THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1850

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 8 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ V. B. PALMER, is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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

THE RESULT OF OUR COUNTY ELECTION.—Notwithstanding the small majority with which some of our candidates were elected at the late contest, there is much in the result that gives us pleasure We are delighted to find that the strenuous efforts which were made to elect Gen. Moorhead, by defeating Mr. Walker, in which certain inconsiderate Whigs united, did not succeed; that the bold, bad game which was played, failed to accomplish its object.

Gen. Moorhead is a thorough going politician—shrewd, sagacious, and not over scrupulous of the means to be used to secure a political object. He had set his heart on being elected to the Legislature from this county. Having secured a nomination on the Locofoco ticket, and become hand and glove with men he had hitherto despised, he set all his ingenuity to work to promote his election. To this end one of the Whig candidates was fixed on to be sacrificed, and Whigs were found to aid him in this object. Robert C. Walker, Esq., who was a member of the last Legislature, and had been blamed with conniving at the passage of the Hempfield Railroad bill, though wholly innocent of the charge, and whose wife is a Catholic, was chosen as the Whig candidate to be defeated. He was assailed in every form and shape, charged with betraying the interests of Pittsburgh for the benefit of Elizabeth, and with having established a Catholic place of worship in his own house, and of belonging in secret to that church. These reports were circulated with great industry in every part of the county, and had no little influence to the prejudice of Mr. Walker.—On the other hand, Gen. Moorhead was held up to the Whigs as sound on the tariff, as a friend of Pittsburgh, *par excellence*, as conservative in his views, as deserving of this favor at the hands of our people—and many of our most respectable citizens, who had hitherto voted with the Whig party, entered the lists in his favor, and some even went so far as to land themselves to all the schemes for Mr. Walker's defeat: One of these schemes was, to have Gen. Moorhead's name introduced into the Whig printed ticket. This was successful. Mr. Walker's name was stricken off, and Gen. Moorhead's name inserted in the regular Anti-masonic and Whig ticket, and printed from the same form and type, so that they were well calculated to deceive. These fraudulent tickets were industriously distributed over the county, and clandestinely placed upon the Whig tables by Gen. Moorhead's Whig friends, and the most untiring efforts were put forth to get Whigs to vote for them. In some instances, the regular Whig tickets disappeared altogether from the tables, and these spurious tickets were found in their place. Persons who claim to be Whigs forgot their duty to the party and principles, and electioneered with zeal for the Locofoco candidates.

Fortunately Gen. Moorhead did not possess the confidence of his own party. The very reasons which recommended him to some Whigs, detracted from his merits in the eyes of the *simon pure* Locofocos; and although he had succeeded in recounting himself to *Lucky Harper*, of the *Post*, who had repeatedly denounced him in set terms, yet he was not equally successful in securing the whole Locofoco vote. He was, therefore, unsuccessful in obtaining the object of his ambition. He was not elected.

We rejoice, therefore, that the mass of the Whig party stood firm, and that against such a concentrated and fierce opposition, Mr. Walker has so signally triumphed. Considering the small vote out, his election is a rebuke to those inconsiderate Whigs who, for the sake of personal friendship, or any other cause, were willing to betray one of their own candidates, and the principles they had promised to support.

We trust the poor success which has attended this effort will prevent all such in future, and that every Whig hereafter will feel it to be a disgrace to have any thing to do in such a business.

Had Gen. Moorhead succeeded, we have not the least doubt that those Whigs who supported him would soon have had reason to have repented of their vote. They would most probably have found him as thorough-going a Locofoco as any in the state, and as zealous in his opposition to the Whig party and Whig principles.

As a sequel to this bit of political history, the reconciliation of *General* J. K. Moorhead, the former "cotton lord" manufacturer, and conservative Democrat, with that radical Locofoco, *Lucky Harper*, of the Post, whose abuse of General Moorhead, during the factory riots, is notorious, is not inappropriate. It was currently reported, and has been rerorted to, in the daily papers, that Gen. Moorhead had made some kind of confession, or recantation, or renunciation of his former political views, and had come out a full blooded Locofoco, "dyed in the wool." It seems that this was not correct, and that the paper, or paragraph, if such a one was signed, was only to cement the everlasting friendship of Gen. Moorhead with that important personage, "Foot Harper." This appears from the following *important correspondence*, which heads a column of the Post of of yesterday.

From the Pittsburgh Morning Post, Oct. 14.

Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1850.

MR. HARPER—Please publish the enclosed correspondence and oblige Yours, &c.,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1850.

J. HARPER, Esq., *Sir*:—Representations have lately been made in some of the city papers, and extensively circulated on the day of the election, that I had given to you, written pledges and recantations relative to the tariff, and relative to the course I should hereafter pursue on the subject of the Ten Hour Factory labor law, and other matters of a political character. I have to request that you will favor me with an immediate reply, stating whether or not any such pledges or recantations, either written or verbal, were given by me to you, or to any other person or persons on your behalf, and at your request.

The misunderstanding which had for some time existed between us, was the subject of regret to mutual friends; and thereby their influence, to a reconciliation was affected;—but I never supposed that the malignity of personal or political enmity could have so grossly and extensively perverted and misrepresented a matter in itself so innocent.

In view of the falsehoods that have been thus circulated to my prejudice, I deem it due to myself and to my friends, to request from you an early reply.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

PITTSBURGH, *Oct.* 12, 1850.

Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD—*Sir*:—I have no hesitation in replying to your note of this date.

You made no *pledges* whatever, written or verbal, to me, or, so far as I know or believe, to any other person or persons, on my behalf or as my request, relative to the Tariff, or relative to the course you should hereafter pursue on the subject of the ten hour factory Labor Law, or any other matter of a political character whatever. No such pledges were ever asked by me, nor did I deem myself entitled to require them from you.

The misunderstanding which had for some time existed between us, was altogether personal; and the reconciliation effected involves no *political* pledges or recantation whatever. Nor were any such given by you or required by me.

The "representations" (referred to by you) as made in some of the city papers, and extensively circulated by your enemies on the day of the election;" are, so far as they relate to any thing within my knowledge, altogether unfounded.

I again repeat, sir, that the misunderstanding which existed between us was, as you are well aware, of a personal nature; and that our reconciliation, altogether gratifying and satisfactory as it was, is involved in its terms and spirit, no sacrifice of personal honor, nor did it embrace any political pledges or recantations whatever.

I regret, sir, that even the excitement of politics or the malice of personal enemies should have given rise to representations so utterly false and unfounded, as are those referred to in your note.

I am respectfully, &c.,

J. HARPER.

We learn that the Hon. Edward Joy Morris, Charge d'Affaires to Naples, has succeeded in procuring from the Neapolitan Government the payment of the long contested claim of Borll & Goddaxy, of Philadelphia, amounting to eight thousand dollars. This claim, now conclusively settled by the energy of Mr. M., has been five years under discussion.—Inquirer.

EXPLOSION OF THE JAMES B. GORDON.—We conversed with the clerk of the Steamer Jas. B. Gordon, who was on board at the time. He gave us the following particulars of the disaster:

The explosion took place between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, while the Gordon was descending the Logtown Ripple. The Gordon was ahead of the Ringgold, and had been for some time previous, and at the time of the explosion, running at a slow speed, with an ordinary head of steam.

Jacob Lop, fireman, and Mr. Barton, deck hand, were killed by the explosion. The engineer and cook were slightly scalded.

Before the inquest jury held over the remains of Mr. Lop, the Engineer, the mate, and one of the firemen testified that the engineer had tried the water gauge, immediately before the explosion took place, and that there was abundance of water in the boilers at the time.

The explosion was caused by the collapsing of the flue of one of the boilers. The boat, otherwise sustained but slight injury.

The Colored People of Canada.

The Rev. Wm. King, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is now in this city, on a mission connected with the religious improvement of the colored people of that Province.

Having been formerly a slave owner himself, he understands what they can do, and what should be done for them.

Through his efforts, the "*Elgin Association*" has been formed for the social and moral improvement of the colored people in Canada, and incorporated by act of Parliament. The object of the Society is to provide them with a permanent home, as the first step toward their social improvement.

With that view, a tract of land has been purchased in the Township of Raleigh, Canada West, containing about 9,000 acres of land, and is now being settled with colored families of good moral character and industrious habits.

Through this Society, prejudices is fast disappearing, and a strong feeling awakened in their favor. A school and a mission has been established on these lands, for colored settlers both of which are now in active operation.

Mr. King is at Brown's hotel, and now solicits aid in behalf of the school and mission, and we hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

A committee has been appointed by the churches of Pittsburgh to co-operate with Mr. King, and Thos. Hanna, Esq., appointed Treasurer. Any person wishing to aid this good cause, can hand their donations to Mr. Hanna.

Alabama.

We find in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser letters from Mr. ex-Senator Bagby and from Mr. W. L. Yancey, in reply to invitations to address a mass meeting of the citizens of Lowndes and Dallas, on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Bagby says that to his mind, there is only one question left for the people of Alabama, and that is, whether they will "submit to the legislation of Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories. A determination to submit he stigmatizes as "inglorious." Mr. Bagby, therefore, is for resistance—for bible resistance or nothing.

Mr. Yancey says that every public meeting of the State, looking to State resistance of the unconstitutional action of Congress, will have his warm sympathy and approval. He trusts that this "noble young State may not be disgraced by a base submission to the unconstitutional action of a free roll Congress."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

Whigs in Roman—Democrats in Italic.

NEW CONGRESS.	OLD CONGRESS.
1. *Thomas B. Florence,*	Lewis C. Levin, ‡
2. Joseph R. Chandler,	Joseph R. Chandler,
3. Henry D. Moore,	Henry D. Moore,
4. *John Robbins, Jr.,*	*John Robbins, Jr.,*
5. *John McNair,*	John Freedley,
6. *Thomas Ross,*	*Thomas Ross,*
7. Jesse C. Dickey,	Jesse C. Dickey,
8. Thaddeus Stevens,	Thaddeus Stevens,
9. *James Gay Jones,*	*William Strong,*
10. *M. M. Dimmick,*	*M. M. Dimmick,*
11. *Hendrick B. Wright,*	Chester Butler,
12. *Galusha A Grow,* *	*David Wilmot,* *
13. *James Cooper,*	Joseph Casey,
14. T. M. Bibighaus,	C. W. Piccan,
15. *William H. Kurtz,*	Henry Nes,
16. *T. E. McClenachan,*	*T. E. McClenachan,*
17. *Andrew Parker,*	Samuel Calvin,
18. *John L. Dawson,*	A. J. Ogle,
19. Joseph H. Kuhns,	*Job Mann,*
20. John Allison,	R. R. Reed,
21. Thomas M. Howe,	Moses Hampton,
22. J. W. Howe,	J. W. Howe,
23. W. H. Walker,	*James Thompson,*
24. *Alfred Gilmore,*	*Alfred Gilmore.*

* Free Soil Democrat. ‡ Native.

The last Congress stood fifteen Whigs to nine Locofocos. This Congress will stand ten Whigs to fourteen Locofocos, as is provided, Mr. Walker is elected in the 23d District, as we have placed him in the above table.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Whigs in Italic—Locofocos in Roman.

1st District,	*Benjamin Matthias.*	
23d	"	Thos. Forsyth.
11th	"	*Thomas Carson.*
13th	"	Joseph H. Bailey.
15th	"	*R. A. McMurtrie.*
16th	"	Charles B. Buckalew.
17th	"	Geo. Sanderson.
19th	"	John Hoge.
20th	"	*A. Robertson.*
22d	"	*Jas. Carothers.*
25th	"	*Judge Myers.*

We have put Judge Myers as elected, and as a Whig. There is some little doubt remaining as to the result of the election in that district, but none we think as to Judge Myers' politics, as the *Post* calls him a "political renegade." If he is elected, the Whigs will have a majority in the Senate.

LATER.—The Senate is safe! Judge Myers is elected by a majority of 69.

HOUSE.

Whigs.—Adams 1, Allegheny 5, Bucks 1, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence 3, Blair and Huntingdon 5, Bradford 2, Chester 3, Dauphin 2, Delaware 1, Erie 2, Franklin 2, Indiana 1, Indiana and Union 1, Lancaster 5, Lebanon 1, Northampton 1, Philadelphia City 4, Somerset 1, Schuylkill 1, Fulton, Bedford, and Cambria 1. Total, 40.

Opposition.—Barks 4, Bucks 2, Carbon and Lehigh 1, Cumberland 2, Centre 1, Clearfield, Elk, and McKean 1, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter 2, Greene 1, Luzerne 3, Monroe and Pike 1, Mercer, Venango and Warren 3, Mifflin 1, Montgomery 3 Northampton 1, Northumberland 1, Perry 1, Philadelphia County 11, Schuylkill 1, Susquehana, Sullivan and Wyoming 2, Tioga 1, Wayne 1. Washington 2, Westmoreland and Fayette 4, York 3, Fulton, Bedford and Cambria 4, Clarion 1, Armstrong and Jefferson 3, Columbia and Montour, Crawford 1.

2. Total 60.

THE FINANCES IN CUBA.—At present the treasury of Havana is quite exhausted. There were but $7,000 on the 24th, and but poor prospects of increasing. The annual expense of maintaining the new troops is estimated for the first year at $2,000,000—each subsequent year will cost $1,250,000. To meet these extraordinary expenses, and still maintain the Spanish court, the following articles will be levied:—On each box of sugar, two additional rials, in all 75 cts; on each beg of coffee, one additional rial, in all 37 1-2 cts; on all imported goods, 7 per cent; on a thousand cigars, six rials, 75 cts.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TEXAS.—The French side of the New Orleans Bee contains the following:

"We had the pleasure yesterday to meet Colonel J. B. Walton, the envoy extraordinary of the General Government to the Governor of Texas for the purpose of informing him of the passage of the bill in relation to the limits of the State. The Colonel informed us that this measure was very popular there, and that it would be approved by a large majority. The Governor received Colonel Walton with every possible regard, and declared to him that he would interpose no obstacle to this just and equitable compromise. The proclamation of the Governor, convoking the Legislature in extraordinary session, must have been issued by this time."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC COLONY IN ARKANSAS.—English papers state that the Right Rev. Dr. Burns, Roman Catholic Bishop of Arkansas, is at present in Dublin, and that he will be accompanied back to his diocese immediately by a clergyman, and upwards of six hundred substantial farmers from one district, in the county of Wexford. A large number of ladies of the "Sisters of Mercy" have also signified their intention to accompany him. The site of the new colony is between Little Rock and Van Buren; and the Bishop describes the land as abounding with fruit and corn.

JENNY LIND AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—Mdlle Jenny Lind was visited by the Hon. Daniel Webster at Boston on Tuesday, and introduced by Barnum. He happened to be stopping at the Revere House on the same floor with her. They held a cordial and pleasant conversation on the superior condition of the people of this country, the benefits of general education, &c. As Mr. Webster was passing out of the room, Jenny turned to her companion and enthusiastically exclaimed—"O I have seen a man—his very looks stamp him with greatness—he is one of the noblest of Americans."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1850.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Elections—Chances in New York, Dissensions weakening all parties—Desertion of Washington—Absence of Secretaries—Removals and Appointments—Cabinet Officers.

The smoke has not yet quite cleared off the field of your election contest in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but enough is known to indicate pretty decidedly that free trade, patent Democracy, and other unmitigated political humbuggeries, have substantially swept the field. Father Ritchie gives us Brother Forney's authority for the statement that the Democrats have carried sixteen of the Congressional Districts. This is, I hope, a mistake of our two sanguine editorial friends, by at least two, but it is apparent that the people of Pennsylvania have not been true to themselves nor to their interests in this election. We are compelled to conclude that the people of the State at large do not desire any change in the present system, and are satisfied with the measure of protection which their industry now receives. It is reported that our friends in Ohio have succeeded in running out two or three of the scalliest of their Democratic brethren, among the candidates for Congress, and, what is of much greater importance, have secured a Whig Legislature. But I have frequently remarked that the first Whig reports are the best, and will therefore wait for more particular information.

The news from New York is better, and there is some prospect that the schism there will not cause more to the advantage of the Democrats than the yet liquid and soothing lava of the Barnburner and Hunker eruption of 1849, will to that of the now allies on that side. Friends from New York say that these later amiable gentlemen are working together in the Syracuse harness as amicably as two cats tied together by the tail.

The town never was so empty as now. The President and two members of the Cabinet remain at their posts, but the other five have evacuated the place. The political world has made for its soft vacation in its accustomed haunts, and packed up its moveables for parts unknown. A few claimants and contractors, here and there a weary and forlorn looking Senator or member, linger among the classic shades of the capitol grounds, as the spirits of heroes are said to do, dallyingly over the desolate fields of their fame, but "this and nothing more," is the sum of our transient residence, now remaining among us. We are enlivened occasionally by a turn out and a turn in, or a batch of the same, more or less extensive. Thus a week ago, ten or a dozen had indefinite leave of absence, the list being headed by a fourteen hundred dollar per annum subject of the hardest kind from Pennsylvania, and the places of the whole squadron have been duly supplied with Whigs of the most approved stamp. I learn that a large number of other removals in the various departments are contemplated, from heads of bureaus down to messengers. That is quite right. I love to see things done with a will when they are done. It does not mean the difference of a pin head where you begin, if you go through in the direct on which you start. If you begin with the chief, go down to the messengers, if with the latter, go to the head of the Bureau.

The census returns are coming in beautifully, and twenty five or thirty new clerks have been put on the highly important and responsible work of collating, analysing, and registering these returns.

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JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1850.

Our harbor was enlivened yesterday by the arrival of two ocean steamers, from abroad—the Atlantic and the Hermann,—and the sailing of another—the *Niagara*, for Liverpool. The Hermann brings an immensely rich cargo of French and continental goods, and among her passengers Col. Webb, of the Courier, also, Sig. Forti, the tenor of the Italian Havana Opera Company. The Atlantic has made rather a long passage, this time, on account of the heavy fogs she encountered off the coast. Captain West says he means to do better next time.

The Whig primary elections for delegates to the Utica (Union) Convention, which took place last evening, passed off in harmony. No little enthusiasm was demonstrated in some of the districts, in support of the secession, and at most of them resolutions were passed approving of all the minority did, at Syracuse, I trust things will be so managed as to bring the two divisions of the party together again, after all—but I am sorry to say, at this writing, the prospect is not very encouraging.

The Boston Lancers are, just now, the lions of the town. They are a noble looking set of fellows, mustering in all one hundred strong. While staying here, they are the guests of our National Guards, and right merrily do they entertain them. A public dinner was given them on the day of their arrival, the following morning they galloped all over the island, seeing all that is worth seeing in Gotham, and in the evening they paid a visit to the various theatres. They return to Boston on Friday.

Barnum, writes from Boston that he hardly knows how to get away from the Bostonians and the *Providentials*, so pressing are their persuasions to keep Jenny Lind with them a little, and a little longer. The concert which she was to give here, on the 14th, is now postponed, in consequence of these importunities, till the 23d inst.—I hear there is a possibility that you may have her in Pittsburgh, ere long.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, is in town. His business here, just now, is to collect statistics from Collector Maxwell, and other material appertaining to the Customs, to show in his Annual Report to Congress, the practical operation of the present tariff, the absurdities and inequalities of which, in many respects, only want to be fairly exposed to demonstrate the necessity of a modification at the next session.

The Turkish Embassador, Amin Bey, has arrived back from Washington. He speaks in the highest terms of the kind reception he met from the President, and other distinguished officials there. Last evening the Turk paid a visit to the Fair of the American Institute, and was highly delighted with what he saw there. Afterwards he partook of a dinner got up, expressly in his honor, by a party of friends, at Jedson's Hotel—The Bey leaves this evening for Boston's Hotel—

Our City Councils, to day, laid the corner stone of a new work house, on Blackwell's Island, designed for the employment of such able bodied paupers as are fit to work for their living. This is an entirely new scheme, yet one that can hardly fail to lighten the taxes of our citizens. The State Legislature, at its last session, appropriated $50,000 to help build the establishment.

The election news from Pennsylvania does not much encourage the Whigs here, and it would be matter of less regret did the news from Ohio come up to our expectations. In the present dillema of the party, hereabout, some good news from that quarter, would have had a cheering influence, but as it is, we must make the best of a bad bargain. We have seen even darker days than these; that's one consolation!

There is some talk about Col. Forney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, coming to edit a Locofoco daily newspaper, about to be started in this city. If the Col. knows when he is well off, he had better stay at home. New York Democracy don't read—don't patronize newspapers,—don't pay money for pen and ink,—and that is just the reason why Locofocoism never yet had, and never can have a respectable organ in this city, that could drag out more than a year's existence.

The amount of goods offering, in this market, for shipment to California is very large, I hear; and no little speculation is afoot. The last advices from San Francisco have put a sudden check upon the shipment of what has long been a "staple" for that market—bricks and other building materials. One or two cargoes of lumber, sent from this port, are said to have been sold for prices that barely paid freight!

Stocks of all descriptions continue in good demand, at firm prices. Pennsylvania Bonds are held at 92½. Illinois securities are in demand at 61½. Land warrants are dull at $125, with but little disposition to purchase. Money continues plenty. No change in rates.

The market for Flour has been very active the day or two past; the demand is chiefly for shipment. Superfine, No. 2, $4 12½. Mixed to choice Michigan, $4 50@4 62½. New State $4 56½; Ohio; $4 62½; Southern is held at $5@5 12½ Rye Flour $3 18¾.

Wheat is in good demand, also for export.—Sales 10,050 bushels fair Canadian at 105; prime Genesee, 117. Rye 69@70c. Western mixed corn 65@66c. Cotton is in moderate request.—Operators are holding back for the news of the Europa, now hourly expected.

Coffee—Sales 3,000 bags Rio, to day, at 10 do clins on previous prices.

Ashes—Pearls are dull at $5 87½. Pots $6 12½.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at 21@22c.—Drudge 20@21c.

Pork is heavy. Prime is held at $8 37½; and mess at $10 81½. Lard 7½@7¾c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Constitutional Struggle in Hesse Cassel.

The proceedings of the people of Hesse Cassel are still the chief subject of anxiety here, in connection with continental politics. The determination of the Elector to provoke his subjects to an outbreak is still shown in every step he takes, and has indeed been openly avowed by him;—a fact which, coupled with what we know of the impulsiveness of the German character, causes all persons here to feel uneasiness regarding the result. In removing the seat of government to Wilhelmsbad, the place of his retreat,) which he did by proclamation, dated the 17th of September, the Elector knew that he had selected a point where the population were less advanced in political training than at Cassel, and were therefore more likely to be betrayed into violence, while at the same time he would be in the immediate neighborhood of Bavaria, whose troops only waited the firing of a single shot on the part of the people, to march in and establish here, as elsewhere, the sanguinary reign of despotism.

Up to the present moment, however, even this plan has failed, and the Elector and his ministers, including Hassenpflug and the nephew of Hayna, are still in all the agony of having to rule over a people who will not break its laws. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the Elector, a day or two since, after a short absence from the same, more or less extensive. Thus a week ago, ten or a dozen had indefinite leave of absence, the list being headed by a fourteen hundred dollar per annum subject of the hardest kind from Pennsylvania, and the places of the whole squadron have been duly supplied with Whigs of the most approved stamp. I learn that a large number of other removals in the various departments are contemplated, from heads of bureaus down to messengers. That is quite right. I love to see things done with a will when they are done. It does not mean the difference of a pin head where you begin, if you go through in the direct on which you start. If you begin with the chief, go down to the messengers, if with the latter, go to the head of the Bureau.

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The Boston Lancers are, just now, the lions of the town. They are a noble looking set of fellows, mustering in all one hundred strong. While staying here, they are the guests of our National Guards, and right merrily do they entertain them. A public dinner was given them on the day of their arrival, the following morning they galloped all over the island, seeing all that is worth seeing in Gotham, and in the evening they paid a visit to the various theatres. They return to Boston on Friday.

Barnum, writes from Boston that he hardly knows how to get away from the Bostonians and the *Providentials*, so pressing are their persuasions to keep Jenny Lind with them a little, and a little longer. The concert which she was to give here, on the 14th, is now postponed, in consequence of these importunities, till the 23d inst.—I hear there is a possibility that you may have her in Pittsburgh, ere long.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, is in town. His business here, just now, is to collect statistics from Collector Maxwell, and other material appertaining to the Customs, to show in his Annual Report to Congress, the practical operation of the present tariff, the absurdities and inequalities of which, in many respects, only want to be fairly exposed to demonstrate the necessity of a modification at the next session.

The Turkish Embassador, Amin Bey, has arrived back from Washington. He speaks in the highest terms of the kind reception he met from the President, and other distinguished officials there. Last evening the Turk paid a visit to the Fair of the American Institute, and was highly delighted with what he saw there. Afterwards he partook of a dinner got up, expressly in his honor, by a party of friends, at Jedson's Hotel—The Bey leaves this evening for Boston's Hotel—

Our City Councils, to day, laid the corner stone of a new work house, on Blackwell's Island, designed for the employment of such able bodied paupers as are fit to work for their living. This is an entirely new scheme, yet one that can hardly fail to lighten the taxes of our citizens. The State Legislature, at its last session, appropriated $50,000 to help build the establishment.

The election news from Pennsylvania does not much encourage the Whigs here, and it would be matter of less regret did the news from Ohio come up to our expectations. In the present dillema of the party, hereabout, some good news from that quarter, would have had a cheering influence, but as it is, we must make the best of a bad bargain. We have seen even darker days than these; that's one consolation!

There is some talk about Col. Forney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, coming to edit a Locofoco daily newspaper, about to be started in this city. If the Col. knows when he is well off, he had better stay at home. New York Democracy don't read—don't patronize newspapers,—don't pay money for pen and ink,—and that is just the reason why Locofocoism never yet had, and never can have a respectable organ in this city, that could drag out more than a year's existence.

The amount of goods offering, in this market, for shipment to California is very large, I hear; and no little speculation is afoot. The last advices from San Francisco have put a sudden check upon the shipment of what has long been a "staple" for that market—bricks and other building materials. One or two cargoes of lumber, sent from this port, are said to have been sold for prices that barely paid freight!

Stocks of all descriptions continue in good demand, at firm prices. Pennsylvania Bonds are held at 92½. Illinois securities are in demand at made up as the French are, the Herald of Freedom says they won't show that £50,000,000 of taxes are paid by a population of 29,000,000. Probably this statement is at least ten millions under the mark.

In the year ending 31st of December, 1849, there were in actual operation 6031 miles of rail way in the United Kingdom, showing an increase of 593 miles from the 30th of June preceding. On the extent of rail opened in 1849, there travelled 63 841,320 passengers; and there were at the same period received for the conveyance of goods thereon, £5,328,606 7s. 3½d., figures giving to the whole 6031 miles a total receipt, in 1849, of £11 806,498, considerably more than one half of the whole income of the Great Russian Empire.

The number of benefices in England is 10,553, and of these there are 2,900 without any residences, and 1,170 without fit residences. Of these benefices there are 297 under £50 per annum, 1,629 from £50 to £100, 1,609 from £100 to £150, 1,353 from £150 to £200, and 1,978 from £200 to £300

The British Ambassadors have salaries amounting altogether to £140,000 besides pensions and superannuated allowances, and still further charges for embassadorial residences, which cost that country enormous sums. The house or palace of the English Ambassador at Paris cost £36,000 and £6,080 have been spent in repairs on it during the year £12,000, and in that of £12,000 more than that paid cost last year £3,000.

The annual expenses of the British civil establishments amount to little more than six millions, while the sum the nation is paying for war, and in sustaining the machinery for future wars, is above forty six millions.

PUBLIC MEETING—FUGITIVE LAW.—A large meeting, without respect to political parties, convened in Empire Hall last evening to discuss the Fugitive Law. John A. Foot, Esq., presided. The meeting was forcibly addressed in condemnation of the law by the Rev. Dr. Aiken, Rev. Dr. Perry, Rev. Mr. Caulfield, Charles Stetson, Esq., and others. Resolutions strongly disapproving of the law and urging its repeal, reported by the committee appointed by the Chair, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions more ultra were introduced by J. Tiffany, Esq., but dropped, but not unanimously. A county meeting on the 26th of October was resolved on.

Mr. Stetson is the U. S. Commissioner, and he declared his intention to resign his office rather than sit under a law so repugnant to freemen and subversive of human rights. His remarks were empathic in disapprobation of the law, and expressed the feelings of the great majority of the community.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.—Most readers will remember that the present Mayor of Pittsburgh was elected to that office while in prison, on a charge of creating a disturbance in the streets during the riots. His examination before the Mayor and