THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING NOV. 1, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to send in their favors before 9 P. M., and as early in the day as possible. 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.

By Magnetic Telegraph for the Gazette.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.

Governor Johnston has set apart the 12th of December next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer.

THE UNION MEETING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Union meeting last night was largely attended. It was presided over by George Wood, Esq.

A number of patriotic speeches in favor of the Union and in opposition to the slavery agitation and fanaticism, were made, and a letter from Mr. Webster, which the Herald says, rung like a trump pet call from the mountains to the disorganizers of the day, and speaking in tones of thunder, and with the emphasis of lightning was read.

Resolutions were adopted, approving the recent measures passed by Congress, for the adjustment of the dangers arising from the acquisition of territory from Mexico; holding the compromise as fully, and one that ought to be sustained by every patriot in the land; also holding in gratitude the Senators and Representatives who threw aside party prejudices for the sake of the country, and condemning those who, disregarding the will of the majority, seek by again agitating the subject, to throw firebrands into Congress and the country.—The resolutions regarded the fugitive slave bill as in consistent with the express stipulations of the constitution, as carried by Congress in 1793, and signed by Washington, and finally, against supporting any one for any office, who is known to be hostile to peace measures.

The meeting continued in session until after 11 o'clock, during which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

We have telegraphic despatches from Liverpool, up to the hour of the Canada's sailing, which give the following latest intelligence from Europe:—

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The Paris papers confirm the statement of a meeting of the permanent Committee, and say that the meeting was tranquiland unimportant. The Legislamist Journals, however, persist in their opposition to the prolongation of the President' power.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Hamburg to the 15th, state that Frederickstadt is a heap of ruins, and deserted by all the inhabitants.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

Prince Schwarzenben continues to carry on his warlike demonstrations. All the subaltern and soldiers of the Bohemian army that went on furlough, have been suddenly recalled. The Austrian Ambassador, at Constantinople, has renewed his representation respecting the Hungarian refugees, and insists that Austria has a right to demand their being delivered up. It is said the Porte will shelter them no longer, but will give them their passports.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Governor Johnston officially announces the election of 15 democrats and 10 whigs, to the new Congress.

Thomas H. Benton is sojourning in this city. The alleged mail robbers were brought up this this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge refusing to receive bail, they were remanded for trial.

Several watchmen were shot on Monday night in Moyamensing, some of whom, it is expected will not survive.

WILMINGTON, (Del) Oct. 31.

The citizens of this place have tendered a public dinner to John M. Clayton, late Secretary of State, which will come off on the 16th of November.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Sloan of Ohio, the newly appointed Treasurer has not yet arrived. Mr. Selden still fills the functions of the office.

Allen A. Hall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will upon the arrival of his successor, Mr. Hodge, from New Orleans, receive a chargeship to one of the Southern Republics.

The President has announced his determination to enforce the fugitive slave law, let the consequences be what they may, and, if necessary, he will protect the U. S. Marshals in the discharge of their duty, by calling to their aid the U. States Army.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.

Raymond Montcrgueio, the brother of Gonzalve, who was pardoned by the Governor of Missouri on account of insanity, has also been pardoned, on the ground that he took no part in the homicide.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.

A number of fugitive slaves arrived here, and at Toronto yesterday. It is estimated that nearly 1000 have reached Canada since the commencement of the agitation, many of whom have passed into the interior, where they intend abiding.

These appears to be little sympathy shown to them than formerly, and many of them are actually in want of the necessaries of life.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

A desperate attempt was made last evening by a gang of six persons to break into the village Bank, at Danvers, (Mass.) They were foiled in the attempt by the vigilance of the watchman inside, who shot one of the rascals, killing him on the spot. The name of the person shot was John C. Page, who resided next door to the Bank, and was a son of one of the Directors. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and unmarried. His father, heard the report of the gun, and on going out, stumbled over the dead body of his son.

THANKSGIVING IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed the 28th day of November as a day of thanksgiving.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.

The remains of General Taylor arrived to day from Pittsburgh.

The river has risen nine inches in the last 24 hours. The weather is cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Flour—There is more inquiry in the market, both for export and city consumption. Sales of 2000 barrels standard and fair brands at $4,87 1-2, and 500 to 600 bbls good brands, for city use, at $4,94 to per bbl.

Grain—Wheat is in demand, principally for shipment. The sales are 4000 to 5000 bushels fair and prime red at 105@106c, but principally at the latter figures. Sales of prime white at 105c per bu. Corn is in demand and supplies are limited. Sales of yellow at 70c, and Southern and Pennsylvania at 67c, including some white at 63.

Whiskey is rather higher, with sales in barrels at 27, and hhds at 26 1-2c per gallon.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Flour—There is a fair request with an upward tendency, for the east, but with only a moderate business for export.

Grain—Wheat is active, with sales of Ohio at 102c. Corn is firm, with a fair inquiry at yesterday's prices.

Provisions—Pork has a downward tendency. Lard remains in good demand.

Tobacco—A good business is doing, and the market is buoyant. The sales of the past three days are 500 hhds. (Ky.) at 9@8½c. 75 do. Maryland at 6@9½, and 53 Ohio at 6@9½.

Groceries—A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold yesterday at 10½c. and upwards. The supply in first brands is reduced to small parcels rejected. Of sugars sales are making at full prices. Molasses is dull.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Flour—Continues in good demand, with fair sales at $4,26@4,62 for mixed to straight western.

Grain—But little is doing in Wheat, owing to the high rates demanded.

Provisions—Pork is quoted at $10,75 for Mess, and $9,37 for Prime. Sales of Lard in bbls at 7½, and in kegs at 7½ per lb.

Groceries are in steady demand at former rates.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Flour—Sales 1200 bbls City Mills and Howard street at $4,75 per bbl.

Grain—Supplies are scarce, and prices are firm, at former quotations.

Provisions—Sales 200 bbls Mess Pork at $11,50, and of prime at $9,87 per bbl. Bacon is without change. Lard in bbls is selling at 7½c per lb—Cheese and Butter are firm.

Sugar and Molasses are without change.

Coffee—Sales 5,000 bags Rio at 11@11½c.—Stocks in first hands are almost exhausted.

Whiskey is selling at 25@26c per gall.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Oct. 31.

Flour—The market is quiet and heavy at $3,75@3,60. Sales old Corn at 46@48c.

Grain—Wheat is heavy at 75c.

Provisions—Bacon Sides are in demand and generally held at 5½c. Sales 1300 bags Lard at 6@6½c.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½@22½c per gallon.

Groceries—Nothing of importance is doing.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Oct. 31.

The river is on a stand, with four feet one inch in the canal. The weather is pleasant.

Bacon—Sales 50 casks shoulders at 4½c.

Mess Pork—$10 was refused for 300 bbls. It is held at $10 50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Oct. 30.

Flour—The light receipts of the past few days are improving. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Ohio, at $4 40@$4 50 per bbl. St. Louis brands are sold at $4 40@$4 50 per bbl.

Grain—Corn is dull, Oats are selling at 55c. per bushel.

Provisions—Mess Pork is selling at $11 37 per bbl. Bacon sides are scarce, with sales of 50 casks at 6½c. Prime keg lard is held at 7½c per lb.

Groceries—Fair sugar is selling at 5½@5¾, and Molasses at 28c.

Tobacco—Sales of 500 hhds Mason county (Ky.) tobacco at full prices.

Whiskey is selling at 29@30c. per gallon.

The weather is cool and pleasant

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The Steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, October 16th, at 10 1-2 A. M., arrived here yesterday afternoon, with 84 passengers. She met the Arctic, Capt. Luce, of the same line, yesterday, at a quarter to eleven A. M., five miles East of Rockaway.

The Arctic, it will be recollected, left her wharf between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday. In consequence of the fog and thick weather, she came to anchor at Staten Island, and did not get under way for sea until Sunday morning at six o'clock.

Among the passengers in the Pacific is the Rev. Dr. Potts, who has returned after a short absence in improved health.

The Pacific left Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1850.

Since the departure of the Asia on the 12th there has been a singular degree of buoyancy in the English funds, and they have advanced nearly three quarters per cent. This is to be attributed solely to the steady and increasing signs of our own commercial prosperity, the political affairs of Europe, and especially of Germany, looking if possible in a more critical position than at the last accounts.

HESSE CASSEL.

The struggle in this state is still proceeding with unrelaxed tenacity on each side. Every day's continuance, however, of the passive resistance of the people greatly increases their chance of ultimate success. Immediately after the pompous dismissal of the deputation, from the garrison at Hanau, which wished on the Elector at Wilhelmsbad, a few days ago, his Royal Highness sent instructions to General Haynau to stop short of no extremity. The upper military court (General Auditor) was therefore forthwith suspended, and General Gerlaud, the commander of Cassel was dismissed. The officer who was appointed to fill his place, however, refused to serve, and accordingly the accounts in the German newspapers, no less than 200 other officers have resigned their commissions. As a consequence of this it was reported that the Austrian Court at Frankfort had decreed the immediate occupation of the Electorate by Austrian or Bavarian troops, but the rumors on the question are so numerous and contradictory that no reliance can be placed upon them By some statements it would appear that two Austrian corps, which were advancing upon the frontier to carry out the threatened intervention, received counter orders; and it is added that this sudden change, which had caused great disappointment to the Frankfort Council, was to be attributed to a protest from Lord Palmerston to the Cabinet of Vienna. At the same time active negotiations are represented to be taking place between Prussia and Austria, with a view of arranging the difficulty by some compromise. Prussia will not acknowledge the Frankfort Council, but it seems to be considered likely that she and Austria may come to terms without reference to the other states.

PIUS THE NINTH AND HIS RESTORED POWER.

Some stir has been made by a recent development of policy on the part of Pius the Ninth, which has a bearing on the traditionary jealousy of England of all attempted encroachments on the part of the Papal power. Fourteen new cardinals have lately been created, and most of these are subjects of foreign states. There are French, two Spanish, one Portuguese, three Austrian, two Prussian, one English, and only two Italians. Of the fifty nine cardinals already in existence, fifty two were Italians. The present views of the Court of Rome seem therefore directed to a more active extension of the principles of Romanism, and the number of weak but powerful adherents of the state of England, who, disgusted with the trading indifference of our ordinary churchmen, have lately gone over to that faith, has probably created a mistaken impression of the possibility of its rapid revival even here. But this as it may, the Pope has not only created an English cardinal in the person of Dr. Wiseman, who has been long resident in London, but has also been pleased to elevate him to the Archbishopric of Westminster. "If this appointment," says the Times, "be not intended as a clumsy joke, we confess that we can only regard it as one of the grossest acts of folly and impertinence which the Court of Rome has ventured to commit since the crown and the people of Eng land threw off its yoke," and "the selection of the city of Westminster, the very seat of our Courts and Parliament," is pointed out as a deputate aggravation of the scandal.

The whole affair, however, is but a natural result of the uncontrolled despotism to which Pius the 9th, by the aid of French bayonets, has been restored. Some claiming to be friends of "order" in England have looked upon that restoration with perfect sympathy, and have lost no opportunity of maligning the men who maintained peace and internal order during the period of his miserable flight. There is no occasion, therefore, for surprise, and indeed it would appear that the Pontiff is by no means anxious to conceal his motives. "It has been suggested," it is said," that he has taken this ridiculous and offensive step for the purpose of relating to the English Government, intended as a hostility which has been imputed to it, and especially of countervailing the intrigues of a consular agent at Rome whom Lord Palmerston declines to remove."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From other parts of the continent there is nothing new. The Holstein army will now wait for the Winter, when the frozen marshes and river will place the Danes at a comparative disadvantage.—In Spain there is a fresh ministerial crisis of the usual character. General Serrano was recommended by the Ministers to present himself at Court, and upon so doing was insulted both by the Queen and her husband. The Minister (General Narvaez) must therefore obtain satisfaction for the injured party, or must give that party satisfaction by a duel. Apparently the whole matter has been concocted between Narvaez and Serrano, to test once more the folly of the Royal pair, and to bring them both, or at all events His Majesty, to another humiliation like that which he experienced some time since when he persuaded the Queen to dismiss Narvaez and to call Father Fulgencio to her councils. The family of Louis Philippe have sustained another blow. His daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, died of consumption on th 11th inst,

Money Market, &c.—Arrangement for the exposition of the leading English capital has in the junction of the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific.

An announcement has been made to day of the success of Messrs White and Vanderbilt, the two commissioners from the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in negotiating so advantageous a bargain which the leading London houses have agreed, under certain specific conditions, to enter into the enterprise for the injunction of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Lakes of Nicaragua. In my letter of the 23d of August I declared a belief that, owing to the great interest felt on the side with regard to the Nicaragua route, the time had come when a sufficient capital could be entertained, and it is now understood that the surveys of the corps of engineers lately despatched to Nicaragua by the New York Company, upon their revised by other engineers Wetherhead, confirm the well known estimates of Lieut. Bailey, not only the two leading London houses but also Sir Henry Pelly (the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company), and several of our miners, that he will forthwith bring the undertaking in the strongest manner before the English public for a subscription of one half of the required amount.

This intimation, it will be understood, has already created an eager feeling as to the period when the surveys will be completed, and the ultimate plans developed; and as there has never yet been an undertaking either so grand in itself, or in which such a remarkable combination of capitalists has been enlisted, every account from Central America will now be regarded with intense interest. It appears that, notwithstanding that total absence of all spirit of enterprise to which I have so often alluded during the past two years, and which none but those who come among us can possibly conceive in its complete extent, as well as the determined efforts of some anti American speculators to divert attention from Nicaragua, and to establish a canal at some Southern point far away from California, the representations of the commissioners from New York have met the fullest and most friendly reception on all sides, and that on the part of our Government, our merchants and our men of science, there has been a general expression of opinion in favor not only of the rapid commencement and completion of the work, but also a sense that, owing to the region through which it will pass results of a more extraordinary kind will transpire with reference to the population it will attract, than have ever yet been contemplated.

The Globe newspaper, of this evening, has the following paragraph on the subject:

"The announcement made by the Times, this morning, of the commissioners from America representing the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company having effected arrangements with our leading capitalists for accepting at the proper period, a proportionate interest in this project, has been a topic of conversation in city circles. The commissioners were Messrs. White and Vanderbilt, and the houses here who have entertained the proposal are understood to be Messrs. Baring & Brothers, and other influential parties. Under these circumstances there is every prospect of the undertaking, when necessary surveys shall have been completed, being pushed to a successful issue. The prospect of England and America joining heart and hand in this wonderful enterprise is an event of momentous importance, especially since it is known that the plan of operations will be sanctioned by both Governments."

STANDARD.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ROME, Oct. 1st, 1850.

A certain serious measure, which has long been threatened by the Roman Government, has at length been put in force. The residence of a certain British subject has been searched, without complaint having been lodged against him at the British consulate, and also without any explanation of the reason. The case involves a principle of considerable interest to foreign residents and visitors at Rome, and it becomes a grave question whether the English Government will submit to such a course.

On the 21st of September, Mr. H. Hely, an English artist at Rome, received peremptory orders to quit the Roman State in fourteen days.—On the next day, the police, accompanied by some *carabiniers*, visited his residence, and made a minute search of his effects. The family has been established at Rome many years, and its means of support rested here. The entire family effects were examined; not a box, drawer, or trunk, be dragged forth, and selections made from such of them as the police thought fit to take away. Mr. Hely's note book, the letters of his English and American friends upon business matters, and a very choice copy of the English Bible, a relic of his deceased wife, were seized, and the latter declared forfeited. Upon his remonstrating at the seizure of his only copy of the Bible, in English, too, and so peculiarly for his private use, the notary answered, "We have orders to seize these books wherever we find them, in whatever language." The *carabinieri* came provided with handcuffs to lead Mr. H. to prison, in case any thing to compromise him was found in his house. The police, however, found no pretext for arresting him, and at last departed with a package of family letters and the Bible referred to.

Mr. Freeborn went very promptly to the authorities to inquire the reason of all this, and met with a very decided relief. Not only did he get no explanation, but he was told, "the Roman Government has decided henceforth to treat all foreigners precisely as its own subjects." It is well known that Mr. Freeborn himself is expecting every day to receive his passport. It is not difficult to conjecture the reason of this treatment of Mr. Hely. He is brother-in-law to Dr. Achilli, and it was from his house that Dr. A. was dragged to the prison of the inquisition. The Government might therefore very naturally suspect that Mr. H. was in communication with Dr. A. and his Protestant brethren in England, respecting some movement of propagandism. They have, however, found no trace of anything of the kind, for if the best of it reason, that nothing of the kind existed, at least to Mr. H.'s knowledge. As for many months Mr. H. has been vainly expecting letters from England, it is altogether probable the letters to him have been stopped at the office here; and for something in those letters he may now be sent away. The freedom of correspondence is a frequent occasion of difficulty to the English residents, and for reasons