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Antimasonic and Whig County Conventions.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, that and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A. HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS STEELE,

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature; the said delegates to meet in Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing October election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HARE, Secretary.

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

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

What will Congress do to relieve the suffering interests of the Northern States? is a question anxiously asked by hundreds and thousands who are daily experiencing the injurious, nay, the *blasting* effects of the Tariff of 1846. From various causes, the evil consequences of the present Tariff were slow in their development, but they have steadily and surely, like a wasting and fatal disease upon the human system, been embarrassing, paralyzing and destroying the industrial interests of the country,

The Cotton and Iron business are suffering greatly, and through those branches, and by the direct operations of the Tariff, every other business is more or less effected. The Cotton Mills of Lowell are put on half time, or entirely suspended, and those in all our eastern States, have already arrived at, or are fast approaching, to the same state. The Cotton Mills in this vicinity will sooner or later be compelled to succumb, unless something takes place to relieve them from the pressure of these adverse circumstances. We have been informed by one of our heaviest manufacturers, that unless some change for the better soon takes place, not a Mill will be running in this vicinity, after the present stock of cotton is worked up.

We shall be told by the Free Trade party, that this state of affairs is not a consequence of the Tariff, as coarse cottons are fully protected already.—These persons reason very superficially. Although coarse cottons are sufficiently protected, finer qualities are not, and, the consequence is, that all the American Mills have been driven to the manufacture of coarser muslins, thus, increasing the competition on branches least able to bear it. The increased quantity of cotton goods, of a flimsy character, thrown upon the American market from abroad, paying very little duty on the ad valorem and foreign valuation system, has further tended to interfere with the sale of the home made article. Another reason exists in the depressed state of other branches of business, also caused by the Tariff, which renders that class of community which principally consumes coarse cottons, unable to purchase as freely as formerly. These, and other causes, traceable to the ruinous effects of the Tariff of '46, have depressed the cotton business to the verge of ruin.

The iron business, the great staple manufacture of Pennsylvania, is still more depressed. In the eastern States, the furnaces, rolling mills, and nail factories, in nearly every case, present the solitude and desolation of the ruins of Thebes and Palmyra. No fires are seen on their hearths, no hum of industry, no indication of life and activity greet the passing traveller. The baleful sirocco of the "Polk and Dallas" Tariff have passed over them, and hushed them into the silence and inertitude of death. In the west it is but little better The rolling mills of Pittsburgh are running half time—one furnace after another is blowing out, and soon there will be no supply of the raw material to keep our mills in motion. The furnace men cannot live at the present prices, and the rolling mills cannot give more and compete with foreign iron.

These are plain, unvarnished facts, which cannot be disputed by any who regard the truth. The present is embarrassing and perplexing, and the future is gloomy, indeed. Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania, which depend so much upon the prosperity of our manufacturing operations, have but little encouragement for hope and confidence in the future.

What will Congress do? Is there any hope that our wants will be considered, and our grievances be redressed? While our leading Statesmen are willing to risk their reputation, for wisdom and consistency, by connecting nepotismle, if not disreputable, compromises, because a few dissatisfied spirits have blustered about dissunion, they seem to care nothing for the desires and demands and necessities of hundreds of thousands of toiling freemen—which the present policy is fast impoverishing. Our Legislators and Statesmen should recollect that they may abuse the patience of the North to a degree beyond the line of safety. Not that there will be any cry of dissunion—the people of the north have too much sense and patriotism for this—but they may be driven to exert the immense power of numbers which free institutions have given them, not only for their own protection, but for purposes which nothing but a powerful reaction against oppression could have led them to undertake. Congress has now been five months worried with the question of slavery—with the mad efforts of men who are so strangely wedded to the great and every where acknowledged evil, that they profess to be willing to risk every thing worthy of the hope and attainment of man, in this world, for the sake of foreing the unhappy and degrading institution upon lands hitherto free from its curse. Is it not time for this struggle to cease, and for some useful legislation to be entered upon? Why not put a stop to this slavery struggle at once, by the admission of California, leaving the other territories to come in, as States, at their leisure. The North has declared that slavery shall not be extended to the free territory, and its representatives must so vote when the question comes to a decision. Why delay that vote? Why not give the South the ultimatum of freemen at once, and set the matter at rest? The people are wearied, are suffering, and the rumblings of their indignation will soon be heard at the Capitol, if their patience is tired much longer.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BEELEN.—The Baltimore American, of Tuesday last, announces the departure of our townsman, Mr. Beelen, for his Consulate at Angostura, as follows

"In the brig Orenoco, which sailed from this port yesterday for Venezuela, the newly appointed Consul for Angostura, Frederick A. Beelen, Esq., went passenger. He is directly concerned in the important enterprise of the permanent establishment of steam boat navigation on the Orenoco river, and possesses the qualifications which cannot fail to render it successful. Mr. Beelen carries with him the best wishes of his friends here as well as Pittsburgh.

CONGREGATION AT VARIANCE.—Two parties into which the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, were divided, came to blows at a business meeting on Sunday morning, when the friends of the Bishop were driven out, and a book belonging to the archives taken from them. No religious services have been held for two months.

LUCKY CALIFORNIAN.—It is stated that Mr. James Bryant, a carpenter, who borrowed the means of going to California, a year ago in January, returned in the last steamer, and has arrived in Boston with $90,000.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Edward Hamilton, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

Wm. V. Brady, of N. Y., to be Deputy Postmaster at New York city, N. Y.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The following is the resolution referred to by "Junius." Its object deeply concerns, it is said, the editors of the "Washington Union," who are charged with being the real persons who have taken the contracts, though third persons, ostensibly, are the contractors. It is also said that the contractors charged $40,000 for a job of printing worth some $1200, and that Mr. Ritchie finally decided that $12,500 was enough, by which the contractor pocketed some ten or eleven thousand dollars more than he was entitled to, though $27,500 less than he tried to get. Let the facts come out:—

"Mr. Wentworth now asked the House to agree to the following resolution, remarking that, if there was any objection to it, he would consume the time of the House by calling for the yeas and nays on a motion to suspend the rules:—

Resolved, That a select committee of nine members of this House be appointed to investigate the present condition of the public printing, and the causes of the delay; whether adequate prices are paid, and, if not, what would be adequate prices; and whether the present prices are the fault of the law, or of those bidding under it; and whether the present printers had, at the time of their taking the contract, or now have, any type or presses of their own; who are their sureties; whether those sureties are not the actual owners of the contract, and used the names of two of their employees in order to get the contract, and then keep back the public printing until they extorted from Congress higher prices; and whether the printing, paper, and binding, have been equal to that stipulated for in the contract; and also whether there has been a difference in the printing, paper, and binding of the same document, when laid upon the tables of the members of Congress and when sent to the folding room; and also whether the present printers have taken more than the prices stipulated for in their contract for any work paid for out of the contingent fund of either House of Congress; whether there exists any combination among any printers in the city of Washington to break up the contract system, and, if so, whether the present public printers, or their sureties, are a party to it; and also whether either of the contractors or the sureties, or any one else for them or either of them, urged the present delay of the public printing as a reason why the prices should be increased; and whether the present public printers or their sureties have not ample materials for doing the public printing more expeditiously than they now do; whether they run their presses all the time on Congress printing, and whether they employ all the workmen that it is in their power to employ; and also what abuses have existed, or now exist, in the manner of doing the public printing, what profits have been made or losses sustained under the different prices; and what alterations in the present law are necessary in order to secure greater expedition in doing the printing and to prevent fraudulent or fictitious bids. And that they also inquire what establishments in this city are prepared to do the printing for the present Congress; who are their proprietors, and what would be their prices; and that they also inquire what would be the net profits on the number of copies of the Patent Office report and other documents of which numerous copies have been ordered at this session, according to a price of twenty per cent. below the joint resolution of 1819. And that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1850.

U. S. District Attorney for Michigan—Anticipated row in the House to morrow—True Questions at issue—Shall we fight or run away.

I learn that to morrow, George C. Bates, Esq., of Detroit, will be nominated as District Attorney for Michigan, in place of Hon. J. H. Norvell, deceased. Mr. Bates held this honorable and desirable appointment, under President Harrison's administration, and is an able and distinguished lawyer. Mr. Norvell, the late incumbent, was fairly hunted down by the personal malevolence of political adversaries. Only think of a candidate for the Presidency, consuming hours of the secret sessions of the Senate—that star chamber council—in the effort to compass the defeat of an opponent, of admitted ability and character, merely because in former times he had shown himself an efficient and unyielding member of his own party.

There are some anticipations of an exciting day in the House to morrow. The regular order of business will be the calling of States for resolutions. If that description of business be not shuffled off by some manœuvre, one of the first resolutions offered will by that of Gov. Doty, of Wisconsin, for the termination of debate in Committee of the Whole, upon the President's message relative to the admission of California, and for instructing the Committee to report to the House for its action, a bill for immediate admission, which had been offered in connection with that message. It is the Governor's intention to limit the further discussion of the subject to the 15 of May.

This resolution, unless a factious opposition is interposed to prevent it, must pass by a decided majority, and if adopted will give the real friends of California a vast advantage. There can be no pretence now of the suppression of the freedom of debate, for this one subject has been under discussion in both Houses, with little intermission for four months. But it is understood that the factionists "at all hazards, and to the last extremity," are determined to prevent action upon any proposition whatever, that shall bring them to a vote, and that, consequently, they will bring into requisition their revolutionary tactics of counting time by calling the yeas and nays. If such be their determination, it is doubly important that this effort should be made to bring matters to an issue. We have had wrangling enough. If a great measure, upon which at least two thirds of the country has set its heart, is to be defeated by a gang of revolutionists and disorganizers, it is time that the game of revolution should be exposed.

It is time, too, that the scheme of defeating the application of California for admission, by mere delay upon that and all other business in Congress were better known. The obstinacy and desperation of the opposition has already passed all the bounds of reason and decency. The obvious intention is either to drive California to mutilate her present admirable constitution, by striking out the antislavery clause, or to force her to set up an independent government. If slavery is prepared to attempt to carry these and all its other purposes by force, let the issue be made up at once. Even now her advocates and champions have presented the alternative of the unlimited extension of their institution, under the banner of our Republic, or insurrection in the very capital itself. Very well, if they are resolved upon the contest, and will begin the attack, as in reality they will have done, if they undertake "to nullify the government," by preventing its legitimate action, why should we wish to postpone it? The question comes up broadly and distinctly, shall the majority or a lean and beggarly minority rule? Will the National Legislature bow and fleebefore a handful of insolent upstarts who prate of "bloodshed" in its halls, and of leaving no quorum for business on its floors, unless their demands be complied with?

In my opinion we should be ready to meet these questions now, and decide them now. Let, then the resolution to close debate in a fortnight be passed to morrow, or if resisted to the last extremity of faction, let us sit out the day again till midnight, and let the fact go to the country, that thirty five or forty partizans of slavery in Congress, have put their ban equally upon California and all other necessary and indispensable legislation, and in fact have partially abolished the House of Representatives. I may possibly attach too much importance to these indications of violent feeling. The sombre cast of my reflections upon the present crisis in our national affairs, may impart to it a hue to my judgement, and may render me unnecessarily an alarmist. I trust it is so, and that the events of to morrow and the crowning incidents of this session may light up what appears to me a most gloomy picture. Upon one point my mind is clear, to wit—that neither policy nor patriotism require that we of the free States should concede any thing more. We have yielded enough, to say the least. We have waived the proviso, though we believe it just, and fair, and necessary, out of generous forbearance for Southern feeling and prejudice. We have cordially acquiesced in the plan of a Southern President and a large slave holder for the settlement of the pending question. But this has only stimulated aggression upon our patience, and we are now asked to aid in or consent to the establishment of slavery, not only in the territories, but in the organized State of California, where the people have repudiated it. I say let us now place our back to the wall against which we have been driven, and let us fight, if necessary, for what we have not yet given up.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Opinions and Decisions of the Supreme Court—Long John Wentworth on the Union—His Investigation Committee—Census and California Bills.

I learn that it is expected that the Supreme Court will occupy to morrow in the delivering of opinions upon cases argued at this and the past terms. It is probable, as the end of the term is close at hand, that judgements will be given in the Wheeling bridge case.

It is announced that a certain number of Southern members of Congress have constituted themselves a Committee of Safety in the present crisis and have conferred upon themselves whatever authority may be needful in the premises to act for the entire South; and thus acting, says the story, they have taken measures for setting up at this point a paper upon which they can rely at all seasons, which will not be influenced by every chance of improving its own pecuniary condition, to talk mincingly between north and south, whenever a prospect seems to arise for securing to itself some such boon as the printing to Congress. They, therefore, have resolved to discard the Union, and to establish a perfectly sound disunion sheet, to be edited by some politician of the Duff Green Pattern, who will be troubled by no scruples of his obligations to the Union. Senators Mason, Downs, Sebastian, Yulee, Morton and Davis; and of the members of the House, Campbell, of Ferr, Toombs, Morton, of Va., beside quite a number of others, are stated to be engaged in this proceeding. It is said that $10,000 have been levied upon the slave owners, and collected for this purpose, I do not believe as many cents can be made available for any such scheme, if the character of the proposed enterprise be understood by those who are to contribute the means.

It will be remembered that the "Union" has not been quite so violent in its ultraism for some months past, as before the organization of the House, when the manner of its electioneering against Mr. Winthrop and other northern men inspired universal disgust. It is possible it may find reason, in being deprived of all chance of procuring the Congressional printing at the old immensely profitable prices, to return to its natural tone, for Mr. Wentworth has commenced an attack upon the propriety of that print, which cannot fail to produce a terrible reaction in its feelings towards the northern democrats. I hope you will copy Mr. Wentworth's resolution entire.—You will find it in the Globe of to morrow morning. A more formidable string of accusations was never preferred against any public servant than those of Long John's. I have no doubt the Committee will conduct the investigation in a thorough manner, and then we shall know whether $40,000 has been charged, and $12,500 actually paid for printing not worth one thousand dollars and whether apparently respectable men have entered into a collision to put in false bids in order to trick competition and defraud the government.

This is the fourth Investigation Committee offered by the House, this session, and is the most important of the public of all, not even excepting that upon the Galphin claim. They will be all in operation to morrow. Thirty two members are taken from their active Legislative duties, and devoted to this special service.

There was a report this morning that Mr. Clay, chairman of the compromise committee on California and slavery, had retired into the country, for the purpose of preparing, at his leisure, the report upon the bills which are to be presented to the Senate for the settlement of these questions, but it was incorrect, or at least premature.

The discussion on the Census Bill to day, was more interesting than it has been at any previous time. Some of the northern members said that they were the more in favor of the bill for the very reason that others in the south were opposed to it, to wit, because it would enable them to get some insight into the practical workings of the peculiar institutions of that part of the country. Upon this that sage Mr. Woodward and other members from the south, denouncing such inquisitiveness in unmeasured terms. There are yet no signs of the cessation of the debate, but the bill will pass, statistics and all.

All anticipations of trouble from Doty's resolution, for limiting debate on the California bill, were cut off to day, by the House going on with the Census Bill, instead of proceeding to call the States for resolutions. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 29, 1850.

In the House, to day, the bill to extend the charter of the Easton Bank was taken up and passed through final reading.

The House also insisted upon its amendment to the "Montour" county bill, referring the whole subject to a vote of the people at the next annual election. The bill was afterwards sent back to the Senate, where a Committee of Conference was appointed on the subject.

The Senate having passed a resolution requesting the House to return to that body the bill to annul the marriage contract between Dr. W. Wetherill, and Isabella his wife, the proposition was debated at length, by Messrs. Killinger, Bowen, Brower, Porter, and Kloss, and eventually agreed to. It is probable that this bill will now be defeated in the Senate.

This being the day set apart, several weeks ago for the further consideration of the resolutions relative to slavery in the territories, and the admission of California as a State, Mr. Allison called the attention of the Speaker and the House to the fact, and hoped that the gentleman from Westmoreland, (Mr. Laird,) who had the floor when the subject was postponed, had had time to prepare his speech The Speaker, however, managed to give the subject the "go by," as being out of order, notwithstanding it had been made the *special order*.

In the Senate, the Apportionment bill was taken up on second reading, and a scene of great excitement, noise, and confusion, immediately ensued. It seemed to be well understood that the Speaker, Mr. Best, would not co-operate with either party, and that consequently nothing could be done, as it would be impossible to obtain a majority for any proposition. The floor and lobbies of the Senate immediately filled with anxious and excited spectators, and much disorder was the consequence. Several calls of the yeas and nays were had upon the first sections of the bill, but finding it impossible to obtain any practical result, the bill was finally postponed till to morrow morning.

The Senate then resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill from the House, entitled "A supplement to an act to establish a sinking fund," &c., &c., which was passed over without discussion, until the amendment put on by the Senate Committee, authorizing a loan of $3,300,000 at four per cent interest per annum, and conferring upon the holders of such loan, the privilege of banking upon the Free Principle, was reached, when a very animated and interesting discussion arose between Messrs. Darsie, Venable, and Walker, upon the expediency of adopting such a system. Messrs Darsie and Walker both made excellent speeches in favor of the bill. Indeed their arguments were not only forcible, but conclusive. And the result was that they carried the bill triumphantly over all opposition, very much to the surprise of every body who was present when the discussion commenced.

The bill passed to a third reading, by a vote of 16 to 13, Mr King, an ardent and eloquent defender of the bill, and the system of which it is the mere forerunner, being unavoidably absent.

The bill will certainly pass the Senate, and if it has fair play in the House, will probably pass that body also. The System is rapidly coming into favor with both parties, and will eventually swallow up the old rotten corporation system without a doubt.

The General Appropriation Bill has not yet been reported in the Senate. The Committee, however, have agreed upon several important amendments, among which Mr. Darsie has kindly furnished me with the following, in reference to the inclined planes upon the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and which he is quite confident will pass both Houses.

"That the Canal Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and required to locate and put under contract a railroad to avoid the five Western and the three Eastern inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and directed, as soon as the route shall be determined upon, to place the construction of the road under contract, and complete the same without unnecessary delay.

"That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, and of the revenues hereafter mentioned, and which are hereby specifically pledged for the payment of the interest, and the re-payment of the principal, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan therefor, redeemable in twenty years from date, to be paid into the Internal Improvement Fund, and appropriated, together with the receipts from the sale, which is hereby authorized, of iron and old materials and buildings from the portion of the Portage Railroad rendered useless by the construction of the road herein provided for, to carry out the provisions of this section, the said loan to bear an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st days of January and July, and shall be exempt from every kind of taxation, and be called the Allegheny Portage loan.

"That there shall be set apart by the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, out of the revenues out of the public works, for the payment of the interest on the loan hereby authorized, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars per annum, and there shall also be set apart by said Commissioners, the gross amount received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for tolls on passengers and merchandise, passing over the said Portage Railroad, or any part thereof, which, together with the accumulating interest, shall be invested in said loan, or any other loan of the Commonwealth, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal at maturity.

"That the Canal Commissioners shall appoint a competent engineer to take charge of the work hereby authorized, together with the completion of the Western Reservoir, whose salary shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum."

COBDEN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Congressional Nomination.

MR. EDITOR—I agree with your correspondent on the subject of the Congressional Nomination, that "the Whig party of this district should this fall nominate a first rate man." In addition to the usual elective officers, we are likely to have to vote for an Auditor General, and Attorney General for the State; and Prosecuting Attorney, Deputy Surveyor, &c., for the County. We should nominate for Congress a man who *can* and *will go through the County* and present before the people the importance of the issues involved.

In addition to the respectable names already suggested, permit me to add that of T. J. BIGHAM, Esq. Mr. B., it is well known, ably and faithfully represented our county at Harrisburgh, during the exciting discussions in regard to the eastern railroad connections; in all these he ably sustained our interests. So faithful was he to his duties, that I have heard it said that he never was absent from his seat during those three years, fifteen minutes while the House was in session. His experience would give him a decided advantage at Washington. Mr. B. has devoted much time to enable him to fully understand the statistics and resources of our County and State. It is well known that he is a gentleman of more than ordinary talent; as a writer, the late Richard Biddle pronounced him to be "the ablest and most finished in the country." He is an active and devoted Whig, able and willing to assist in the revival of our present laws, so as to give protection to our mechanics—sympathizes with all wholesome reforms calculated to elevate the workingmen, and would never willingly consent to give an inch of free territory to the extension of slavery. P.

The President and the Whig members of Congress.

The following article, from the National Intelligencer, is worthy of attention by every Whig reader. It is a candid and convincing answer to the complaints which have been so thoughtlessly and unreasonably made by many Whigs, in relation to the policy and procedure of the President and his Cabinet in the administration of the Government

"Complaints of the course pursued by the President and the Cabinet are not confined to the Democratic papers. The Whig papers seem to complain that the President does not keep the Whig party in Congress in a perfect state of discipline and subordination.

It has long been said, by the Whig party, that from the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, our Government has been a wide departure from its true theory, and that executive influence, executive patronage, executive dictation, and executive veto had resolved the Government into the one man power, and almost annihilated the legislature. Congress, under Democratic auspices, had ceased to be what it was intended to be under the Constitution, the independent and only legitimate organ for the expression of the public will.

To check this course, to correct this great evil, to bring back our Government to its true theory, was avowedly one great object sought in the election of General Taylor. That the Executive should keep within its own orbit, confining itself to giving Congress official information of the state of the country, recommending proper measures and exercising the veto power only to prevent encroachment on the Executive, and check hasty and unconstitutional legislation, are principles which were all fully presented by General Taylor, and sustained by his election. Since his election, the President has conformed his conduct to these principles. He has not by himself or by his ministers attempted to influence the action of the individual members of Congress by solicitation, promises, appointments, or menace. This, surely, should not be matter of complaint by the Whig party, the President and his Ministers have laid before Congress a full statement of the condition of the country and the state of the several Departments of the Government. The President has recommended such measures as in his view are required for the country, and there has been on his part no disguise, suppression, or concealment. It now rests entirely with Congress to proceed in the business of legislation.

No doubt any member of Congress desiring further information from any branch of the Executive, will, on request, be frankly and cheerfully supplied with it, but, if the Executive seek consultations and hold particular intimacy with particular Members, it gives offence to others and furnishes occasion to charge the President with disregarding the principles avowed in his election, by not leaving Congress and its members unbiassed and independent. This, however correct, does not appear to be satisfactory to all the Whig party, and some seem *disposed to complain* that the party is not reloaded, dictated to, and dragooned into obedience and subordination by Gen. Taylor in the same manner as was condemned by the Whigs in the opposite party.

It is now stated in sundry Whig papers, through their correspondents from Washington in some cases, and in others by their Editors, that there is a want of cordiality and concert between the Cabinet and the Whig Members of Congress; that the Cabinet is cold, inaccessible, and does not consult the Whig members. This is regarded as a cause of complaint or charge against the Cabinet, and no doubt was so intended by those who have insinuated it, and by those who have put it forth.

The desire among the Whig members for consultation with the Cabinet is almost exclusively as to appointments to office; and it is obvious that, if such consultations are required by the Cabinet, it must be with a view to follow out the advice so obtained. To seek, and then disregard advice, would be justly considered offensive. Now, as to counsuling and following such advice, there are obstacles entirely insurmountable by the Executive, and a correction of which exists only with the party, and perhaps is as inherent and incurable a condition of the party itself. It may be as well distinctly stated as disguised, and it is this: A part of the Whig party insists on an indiscriminate and entire proscription and change in the officers of the Government; while another party utterly opposes this as wrong in itself, and inconsistent with Whig professions. Again: Whenever any appointment is to be made, there is, in the Whig party, an uncompromising controversy prosecuted, as to what State shall have it, what section of the State, and what class of the various subdivisions of the party in the different States. No advice can be proffered which is not thus cut in twain; and no appointment can be made but what would be unsatisfactory to the greatest number; and hence they complain that their advice and influence is not sought and followed by the President and Cabinet—This is sought by Whig papers, and is repeated and even made a matter of complaint and charge against the Executive, by professed friends. Even the New York "Courier and Enquirer" of the 26th instant, presents it in this light, the Editor saying that he thinks it "*the duty* of the President *to consult the Whig party* in regard to all great measures &c." Now, how can this be done? To consult the party could be of no use unless its opinion were to be followed. And, we again ask, how can that be done, when the opinions obtained by such consultations are utterly conflicting and irreconcilable one with another? It is difficult to see how any other course but that which has thus far been pursued by the President and the Cabinet can be taken; that is, to make such appointments, recommend such measures, and make such administration of the Departments as are agreeable to well known Whig principles and policy, guided by their best judgment, and with the best light they can obtain, and leave it to the Whig party who placed them in power to sustain and support, or to complain and abandon either the President or his cabinet, as shall by them be thought best. It is probable that, while the party remains divided, some for Paul, some Apollos, and some for Cephas, and so many each *for himself*, complaint, defeat, and disgrace will follow.

Much has been said of late about the *allowance* of claims. The truth is, there is much more real dissatisfaction about the rejection of claims, and of late many who have failed in their various applications for office, for claims, for contracts, and projects, seem inclined to throw their various complaints into a common stock, and make a general charge on *the whole Cabinet*, and to procure a *general change*, that they may have another chance of success in the claims, contracts, and various private plans and projects which the several members of this Cabinet have rejected.

The number of Whig members of Congress who participate in this course is believed to be small, but, inasmuch as constituting the party, which remains sound and faithful, are but the exceptions, who do not perhaps always disclose the true ground of their complaints.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Monday, April 29]

Tremendous Explosion!—Great Loss of Life!—Steamer Wayne Lost!—Only 18 known to be saved.

From the Clerk, Mr. H. G. Vorce, who arrived here to-night, we learn the following particulars: The Wayne left Toledo at 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, with about 25 passengers, and took on some 40 more at Sandusky, on Saturday night, leaving there at 10 o'clock. These and the crew made the number on board from 60 to 100.

About half past 12 this morning, just below Vermilion, and some eight miles from shore, the two starboard boilers exploded, throwing them into a perpendicular position, tearing away the steerage cabin above, and shattering the hull badly. She sunk in fifteen minutes, going down head first and carrying away the fore mast, on which were six persons.

The yawl was launched and twelve persons reached shore in it. The life boat half filled on launching and leaked badly, but six persons got ashore in her, after six hours exertions, by bailing constantly.

Capt. Gore, Jas. Edgecomb, first mate, the second mate, and Mr Vorce Clerk, are saved.

Mr. Jeremiah Ellmore first, and Mr. Edward Burchard, second engineer, are lost.

Mr. D. A. Eddy, of Cleveland, was on board, and was seen after the explosion, but whether he was saved is not known.

The State Room of the Captain, next to the steerage cabin, was blown to pieces, and his bed blown upside down, but he was unhurt. He immediately went into the hold and found 4 feet of water there. The clerk, before leaving the boat, tore off several doors which he threw overboard, for those who were in the water.

When the Wayne went down, she was on fire, and the flames were seen bursting out.

The cause of the explosion we cannot state—The boilers were only a year old, and were in a good condition. A fireman who escaped says that just before the accident he tried the boilers, and there was plenty of water in them.

The watch had been changed some twenty minutes before, and the Second Engineer was in charge. The night was light at the time, but soon became hazy.

Some sea was running and the water was so cold that we fear nearly all who were in the water must have perished.

The hurricane deck is supposed to have floated and was thought to be seen from shore this morning.

Two small vessels went out from Vermilion to pick up any survivors.

The Wayne was under moderate headway when the boilers exploded, and as yet we cannot conjecture the cause of an accident, the most severe and terrible which has recently occurred on the Lakes.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

OFFICE OF DAILY MIRROR. }
Sandusky, April 29, 1850. }

The Wayne's hurricane deck parted from the hull and floated. The survivors were exposed on the wreck until daylight.

The schooner Elmira, Capt. Newgent, was hailed, and brought the killed and wounded and saving to Sandusky. The Mate says the Wayne came to Sandusky with ten in the steerage and twenty in the cabin.

From Sandusky and train and packet 21 more went on board, and the crew numbered 30—total, 81. Nineteen of the crew and 20 of the passengers are saved, or likely to recover. Total, lost and missing, 35 or 40.

Passengers known to be Killed.—Myron Titus, Dayton, O.; O. W. Hart, near Perrysburgh, O., formerly of Lower Sandusky; John Ellis, wife and child, Mt. Hope, Mich.; J. W. Doty, Warsaw, Ill.

Passengers dangerously wounded.—J. H. Julian, Chittenden Co. Vt.; Robert Shay, Dayton, O.

Badly, but not dangerously, wounded.—John S. Gray, Louisville, Ky.; C. G. Lawrence, Angelica, N. Y.; A. W. Gray, Stillwater, N. Y.; a son of John Ellis, Mt. Hope, Mich.

Slightly Scalded—John Bradley, Cleveland; Mathew Faulkner, Sheffield, Mass.; Henry McDonagh, Trenton, Mich.

Passengers Saved—D. A. Eddy, Cleveland; C. Molten, do; H. B. Ferry, do; J. Balcomb, do; J. C. Waggoner, do; Chas. J. Smith, Hinsdale, N. H.; Daniel E. Van Horne, Alton, Ill.; John Wood, Oxford, O; Caroline Kimball and child, Springfield, O; John Ellis, Mt. Hope, Mich.; H. W. Gunn, wife and two children, Toledo, O.; passengers from St. Louis; Edwin Kelley, wife and two children, Lafayette; Fitch, Peru, Huron Co., O; Mrs. Smith, from below Cleveland; returning from her father's, in Huron Co.; Edward Kavenagh, Troy, N. Y.

Eleven of the crew lost, viz:

J. J. Elmore and E. Burnhard, Engineers; Henry Sturges, Steward, from Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Frank'n Freeman, of Detroit; A. B. Mead, baggageman; Willey Robinson, John Williamson, and Henry Kelley, Cooks; two waiters and Alexander Cartwright, deck hand, missing.

Missing—John Brainard and James O'Neil, firemen; Whitney Parsons, Porter, and Henry Blane, deck hand.

Fifteen of the crew, including Captain, both Mates, Clerk, Saloon keeper, two wheelsmen, three firemen, one porter, two deck hands, barber, and chambermaid, saved.

All the crew thus accounted for.

STILL FURTHER—AUTHENTIC.

The Alabama, to day, had on board some of the passengers of the ill fated *Wayne*, among them, Mr. D. A. Eddy, and Messrs. C. Molten and H. Pettinger.

From Mr. Eddy, we learn that the explosion took place at one o'clock, on Sunday morning, dividing the cabin and hurricane deck in two pieces. The life boat was jammed between the wheel house and cabin, and was got out with difficulty, and when launched, half filled, and floated off with no one in it. The captain gave those about him some directions, sprang into the water, reached the boat, and with five others made for shore in search of assistance.

This, Mr. Eddy thinks was his most judicious course.

The mate, with some dozen others in the yawl escaped a vessel in the distance, made for it and at last succeeded in reaching the schooner Elmira which immediately commenced bearing down to the wreck, which she reached about half past 7, A. M., and took off the uninjured, scalded and dead from the wreck.

When the hull went down, the cabin floated in two pieces, the smaller remaining attached to the mast by the shrouds, and the latter to the stern, by the tiller ropes. On the first was Messrs Molten and Pettinger, and some six or eight others—on the latter, Mr. Eddy, 13 others uninjured, 2 badly scalded, and 3 dead. The cabin floats, but the doors, plate, &c. being torn away, it rose as close to the top or hurricane deck as boiding, chairs, &c. would allow, leaving the deck about 2 feet above water. On this deck the survivors, and the dead, remained, during six long hours, while this frail support heaved with every undulation of the lake, shaping itself to the waves. Four women and two children were on the wreck and they bore up nobly. Those on the forward portion were most exposed to the action of the water, and were nearly frozen.

Mr. Eddy was able to walk in the cabin under the deck, and pull out the mattresses, blankets, &c. for the comfort of those above. In attempting to convey some of these to the other part of the deck he was washed from his raft, and had some difficulty in regaining his old position.

The water where the hull sunk was only about 20 feet deep, which was exceedingly fortunate as in deep water the deck would have been pulled under, unless the shrouds and tiller ropes had parted—a thing by no means probable

After the Elmira took off those on the wreck, and the dead bodies picked up by the yawl, she made for Sandusky, and saw the steam boat Alabder. which she endeavored to overtake and hail, but did not succeed. Meantime, Captain Gore had reached Sandusky, and despatched a small sail boat to Kelly's Island, with orders to notify the Islander to the assistance of those on the wreck—The Islander met this boat as she was coming up Sandusky Bay, and instantly returned, meeting the Elmira. The passengers were transferred to the steam boats, the wounds of the scalded ones dressed, and the others cared for. On arriving at Sandusky the ready hand was extended to all who had suffered from the sudden and terrible calamity.

THE HURRICANE AND FIRE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—We have already given a brief account, by telegraph, of the hurricane and fire which occurred at the city of Mexico on the 29th ult. The following more extended account is taken from the New Orleans Picayune of the 22d inst:

The city of Mexico was on the 29th ult. visited by a double calamity. In the first place, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, a southwest wind commenced blowing with great violence, and shortly became a perfect hurricane, such as had never been experienced in Mexico in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." From noon till 5 o'clock in the evening, the hurricane raged with inconceivable fury, walls were overthrown, signs carried off, and twelve large trees in the Alameda were blown down. The streets were filled with *debris*, and were rendered for a time impassable. At Puebla, the effects of the hurricane were less severely felt than at the capital

At the moment when this tempest went its height the tocsin sounded from all the churches in the city and the cry of fire resounded through the streets, which put a moment before almost deserted, soon were filled with an affrighted crowd. The cause of the alarm was a fire which had broken out in the carriage shop of Wilson & Hope, Sapo street, not in that part of the city where the hurricane raged most fearfully. In less than an hour that establishment and many adjacent houses were in flames. The violence of the wind not only rendered useless all efforts to extinguish the flames, but carried the burning embers to a great distance. In this manner the city was set on fire in two opposite quarters at the carriage shop of Mr. F. Desmond, New Mexico street, and at a point near the Alameda.—The pumps failed, water was scarce, the fire department was badly organized, and the wind continued to blow with the same fury, so that it was believed, not without reason, that these three fires, at distant points, would lead to a general conflagration. Happily, however, the general solidity which characterizes the construction of Mexican houses stopped the progress of the flames about 5 o'clock in the evening.

About a hundred families were deprived of their homes by this lamentable catastrophe. The damage is estimated at $500,000 During the fire the French Foreign Legion, under the order of M. Le Vapeur, the French Minister, did good service, and one of its members was severely wounded. A young sculptor named Jose Maria Miranda was nearly killed. The Minister of Relations had appointed a committee of four to collect and receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers, and the President had headed the list with a donation of