THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies at 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.

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

THE COTTON FACTORIES.—We are warranted in stating, that the report circulated by some of our cotemporaries of the press, that our cotton factories are making preparations to commence forthwith, is without foundation. Only one factory, the "Eagle," we are informed, will run two or three weeks, for the purpose of replenishing its stock, when it will stop; and it is probable all the others will continue in the same quiet state, in which they have been for some time, unless a material change occurs in the market, or an exhaustion of stock should make it necessary for them to run for a short time; of which, however, there is but little prospect at present.

GOV. JOHNSTON.—We are pleased to learn that Governor Wm. F. Johnston arrived in this city on Saturday night, last, and will join in the solemnities to day attendant upon the reception of the remains of President Taylor.

We call attention to the following important circular, which has just been issued at Washington, by the Executive Committee on the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, and to the Instructions of the several States, and we publish it as a matter of general importance to all interested in the forthcoming display of the the industry of all nations.

Circular of the Executive Committee of the U. S. on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. For the Governors of States and State Committees.

HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1850.

The Central Authority of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1851, issued in June last to the Governors of the different States and Territories a formal request that they would appoint a local committee for their respective States, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for their various products at this exhibition of the industry, genius, and skill of all nations.

In conformity with this request, the executive committee has been advised of the appointment of committees to act in behalf of the citizens of the following States, viz: Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Mississippi, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, and Indiana.

As it is supposed that the citizens of States which have not, through their Governor, responded to the request, would be disappointed on day covering, when too late to be remedied, that their productions were to be precluded appearing at an exhibition from which they had perhaps anticipated great novelties, the Executive Committee is induced to invite another call upon these States through their Chief Executive officers. The articles must be shipped in time to reach London prior to the first day of March, subsequent to which they cannot be received to the exhibition; therefore, the Executive Committee is impelled earnestly to submit the earliest attention to the subject.

The Commissioners in London have appropriated to the whole United States 85,000 square feet of space, of which the one half is to be occupied by parages. To distribute or assign the ground to the several States in proportion to their area in population would unquestionable lead to a very unequal distribution in proportion to the actual demands of each—giving to one State a great excess of space, such as would be found entirely unnecessary for the exhibition of its productions while that assigned to another would be so circumscribed as to require perhaps the rejection of articles of value and interest. It is, therefore, of the first importance that each State furnish, as early as possible, an estimate of the amount of space it will be able creditably to fill, recollecting that the character of the articles rather than the quantity should be considered.

To those States which make no report through their committee before first of December, specifying the amount of space required, no allotment will be made, but the entire amount will be immediately assigned to those which may have made report, in proportion to the requirements of each, and publication thereof be made accordingly.

To these regulations, required by existing circumstances, attention is respectfully solicited by the Executive Committee.

The committee is highly gratified in being able to state that such assurance has been received from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, as to justify the expectation that a public vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles (destined for the exhibition) which may be approved by the Central Authority.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee:

PETER FORCE, Chairman.
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,
Secretary Executive Committee.

Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28, 1850.

To Capt. E. Hardeny, Or. commanding U. S Arsenal, Lawrenceville:

SIR—The undersigned, a Committe appointed by the citizens of Allegheny county, to make arrangements for a procession with the remains of the late President of the United States, beg leave to request that you will furnish the necessary guard and ordnance for the firing of minute guns during such procession.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

CHARLES H. PAULSON,
Chairman of Committee.

R. H. KERR, Sec. Committee.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Oct. 1850.

To Messrs. C. H. Paulson, Chairman of Committee C. A. C., and R. H. Kerr, Secretary C. C. A. C.:

GENTLEMEN—I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requesting me to furnish a suitable guard and ordnance for the procession in honor of the remains of the late President of the United States.

It affords me great pleasure to contribute to the wishes of the citizens of Allegheny county on this melancholy occasion, and accordingly I have ordered the men composing the guard and the ordnance to be in position, as you desired.

With much respect, I am, gentlemen,

Your ob't servant,

E. HARDING,
Captain Ordnance.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The vein recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin, is supposed to extend under the greater part of Dane and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading over an extent of three miles. They found also fine copper ore and eleven pounds of native silver. Crystals, stalactites, incrustations, &c. were abundant, and water falls and a lake, which was explored in a canoe and found to be thirty seven feet deep.—*Economist.*

FLORIDA.—We mark at this juncture, with more than ordinary interest, the result of elections in the South, as they may be read as signs of the times. With this feeling we have awaited the issue of the Congressional election in Florida with peculiar interest, because it is not only the extreme Southern State, but was the first to speak since the passage of the "measures of adjustment;" where the Democratic candidate had avowed his preference for a dissolution of the Union to the passage of the Compromise Bill, and where the state of public sentiment was more equivocal than in the neighboring Southern States. We are now happy to learn, by the last Florida papers, that Mr. Cabell, the Whig and Union candidate, (who had voted for the boundary and Territorial Bills,) has carried the State by an increase majority over his former one—under the disadvantage, too, of being confined to his seat in Congress while his opponent was canvassing the State. We have no doubt that his majority would have been further increased could he have met his adversary on the stump. We have no idea, however, that all who voted for Mr. Baird, the Democratic candidate, are disunionists; far from it. Indeed, we learn by private letters that his supporters, to a great extent, disavowed the disunion sentiments of their candidate; and many Democrats who voted for him are known to be unwavering Union men. The disorganizers in Georgia were sanguine of the success of their cause in Florida, we are informed; and the triumph of Mr. Cabell will be a damper to them and their unholy schemes.—*National Intelligencer.*

Public Schools—Pitt Township.

At a meeting of the Board of School Directors of Pitt District, held on Friday, the 25th October, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of School Directors of Pitt District do hereby accept the large and valuable lot of ground, near the 7th Ward, being 205 feet front on Wyandot street, by 125 feet deep, which James Tweed, Esq., has presented to the Board, for the use of the public schools of said district.

Resolved, That so munificent a donation for a purpose so laudable, is an act of enlightened liberality that all the friends of general education will approve and appreciate, and that for it the thanks of this Board are especially due, and are therefore hereby tendered to the generous donor.

EDWARD D. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL BARTON, Secretary.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1850.

The Whig primary elections for delegates to the Conventions that are to nominate candidates for Congress, for members of Assembly, Mayor, and Common Council, passed off, to day, far more quietly than most people expected. It would be idle to deny that there was not a strong contest between the friends of Mr. Seward, and those of the President, especially on the Congressional ticket, but every thing in the end passed off agreeably enough, to the great disappointment of our Locofoco friends.

We are hourly expecting the arrival of the Cunard Steamer "Asia," at this port. She is now entering her tenth day, so that to beat the quickest trip of the Pacific, she must report herself by four o'clock, this afternoon. You have no idea of the strong competition that is maintained here, between the friends of these two lines, but so far it has been good naturedly carried on, both afloat and ashore. The two nations might engage in a worse rivalry than this.

The third steamer of the Collin's, or American line, the Arctic, returned from her trial trip on Sunday morning last, having been absent over two days and a half. The working of the engine was admirable, and the sailing of the ship such as to surpass the most sanguine expectations of her builders. She starts off on her first trip to Liverpool, on Saturday next. She has, thus, early, 40 passengers booked.

One of our best known merchants, who resides in the upper part of the city, has requested Mr. L. Briesach, of this city, (a Hungarian merchant in South street) to tender to the Magyar Hero, Kossuth, one hundred acres of good land in the neighborhood of New York, as a permanent home for him, if he will come to the United States. Such an offer does credit to the heart and head of him who makes it, and Mr. Briesach thinks it by no means improbable that Kossuth will accept.

The annual Fair of the American Institute, which has been attracting thousands of persons, both from town and country during the past fortnight closes to morrow evening, in what some folks would call a "blaze of glory," in the way of fire works, and other powdery Exhibitions. There are many rare specimens of American ingenuity, and American skill, displayed in that gorgeous hall, but there is none that attracts more attention, none that provokes so many moral suggestions, as a large arm chair, cushioned and embroidered, by Miss Fillmore daughter of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Here is a lesson, quietly read, to those who would be taught what genuine republicanism is.

Hard as the friends of Temperance may labor in this city, there is yet a wide field for the utmost of their exertions. It was stated in an address delivered in Calvary Church, last Sunday evening, that, in twenty three counties of this State, there had been committed to prison, in one year, no fewer than 28,000 persons whose crimes were traceable to intemperance. In the 10th ward of this city, alone, it was also stated there were over three hundred dram shops, and all, too, within the space of two square miles!

Jenny Lind gives her next concert, in the city, to morrow evening, at Tripler Hall. Though the building is not capacitated to accommodate more than one half of the people, who could find seats down at Castle Garden, there is some consolation in the fact, that the fashionables of the "west end" will condescend to honor Jenny with their presence,—an inflection, which, by the way, she will be expected, when the concerts were given at the other end of the city. If Mr. Barnum loses money, the "snobs" say, it will be some remuneration to know that what Tripler Hall lacks in quantity, will be made up in quality. Isn't this sickening? Castle Garden has found room enough, for 10,000 persons, heretofore, when Jenny was to be heard.—The capacity of Tripler Hall, may stated thus:

Seats on the floor	2,099
" " first tier	833
" " 2d "	699
Total	3,471

Wherefore, you will conclude that Mr. Barnum has made a very great mistake in abandoning Democratic Castle Garden, for Aristocratic Tripler Hall. However, that's nobody's business but his own.

"The Lorgnette" and Baron de Trobriand's *Revue du Nouve Monde*, two serial publications, of rare literary merit in their way, have gone the way of all flesh,—in other words, have died of starvation. The "*Lorgnette*" was written nobody knows by whom, but whoever he is, the more grasps a pen such as Dr. Johnson might wield, and has the faculty of exposing the follies and frivolities of Modern Society, in a manner the spectator himself could not—surpass, so far as sarcasm, and just operation, well-timed suggestion, and moral conclusion are concerned. The Revue was printed in French, and professed to keep the American reader apprised of every thing new in Continental Literature. But such a publication being in advance of the taste of this community, could not drag out an existence, longer than six months.

The money market is much more easier, to day, than was noticed, in my last. The supply of good paper is not large. Loans on call, 4@6 per cent. First class commercial paper, having from 60 days to 6 months to run, 5@6 per cent.

Foreign exchanges are rapidly advancing.—Strictly prime bills on London, sold to day, at 110½@111. On Paris, 5,16@5f. 15 for 60 days, and 5,12½@5,10 for light bills. At these rates there are but few remittances. The Europa which sails for Liverpool, to morrow will carry out nearly half a million of Gold and silver, in specie as part of her freight.

Since my last, a slight decline has taken place in Flour. Sales were made yesterday of 2000 bbls at $4 56½@4 59 for common State and $4 63½ for good do. Michigan $4 62½, for Genesee $5@5¼. 09½, chiefly for export. Canadian brings $4 62@$4 75. Jersey Corn Meal $4 12½. Sales 3000 bu. Ohio Wheat at $1 01@$1 02, 10,000 do. Genesee at $1 13@$1 14½. Rye 70c. Sales 5000 bu. inferior Barley at 74c. Corn is firm. Sales 20,000 bu. 65@65½ for mixed Western, and 66 for round yellow. All kinds of Gulf Cotton are firm. The sales average about 900 bales a day at 13@13¼c. for ordinary, low to good, and 14½@14¾ for middling fair to fair. Mess Pork is more active.—Sales 1400 bbls at $11@$11 05½; prime, $8 37½.—Lard is held at 7¾ for prime, in bbls. Whiskey—Sales 400 bbls. Prison at 22c. Ashes are held at $5 51 for Pearls and $6 12½ for Pots. Coffee is quite active again, and a speculative feeling is evinced in the market to day.

There is still no little speculation going on in the Stock market. Prices of most descriptions of Government Securities remain very firm, with considerable demand for foreign investments. The Fancies are hardly so steady.

NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

Five Stone Murdered by Chippeways—Education—al Prospects of Pembina.

Deputy Marshal Wm. Dahl, who has been engaged in taking the census at Pembina, arrived on Wednesday last. He brings, of course, a variety of interesting information, which will find its appropriate place in an abstract of the census for this Territory, which we will give to our readers as soon as the returns are all in. Mr. Dahl's trip was by water, in the convenient conveyance of the Chippeways—the birch bark canoe. He found it necessary to make twenty seven portages, ten longest of which, from Gull Lake to Crow Wing, is 30 miles. Red Lake Portage is 20 miles, Gun Lake portage 9; the others are two or three miles, more or less. The crops upon Red River bottom were entirely destroyed by the unusually high waters, and many houses swept away.

Three days' travel south west of Pembina, a party of seven Sioux were attacked by sixty Chippeways, and five were murdered and scalped.—The tomahawk and scalping knife are never buried between these two tribes. However fair and specious their treaties may seem, they are only observed until a fair opportunity occurs for murder and plunder. Temptations of this kind are never resisted. Their hatred is so strong and of such long standing, that it seems as natural for them to murder each other, as for the eagle to pounce upon its prey.

The educational interests of Pembina are not in the most flattering state of prosperity. Their schoolmaster seems to have gone abroad, and to have forgotten to return. Out of 1168 inhabitants, but twenty six know to read and write—15 males and 11 females.—*Minnesota Chron., Oct. 11.*

Mr. Webster and his Position.

Subjoined are copies of two letters referring in a very interesting manner to the political position assumed by Mr. Webster at the moment when the late crisis in the public affairs of this country began to assume a threatening aspect. The Honorable Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, we need not remind the reader, has long been a prominent man in the Democratic ranks, and in that capacity has uniformly been an opponent of Mr. Webster in the struggles of the two parties. But when the Union was in danger, he felt that his country had stronger claims upon him than his party, and he did not hesitate to express his decided approbation of the course of Mr. Webster in his efforts to avert the impending calamity. The frankness and magnanimity of Mr. Hill's behaviour, in this instance, do him the highest honor, while they place in an exalted light the enlarged patriotism of the great statesman, who had been able to win so marked a tribute of praise from a political opponent.—[Boston Courier.

Mr. Hill to Mr. Webster.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
April 17, 1850.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER:

Dear Sir—For the last eight years, partially in ill health, I have been more a looker on than an active participator in the political movements of the day.

I have at all times seen with deep regret, the slavery agitation in the Halls of Congress, marring and mutilating, as they have, much of the legislative and proper action of that body. With the power of prophecy, the prescience of Washington fastened in letters of adamant, a rebuke on the spirit of disunion, which time can never obliterate—With this early impression fixed on my mind, I fatally need say that I have been gratified beyond measure with the course taken by the great statesman of the Senate, thus far, in the present session.

In relation to your senior in that body, during the days I was at Washington, I was struck with admiration at the temper which would not be provoked into controversy, when taunts were thrown as to the maintenance of favorite theories and opinions.

The death of Mr. Calhoun has proved that a great man may be wrong in many things and yet pass off as on a sea of glory.

I was in the Senate chamber on the evening occasion of the reading of the last effort of that truly great, but as I have believed, misguided and now deeply lamented man. My old resentments in opposition to nullification were revived, and so expressed in the progress of that hearing, and I should on the impulse of the moment, have thrown a burn in a different temper from that which you displayed in your great speech afterwards. On reading the first imperfect report of it, I say, at once, how much better to the nervous dying man was your kindly answer than might have been my own. During the four weeks when I passed at Washington, last winter, I will confess to you that my concern on account of an anticipated alienation and disruption of our glorious Union, threw all party differences into the back ground, it exceeds, if possible, the anxiety I felt when there seemed to be no chance of escaping a conflict of blood between one of the old noble Thirteen, and the Confederation, of which you was a part, some seventeen years previous. In the progress of these four weeks, I was pleased to perceive new evidences of attachment to the Union; but was on the part of nearly every man coming from a slaveholding State, than on the part of those coming from States claiming to be free. I came to the conclusion that not a man in a thousand wished for disruption—and no opportunity in thus assuring my most alarmed friends.

But my only purpose in writing you this letter, is to say, that in defiance of what the press of either party may bear upon the surface, all that is of value in the sound discrimination and good sense of the people, will declare in favor of the great principles of your late Union speech in the Senate.

Is author may stand upon that alone, and be will best subdue disorganizing any and every imputation of alleged inconsistency or incompetency of opinion or practice, in a public career of nearly half a century.

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't.

ISAAC HILL.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1850.

HON. ISAAC HILL:

Dear Sir—I regard such a letter from you as that of the seventeenth of this month as an extraordinary and gratifying incident in my life. For a long series of years, we have been subjected to opposing parties, espoused opposite measures, and supported for high office, men of very different political opinions.

We have not, however, taken different views of duty in respect to the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States. From your voice, or your pen, any more than mine, nothing never has proceeded a sentiment hostile to "that Unity of government which constitutes us one people."

And now, when we can no longer yours, a state of things has arisen seriously interrupting the harmony and mutual good will which have hitherto existed between different parts of the country, excited violent local animosities, regarding the general and ordinary progress of the government, and fraught with mischiefs of every description. And all this has its origin in the mere branches of the Slavery question, which, as it appears to me, can either quite unimportant in themselves, or clearly settled and determined by the Constitution

All this I have seen with deep regret, which you have experienced yourself, and which cannot but be a common feeling with all reflecting men, and to sorrow of their country.

To the unhappy state of the public mind, I have felt it my duty to address myself, not in language of irritation, crimination or menace, but in words of peace, patriotic sympathy, and fraternal regard. My effort has been, and will be, to the full extent of my power, to cause the billows of useless and dangerous domestic controversy to subside, and be still.

I am as fully aware as other men, of what is to be expected from such attempts. In highly excited times, it is far easier to fan and feed the flames of passion and discord, than to subdue them: and in such times, he who counsels mod eration is in danger of being regarded as failing in his duty to party.

These consequences I willingly meet, these dangers I encounter without hesitation, being resolved to throw myself, with whatever weight may belong to me, unreservedly, into the scale of Union. Where Washington led, I am willing to follow, at a vast distance indeed, and with unequal, but faltering steps.

The speech which you commend so much above its merits, I submit to the political party to which I belong, and to none as in particular men of all parties, in the general on in which I live, and I cheerfully leave it, with the principles and sentiments which it avows, to the judgement of posterity. If I may flatter myself that anything spoken or written by me, will be remembered long enough to come before that impartial and august tribunal.

I am, with great regard,
Your obedient servant.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE GREAT UNION FESTIVAL.—We copy to day from the Lexington Observer, the official account of the great Union festival at Lexington, given by both parties in honor of Mr. Clay and the patriots who co-operated with him in Congress in the adjustment of the questions that recently divided the North and South. The *Observer* says that Mr. Clay, having been prevented by the rain from making himself heard by a portion of the vast assemblage, many perhaps deem it advisable to write out the substance of his remarks for publication.

Very many of the distinguished who participated in the festivities and were among the most earnest in rendering the tribute of admiration and gratitude to the great pacificator and his copatriots, were members of the Democratic party. Maj. Breckenridge, who prefaced the toast to Mr. Clay with the eloquent speech we publish, is a leading and very able Democrat.

We regret that we have not room for all the letters written by distinguished gentlemen who could not be present. The letter of Gen Cass will be found a valuable production. Thagel Gen Cass does what was to be expected from his ardor, his generosity, his chivalry, and his patriotism.—*Lou. Jour.*

California Items.

We received, by last night's mail, files of the San Francisco Courier and Evening Tribune, to the 14th of September, from which we clip the following items.

GOLD SPECIMEN.—Mr. B. Bailey, of the Byron House, exhibited to us last evening a specimen of gold weighing 4 ozs. 15 pens. 15 grs., which was dug by J. M. Drew, from Boston, on the north fork of Feather river. Mr. Drew dug the first day $600. This specimen, taken from the soil, overthrows all geological theories we have ever heard advanced, as to the cause of the deposit of gold. Its shape is that of a shepherd's crook, or a half S, with encased impressions similar to that taken of the human jaw, by a dentist, in wax or plaster.—It appears to be of pure virgin gold. We commend it to the inspection of the curious.

We were presented yesterday, with a specimen set of gold weights, from 8½ oz., (equal to $500) down to 1½ cents, by the manufacturer, F. H Southworth, the present city "sealer of weights and measures." The beauty of the workmanship is unsurpassed by any we have ever seen, and we take this occasion to thank the donor, and trust he may receive, at the hands of our city, liberal patronage.

SHIPS IN THE HARBOR.—Can any one tell us how much of the tonnage, or how many of the three or four hundred ships in our bay, will ever get outside of the "Golden Gate" again! We took a look through them the other day, and we should judge that nearly one half the whole lot are on the sick list.

EXCHANGE.—Those composing this branch of mechanism made a "strike" yesterday, for higher wages. They were receiving $12 per day, and demanded $16. We have been informed that the employers have acceded to their terms.—*Transcript.*

NAVIGATION.—During the month of August last, there arrived at this city seventy four steamers and seventy four sailing vessels—the latter with a tonnage of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty eight and one quarter tons classified as follows:

Barques, 3	- - -	680 tons
Brigs, 9	- - -	1224 "
Schooners, 28	- - -	5728 "
Sloops, 2	- - -	58 "
Launches,	- - -	36 "

Sacramento Trans.

HIS HONOR, Mayor Bigelow, of Sacramento City, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steam propeller Hartford.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We saw, in our streets yesterday, a carriage labelled "From Custom House to Cunningham's wharf," only 25 cents. We believe this is the pioneer in the way of "omnibus lines" in our city. Go ahead, gentlemen: success attend you. We will take a ride as soon as we have leisure.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

ASIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The steamer Asia, Capt Judkins, arrived this morning about ten o'clock, having left Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 12th. She has consequently made the passage in less than 11 days.

We have received London papers to the evening of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 12th, both inclusive.

We shall, probably, not receive our foreign letters in time for publication to day.

THE ASIA AND PACIFIC.—We copy the following from Wilmer and Smith's Times of October 11:

The "Asia."—This truly splendid and powerful steamship, under the command of Captain Judkins, which sailed from New York on the 26th ult., arrived in port on Saturday, at midnight, after making the most extraordinary and rapid run ever performed between New York and Liverpool.

The "Pacific," Capt Nye, has made another excellent passage with his favorite steamship, the Pacific. She entered the Mersey a little before 12 o'clock on Thursday last, after a run of less than eleven days.

FRANCE

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, opening a credit to the Minister of the Interior to the amount of 100,000f., for purchase of a portion of the paintings of the late King of Holland, which are to be placed in the museum of the Louvre.

M. Guizot, it is reported, is about to resume his former connexion with the Journal des Debats.

Madame de Vaines, a niece of Mr. Guizot, was severely burned a few days ago at the Chateau de Villelonet, her dress having accidentally taken fire, and the Paris papers have since announced her death. She was only in her twenty fifth year.

The President of the Republic distributed sixty hogsheads of claret to the troops reviewed at Versailles.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct 10th—7 P M

The much spoken of cavalry review, on the plain of Satory, near Versailles, took place to day and attracted an immense crowd from Paris and the neighboring places. The number of troops on the ground was about 70,000, of which fully one half were cavalry.

SPAIN

It is rumored that the Government has resolved to issue 100 millions of reals of Spanish paper, in shares bearing 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 20 years, the capital to be applied in paying off certain outstanding debts of the treasury—viz., 70 millions of arrears to the Bank of Spain, for advances made under the contract of 1834, which amount of 200 millions were to be advanced in a series of years for certain works, and the remaining 30 millions to other creditors, for contracts of works in roads, &c.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

On the 7th October the whole of the Schleswig Holstein troops withdrew from before Frederickstadt to the positions which they had occupied on the 29 n Sept., and the artillery was brought back to Readshurch.

From the Jery House at Woistermin, immediately opposite Frederickstadt, on the Holstein side of the Eyder, being occupied by some Holstein artillery, was commanded by the Danes on the morning of the 8th, and burned down. Six Danish gun boats, two steamers, (the Geyser and Hebe,) and some transports, were lying off the mouth of the Eyder.

The Danish Chamber was opened on the 5th by Royal commission.

The Senate of Hamburg has been officially informed by the Danish Government that it will not recognize the blockade which is to be issued, by the Staathaltershcft of the Duchies, but the small more that it proposes to coin. It therefore warns the Senate against receiving it her.

GERMANY

Accounts from Cassel to the 7th October represent the city as tranquil. Arrests had taken place in the state of affairs. The deputation from the Supreme Council had had an interview with the Elector at Wilhelmsbad. The Elector repudiated the proceedings of the Council, and the constitution by which alone he is to rule, declared that he considered any and every diminution of his sovereign and despotic powers as an act of usurpation; and when the Council proceeded against any infringement of the law as sanctioned a hope that the provisions of the law would be observed, the Elector, after breakfast, and late in the morning of the 7th, left Cassel for Hanau, and on the 9th at August gained a complete victory over the Assembly's troops. The inhabitants of the country are fighting for the Assembly.

In the meantime, Colonel Oschatz another British officer (Lieut P. Orr not named) has been a victim to the anarchy and misgovernment prevailing there.—The following details of the affair will be read with interest:

The Nizam of the Kurshad executive division, finding the Zemindars of the two districts of Dunwapra and Kanaggur would join in the division disposed to throw him trouble, intimated an officer of Her Majesty's army, Lieut. P. Orr, with the task of collecting arrears of those gentlemen. Lieut. Orr accordingly entered into negotiation. The meeting took place in a tuttenery hut, situated in a mango grove almost beneath the Ramparts of the fort of Kanaggur. The Rajah was attended by his court officers, and escorted by about two hundred armed followers.

Lieut. Orr's escort was limited to a low men of his own Oudh corps, the 1st Light infantry battalion in the King's own army. A short time after the meeting opened, the Rajah's spokesman became very insolent, and his manner so deared by Lieut. Orr to leave the room. He did so, and a little later the Rajah signified his intention to leave the room, but also leaving the question that led to the meeting unsettled. Lieut. Orr remonstrated. The Rajah decidedly rose from his seat, on which Lieut Orr held his arm, while entreating the necessity of some satisfactory result. The Rajah's brother in law, and his Minister, on seeing this demonstration, drew their swords and the latter, in endeavoring to cut down Orr, inflicted a severe wound on his shoulder. Lieut Orr's pistol made, a man of the name of Jeggonath Singh, and a havildar, Ram Singh, instantly unsheathed their blades, the former struck full the head of the Rajah's brother in law with a single blow, and the latter cut down the minister and two others.

Lieut Orr, who saw the extremity to which matters had proceeded, maintained his hold on the Rajah, as affording the best prospect of repressing the hostility of the opposite party, and reaping some fruit from the peril encountered. He was, however, soon stunned by a second cut on the head, and the Rajah, who was also wounded, availed himself of the opportunity to quit the scene of conflict, and was carried by his retainers off to the fort. Lieut. Orr, recovering his senses, foresaw that their chief once placed in security, the ferocious followers would doom himself to the fate of Vans Agnew and Anderson. He turned out of the lit lated bungalow, lay down in a charpoy, and was borne off by his men at a rapid pace.

They had hardly started when the fort opened its fire upon them, first with grape and then, as the distance increased, with round shot. When examined, Lieut. Orr was found to have received seven severe and three slight wounds. For two days he was attended with great care and solicitude by the medical brothers of the fraternity, and on the third the regimental surgeon took charge of him, but he was far too weak to be removed. The last advices report favorably both of his health and wounds.

Very extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bengal commissariat department, and are now under investigation. Capt. Impey, of the Madras army, assistant commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces, has deserted, and fled into the Burmese territory, where he has been stripped of every thing valuable, and is now wandering about the jungles destitute.

The rainy season has been generally in W. India an average one, with some local exceptions. At Bombay little more than half the usual average has fallen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hull.

The Pope has issued a bull prohibiting Roman Catholic parents from sending their children to Protestant schools, either in France or England, and young ladies from teaching or taking part in them.

The fourth annual report of the Evangelical Alliance has been held in Liverpool. It was well attended, and the best feeling appears to have reated upon the members.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was held at the London Tavern. The report stated that there had been an increase in the receipts of £13,481 6s 10d. over those of the corresponding year in 1849. A dividend of £2 per share was unanimously agreed. With reference to carrying the mails by more direct route to the West Indies and Brazil—the report stated that the company had contracted with the government to carry them for £170,000

Five new steamships, each of 2250 tons, and of 800 horses nominal power, are constructing, and are expected to be ready for sea in the course of next year; when the new ships perform the Atlantic voyages the total acceleration will probably be—

Jamica	11 days	each way, Total	22 days
Chagres	15	do do	30
Mexico	9	do do	18
British Guiana	9	do do	18

Fourteen steam vessels will be sufficient to perform the whole service after the 1st of January next.

The Revenue.

The official returns of the revenue for the quarter which terminated yesterday have been published. They show a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, of £259,008

The total is thus accounted for

DECREASE

Customs	£1,389
Excise	184,231
Stamps	179,719
Taxes	16,144
Property Tax	46,142
	£127,925

INCREASE

Post Office	£7,000
Miscellaneous	6,825
Total ordinary revenue	9,825
Imprest and other moneys	1,491
Repayments of advances	127,614
	138,920
Nett decrease	£189,008

There is an increase on the financial year, which closed yesterday, of £645 475.

THE QUEEN AND THE QUEEN.—The Lord Bishop of London addressed a pastoral of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman of the Established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship at Balmoral. A reply was sent to the Bishop, expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the established Church of Scotland.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL.

	Co's com.		Aud. gen.		Sup. gen.	
	Whig	Loco	Whig	Loco.	Whig	Loco
Adams	1663	1561	1681	1561	1662	1561
Allegheny	5238	4301	5199	4210	5268	4246
Armstrong	1232	1645	1271	1401	1264	1396
Beaver	2017	2491	2031	2275	2046	2251
Bedford	2750	4459	2622	4653	2731	4610
Berks	4750	6299	4622	6253	4698	6219
Blair	1479	1982	1479	1982	1483	1982
Bucks	1894	3019	1976	2931	1953	2910
Bradford	2479	2187	2495	2187	2495	2187
Butler	940	1462	930	1460	930	1460
Cambria	511	702	502	760	506	757
Carbon	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Chester	4137	4128	4119	4221	4120	4220
Centre	1379	2049	1393	2035	1397	2045
Clearfield	1209	1212	1223	1212	1223	1212
Cumberland	2539	3269	2551	3257	2577	3261
Clinton	603	983	622	967	594	967
Crawford	2594	3564	2605	3567	2606	3564
Columbia	1486	1971	1511	1963	1510	1963
Dauphin	2210	1911	2170	1793	2171	1794
Delaware	1813	1411	1662	1399	1669	1412
Erie	1691	2393	1691	2393	1691	2393
Elk	2176	1175	2170	1168	2170	1168
Fayette	2413	3033	2413	3034	2394	3034
Franklin	2259	3913	2259	3914	2259	3914
Fulton	606	663	555	661	555	661
Greene	1079	2141	1079	2141	1079	2141
Huntingdon	1784	1494	1784	1494	1784	1494
Indiana	1179	1340	1176	1345	1176	1340
Juniata	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
Jefferson	497	762	449	764	486	764
Lebanon	1239	1778	1265	1770	1262	1770
Lancaster	5403	6218	5403	6218	5403	6218
Lawrence	1013	848	1021	850	1022	850
Lehigh	2282	2911	2282	2911	2282	2911
Luzerne	1466	1769	1673	1171	1662	1769
Lycoming	2521	1859	2515	2026	2544	2021
Mercer	1736	1972	1671	1972	1671	1972
Monroe	1030	1013	1030	1013	1030	1013
Montour	920	1211	794	1119	794	1211
Montgomery	1962	1842	1962	1842	1962	1842
Mifflin	1175	1486	1059	1444	1057	1447
Monigomery	2651	4097	2650	4078	2643	4081
M'Kean	200	627	200	614	200	614
Northampton	1820	1831	1879	1851	1866	1867
Northumberland	1148	1866	1287	1866	1067	1866
Perry	1772	1775	1772	1775	1772	1775
Philadelphia	21205	20420	21209	20415	21204	20411
Pike	230	463	230	472	230	472
Potter	330	463	294	457	441	457
Schuylkill	3640	7741	3607	7771	3566	7778
Somerset	2114	1978	2124	1934	2124	1934
Sullivan	230	364	224	364	230	364
Susquehanna	1747	2143	1764	2137	1745	2139
Tioga	1696	1866	1696	1866	1696	1866
Union	2 40	1470	2172	1447	2172	1447
Venango	1228	1228	1228	1228	1228	1228
Westmoreland	2257	5000	2257	4997	2257	4997
Washington	3150	5743	3150	5761	3150	5761
Warren	749	1052	741	1052	741	1052
Wayne	490	1097	502	1135	502	1135
Wyoming	622	824	643	816	650	816
York	3343	4141	3417	4091	3345	4