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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

We give, to day, the remainder of the official tables, of the result of the election in this county, for the year 1850, and we republish also, the tables previously given, that those who wish to preserve them, may have them all in one paper. We have also corrected an error in the vote for County Commissioners, which makes Mr. Boyles' majority larger than stated yesterday.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Nobly has this new county ranked herself in the line of Whig counties in this State. She has elected the whole Whig ticket, by about 700 majority. Robertson, for Senate, will have 600 majority. This secures the election of the Whig Senator, and three Whig members of the Assembly, from the district composed of L. Wrenbe, Beaver, and Butler.

Ohio Elections.

The result in Ohio, we think, will not be as disastrous to the Whig cause as some have imagined. Judge Woods, Locofoco, is elected Governor by a large majority, owing to the split in the Whig ranks by Free Soil. As far as Congress and the Legislature are concerned, the prospects are far from discouraging

CONGRESS.—The Cleveland Democrat sums up the result, as far as heard from, as follows:—Edgerton, Olds, Sweetzer, Busby, Green, Hoagland, Carter, and Disney, all Democrats, are elected

Harper, Whig, is elected in the Muskingum district, in place of Evans, Whig. Gen. Bell in place of Mr. Schenck, and Mr. Welch in place of Mr. Vinton.

All the above named districts stand politically the same as at last election.

Judge Newton, Free Soil, is chosen in the Trumbull District, in place of Crowell, Whig, and Townsend in place of Root, Free Soil, in the Lorain District.

Mr. Giddings is re-elected by from 9 to 10,000 majority.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Returns thus far show that the Whigs have gained one Senator—Dr. Scherterzer, in Stark, and re-elected their Senators in the Huron and Erie district, and in the Jefferson and Harrison.

The Democrats have elected their Senator in Lorain and Medina—in place of Mr. Blake.

In the House the Democrats have lost 1 in Coshocton, 1 in Jefferson, 1 in Cuyahoga, one in Guernsey, one in Franklin, one in Summit, and have gained one in Licking.

From the present appearances, there will be an anti-Locofoco majority in both branches of the Legislature.

EXCITEMENT IN DETROIT.—The Cleveland Democrat, of Wednesday evening last, contained the following account of a slave excitement in Detroit

SLAVE CATCHING AT DETROIT—MILITARY OUT!—Day before yesterday, a Southerner arrived at Detroit, and claimed a colored man as his slave.

The great excitement ensued. The colored people rallied, and the Military were ordered out!

Under armed escort he was taken to jail! Yesterday about 10 o'clock he had his trial. The military, having guarded the jail all night, appeared in force, and conducted the colored man to the Court House. The crowd around there was very great.

It is said a hundred, or so colored men came over from Canada.

The result of the trial is not yet known.

P. S. Last evening at 6 o'clock he was thrown into jail to await his trial. Jail guarded by the military. He will be tried as soon as certain papers are received from Cincinnati.

The following despatches, in reference to this matter, are published in the New York papers.

FIRST DISPATCH.

DETROIT, OCTOBER 8.

A Negro has been arrested here to day, under the New law, and it has created great excitement.—Hundreds of Negroes are armed and threatening to rescue the prisoner, whose examination takes place to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DETROIT, OCT. 8.

The examination of the Fugitive Slave took place to day. Scott's Guards Gray's Guard, and the United States troops accompanied the prisoner from the jail to the court room, with loaded muskets.—No attempt at rescue were made by the negroes, and others, who had collected about the jail in hundreds. Some stones and brickbats were thrown at the Marshal's carriage. The negro was sent to jail for a week, to await for evidence, when the crowd dispersed.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S INTENTION.—The large and enthusiastic meeting in Charleston, S. C., on the 2d instant, (heretofore mentioned by telegraph, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights' Association, unanimously adopted a constitution, the 9th and last article of which is as follows:

"Article IX. The Association shall continue in existence, and persevere in its efforts until the wrongs of the South are redressed, or the State resume the powers heretofore delegated to the United States for special purposes."

FANCY BALL AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Courier has a long account of a grand fancy ball given on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Robert J. Ward, the lady who figured so conspicuously in the Lawrence divorce correspondence. The following description of the appearance of the late Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence will interest the ladies:

Miss Sallie Ward, as usual, was the centre of attraction. She appeared during the evening in two splendid costumes, each of which was peculiarly becoming. Before supper she was *Nourshada the light of the Harem.* She wore a pink satin skirt, with silver tassels over it, and a bodice embroidered with silver and studded with diamonds; her oriental sleeves were of white, adorned with silver and gold, and her trousers of satin, spangled with glittering gold; her hair was braided with pearls, and covered with a beautiful Greek cap, and her tiny pink slippers, were gorgeously embroidered with silver. The splendid jewels profused over this magnificent costume threw back the light which fell upon them in an sheer disdain of their refulgence. Her second appearance was *Nourmahal at the Feast of Roses.* Her dress was white illusion, dotted with silver, white silvered veil, wreath of white roses, white silk boots with silver anklets; and she bore the charmed lute. In this lovely character she was truly a beautiful exemplification of the poetical thought she represented. Always sweet, and fair, and lovely, and beautiful, she was, if possible, more so during that evening, and her different characters were sustained incomparably excellent.

HIGH PRICED LAND.—The value of land in Lancaster county, Pa., is indicated by the sale of the estate of Isaac Evans, four miles from Lancaster city. 112 acres sold at $136, 25 per acre, 65 acres at $142 06 1-2 dollars.

We have delayed issuing our paper in order to give some returns of the election held yesterday. The returns are yet incomplete, but enough is heard to render it certain that the Locofocos have elected their entire ticket, and secured a small majority on State officers. Gilmore, for Congress, will have a majority of about 300; and Murrin, for Assembly, about 100.—*Butler Whig, Oct. 9th.*

We have delayed our paper as long as we dared in view of the mails in order to give the returns as fully as possible, which we give below as far as heard from. Powers' maj. in this county, it is confidently believed, will not exceed 100—we think it will be considerably less. The Locos have probably carried a majority if not all their candidates, by the skin of their teeth.—*Washington Com., Oct. 9.*

THE STEBBLE CRASE on the grounds of Colonel Mallory, near Coburg village, Canada, on the 2d, drew together thousands of people. Five horses were entered for the purse: Harkaway, Mr. Bate rider; Diana, Sir Edward Poore; Royal, Mr. Baker. Lottery, Captain Knight, of Montreal, and Sir Patrick, Mr. Henderson, of Boonville. They started from the center of an open field, to run a course of three miles, jumping several ditches and leaping many high fences. The first fence all crossed gally except Royal, ridden by Mr. Baker, of Coburg, which fell, throwing his rider with such violence as to dislocate his thighs, and otherwise injuring him so badly that fears for his life are entertained. Mr. B's horse dashed on with his compeitors. Near the place of coming in Diana fell in leaping a fence; and throw the rider, Sir Edward Poore, injuring him severely. The race was then confined to three horses, which went through in good order, Harkaway winning it handsomely. In the evening a ball came off at the Globe Hotel.—*Boston Post.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

To morrow evening being set apart for the election of Delegates to the Utica "Union" convention, our Whig friends are manifesting the utmost activity in advance,—with the view of sending such men there as are not afraid to speak out.—The great meeting in Albany, on Monday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Duer, David Graham and other influential Whigs, has given new courage to the anti Seward ers, in this quarter, and the contest between the two, I am sorry to say, instead of promising an early and amicable settlement, bids fair to divide us sufficiently to allow the common enemy, locofocoism, to sweep the State.

The programme of the Utica Convention, as I am given to understand, will be a series of resolutions, re affirming those rejected by the majority at Syracuse, will be passed, sustaining the administration, and not "especially thanking" Wm. H. Seward, and an address will be issued to the Whigs of the State, laying down what is, and what is not the Whig platform; then the candidates nominated at Syracuse will severally be interrogated, as to which Convention they intend to stand by, and upon their answers depends the necessity of naming a new set of candidates. But should they step on the "national platform", the Sewardites, of course, will step off—so that nothing that the Utica Convention can possibly do, will mend the matter.

From what I have heard to day, however, I think the response of Messrs. Hunt and Cornell, the Syracuse candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will not come as fully up to the views of the Utica Convention as will tempt them to adop the ticket, in which case it is more than probable that Francis Granger, of Cayuga, and David Graham, of New York, will be nominated in their place, and the Whig party will thus be compelled to enter the campaign with different commanders. Can the result be other than disastrous?

While I pen this, the Boston Lancers, a well mounted body of New England cavalry, are galloping past my window, followed by some thousands of the street democracy, who seem to think that the most generous manifestation of hospitality they can give to the visitors, consists in blocking up the streets and yelling and screeching to the utmost of their ability. The Lancers tarry during the week the guests of one of our companies here, who, in turn, are invited to accompany them back to Boston. These reciprocal visits between the volunteer soldiers and firemen of our seaboard cities, are much in vogue just now, and long may they continue so, promoting as they do a friendly feeling between the young men of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The excitement growing out of the capture of the slave Hallett, has pretty much subsided. As I intimated would be the case, in my last letter, the sum of $500 was raised by voluntary subscription for the purchase of the man's freedom. On Saturday last, the money was paid to his owner, and the fugitive next day returned to the city, quite a *lion.* He was warmly welcomed back by the abolitionists, who got up a noisy meeting in the Park on the occasion.

Hon. Daniel Webster, who had been staying a few days in town, started for Massachusetts last evening, notwithstanding the most pressing invitations to prolong his visit. While here, he was called upon by many of his political friends, and by many more who are not of his way of thinking in matters of public or party moment, but who could not refrain thanking him for the manly stand he saw fit to take in the Senate, on the slave question.

General Antonio Paez, the Venezuelan patriot, has presented our City Councils with a magnificent sword, "as a small token of his regard for the hospitable reception extended him by the people of this city." It is the same weapon, he says, which he carried constantly with him during the war of independence in Venezuela.

The payments from the Assistant Treasurer's Office are quite heavy, at present, on account of the recent Congressional appropriations. The payments this afternoon amounted to $72,953 59 Receipts $109,222 29. Balance $4,974,858 90.

Money continues plenty for all business purposes, and there is little or no difficulty in negociating loans to almost any amount, on good securities.—Prime 60 days to 6 months paper goes at 5 @ 6 per cent, and 4 to 8 months paper at 7 @ 10 per cent.

Stocks generally are firm, and in good demand. A large amount of Government and State securities were bought up to day for transmission by the steamer, which leaves for Liverpool to morrow.

Under the influence of the Niagara's advices, Cotton has gone up a shade, but the operations so far are small. Good middling Uplands is held at 14½. There is a good demand for Flour for shipment. Sales 12,000 bbls. at $5,75 @ $4,124 for State and Western; common Canadian $4,62½ Grain is quite active. Sales 800 bush pla white Michigan wheat to arrive, at 105c. Rye is held at 78c. Barley scarce and wanted at 78 @ 80c.—Provisions are rather inactive. Sales 400 bbls Mess Pork at $11, and $8,37 for Prime. Sales 400 bbls Lard at 7½ @ 7½c. Holders of bbls ask higher. Coal is advancing, with an active demand, particularly for Anthracite. C.

BY AUTHORITY.

Public Acts

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC NO. 47.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain Fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defensive works and barracks at Narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, and permanent quarters and barracks thereat, thirty five thousand dollars.

For building Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Wood, and sea wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's Island, N. York, twenty five thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York Harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, sixty thousand dollars.

For magazines at Battery, Hudson, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort, on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe, eight hundred dollars.

For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbour, S. Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For preservation of site at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, S. Carolina, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, thirty five thousand dollars.

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, thirty five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pike, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, four thousand dollars.

For Tower Dupre, Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Key West, Florida, seventy five thousand dollars.

For fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, fifteen thousand dollars.

[*Approved, Sept. 28, 1850.*

From the London Times

Slavery in the United States.

With the internal municipal institutions of neighboring States, foreigners have seldom a right to interfere. Of that which is most conducive to their own happiness, the people of each country may fairly be considered the best judges, and so long as these internal institutions affect only natives, and those who voluntarily visit their State, strangers should be exceedingly careful in the use even of friendly criticism upon them. Still, there may arise cases in which the warning and opinions of a calm and well intentioned looker on may prove of great benefit; and there may also be peculiar circumstances which give to certain people an immediate interest, in the result of established institutions, and therefore almost a right to express an opinion concerning them.

We have been induced to make these remarks by two recent occurrences, which stand in glaring juxtaposition; the one being the passing of a bill by the Senate of the United States for the better recovery of Fugitive Slaves; the other, the particulars of which will be found in another part of our impression, being the unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Chaplin, a well known Abolitionist, to effect the escape of a party of such fugitives, by which he has rendered himself subject to very heavy penalties.

We are well aware that the subject of Slavery in the United States is one of infinite difficulty, exciting among the citizens of that Republic intense alarm, and upon which they are of necessity exceedingly sensitive and suspicious. We also feel that we, as Englishmen, ought, for many reasons, to abstain from every thing like blame when treating of the existence of Slavery in the United States, and also that we have no ground for awarding any peculiar applause to ourselves for adopting such a tone in the delicate subject, we are impelled not only by a warm wish to render a useful service to a nation nearly allied to ourselves, but also act from a desire to protect the memory of our forefathers, by averting some of the ills which, by their ignorance and errors, have been entailed on mankind.

The people of the United States are at this time so circumstanced as to be incapable of fully appreciating either the consequences of the institution to themselves, or the feelings which its existence in their country excited in the minds of foreigners.—They, more than any people, are exposed to danger from its existence. With a perfectly free press—with institutions and manners which give rise to, and actually demand on the part of every citizen the most unbridled exercise of opinion upon all questions of government and policy—arising among themselves the most unbounded liberty of speech—resting their own political constitutions upon those principles of general freedom, and appealing in every discussion upon political powers to *inalienable* rights—rights which they assert no man can take away, which no man can even voluntarily alienate—in such a condition of things, the existence in the midst of the nation and in the very bosom of their families of an immense class of human beings subjects to hourly wrongs frightfully dangerous. The true illustration of such an awful peril would be the mad freak of brilliantly illuminating a powder magazine, and as if it were impossible to exhaust the forms of folly in this matter, the wise are actively endeavoring to extinguish only increase the evil.—One set of unwise men having built and illuminated the magazine, another set, still more imprudent, seek to avert the danger by scattering the lamps, and with a rash and head long haste putting the whole fabric to pieces, a terrible explosion would seem in such cases inevitable.

Both the occurrences to which we have before alluded resulted from the well meant but impulsive proceedings of the Abolitionist party. The law which has been enacted to meet the exigency is not only opprobrium upon the character of the United States, as a civilized people, but will prove a source of constant annoyance and trouble to the free citizens, who are made, and at danger and oppression to the free black population. The great principles of justice upon which the constitution of the U States, and those of the several States rest, are set at naught by this rigorous measure. But then, who for the purpose of calming an odious property thus invade sacred rights, and trample upon every dictate of common humanity and justice, will not be slow to anticipate the pain even in cases adverse to their foregone, and the summary jurisdiction which has landed authority has established with respect to one sort of property, and the patronising of the cause of Rights, will be involved in a labyrinth of doubt and difficulty. Slavery is a fearful evil to those who are bound by its chains, and to those who, without a consciousness, deprive a human being of a freedom for life, which compel him to forego all that makes life worth have, without affording him in return a comfortable subsistence, or even a home, where he may enjoy the comforts