of serious moment with the merchants, transporters, river men, and business men of Pittsburgh, and, in fact of the whole people of Pennsylvania, whether they will quietly consent to permit such an obstruction to remain to the free navigation of the Ohio river.—That there is a flagrant obstruction, no person can deny, and that it will prove a serious detriment to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania interests, is equally clear. The value of the public works of the State, on which she has spent millions of dollars, and the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now in process of rapid construction, are materially affected by this obstruction. If not resisted firmly, with resolute perseverance, now, the injury will be irremediable.

There is another aspect of the question of vital moment. Admit the legality of the Wheeling Bridge, and where can any limit be placed to similar obstructions? Already are Steubenville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis talking of suspension Bridges. All the navigable western waters, except the head of the Ohio, are without the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. If one State can bridge the Ohio with impunity, others may, and there will finally be no limit to the obstructions to Pennsylvania commerce, in the greatest extent of inland navigation the world can furnish, and which is here by every right established by justice and usage.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE—THE WHEELING BANKS.—The Wheeling Bridge having been erected in violation of its charter, which expressly provides that it shall be constructed at such an altitude as not to obstruct the navigation, each stockholder is made individually liable for damages, not merely to the amount of his stock, but to the whole amount of his property. Every boat which has lately been obstructed, and which will be in future, we understand, will institute suits for damages, and in some cases they will be exceedingly heavy.

The largest stockholders are the Banks of Wheeling. These institutions, it is said, have furnished the principal part of the capital; lending the city the means to pay up its stock, as well as paying out $100,000 on their own account. Such a large abstraction of capital, which will pay but small dividends, together with the constant liability of heavy damages, and of the loss of the whole capital, must place those institutions in no very flattering state.

We understand that the high rate of tolls which the Directors have deemed it necessary to establish, has caused great dissatisfaction, and that the people of Ohio, who visit that city, instead of using the Bridge, repair to the upper and lower ferries, the business of which has greatly increased since the Bridge was finished, and the Zane Ferry discontinued.

The suits for damages will be entered, and vigorously prosecuted, both in the Virginia and Pennsylvania Courts, and that every stockholder will be made individually responsible, we learn from a legal gentleman who has been employed to attend to the business. The Banks will, doubtless be thus made to shell out some of their surplus profits.—Time will show.

We would respectfully call the attention of the presses of Philadelphia, and the business men of that city, to the importance of using their exertions to prevent the obstruction of the Ohio river, by the Wheeling Bridge, from becoming permanent. They are nearly as deeply interested as this city. The value of their stupendous improvement, the Central Rail Road, will be much affected, if this nuisance is not abated. The people of Wheeling have been very busy, by writing letters for publication, and otherwise, to enlist public opinion in their favor, and we have regretted to see that the good nature of some of our brethren of the press in Philadelphia has been imposed upon. From the facts we give to day, they will see that they have not viewed this matter in its true aspect. They will discover that the Wheeling Bridge, at the very commencement of our fall navigation, has proved an obstruction of a very injurious character.

TOLLS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.—

Amount of tolls received from Public Works, at the State Treasury up to 1st inst.	$1,288,416 60
For the same period last year	1,321,002 41
Falling off	$37,414 19

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, *for December*, bringing to a close volume thirty nine, is already on our table. It is a splendid number, containing 100 pages of matter, 24 engravings, and 40 contributors. Best this who can. Godey understands business. He makes his last number so attractive, and makes such large promises for the new volume—which promises are always redeemed—that subscribers are irresistibly compelled to continue their patronage. Some of the engravings in this number are remarkably fine, one of them the portrait of Mrs. Alice B. Neal.

THE POPULATION OF CLEVELAND, according to a census just taken, is 17,000, Ohio City 4,000—total in both, 21,000. The increase for the past nine years, is as follows:

In 1840 the population was	6,071
" 1845	9,573
" 1846	10,135
" 1848	14,231
" 1849	17,000

According to this ratio, the population of Cleveland within three years, will be 25,000.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The following states have fixed upon the 29th of November, as a day of Public Prayer and Thanksgiving—Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, and Ohio—ten states. Florida had her Thanksgiving on the 1st inst., and New Hampshire has her's on the 15th.

LIBERAL TERMS TO JENNY LIND.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Mr. Barnum, of that city, has made the most tempting and liberal offer, to the Swedish Nightingale. He is endeavoring to secure her services for two hundred nights, and is willing to make a deposit of $50,000 in London, for the faithful discharge of his part of the engagement. Jenny will scarcely be able to resist the terms proposed. They amount, in fact, to a fortune.

SAND FOR GLASS.—The Cumberland Civilian says that there exists in the vicinity of that place, an inexhaustible supply of sand, for the manufacture of glass, that is not surpassed, in every essential quality, by any to be found in the U. States.—The fact has been tested and proved. It is exceedingly scarce in this country.

SUSQUEHANNA BANK FAILURE.—Letters from Montrose, Pa., state that T. P. St. John had been arrested there, and committed to prison, charged with the most stupendous frauds, in connection with the Susquehanna County Bank, of which he was Cashier. The Committee appointed to investigate its affairs, report that there are now in circulation, notes amounting to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars; whereas, the cashier had given the most positive assurances that the whole amount in circulation was only forty nine thousand dollars, and that every dollar should be redeemed within two weeks. The committee say, that there never was a more stupendous fraud committed in the whole history of bank swindling. All the available funds found in the bank, was under $25. The Cashier was escorted to prison by a large crowd, who blowed their tin horns, beat their tin pans, yelled, shouted, hurrahed, &c., and when the prison door closed upon the wretch with a crash, the crowd shouted, "Bank closed," and gave numerous tremendous cheers. He continued in jail up to the 5th. Bail in $40,000 is required. The State Bank at Morris, N. J., was managed by the same Wall street clique, and as its capital stock was paid in with Susquehanna county bank notes, the failure of both concerns were of course simultaneous.

Affairs at Rome.

We commend the following letter, from a correspondent of the *London Times*, to the priest editor of the "Pittsburgh Catholic." He will see, from this story testimony, that the disorders and assassinations which were falsely alleged to exist under the Republican Government are a stern reality under the paternal rule of the Holy Father and his Triumvirate of Cardinals:

[From the Times' Correspondent.]

ROME, Oct. 4, 1849.

I am very sorry to find that our worst anticipations relative to Papal affairs have been realized, and that the state of Rome is so sick at heart, I know not how any remedy can be provided.—Much was hoped from the Maifesto of the Holy Father, and the amnesty, about which I wrote at length in my last letters from Naples; but that, like every thing else which proceeds from the Camarilla at Portici, has completely failed. Here it was ridiculed in open day, and the amnesty, which pardoned only those who had committed no offence, was heartily laughed at. It was said at Naples, in well informed quarters, that at length Austria had consented to act in concert with France in Roman affairs, but as yet I see no marks of that united action. France alone has to support all the annoyance of the most perplexing position that could be devised, whilst Austria bides her time, and is perfect mistress of the game.—I can understand that the Cabinet of Vienna, having its hands full of more important home affairs, could not find time to attend to those of Rome, and perhaps it was not a little glad to find that France was paying the penalty of her ill timed single handed intervention; but Austria should no longer trifle with a situation that is hourly growing worse; and she must elect between the downfall of the Papacy, a contingent French military occupation of Rome, or a conjoint action with the Government of the Republic. The President's letter, however indiscreet it may have been, represents the opinions of the whole French nation, and the consequences to the peace of Europe may be serious, if the feelings of the most sensative people in the world be still more wounded. France is safe on every other ground, even that of interest; but I advise no man to touch the national pride, unless he has strength enough to resist a people of 30,000,000. I know that the Camarilla plays with France, and relies alone on Austria, but it is not the interest of Austria to encourage that delusion any longer, and the time has come when she must act openly and in good faith, or prepare for another campaign on the Mincio and the Adege.

Rome is almost without defence against robbers and assassins. Not a day passes without some house being broken into and plundered, and assassinations are so multiplied that a more stringent order has just come out, denouncing the severest penalties on all who do not give up their knives and daggers. The *Carabinera*, and other police corps, whose services the French availed themselves of, have been broken up, under the pretext of reorganization, by the Cardinals and there is absolutely not sufficient number now on duty to perform the ordinary functions of a town police. The funds allotted in former times for the employment of spies, and what we calls detective force, have been refused; so that, though open acts of violence are prevented by the French military occupation, there is no protection against private robbery.—The most audacious acts of spoliation are committed in open day; and, as the shopkeepers and respectable citizens have given up their arms, whilst the outcasts of society have concealed theirs, no one has the means of defending himself, even within the precincts of his own house. But what is bad in Rome, is still worse in the country, and if matters go on in their present train the ancient Roman brigandage will be revived. A notary was carried off from Velletri into the mountains the other day, and because his family could not make up an immediate ransom of 15 000 scudi, he was stabbed to death, and his body left on the highway; and a large number of troops have been marched against the village of Compatri, near Frascati, to bring to order the inhabitants, who took advantage of this state of things to possess themselves of all the corporation lands. In fact, things are in the worst possible state in this neighborhood; and the prospect for the winter is most discouraging, unless as I said before, Austria enables France to settle matters in a comfortable manner.

New York Election.

The New York papers, of Friday morning, each devote several columns to the returns of the election, as far as heard from, and speculations as to the probable result.

The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The contest has evidently been close, and the result may not be known for several days.

"A dispatch from Albany says that the Senate is Whig, but the Assembly Democratic, and that the Democratic coalition has carried one half of the State officers.

"The anti renters formed their ticket of one half whigs, and one half democrats, and it seems they held the balance of power. They have thus split the tickets of the other parties and elected their entire ticket."

The Tribune gives returns from all the counties in the State, except three, and foot up their table as follows:

Whig	16,210
Democratic	14,197
Whig majority	2013

"The three counties still to be heard from are Otsego, Delaware, and Cataraugus—Otsego is expected to give 200 Whig majority, and Cataraugus 1,000 Democratic majority. Delaware county has given a large majority for the anti rent ticket, composed of both Whig and Democrats."

With regard to the Legislature, the Courier sets down the Senate at 17 Whigs and 15 Democrats, and the Assembly is put down at 56 Whigs, 46 Democrats, and 26 doubtful.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following as the result of the election for the Legislature, in that State:

"The Senate comprises 19 members, of which we have *ten*, just a majority. In the house of 58 members, the whigs have 33, including the Passaic Assemblyman, who were elected on Union tickets. Ann being an old whig member, and the other said to be a whig—which gives a majority of 9 on joint ballot.

The Whig majority on joint ballot last year was 25, viz: 5 in the Senate—House 20.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1849.

As was predicted, so it has come to pass. New York City has given ample endorsement of her former professions of fidelity to General Taylor and his administration, by electing an immense majority of all the candidates, proposed by the Whigs, on Tuesday. We have the Common Council strong, the Judges, Assessors, School Committees—indeed, every thing that could be wished. We have elected most of the Assembly men, and have kept the State Whig. The locofocos are at their wits' ends, for the sinews of electioneering warfare are stripped from them for another year, leaving them without their strongest bond of union, "the cohesive power of public plunder."

It is stated, upon good authority, that Mr. Meredith's report upon the finances has been read in the Cabinet, and approved fully; and that it is one of the most able papers that has ever emanated from that department, though Sir Robert Walker is but newly gone from our minds. He will recommend specific duties as being most advantageous to the manufacturer, the farmer, and the public treasury.

The Episcopalians are just now regretting the loss of one of their ablest clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. Luke's Church, who has renounced the Protestant faith, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. So distinguished a convert may well cause remark and deep regret.

Another sea steamer has been chartered for the California trade, the popular propeller, Sarah Sands. She leaves on the 1st of December, and will have a summer passage, offering a good chance for emigrants. We have the Panama, Oregon, California, Tennessee, Unicorn, and Sarah Sands, in fact as good as can be put afloat any where. The Sarah Sands runs in connection with J. Howard & Son's ships, Crescent City and Empire City.

Contracts have been signed for the leases of more of the houses adjoining "Bankee's Mansion House," and, next spring, nearly the whole of the west side of Broadway will be in ruins, South of Trinity Church, and from their ashes will rise the most elegant warehouses in the world. It has been the general impression in the world, that France was paying the penalty of her ill timed single handed intervention; but Austria should no longer trifle with a situation that is hourly growing worse; and she must elect between the downfall of the Papacy, a contingent French military occupation of Rome, or a conjoint action with the Government of the Republic. The President's letter, however indiscreet it may have been, represents the opinions of the whole French nation, and the consequences to the peace of Europe may be serious, if the feelings of the most sensative people in the world be still more wounded. France is safe on every other ground, even that of interest; but I advise no man to touch the national pride, unless he has strength enough to resist a people of 30,000,000. I know that the Camarilla plays with France, and relies alone on Austria, but it is not the interest of Austria to encourage that delusion any longer, and the time has come when she must act openly and in good faith, or prepare for another campaign on the Mincio and the Adege.

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For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE—The following anecdote, related to me by the late Sheriff, Mr. Forsyth, I think deserves publicity, and may, perhaps, be made useful, as a new method of quelling a riot:

Same time in the course of the past year, he was called upon to exercise his authority for the suppression of a large, disorderly meeting, some where in the suburbs of the city, and he stated that at the time of his arrival, there was every manifestation of an immediate and violent outbreak, and whilst he was deliberating about his course of duty in the premises, he was approached by the Rev. Kirkland, who acted as conspicuous a part in the late trials in our court, with a request that he would let him try the efficacy of prayer on the excited passions of the throng.

The Sheriff replied that he doubted much the success of such an expedient, but that he was welcome to make the experiment. He immediately assumed a station, a little elevated above the multitude, and poured forth, apparently from the fullness of a Christian spirit, a prayer most appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after he commenced, those around him became calm, some of them very reverently took off their hats—and when, at the conclusion, he raised his hand, and, in the most solemn manner, pronounced the benediction with which congregations are usually dismissed, the mob dispersed as quietly as a congregation retiring from Church, leaving the Sheriff no further necessity for the exercise of his authority.

Yours, &c., J. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1849.

Letter from Gov. Ramsey.

In a letter from Governor Ramsey, to a friend in Lebanon County, we find information which will be of advantage, perhaps, to some of our readers, and which gives an idea of the resources and prospects of the new territory that can be relied on—If any of our young men think of "seeking their fortunes" in the Great West, we would advise them, by all means, to give consideration to Minnesota:

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, Sept. 19, 1849.

* * * * In almost every industrial pursuit, as Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, &c., Pennsylvanians would be at home here, from their high character for integrity, would, I am sure, soon place themselves in comfortable positions. The great characteristic of this country, and one that I am satisfied will insure its rapid settlement is the that while the soil is as fertile as any in the valley of the Mississippi, it is as healthy as the mountain regions of Pennsylvania. We have no fever and ague here. In emigrating from Pennsylvania to Illinois, you would be out of the range of your friends for over years, from fever and ague, until you become acclimated; here there is nothing of that kind to be feared.—Here all kinds of farm produce command higher prices than in Pennsylvania, and this will long continue to be the case, as the military posts and Indian agencies, pineries and the fur trade will ever continue to give us a good home market, and the Mississippi opens a highway for the outlet of our surplus produce.

Of all other people I shall be most happy to see Pennsylvanians among us. There are now a large number here. I shall feel myself more at home when they settle among us, and I know that in them the territory will have its best and most reliable population.

By all means advise your friends and mine to pay us a visit, and see for themselves; if they do so, I have no doubt they will remain.

Remember me to my Lebanon County friends, for whom I shall ever cherish the warmest feelings.

Very truly, yours &c.,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

Mr. John Melley, Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa.

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New Castle and vicinity, met at the "Bell School House," on Saturday evening, 3d inst.

Dr. Charles T. Whippo, civil engineer, was called to the chair; Joseph Emery, John Reynolds, Joseph Kissick, R. H. Peebles, Thomas Falls, James Dickson, A. L. Crawford, W. H. Reynolds, W. Book, Robert Cochrane, Josiah White, David Sankey, J. McDowell, Samuel Riddle and J. N. Speer, Esq., Vice Presidents; R. W. Cunningham and David M. Courtney, Esquires, Secretaries.

On motion of Alexander Newell, Esq., a committee of ten were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The chairman selected the following gentlemen—Alexander Newell, L. L. McGuffin, Dr. Daniel Leasure, R. B. McCombs, J. M. Keuster, Andrew Buchanan, Dr. Joseph Pollock, William Dickson, Geo. W. Watson, A. Addis.

In the absence of the committee, the meeting, (on motion of Lot Watson,) was ably addressed by W. P. Buchanan, Esq.

The committee, on their return, reported through Alexander Newell the following, which, after some pleasant and spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Emery, Buchanan, Courtney, McGuffin, Reynolds, Leasure and Newell participated, were adopted:

Resolved, The day in which the advocates of steam, as a motive power, were looked upon as crazed, has passed away, and whereas, a better and more practical age has arrived, in which experience has fully demonstrated the great utility of the Steam Engine, and the vast importance of Rail Roads; and whereas, Pennsylvania has become alive to their true interests by connecting with a bond of iron, our eastern borders on the Atlantic, with our industrious northern neighbors on the Lakes; and whereas, a liberal charter has been granted, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the construction of a Rail road, commencing at the harbor of Erie, (it is believed) down the Shenango valley, passing through one of the richest mineral fields of the State—there through New Castle connecting with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road at the most eligible point in Beaver county; and being fully satisfied that this Road will be immediately constructed, we believe, from well established facts, and numerous statistics in regard to Rail Roads and their operations, that business enough will accrue to the company to cause a good home market, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road will ever continue to give us a good home market, and the Mississippi opens a highway for the outlet of our surplus produce.

Resolved, That we look upon the "Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road" as an important work, and that every possible facility should be extended the Directors to enable them to carry it on to completion, as it will add to the wealth and prosperity of our towns and villages, as well as to the whole country through which it shall pass.

Resolved, That we will give this enterprise our most hearty support.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Journal and Gazette, of the Pittsburgh, Mercer and Erie press, and all others favorable to the extension of Rail Roads, be requested to use the foregoing proceedings a place in their respective papers.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and that the meeting do adjourn

CHARLES T. WHIPPO, President.

R. W. CUNNINGHAM, D. M. COURTNEY, Esq., } Sec's.

IRONSIDE DISCOVERY.—THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—We find in the supplement to the New York Tribune, of Wednesday, an admirable and interesting report on the structure of the Chinese system of writing, read before the Ethnological Society, on Tuesday evening It is fully illustrated, and is a most intelligible exposition of the symbolic Chinese characters. The author is S. F. Andrews, Esq. the phonetic teacher and writer. The Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Andrews illustrated that nearly the whole of the elementary characters of the Chinese language are not only idiomatic, but that the story they tell by pictures of the meaning of the words they represent, is so plain, that now, after the lapse of near four thousand years from their invention, it can be read without difficulty. This has been supposed not to be the case, or to be so only to a very slight extent; and the learned world has had to consent to the task of learning the Chinese language, if at all, at immense labor, at a huge agglomeration of arbitrary signs or characters. Mr. Andrews claims to have discovered that this necessity need not exist, but that an easy and delightful course of study, in tracing out the pictorial illustrations of the "radicals," as devised by the ancient populous of China, will constitute a "short cut" to the acquisition of that wonderful language. If this be so, the importance of the discovery can hardly be over estimated. The missionaries abroad have never met with so discouraging an obstacle any where, as the almost unacquainable nature of the Chinese language. The commercial world is also coming into close connection with China, and with the progress of another century the world must become imminent and pressing for some more practicable way of establishing the intercourse of mind between that immense hive of the human race and the rest of mankind.

Mr. Andrews stated that all the characters of the Chinese language, amounting to about 50,000, are made up by composition out of only a few more than one thousand, which he denominated the elementary characters of the language, and that hence to understand well these elementary characters, is to be familiar with all the material of the whole system. He stated that he was already quite certain of the primitive symbolic significance of the greater part of these elementary characters, and to demonstrate that he was so, he selected a single symbol, the rude picture of a tree, and traced it throughout all the elementary characters in which it appears, amounting to no less than one hundred and forty, or one eighth of the whole, giving the emblematic signification of each.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9

Position of Mr. Clay—Free Soil Senators—Mr. Clay's power in the Senate—Foreign Relations—Currency—Internal Improvements, &c.

The position of Mr. Clay in the Senate is higher and more fortunate, and will command more respect and interest, at this time, then even it he were in the White House. From the democratic party he will, I doubt not, receive every consideration due to his character as a statesman and patriot, whose views are elevated above the standard of personal interest and mere party connexion. The whigs will, of course, hail his return to the national councils as an event auspicious for the prosperity and honor of the country. The free soil and anti slavery party, who will be headed in the Senate by such able men as Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, will be restrained by his prudence from any extravagance, and if the extreme Southern party, as represented by Mr. Calhoun, should resist the incorporation of California into the Union upon such terms as her constitution may propose, Mr. Clay will be able, no doubt, so to moderate their opposition to that measure, as at least, to reconcile it with the continuance of the Union, even though a free State may sit on the Pacific shore. Mr. Clay can be eloquent and gain a mastery over the Senate without making long or frequent speeches—a look, a glance, will often enable him to carry his point.

As to our foreign affairs, soon likely to become complicated and perplexing, in consequence of the great changes lately wrought in the commercial and political relations of nations, Mr. Clay is the only man in the country whose voice will be listened to at this time. The counsels of other statesmen would be received with indifference, for they would be swayed by prejudice, by party, personal or sectional interest. It will be gratifying to have a word or two of common sense and practical wisdom from this veteran statesman, after all the disgusting bragadocio and twaddle that has been inflicted upon us, daily, by the presses and writers assuming to represent the administration, on the Nicaragua and other questions of foreign policy—It will be an event, too, to hear from one who was an early exponent of the principles of the Monroe declaration, and sought to carry them out, as Secretary of State with Mr. Adams, a just and rational, and practical view of their bearing and application.

As to the currency, I do not suppose that Mr. Clay will, at once, bring forward any new scheme, not render any very decided support to any scheme which has been of late suggested. He proposed Banks when the people called for them; and, as he once declared, he will not propose another until the sense of the people shall be, as heretofore, manifested in their favor.

It is understood that the labor of maturing a scheme for the alteration of the Tariff, is to be left to the House, where it properly belongs, and in which body as a revenue measure, it must constitutionally originate.

But, as to internal improvements, Mr. Clay will be free to act, and I have no doubt that he will be one of the most zealous and efficient, as well as intelligent and discriminating, authors and supporters, of a system, adapted to the present and future wants of the country, and the means of the country. In fact Mr. Clay comes here, in renovated health, and commanding universal confidence, and capable of rendering to the country great service, at a time when his services are most needed.

ION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1849.

The appointment of John W. Farrally, of Pennsylvania, to the office of Sixth Auditor, is a most judicious one, and cannot fail to give very general satisfaction.

Mr. Farrally was a member of the last Congress—a sterling, modest, firm, able, popular member. No man ever earned, in a single Congress, a more enviable fame than he did. He was beloved by many, and respected and esteemed by all. His habits of industry, his clear intellect, and his modest, courteous bearing, won upon the good feelings of all who came in contact with him. That he will make one of the very best Auditors that ever served the Government there cannot be a shade of doubt.

The appointment of Gabriel W. Long of Alabama to be an Indian Agent in place of A. M. M. Upshaw, one of the late President's partizan pets shows that Alabama, which almost came up to Taylor State, in not altogether overlooked by the Administration. It is quite possible that the estimable and accomplished Henry W. Hilliard, of that State, will, by and by, receive the appointment of Minister to Berlin. Who better could represent our country at that renowned seat of learning? And who is more fit for or deserving of the station?

How the Locofoco aspirants for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives multiply.—They are more numerous than were the Richmonds before the distempered imagination of Richard, on the field battle field. Already does Howell Cobb, of Georgia, see before his eyes, a Locofoco rivals—Messrs. Boyd, of Kentucky, Bayly, of Virginia, Holmes, of South Carolina, McLane, of Maryland, Disney, of Ohio, Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, McClernand, of Illinois, and Cleveland, of Connecticut.

I see it stated that Mr. Cobb has denied having written a letter expressive of his belief that he will be elected Speaker, by the aid of the Locofoco Free Soil votes. I thought that, if he had written such a letter, his pig would be up. He may rest assured of one thing, however—and that is, he will not be elected without the aid of Whig votes.

Perhaps Wilmot, after all, will be the Speaker, if any Locofoco succeeds, and that he will get Mr. Howell Cobb's vote. Wilmot is a bold, able advocate of Free Trade. The Locofocos of the South, upon that ground, and upon hate generally that all born north of Mason and Dixon's Line are Wilmot Proviso men, may go for him, and with the aid of the Giddings phalanx, elect him.—There is another reason why the Southern chivalry—such as Holmes, Bayly, Seddon and company—may prefer him to Cobb; Wilmot is no Buchanan man; Buchanan may wish to be in Calhoun's way by and by, and there is no man in Pennsylvania so much dreaded by James Buchanan as David Wilmot.

THE LEWIS COUNTY STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—Yesterday's mail brought us a letter from Tully, giving some of the particulars of the Negro Stampede in Lewis county.

The writer says:—We came nigh to having a general stampede amongst the negroes, in our county last night. It occurred about eight miles from this place. About twenty nine of them had banded together, and provided themselves with arms, determined to fight their way out of the country. They were principally the property of Mr. James Miller and William Ellis. Mr. Miller was aroused about 3 o'clock in the morning by the presence of one of the negroes entering his room and taking his guns. He ordered them to lay them down, but they refused, and cleared out as fast as possible. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon discovered that they were at the house of Mr. McCutchen, where some additions were making to their numbers, and from which point, it was supposed they intended to move. After day some time, they were hemmed in, being surrounded and a sufficient force could be collected; they were required to surrender and return to their duty; but they refused. Led on by an old man, who was armed with knives and a club, they approached the line, and attempting to kill men. At the near approach of the leader, he was shot, and died in a few minutes. The others surrendered. There were among them men, women, and children—they had wagons and teams, and seemed determined to go away publicly.

ANOTHER AMERICAN ACTRESS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"The latest claimant for historione fame that we have here, is Miss Olivia Crocker, a young lady of remarkable beauty and ability, who is now engaged at the Broadway theatre. Her introduction to her father, some day she expressed a desire to adopt the stage as a profession. After vainly endeavoring to dissuade her for some months, he consulted some competent judges. To his surprise, they said at once that she possessed the necessary talent to become a tragic actress of the highest order, and that as a vocalist, she was destined to assume an equally elevated position. She is but 15 years of age, and before she arrives at 20, she will be an ornament to the stage."

☞ Dr. M LANE'S VERMIFUGE—More Testimony:—Mr Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park Co., Ia., writes as follows to Kidd & Co:

I have sold of the Vermifuge you sent me, and wish a new supply immediately. I could have sold a great deal more, if I had had it on hand. The people here, after trying all other medicines for worms, say that none is equal to Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [nov10-d&w1w3

IRRIDESCENT DISCOVERY.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BARKER'S BOMB.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa, and innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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REFER TO—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [nov9

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. [oct1-diy

The Mayoralty.

The name of Alderman A. G. REINHART will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh. [nov9 tc

☞ Wm. Algeo will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. [nov10

☞ Henry Wilkeson will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention [nov9

☞ Jonathan Rush, Esq., the present Mayor of Allegheny, will be a candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the Allegheny Whig Convention. [nov10-tf

The Mayoralty.

The name of OLIVER H. RIPPEY will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty. [nov12-tc

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, Fourth st. [nov12-1y

FELT CLOTHS—3 cases Blue and Drab Felt Cloths, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO 48 Wood st nov13

FANCY CASSIMERES—1 case super new style Fancy Cassimeres, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO nov13

BLACK WADDING—425 bales heavy Black Wadding, on hand, bought before the advance, for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO nov13

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime Plantation Molasses, in oak bbls and good order, for sale low by W & M MITCHELTREE, 160 Liberty st nov13

LONG SHAWLS—A. A. Mason & Co will receive, per express, this day, upwards of 150 Long Shawls, of entirely new and fashionable styles. Also, Square Shawls of all the various kinds, comprising to all, one of the largest assortments in the country. nov13

PELISSE—A. A. Mason & Co. are now opening a full assortment of Pelisse Cloths, in all the fashionable colors. Also, 30 pieces Opera Cloths, an entirely new article. nov13

CHEESE—300 bxs Western Reserve Cream Cheese, 12 do do do Sage do For sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO, nov13 Liberty st

TIMOTHY & CLOVER SEED—In store, for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO nov13

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