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

Correspondents must have patience. We have not been able to find time, since our return to our post, to read all which have accumulated on our table, and some are written in such a cramped hand that we cannot read them. Of course they will not appear.

Our Lady correspondent, "Mary J. W——" is assured that the ed tor will take her suggestions into careful consideration. He has long been desirous of adopting, to some measure, the course she recommends, yet such is the continual press of questions which he considers of great moment, urging upon him the necessity of keeping his readers posted up with all necessary information concerning them, that he has been unable to carry out his desires. He will, however, strive not to forget his fair correspondents' hints.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company were in session for some days, in this city, last week. All of the members were present, and a large amount of business was transacted in the most harmonious manner. The grading and bridging of the line through Allegheny city was put under contract, and the road bed is to be ready for laying down two tracks by the first of June next. A considerable number of sections, on different parts of the line, are already completed, and others are advancing rapidly to completion. Where the work is not sufficiently advanced, the contractors have been directed to increase their force. In a few instances, contracts not pressed with sufficient vigor, have been declared forfeited by the Chief Engineer. In view of the low rates at which the work was let, it is remarkable that it has progressed so rapidly. It is the determination of the President and Directors, and of the Engineer department, to spare no effort to effect the completion of the Eastern division of the road next year, so as to put Pittsburgh in railroad connection with Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati. More than two thousand tons of railroad iron have already been shipped from Wales for the road.

Several hundred more laborers may find constant employ out during the winter on the line. A large amount of lumber has been contracted for, and additional bids for cross ties will still be received. Contracts have been made for seven locomotive engines, a dozen for passenger cars are about to be closed. If the winter should be moderate y favorable for work, it is intended to continue laying the track as soon as the ground is settled in the spring, and to open the road to Beaver in July next.

If the citizens of Wayne, Ashland, and Richland counties, in Ohio, will raise about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars more stock this winter, the whole of the Western Division will be put under contract in time to complete the grading and bridging next season. With a view to promote this object, the Chief Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., is about to visit those counties, to make arrangements for a general effort to accomplish the work, in which we have no doubt he will be successful.

Custom House in Pittsburgh.

Our readers will find in its appropriate place, a call for a meeting, to be held *this evening*, to take appropriate action to secure an appropriation for the erection of a Custom House in Pittsburgh. The subject is one of very great interest to this city, and we trust there will be a large attendance.

It will be recollected that the subject was agitated at the last session of Congress, and the most strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Hampton to procure an appropriation. His efforts would have been successful had he been properly assisted with statistics and facts in regard to the importance of the foreign trade with this city, and by the urgent memorials of our citizens. But as nearly all the duties on importations to this city were paid in the Eastern ports, there did not seem to be any good reasons to justify the outlay for a Custom House, judging from the amount of duties collected here; and therefore the efforts of Mr. Hampton failed. The reason why duties on imports for this city have hitherto been mostly paid in the East, is, that as the law stood, goods were required to be entered at New Orleans to have the duties paid here; but since the opening up of our canals, our merchants preferred to bring in their goods by the way of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and were thus compelled to pay the duties there. During the late session, however, a law was passed authorizing duties to be paid in Pittsburgh on goods entered in our Eastern ports, and the amount of customs received here will, in future, show the magnitude of our foreign commerce, and the necessity there exists for a Custom House building.

We learn from Mr. Hampton that he entertains the opinion that there will be no great difficulty in obtaining, during the approaching session, an appropriation similar in amount to that already granted to St. Louis and Cincinnati, provided our citizens back him up in his efforts by vigorous action at home. What he wants, especially, is a statement of the amount of all the duties which have been paid by our citizens on imports for a few years back. A committee raised by the meeting to-night, could prepare the necessary statistics in time for the meeting of Congress. A memorial can also be prepared and signed by that time.

There is no question that Pittsburgh is just as much entitled to a public building of this kind as our West en sisters, and that it is just as necessary for the convenient and safe transaction of public business. We need a fire proof building of simple dimensions, and suitable arrangement for Custom House purposes, for the Post Office, for the Pension Office, for United States Courts, &c., and we have no doubt the object can be accomplished with a little effort.

HON. JOHN SLOANE.—Previous to the departure of this gentleman, from Wooster, Ohio, for Washington, to enter upon the discharge of his duties as United States Treasurer, his friends and neighbors gave him a complementary supper, at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure of the appointment of our distinguished whig friend and fellow citizen, the Hon. John Sloane, to the office of Treasurer of the United States, and from his unimpeachable fidelity and tried ability while a member of the General Assembly, Receiver of Public Monies, member of Congress, and Secretary of State, we have full assurance that the duties of the new office will be performed to the credit of the officer, and to the satisfaction and interest of the Government and the country. In his absence from home, he will carry with him the confidence and respect of his neighbors, and their cordial good wishes for his health and happiness.

The New York Election.

WASHINGTON HUNT is elected Governor of New York, beyond all cavil or doubt, by about 250 majority. We receive this result with great pleasure, the more so that we feared his defeat, from the strenuous effort made in New York city with their coalition ticket. In recording our gratification at this result, we commend the following sensible remarks on the subject, from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"Well, we have struggled through the difficulty, and have elected Mr. Hunt for Governor in spite of all Whigs who withheld their votes or were be guiled into voting for Mr. Seymour. It is utterly futile to deny to Mr. Hunt nationality of sentiment He is a declared supporter of the Administration, and well any one deny nationality to President Fillmore? No one can lay his finger upon any published sentiment of Mr. Hunt that intimates the slightest, faintest thought of disregarding the obligations of the constitution, or denying the absolute supremacy and authority of the laws passed by Congress: and we have always been puzzled to understand how any sincere Whig, with honest and honorable motives, and after using due care to inform himself correctly upon the subject, could desert him at such a crisis, go over to his opponent, and then attempt to "justify" his conduct. The thing is incomprehensible on every common rule of consistent action. Mr. Hunt, however, is elected in spite of the unfaithful, and in the face of their combination with political opponents; and their failing to overthrow one of their party's candidates on unjust charges of "messing" agitation, of Swardism, of abolition and kindred enormities, incidentally Jesson which we trust they will lay to heart.

And now let us all hereafter keep our personal preference in their proper places; frankly declare them at all proper times, but not employ them for the perpetuation of a very foolish quarrel. The Whig party of the state has declared its verdict, and though robbed of much of its strength, it has lifted Mr. Hunt into the Gubernatorial chair. We do not entertain a doubt that he will be a worthy successor of its present occupant, and no Whig, of whatever school, could desire more. Let us then cast about for a Whig Senator, that, by the time the Legislature assembles, our representatives may be well informed upon the general sentiment as to the fitest man. Two or three things may be suggested in connection with the subject. We think *this city* is entitled to make the selection. He should be a national. Whig, and there are very few Whigs that are otherwise. He should be a conservative Whig, but not obstinately opposed to any melioration of party sentiment, as expressed by the popular will; and he should have stood firm by the Whig candidates in the late contest, as he has been endorsed by the conventions of both sections of the party. These, we think, should be regarded as prerequisites to a choice. And we think it best for all to settle down into calm reflection upon the whole matter, taking into account the complexion of the popular sentiment of the state, as indicated by the general tone of the candidates elected, upon the great questions of the day—for the popular sentiment cannot be disregarded with safety—before any attempt is made to publicly advocate the claims or fitness of any gentleman for the high office of United States Senator.

DISTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF OF '46.—The extract of a letter we publish below, from a gentleman of character in Clarion county, shows in a most striking manner the ruinous effects of the Tariff of '46 upon the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. WHITE & Co.

Gentlemen: I find that the time I have paid is about up, and necessity requires me to curtail my expenses, as I have lost all I have made in twenty years' industry, by being in a Furnace two years, under the British Tariff of J. K. Polk. Therefore I will have to ask you to stop my paper—not from any thing I have against it, but from inability to pay for it.

Col. Benton & the Fugitive Slave Law.

Col. Benton, in his late speech to his constituents, at St. Louis, gives the following reasons for being absent when the vote was taken on the Fugitive Slave Law:

"But to return to myself and the peace measures at Washington. Absent at a vote—one vote—one, in a session of ten months, and in a service of thirty years—the fugitive slave bill. I believe the cry of complaint is now devoted down to that! and great is the distress of some of the Whig editors and all the null-fiers, at that one time absent. They have no distress at the absence of any body else, either at that time or any other time, or all the time. Twenty one out of sixty were absent at the same time. No fault to find at that—no distress on account of it—no remark to make—no tears to shed—no have motive to imagine for it—no fault to find with these 21 — Many are absent at half the votes of the session; and no objection to that. Some live the lives of fugitive slaves themselves—running in and out the whole time—fugacious men, who might justly be included in the enactments of a fugitive bill—and no note taken of that. But, Benton! the closely watched and daily followed Benton! let him be missing one time, upon one bill, though he voted upon it five times before—and instantly loud distress breaks forth! A cry of lamentation rises from the Whigs, Nullifiers and Rotten. They exhale in grief, like a nephew that has just heard of the death of an uncle who has left him an estate; and no cause can be imagined for it, except the base desire to avoid a vote, and to conceal his sentiments. Well, the time has been, when Benton was supposed to have courage enough to show his sentiments on every subject, no matter what, witness the fifty four forty controversy, and some other occasions. Fight, to conceal his sentiments, is now the only imaginable motive for one absence, at one vote, on one bill; and that a bill on which he had spoken and published his sentiments, and voted upon it five times! O, ye Whigs and Rotten! Now, I do not complain of this the rotten. It is their vocation to lie upon me; and it is their disposition not to know how to do it. But I do ask of the Whigs—that part of them I mean which is not of the long eared species—who, though they may have a good stomach to blacking up Benton, ought to be ashamed to do it in a slovenly, bungling and unworkmanlike manner. They ought to know how to do it and not be caught in such a trap as this—"concealing sentiments." Well, I happened to speak my sentiments upon the subject, and publish them; and these are they:

"We have a bill now—an independent one—for the recovery of their slaves. It is one of the oldest on the calendar, and warmly pressed at the commencement of the session. It must be about ripe for decision by this time. I am ready to vote upon it, and to vote any thing, under the constitution, which will be efficient and satisfactory. It is the only point, in my opinion, at which any of the non slave holding States, as States, have given just cause of complaint to the slave holding States. I leave out individuals and societies, and speak of States, in their corporate capacity; and say this affair of the runaway slaves is the only case, in which any of the non slave holding States, in my opinion, have given just cause of complaint to their slave holding sisters. For one I am ready to vote at once for the passage of a fugitive slave recovery bill; but it must be as a separate and independent measure."

This is what I said the 5th day of April—before the constitution committee was raised, and when the fugitive bill might just as well have been passed as five months afterwards. I was then ready to vote for any bill under the Constitution, which would be effectual and satisfactory. The whole Senate was ready to vote on such a bill; was evidently kept back to go into the omnibus, and swell the number of the "peace measures." I spoke and published my sentiments upon it and that is called "concealing sentiments." I voted upon it five times, and twice upon vital amendments, (the jury trial and habeas corpus, and upon every part of it, on motions to strike all out and insert a substitute, and every time call the friends of the bill. And this is called "concealing sentiments," and great enquiries about it, while no enquiry after the sentiments of those who never voted, though delaying the bill, to convert it into one of the "peace measures."

But I did not vote upon the engrossment. That is true. I neither voted for it, nor against it, and will tell you the reason why. I deemed the bill injudicious; but was willing for its friends to try it. I voted with them to make it suitable to them There was no constitutional objection; and I was willing for them to pass it, if they pleased; for but any drawback from my opinion of it; and such would have been the case, if it had not been for the silly and false attacks on me, for missing one vote, by those who are so indifferent to the conduct and motives of those who missed nearly all. And now I should be glad to know, how these sapient editors feel, woo have been so distressed about me, and so indifferent about others. I think they must feel something like the sportsman did that Hudibras writes of—the gentleman who aimed the gun:

"That missed the mark, both duck and plover,
And kicked the holder sprawling over."

DREADFUL CASUALTY AND EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF MIND.—One of the most extraordinary instances of injury, accompanied by firmness and resolution that we have ever heard of, occurred about two weeks ago, in the vicinity of Mechanicsburgh, about fourteen miles from Springfield, Illinois:

"Mr. Thomas Baker, a brother of the Hon. E. D. Baker, was driving a spirited horse in the prairie when he stopped to adjust something, the horse took fright and started off. Mr. Baker fell forward of the wheels, and by some means one leg was fastened between the springs and axle, his body on the ground in this position, the frightened horse, full speed, carried him about four miles, when he stopped. Mr. Baker had still presence of mind and strength enough to disengage his limb, although many of his bones were broken and his body mangled in a manner that baffles description. With great effort he managed to crawl to the horse and with his knife cut him loose. Suffering severely, agony, and fearing that in his pain he might be induced to take his own life, he threw away the knife. In the most intense distress from his injuries and thirst, he continued on the ground for two days and nights. By some casualty his umbrella had been thrown near where he lay; this he got hold of and occasionally raised, hoping it is to attract attention to him. During this time, with his pencil he wrote in a hymn book he had in his pocket, a brief account of what had happened. On the morning of the third day he was discovered by a drover, and relief received. He lingered six days longer, when he died. Throughout his sufferings were most intense, but his presence of mind never forsook him. He was about 32 years of age, his wife died a few weeks before, he was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen.—[St Louis Repub.

SHOT.—An unfortunate occurrence, resulting from the view of cutting, occurred on the steamer Amazonia, near Island 37, while on her passage from New Orleans to this city. From the few facts that we have been enabled to present correctly at hand, it appears that two passengers—Michael Winand a Dr. Crane—were engaged at the card table, when a slight difference took place. High words ensued, and Crane threw a portion of the cards into the face of Mr. Winn. The captain here interfered, and put a stop to further violence. Some time after, the two gentlemen meeting on the boiler deck, the difficulty was again renewed, but by which party we were unable to learn. The mate, hearing the quarrel, and fearing some serious result might ensue, went in search of the captain, but before either officer could return to the belligerents, Crane had fired four shots at his unfortunate antagonist; and when the captain got to him he was quietly leaning against the steps, smoking a cigar, and protested that he was sandbagged, and that Crane's pistol contained nothing but powder. He grew weak, however, and was finally induced to retire to his state room, positively refusing to submit to an examination of his person. He kept his room most of the way up, occasionally making his appearance at table. Crane left the boat at Cairo, and Mr. Winn died on board the Amazonia night before last, and was buried yesterday. From an inquest held upon the body, it was ascertained that four balls had entered his body in the region of the abdomen. We were not able to get more of the particulars of this unfortunate affair, nor have we learned the tenor of the verdict rendered by the jury charged with the investigation of the matter.—*St. Louis Rep, Nov. 11.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Affairs in California—Colonel Fremont—Land Claims and Politics—Defeats of the Democrats in the late elections—Its effects upon the party in Congress—The Senate.

Mr. King, Collector of San Francisco, left here for N. York, this morning where, on the 29th, he will embark in the Cragres steamer. Though the latest steamers from San Francisco, have brought a tolerably good supply of gold, the accounts from California public and private, are, on the whole, discouraging so far as they refer to the general and permanent prosperity of the State. Independent of the horrible suffering resulting from the arrival of thousands of destitute and starving overland emigrants, there appears to be a vast amount of privation from want of employment. The mines are still wonderfully productive, but the difference between the results when the proceeds are to be divided between five, ten, or fifteen thousand diggers, as in 1848 and 1849, and when they have become the chief ultimate reliance of two hundred thousand people, has become painfully apparent.

A gentleman of high respectability and intelligence, who has two sons in the mines, states to me that there is much exasperation of feeling against Mr. King, as he is considered to have given a more glowing account of the mineral resources of the country than any authentic information would warrant. A strong current of unpopularity is also setting against the political pretensions of Col. Fremont, on account of his claims to immense tracts of mineral land, to which, in truth, I suppose, he has no just title. It is said that he will have much less strength in the present Legislature than in the last, and that his re-election is seriously endangered. Though Colonel Fremont seems to be a modest and unexceptionable man, I have been led to doubt whether he is well calculated for a brilliant career in political life. However, as things stand, there is no reason to suppose that any body could be elected in California less objectionable to the whigs than Col. F.

It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the utter obliteration of old party lines, and destruction of old party organization, than in the fact stated by the Albany Atlas, that a majority of the sixteen members of Congress elected by the combined forces of the Barnburner and Hunker division, as Democrats, are Free Soilers of the stamp o' Preston King

In Pennsylvania a beautiful quarrel seems to have arisen between the claims of Buchannan and Cameron, which seems to exercise the very bowels of the brethren. Both their leaders are so very bad that I could not conscientiously advise a choice of either. It is a delightful and interesting struggle, and the only concern we have with it is, to do nothing to bring it to a close before the mutual destruction of the parties. It is certainly no unpatriotic issue of the fall campaign, that we are enabled to go into winter quarters, holding possession of the strong holds of the enemy, in at least four of the great Western States, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri

Massachusetts has come out of the late contest as well as could have been expected, and pretty much as was predicted in my sketch of operations in that quarter. Governor Briggs has failed of an election, and it is claimed that the Free Soilers and Democrats united, will be able to elect his successor. The same may be said of the Whigs and Free Soilers, if they choose to unite. Democracy will make nothing of this election. The United States Senate will very likely be nominally Democratic for several years to come, but will be no more so than it was last session, when the so called Democracy paled its ineffectual fires before the genius of Webster and Clay, rank old Federal, aristocratic bank bought, high tariff, British Whigs. What particular cohesive power has there lately been or will there be, between such Democrats as Benton, Hale, and Chase, and Jerry Clemens, Jeff Davis, and Soule, the frog eating, Yankee hating, sycophantic of the latest patent from Louisiana.

I refer to these circumstances, to show the complete rupture of old ties, and the lack of unity which now exists among our opponents, in both branches of Congress, and must continue until their utter discomfiture. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

A respite for the Union—The Nashville Convention and the South Carolina Toasts—British violation of the Clayton Treaty.

The Union appears to be somewhat safer and easier to day than for some time past, notwithstanding the ascertainment from the official returns of the election of a Whig Governor in New York, and the confirmation of the terrible news from the northwest. Were it not for the warlike dispatches from the Nashville Convention, and the barbecues in South Carolina, we should rest quite comfortably in our beds at night. We hear that the adjourned meeting of the Convention punctually commenced its deliberations on the 11th inst. but at our latest advices it had not practically entered upon the business which had called it together, to wit, the dissolution of the confederacy. But our Union was not formed in a day, and the work of its dismemberment will not be accomplished in a week. The toasts at the South Carolina political feeds are more than usually spicy and convivious. All the ardour of their valiant souls finds expression in the outpouring of these trencher men. At a recent dinner to Colcock, that patriot was complimented as the "nullifier of 1832, and the seceder of 1850." This sounds well for a member of the Federal Congress. If they are open, unconditional disunionists as the Burts and Colcocks, why in themselves, why do they intrude themselves into the National Legislature? What business has one of these creatures, who at home spend their time in belching out treason and railed to that Union which they swear sweet to support before taking their seats, in that assembly? If they have a right on technical grounds to appear within the bar, and to receive their eight dollars per diem and their mileage, a decent regard for propriety and the opinion of others, if they have no respect for their own claims to consistency, should keep themaway. I am clearly of opinion that if not a Senator nor Representative from South Carolina should appear at Washington, the rest of the country would have cause to congratulate itself over the abatement of a very annoying nuisance. Perchance their modesty should indure them to deny us the light of their countenance this winter, possibly some arrangement might be made under which their per diem, mileage, and other allowances could be sent to them. This would save the feelings of all parties. At the Colcock dinner, I observe that one fellow uncorked his value, and delivered himself of the following sentiment:

"The South Carolina rifle which can bring down a noble buck at seventy five paces, or a turkey on the wing, is good for a Yankee at eighty one and three quarters."

This sanguinary individual had less policy than spunk, for will there not be danger that as soon as the Yankees find out the use to which their rifles are to be put, they will cut off the supply, and so the chivalry back upon their reserve of musket pop guns?

In other truth, however, it would we may laugh at these exhibitions of impotent self conceit, we cannot but deplore the spirit of deep seated malice and incurable hatred against the constitution of their country in which they originated. There is no community in the civilized world so deserving of its contempt as this State of South Carolina.

We have to look somewhat anxiously for the return of Mr. Webster to Washington "They English have utterly repudiated Clayton's treaty, so far as relates to their aggressions in Central America. The President in his proclamation the part of San Juan, I assume or, which they have changed to Greytown, which is the only part of Nicaragua on the Atlantic, and they do not pretend any longer to keep up the farce of the murquito protectorate, but govern it altogether as a British port. They have adopted most oppressive and insulting regulations as regards American vessels, compelling them to pay charges not properly leviable on our shipping, and to submit to certain degrading compliances of which our Government should promptly take cognizance. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1850.

The official returns from the State canvassers at Albany lead us far enough out of the woods to see that Washington Hunt, and not Horatio Seymour, is the man whom the people of this State have chosen to govern them, after the first of January next. The Locos were loathe to give up their candidate; they figured and figured for a week or two, so much in his favor, that we Whigs really began to fear that all was not coming out right. The result is, however, we are agreeably disappointed, and our friends, the "Democracy," are ready to own up that the boot is not on their leg.

Our towns folk remain "as at last advised"—music mad. Jenny *Lind*, at Tripler Hall, and Teresa Parodi, at the Opera House, have turned the heads of old and young. The critics are in extacies with Parodi, notwithstanding the very learned eulogies they have previously bestowed upon the "Nightingale" well nigh exhausted all the pretty adjectives in the vernacular. Jenny's stay among us will not last longer than the next week, and then the market for strait jackets will be easier again, as the stock jobbers say, in Wall street.

Next to the *furore* these two great musical prodigies are creating in this very excitable community of ours, the brilliant battalion of talented lecturers we have holding forth every night on almost every imaginable subject, contribute to get the most attentive hearing, and the most money from the more intellectually disposed. We have lectures on Astronomy by Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati; on Poets and Poetry, by Rev. Mr. Lordi on History, by G P R. James; on General Literature, by Park Benjamin, and discourses on a great variety of other subjects, by other less distinguished lights in the literary, scientific, and theological world.

The steamship Empire City, which sailed for Chagres yesterday afternoon, had on board 175 passengers, most of whom are bound for California. Among them is James W. Simonton, Esq., a gentleman who has for some years past been connected with the press at Washington, but who is now going to set up a press for himself at San Francisco. The newspaper business there, however, like most other business, is overdone now—if all I hear be true—and he who goes to California, therefore, expecting that pen, ink, and paper, are going to make him a fortune right off, is likely to come back wofully disappointed.

The last news from Europe, by the Atlantic, announcing the fact that Austrian and Bavarian troops were on the march for the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, has created deeper sensation among intelligent and observing men here, I find, than most persons could have supposed. Not that the invasion is, on its own merits, any great enterprize, but rather because of the momentous consequences which it is likely to lead to. Private letters from shrewd, matter of fact business men, abroad, to their agents here, indeed speak of this event as one that may lead to a general European war among Kings and Princes, Grand Dukes and Emperors, at any rate, even if it does not revive the slumbering spirit of the revolution among the people themselves. The English and French funds had been shaken a little just before the steamer left, and what is still more significant, large orders have been received by the same mail, authorizing some pretty heavy purchases of American stocks for Continental investment.

In my last letter to the Gazette, casual reference was made to a somewhat extraordinary lecture delivered by Archbishop Hughes, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Roman Catholic,) upon "the decline and fall of Protestantism." If a sensation was created among some of our people by that demonstration of the Bishop's, a far deeper one has been caused by a discourse with which it was last evening followed up, by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Georgetown College. His subject was, "The Jesuit, historically considered." The Dr. made out the society of Jesus to be one of the best societies the world has ever seen, and so interlarded his remarks with condemnation of Protestants and Protestantism in general, that his discourse is looked upon by that denomination of Christians as a fire from a masked battery, which should be answered by some of their divines at once,—some of whom, by the way, took upon there vigorous movements of the Cabinet, taken in connection with what the Pope is doing in England, as boding no good.

Money is in somewhat more active demand to day than it has been the week or ten days past—Still, rates remain much the same with those quoted in my last. Great activity is seen in the Stock Market. Some very heavy sales of Reading have been made at an improvement in price. Pennsylvania Bonds sell readily at 93¾. Foreign Exchange, for the steamer Canada, closed at 110¼@110¾.

Flour continues in active demand for shipment. Within the three days past, at out 50,000 bbls have changed hands at $4,68 for Ohio and Michigan descriptions; fancy Michigan $4,75; pure Genesee $5,06¼; good Ohio $4,75; extra do, $5,-31¼; Southern $5,12½. Rye Flour $3,37½.—Buckwheat $3,25 per bbl. The aggregate export of Flour from this port to Europe, since the beginning of the month, is not far from 70,-000 bbls. White Canadian Wheat sells readily at 107@108c., in bond; white Michigan 112c., prime Genesee White, 119c. Barley scarce and wanted. The last sales were at 92c for good two rowed. Corn is in good demand at 70@71c for mixed Western; inferior Southern Yellow 70½. Cotton is slow of sale, and prices remain without change. Pot Ashes are inquired for at $6,-12½; Pearls firm at $5,75@5,81—mostly at the latter rate; sale of 300 bbls. Whiskey is selling at 22c for Prison, and 23½ for Drudge. Oahu Pork is lighter. Sales 1600 bbls at $11,12½@$11,15f for Mess, and $10,37½@10,43 for Prime. Country Beef $8,76@9,50; City Mess, $1,75@1,-50. Beef Hams, $11,75@12. Dressed Hogs command 5@5½c. 2,000 bbls and tcs Ohio Lard have sold at 7@8½c for good to prime, which is an improvement. Coal—Foreign is plenty, and dull of Sale. No change in prices. Tallow has advanced. Sales 250,000 bbls prime at 7½@8 cts, cash, for home use. SPECULATOR.

We learn from the Lowell Courier that within the past year there have been discharged from the various manufacturing establishments in that city two thousand three hundred and seventy eight hands. Looms have been stopped to the number of two thousand two hundred and seventy two, and monthly payments to operatives have decreased $33,404 56. In addition to this the Machine Shop Company have discharged, since 1848, two hundred and eighty six men, whose monthly pay was $1 per day, and would amount to $6,-864—giving a total falling off in the monthly payments of the several companies of $10,269 56.

Awful Murder—One Man Killed and two Frightfully Wounded.

About 4 o'clock this morning, one of the most fiendish murders that has occurred in this city for years, was perpetrated at No 51 Dey st. It appears that a man named Henry Carnal came from Newark and sought lodgings at the porter house of Charles M. Rousseau, at the above number. Carnal was an acquaintance of Rousseau, and it is supposed that he knew that R. had received hundred dollars in specie in the house, the possession of which is supposed to have been the object which led him there.

Carnal and Charles Rousseau, son of C. M. R. went to bed in the same room about 9 o'clock.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, Louis, brother of Charles, was roused by the cries of his brother. Louis ran into the room, but was instantly stabbed by Carnal, who inflicted a terrible wound in his abdomen, through which the bowels pro rufed. Carnal gave Louis another terrible wound, over seven inches in length, just below the collar bone, and then ran into the entry way

Here the elder Rousseau, who had been roused by the noise, met and seized the murderer, crying out "Stop the thief!" But Carnal, with the ferocity of desperation, grabbed the hair of the old man and drew the knife across his throat, severing at one stroke the windpipe, the jugular veins, and the carotid arteries! In fact almost cutting Rousseau's head off! Death ensued almost instantly.

Carnal then rushed through a back window and jumped over a fence into a very deep area, where he complained, and attempted to drown himself, and whence he was taken by the police.

The young man, Charles Rousseau, who slept in the room with Carnal, received a stab in the neck, which is pronounced by the police to be quite; but we believe that it is not dangerous. It is scarcely probable that Louis can recover

The prisoner was committed immediately after the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which was that Chas Rousseau came to his death by means of a wound inflicted by a knife, in the hands of Henry Carnal

We believe that all the parties are Belgians.—*N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 14.*

THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

Posting the Books for 1850.

There being no more elections for 1850, for Federal Officers, we close our accounts below for the year for Members of Congress:—

	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem
MAINE.				
1 Moses M'Donald, Dem		1		1
2 John Appleton, Dem		1		1
3 Robt Goodenow, Whig	1		1	
4 Chas Andrews, D. gain		1	1	
MASSACHUSETTS				
1 Wm Appleton, W	1		1	
2 Horace Mann, F Soil		1		1
3 Alanson L Miner, W	1		1	
4 Wm Hebard, W	1		1	
5 Ahiman L Ward, W	1		1	
6 Ephraim K Smart, W	1		1	
7 Daniel Wadsworth, jr, W	1		1	
8 Joshua Seymour, W	1		1	
9 Orrin Fowler, W	1		1	
10 Julius Rockwell, W	1		1	
11 Henry M Fuller, W	1		1	
12 Galusha A Grow, D		1		1
13 John Wentworth, W	1		1	
14 Alfred Ely, W	1		1	
15 Thos Mitchell, W	1		1	
16 Jas Thompson, D gain		1		1
17 Andw Parker, D gain		1		1
18 O L Dawson, D gain		1		1
19 J H Kahn, W gain	1			1
20 John Allison, W	1		1	
21 Thos M Howe, W	1		1	
22 J W Howe, Whig	1		1	
23 C B Curtis, Dem		1		1
24 Alfred Gilmore, Dem		1		1
DELAWARE.				
G B Riddle, Dem gain		1		1
OHIO				
1 David T Disney, D		1		1
2 L D Campbell, W	1		1	
3 Hiram Bell, W	1		1	
4 Beni Stanton, W	1		1	
5 A'd'd P Edgerton, D		1		1
6 Frede E Green, D		1		1
7 R M Bilsbury, Dem		1		1
8 John L Taylor, W	1		1	
9 Edson B Olds, D		1		1
10 Chas Sweetser, D		1		1
11 Geo K Busby, D		1		1
12 John Welsh, W	1		1	
13 Jas M Gaylord, D		1		1
14 Alex Harper, W	1		1	
15 Wm F Hunter, D		1		1
16 John Johnson, In D		1		1
17 Joseph Cable, D		1		1
18 David K Carter, D		1		1
19 Eben Newton, W	1		1	
20 Josh R Giddings, F S W		1		1
21 N S Townsend, D gain		1		1
MICHIGAN.				
1 E J Penniman, W gain	1			
2 C E Stuart, D gain		1		
3 Jas I Conger, W gain	1			
4 Geo H Brown, W	1			
5 R M Price, D gain		1		
WISCONSIN				
1 Chas Durkee, D		1		
2 Benj C Eastman, D gain		1		
3 James B Doty, D		1		
ILLINOIS.				
1 Wm H Bissell, D		1		
2 Willis Allen D		1		
3 Orlando B Ficklin, D		1		
4 Wilson Maloney, D		1		
5 Wm A Richardson, D		1		
6 Thos Campbell, D gain		1		
7 Richard Yates, W gain	1			
IOWA.				
1 Lincoln Clark, D		1		
2 Bernhart Henn, D		1		
MISSOURI.				
1 John F Darby, W gain	1			
2 Gilchrist Porter, do	1			
3 John G Miller, do	1			
4 Willard P Hall Dem		1		
5 J S Phelps, Benton Dem		1		
FLORIDA.				
Edward C Cabell, Whig	1			
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
1 D Wallace, disfranchised				
2 Jas L Orr, do				
3 J L Woodward do				
4 Jno M Queman, do				
5 Armistead Burt, disfranchised				
6 — Akin do				
7 Wm F Colcock do				
NEW JERSEY.				
1 N D Stratton, D gain		1		
2 Chas Skelton, D gain		1		
3 Isaac Wildrick, D		1		
PENNSYLVANIA.				
1 T B Florence, D gain		1		
2 Joseph R Chandler W	1			
3 Henry D Moore, W	1			
4 John Robbins jr, D		1		
5 John McNair, D gain		1		
6 Thos Ross, D		1		
7 Dr J A Morrison, D gain		1		
8 Thaddeus Stevens, W	1			
9 J Glancy Jones, Dem		1		
10 Miles H Dimmick, D		1		
11 Henry M Fuller, W	1			
12 Galusha A Grow, D		1		
13 Jas Gamble, D gain		1		
14 T M Bhighams, W	1			
15 Wm H Kurtz, D gain		1		
16 Jas X M'Lanahan, D		1		
17 Andw Parker, D gain		1		
18 O L Dawson, D gain		1		
19 J H Kahn, W gain	1			
20 John Allison, W	1			
21 Thos M Howe, W	1			
22 J W Howe, Whig	1			
23 C B Curtis, Dem		1		
24 Alfred Gilmore, Dem		1		
Seven vacancies				
50	77	51	29	

A full House comprises 231 members. Of these, 127 or more than half, have already been elected. This shows a loss of 31 members, and a half of those in this State. We can hardly expect that the next Congress will be otherwise than largely Democratic.

The Senators who hold over from the 4th of March next, are 41, viz:—19 Whigs and 22 Democrats. Those whose terms expire at that date, including Mr. Ewing of Ohio, who holds his place by appointment of the Governor, are, Whigs 8, Democrats 13

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The administration of the Post Office Department, by Mr Hall, will, beyond all doubt, be the most economical and useful one the country has ever had. He is determined to make the Post Office what it was intended to be, the medium of certain, rapid, and cheap communication between all sections of the country. We noticed recently his intention to establish an express evening mail from this city to the West, so that the people of that great region might be placed on an equal footing, in regard to the receipt and transmission of the mails, with other sections of the country which have long enjoyed the facilities which are now about to be extended to the West. From all recent indications, we have reason to hope that a mail will be sent off after the business of the day is over. Washington is the great centre of political news in this country, and the mail that leaves that city in the evening, takes off the news of the day. Heretofore, this mail has only been sent to the East and North, so that the letters written in Washington after Congress had adjourned, were in New York the next morning, almost by the time those for the West had left the city. The new arrangement will cure this defect, so that the letters from Washington for the West will be more than half way on their route to the Ohio, by the time they now leave this city.

But this mail will do more. It will take the evening papers from Boston, the morning papers from New York, and the papers from Philadel