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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

For California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands.

SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER COPY.

We shall publish in season for the steamships Ohio and Crescent City, which sail from this port on Thursday, December 13, the 13th number of the New-York Tribune for circulation on the Pacific Coast. It will be prepared with special reference to the wants of residents in that region, or persons contemplating thither, and will contain, in addition to a complete summary of the Foreign and Domestic News up to the latest dates, a list of all the passengers that have sailed from all our ports since our last issue; a synopsis of Political news, and a number of Editorial articles on subjects interesting to readers in the Pacific.

☞ Persons desiring to send their friends on the Pacific a newspaper made up especially for that section, can leave their orders at the desk and we will mail their copies without bill. Price 6 cents.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The Publishers have concluded to admit a limited number of Advertisements into the columns of this paper. Those Merchants, Inventors, &c. who have articles specially adapted to the wants of the Inhabitants of California, Oregon and other parts on the Pacific, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity here offered of making their wants known in that quarter of the globe.

From Washington—Mr. Morse's Proposition.

We find in the *Philadelphia North American* of yesterday morning the following statement of Mr. Morse's proposition, briefly announced this morning by Telegraph:

Mr. Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana, said that, notwithstanding the want of success which had attended all the propositions which had been offered, with the view of meeting the present difficulty, he should not hesitate to offer the following resolution, which, he hoped, would be duly and early considered before action was taken. The following is a copy of the resolution:

Resolved, That the names of Howell Cobb and Robert C. Winthrop be placed in a box, and the first name drawn the gentleman from Georgia be speaker.

Mr. MORSE—The plan which I have proposed, it occurs to me, is the most rational as well as the most feasible one to put an end to a contest which is now regarded by most of all parties as partaking largely of the character of the ridiculous. We cannot longer trifle with the solemn interests of our confederacy. They look beyond petty strife and the business of the country, and all practical results, and can see no good reason why the Speaker, or rather delay in the organization of this House, Members may remember to consider the same which the adoption of 1839 was preceded. Entire cases are not parallel. At that time the delay was not caused by the Speaker's election, but by the disputed election of the New-Jersey election. As the case now stands, the contingency of caucus two individuals may prevent I never an organization, which is therefore, since it could legislate in of the country that the Whigs and Democrats—the two great parties—should manage to sink upon to put down that clamorous, selfish spirit which has manifested itself.

[The remainder we gave out, and cut short the dispatch.]

The above proposition was not adopted as we infer from the following later dispatch:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Cardinal, Monday, Dec. 10.

After the United ballot, to-day, a motion was made to adjourn till the 1st of January. It was lost.

Votes of Ohio, were then withdrawn.

Speaker Resolved

Washington of Mass Whig, 102 scattering.....

Brown, Dem. Lewis.....50

Nativism. Adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday.

New-York City—Official.

The Board of Supervisors (Aldermen) have at length concluded their labors in canvassing the votes of the recent election. We have already published the result on the State ticket. The following are the footings for City and County Officers:

CITY TICKET

	Whig.	Loco Foco.	Hall.
Sheriff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
County Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comptroller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation Counsel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY OF BROOKLYN—CITY TICKET

Comptroller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation Counsel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corporation Attorney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Inspector	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commissioner of Deeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commissioner of Jurors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTCHESTER.—Yonkers returns are taken from the *Mechanics Argus*, and are nearly complete:

	Whig.	Free Soil.	Loco.
Governor Collins	[illegible]	Chase	Dewey
Assembly—Hoyt	[illegible]	Bancroft	Hall
Sec. Nat. Adm.	[illegible]	Hubbs	Barlow
Comptroller	[illegible]	Goodsell	Edmonds
Supt. Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Union of Central America.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Nov. 9, 1849.

DEAR GREELEY: I have only time to say that the Commissioners of Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras have just signed the articles of Confederation between those States, which are to be brought under a General Government with all possible dispatch. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in consequence. Guatemala and Costa Rica are to be formally invited to come in, but their actual Governments are under British influence, and may decline. But the *People* are for it, and these States, sooner or later, will unite with the Three of the Center. "REGENERATION" is to be the motto of the new Republic of Central America. The prospective Canal, the hopes of closer connection with the United States, and the infant but increasing trade with California, destined to become of great value, have roused the People from their despondency, revived their patriotism, and given new life to industry. The only causes of apprehension for the future are the proceedings of the English in the Bay of Fonseca.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Loss of the Pilot-boat Hackstaff—Sufferings of the Passengers, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

AUROTA, Oregon Ter. Sept. 23, 1849.

I left the San Francisco Bay on the 23d of July, in the pilot-boat Hackstaff. Had a gale for nine days and a calm eight days succeeding. We got out of water, and attempted to run into Rogue River, on the coast, to get a supply, after the Captain had sounded the bar. We had 24 passengers on board, and water was all important. In entering the river on the 7th of Aug. the vessel struck the bar and went up on the point in eight feet. From the 7th to the 27th of Aug we were in the mountains, suffering considerable from fatigue and hunger, and progressing scarcely five miles a day in a straight line.

We reached the wagon road in the Umpqua Valley, after a journey of 19 days in the mountains, and in two days after we procured horses and rode to Oregon City, about 140 miles from where we were wrecked. I came 110 miles in a canoe from Oregon City to this place, and am now waiting for a chance to return to California. Capt. White (who has not yet come down here) has some idea of piloting on the bar here. He has been over to Vancouver to see the Quartermaster in relation to the subject. There is a fine opening here for the business, and if I were to stay in the country five years, I would do the same. As to California, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the best country under the sun to make money in, except Oregon, although the Gold Regions have many drawbacks which I might enumerate. For a poor young man, who is willing to work for from $5 to $20 per day, California is just the place. The great trouble is, we expected too much. We heard of the prizes in mining, but nothing was said of the blanks.

Yours truly, A. HUGHES.

ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION.—The Syracuse *Liberty Party Paper* contains a call for a "Mass Convention of the Abolitionists of the State," to be held in that city on the 15th of January. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, W. L. Chaplin, Samuel R. Ward, H. B. Garnon, &c. are announced as speakers. The *Liberty Party Paper* hopes "that ALL the Abolitionists of the State of New-York, whether they be Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, Liberty Party, or Garrisonians," will attend.

THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT.

Progress of the Revolution...God Speed... Majority in the French Chamber Needed...Formation of the Working Classes...Growth of the Working Men's Associations...Errors in their Management.

Paris Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Nov. 22, 1849.

The Revolution is progressing steadily in France, and on the continent of Europe generally. The decline and fall of old ideas, and the ascendation of new theories assist each other in their evolutions, as the fermentation and assorption of the pulp or fruit of any kind of seed, accompanies and favors the development of the first coming germ. The men of capital and privilege and rank are falling out more violently everywhere among themselves, as men of labor, slavery and poverty are organizing new associations on the principles of liberty and equity.

The Revolution is progressing steadily in theory and practice; all hands are busily engaged in pulling down or building up, and something grand and hopeful may be looked for confidently, and I think, erelong, from the great providential movement of the age. One hopeful sign is manifested by the endless splittings of the "friends of order," and another, by the active thought and zeal increasing everywhere among the laboring classes and the lovers of fair play.—A leaven is working wisdom daily, and enlightenment, as privileged authority is sinking deeper into a lifeless and foul obscurity.

There are many signs, and I relish them.—The friends of Truth and Liberty may all rejoice in them; for they announce the coming day of Freedom for Humanity, whatever winds and storms may intervene between the fading darkness of the moral night and the long hoped-for resurrection of the spiritual sun.

Napoleon is openly at war with the Assembly. The legislative power is battling with the President and with the Constitution. The Legitimists and Jesuits have turned their backs upon the Doctrinary party, and divided the majority against itself. The President intends to follow his own policy, and work alone with those who openly avow themselves prepared to second his authority. Thiers and Molé are embarrassed by these ugly feuds, and know not how to rally their undisciplined conditions against the common enemy of privilege and plunder. There are hostile tents in the divided camps of Israel, and the Philistines are swarming everywhere around them and amidst them, threatening destruction.

The majority is split up into three great camps, which meet respectively in different quarters: the Legitimists, in the *Rue de Poitiers*; the Bankers and Orleanists, in the *Rue de Conseil d'Etat*; the *Imperialist* Republicans, in the *Palais de Beaux Arts*. The latter are about 100 in number, and born in the Chamber what is termed a *centre gauche*. It is said that they intend to offer terms of conditional alliance with the *Montagne Rouge*, so as to form a *ruling party* of some 300. The *Conseil d'Etat* party form the *centre droite*, and the Legitimists the *Montagne Blanche*. Thiers and the Bankers' party vote generally with the Legitimists, but on many occasions the two extremes join against the centers. Now complicate one or more up daily in the legislative body, and the Press is not less heated about, by sales and so on, than the Assembly.

The President is not less hampered by his friends and relatives than by the Chamber. His cousins are attracting public notice either by their eccentricities and follies. His cousin Charles, the Romain, was opposed to him in the late expedition. Pierre Napoleon brought himself into trouble by stoking an elderly gentleman in the Assembly some few months ago, after which he joined his regiment in Algeria to keep out of the way and let the matter drop. He has just returned to Paris without leave from his regiment, and runaway from certain military dangers to the spot. The increased expenditure in the world of reality, has forced the President to break in officer. Many things occur to better the political intrigues and pretenders to authority.

Money being scarce, the banking houses are doing little business in the way of loans and contracts; they manage, notwithstanding, to get hold of certain grants for railway and canal jobbing operations, banking and transactions, and small shilling at the bottom under various pretexts of "absolute necessity and urgency." The Jews are very much annoyed, however, in their speculations, Proudhon said, will be enforced to have its eye upon them; they mean to structure the same to prevent, lest Rothschild is necessary and the most important Spring.

A demonstration was raised the other day in the Assembly by the son of Bernard, who proposed that Napoleon should not be allowed to hold the post of Minister of the Republic, and above all, Minister of the Financial Department. The jobbers were indignant at such "case absolute," and the orator was hardly saved from personal encounter by the timely utterance of the words "*Vive and Chiverez*." Mechinas it will be difficult to contrive ways to make a fortune in a few short months or years by lucky hits of jobbing on the Stock Ex. commencing work at the Public Treasury. The temporal too people is becoming irritable and lukewarm towards the money changer class. Both parties are preparing for one fight. Peace seems impossible.

The journalists are constantly losing their wits in questions of taxation—taxed them at least, and some particularly the conductor of the *Presse*.—Hard is possible to reduce the Budget to three-fourths of its present bulk, and what is still more strange, to tax the principal and not the income of all sorts of property. This is a revolution in the Socialist direction. The "friends of order" are astounded by it. Girardin cannot be in earnest when he talks of such a system, says the *Nacion*. *Industry* the basis of taxation, and not *capital*, say all the oracles of property and privilege. The people and their leaders say, *capital* must pay for "order," and leave labor free to multiply its powers and create more wealth. There is a storm now brewing on this question. Economism and Socialism will come to battle on this ground. It is an excellent field for discussion. Girardin's plan is to assimilate taxation to insurance. Property must pay an insurance tax to the State for its protection, as it pays per centage for insurance against loss by fire and other accidents.

The idea is becoming very popular, and rumors have been spreading that Girardin is about to be named Minister of the Republic. It does not seem improbable, however.

The President and the Assembly are equally jealous in their practical enmity to innovation.—Napoleon has liberated several hundreds of the poor victims of June, 1848, but it was merely to avoid the expense of providing for them in the Colonies. Nobody thanks him for his bounty.—The men had been transported without trial and no proof of guilt had ever been produced against them.

Petty vengeance and spiteful Legislation is the order of the day. Yesterday the royalist orator, Segur, d'Aguesseau, had the face to ask for national assistance in favor of the *garde municipale* at Louis Philippe, who had fought against the people in February, and the President of the Assembly, Dupin, systematically refused to call him to order. There was a tumult and almost a fight in the Chamber. Every day such scenes occur—Common sense and common decency have fled from the political assembly and civil hate reigns paramount.

The majority refuses every measure of improvement and conciliation. Hatred and Oppression are their darling loves. Laws against the liberty of workingmen's associations; laws against the freedom and the residence of *foreigners* in France; laws against everything good and natural, are the only acts of the Assembly, and the Government is not less mean and spiteful than the royalist majority. The Police have orders to efface the signs of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, adopted by the Workingmen's Associations. The *triangles* painted over the doors of associated cooks establishments and over the stores of other industrial associations, are unmercifully destroyed by the agents of Government for the pure love of persecution. The success of these establishments enrages the "the founders of order," who hate the people as slaveholders hate the name of Liberty.

The persecution stimulates the working classes and increases the success of their Associations.—The other evening I went into the "Cafe d'Apollon," and found it literally crowded; impossible to find a seat. There were not less than one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty people in it. If the spirit of Oppression rages in the hearts of the tyrannical *superior classes*, the love of Liberty and Justice reigns majestically in the souls of working men.

The laboring middle classes are beginning also to despise the lords and masters of humanity in Europe. Cobden has addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Minister of Austria, Bach, against the inhumanity of Haynau's policy in Hungary and other parts of this Imperial domination. Christianity is raising in the hearts of men, and Barbarism will be driven back to hell, from whence it came, if it continues to disrace the world by its foul butcheries and persecutions.

Cobden's letter has created an immense sensation, as the many exercise of Asiatic cruelty in Europe, where our human brethren are oppressed by despotism insanity. Man are brethren the world over—the sons and daughters of one common Parentage, and Christ, the Brother of all human beings, died upon the Cross to save them by example added to the precepts of the Word, from the prevailing of fear, and slavery, and selfishness, which lead to the foul depths of slavery and persecution. While the working middle classes, and the laboring men in Christian lands of Truth and Liberty, the spirit of the Saviour is descending upon them, to fortify the Christian Church against the world, "against which the gates of Hell shall not, it is foretold, prevail." The Revolution is progressing, therefore, readily as well as steadily in Europe, and I hope not less so in America.

The Workingmen's Associations are progressing well and multiplying fast, notwithstanding persecution and opposition from the "friends of order." They are somewhat rash and inexperienced in certain formalities, but time will teach them wisdom in these matters.

They have formed a General Central Committee to organize on a basis of unity and solidarity among them, but the men and women chosen members of the body are not conversant enough with the principles they have to organize. They begin to see of experience and learning to assist them with their counsel, but time is necessary in all matters, and they are too impatient to increase rapidly and prosperously.

Some weeks ago I was invited to one of the committee meetings, where various plans and propositions were to be discussed. I came away with the conviction that experience alone could moderate the infantine presumption with which certain measures were adopted. One of these measures was the creation of a paper money medium, as an instrument of credit on the principle of mutual trust and gratuity. It was decided that an amount of paper exceeding the amount of cash to hand in the ratio of two to one, should be created and circulated among the associations, as a means of lending money gratis to customers.—The whole plan was based on the simple notion of what is deemed practical in State Banks, where the amount of paper is often double the amount in specie in reserve. It would have been impossible to give them a clear conviction that State Banks had always a greater amount of ready circulating *real* money in hand, though not rapidly circulating *specie*, than the amount of bills in circulation. I endeavored to explain the fact to some of the members privately, a few days after, but I do not know how far I was successful, or otherwise, with him individually, for, nearly a month later, I had occasion to see the original error, prepared for the press, in the hands of one of the members of the committee. It will require time and experience to show them that the *credit* system of State Banks and other banks is very like a pawn broker's shop, in principle, however, complicated and extended, or simplified and generalized may seem the creation and the circulation of paper money promises-to-pay. This knowledge will come rapidly, however, by experience, and the loss of a few thousand francs, by injudicious management, will not be dearly paid, as the price of practical wisdom.

I met, on that occasion, the projectors of the Building Association, and the *paper money* idea originated to represent the property of the Association. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Francois and Richard, gave me very satisfactory answers to all my questions. The working men will have to pay for their experience to the ability, as well as in their business, paper money credit system. It goes against the projectors will have in their hands the whole management of building and practical transactions, amounting to 1,000,000 francs. If they are more solidarity than socialists, they may easily live with one mind, and act with the other, the end and all the building materials. Occasionally of the whole sum may be cleared from the balance of accounts by the operation alone; after which, another chance may throw the rest of the property into the hands of the real producers, the creation and the bringing of the immaterial paper money source.

The associations have arrived to emphatically one principle, namely, that their profits not, but for the interest that belongs, the whole property by the wheel of the engine, which they have to turn and throw. The system will conservative, done from to a state of need and want of ready money for their daily operations. After struggling against the ever-recurring difficulty, their only resource will consist in selling their manufacture of paper money shares to other parties, and thence inevitable and perhaps most ruinous depreciation. The paper bonus will be more than probably the only purchasers of these unlucky shares, and thence the final fall of the whole property into their hands alone and those of their companions. This is a hypothesis—a mere possibility; it may be totally out-ended. If Messrs. Francois and Richard are real friends of the workingmen, they will be involved in the same system of difficulty and probable ruin. The workingmen will gain experience, however, by the operation, and, though dearly bought, it will be quite tolerable. HENRI DORSETT.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer Southerner, Capt. Bussey, arrived yesterday, 65 hours from Charleston, S. C. We are indebted to our friends of the *Charleston Courier* and *Evening News* for late Southern papers in advance of the mail.

FROM HAYTI.—By Capt. McIntire of the schr Enterprise, arrived on Monday from Cape Haytien, we have been furnished with the following items. The Emperor of Hayti had issued an edict, to take effect on the 15th inst. that no foreign merchant should do business unless he paid a license of $1,800, Spanish, per year, in place of $600 as heretofore; or any foreign clerk unless he paid $1,000. No vessel was allowed to take cargo unless she had discharged her cargo at that port. The export duty on Coffee and Logwood was $20, Haytien money, per 1,000 pounds, instead of $5 as heretofore; and in the same ratio on all merchandise. He has fixed a price on all goods imported and exported. He was raising an army to march against the Spanish part of the Island. Business very dull.

By brig Jane & Eliza, Capt. Morton, 26 days from Port au Prince, we hear that the war with the Republic of St. Domingo has been revived and that His Serene Highness Emperor Faustin, the first, was to march for the borders with the whole Haytien army on the morning of the 16th Nov. Sunday, having been detained on account of a lamentable fire which occurred on the night of Tuesday the 14th, which was solely got under by the joint assistance of the American, French and British inhabitants. It was ascertained on this occasion that the fire apparatus heretofore used at this place was not such as was needed, being very inefficient.

The Government has just paid up to the French a portion of the interest of the indemnity.

There is a meeting to take place to take into consideration the better mode of equalizing the distribution of Coffee. Export duties are to be increased on coffee and logwood. American provisions are getting scarce. The stock of articles of British manufacture having been burnt in the late fire, things of first necessity, such as Checks, Osnaburgs, &c. are in great demand.

The Haytien squadron was to leave in a short time, route unknown, supposed to be Jacmel.

A Proposition to Workers in Iron.

We publish with great pleasure the following proposition from a man who means what he says. We need not say how worthy of being put in practice is the plan he sets forth.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1849.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I read with much pleasure the account of the Iron Founders' Association at Cincinnati. I do not see why such an association, unless it is not attempted here, if the right kind of men take hold. I remember making the thing up you about two years since. Some time may say we like the idea, but how are we to begin. To have no excuse for machinery of all and enterprise, with empire enough for such a union, I propose to each person a share in my business which has been established for a number of years, they paying me for stock and tools at a just valuation made by competent disinterested persons, each paying in proportion to the interest he takes in the concern, and more where. If six or more machinists, including patternmakers and blacksmiths, should think this proposal worthy their attention, they can have meetings at my place, after which they may enter into such arrangements as are most likely to obtain the end in view. My opinion is that Iron Founders would do well to join the Machinists. By such a union the Workmen could make the requisite machinery for the foundery, and take pay in castings. Should the demand for machinery be large, they would require an entire foundry to supply the machine shop. My shop is open from 7 A. M. till 5½ P. M. in the rear of 249 Bowery.

JAMES MAXWELL.

Opening of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad—Great Celebration, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WATERVILLE, November 19.

Thinking you might wish to hear from us who live "way down East," and knowing your paper to be opened to all sections of our country, I have thought it proper to give you a short account of the celebration that took place in our village in the opening of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad to this place. This road was commenced about two years since at the west end of the line, viz: At the junction with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road in the town of Danville, at the distance of 27 miles from Portland. During these two years the Company have struggled manfully with the many difficulties which have oppressed them on every side, arising from the depression of the money market and local prejudices. They have, however, now finished the road, 55 miles in length, as far as this place.—The extension of the road to Bangor is a work which will remain to be accomplished.

On the morning of the 27th a train of cars left the Passenger Depot, crowded with stockholders from the adjoining towns, and, indeed, from the Eastern portion of the State, and passed over the road as far as Bath and, where they were met by the down train from Portland. The two trains were then united, and the train horse attached and moved Waterville. This train consisted of twelve cars, and from 1,000 to 1,200 of the citizens and their guests. Two passenger locomotives at a speed of 25 miles per hour, and arrived safely at Waterville in about 1½ hours. Here an immense assemblage had gathered to welcome our coming, and as the cars slowly through the depot and along the Street, a sound arose that shaked the stoutest of Yankee Pills, and resounded through the forests that lie on the shores of the ever-rolling Kennebec. It was, indeed, a noble sight.

Enthusiasm might, indeed, seem extravagant to those who are accustomed to see the arrival of the locomotive almost as a thing of course, but it is to be remembered that in this portion of country it is not so. Only last Spring, the speech of Robinson is but just written, and that this road is conclusive in length, is a fact in the way of its success; and unless it is speedily removed, every man, as corporation, will be induced upon or some other route check.

It is understood that the Hudson River road is not only willing, but desirous to take the contract for the Winter, and we are assured, upon good authority, that those acting for most Companies are prepared to engage to put the mail through every morning at the first of next month of this city—leaving New York every afternoon at 4 o'clock. As the road is now in good order and the connecting to within a few miles of Longhaven, there is no doubt of the ability of the company to keep within the proposed schedule time of 12 or 14 hours. We presume, however, that our citizens generally would prefer to have the Hudson route selected, not only because it would probably be more regular, but because a night line to and from New-York would be thus secured. It, however, there are insurmountable obstacles in the way,—obstacles over which the Hudson company have no control—the Hudson River road project would be infinitely preferable to no mail at all. Indeed, we do not see why some time might not ordinarily be made, and a regular and safe edition transmitted mails between New-York and Buffalo effected by that route.

The advantages of a night mail to our own citizens are palpable. Under the arrangement of last Winter, the mail never arrived until long *after* business hours, and always left in the morning *before* business hours. Consequently a letter mailed in New-York on Monday morning could not, without inconvenience, have an answer returned before Wednesday night. But with a night mail, letters would reach Albany in the morning, and be answered in the evening—precisely as through the Summer months. The Postmaster in New-York fully appreciates the importance of this matter, and is, we are assured, doing all he can to effect a satisfactory arrangement. The question is now before the Post Office Department, and will, we presume, be decided in a few days. [Albany Evening Journal.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.—The time of departure of the British Steamships from weekly to a semi-monthly commenced with the sailing of the Hibernia from Liverpool, Dec. 1. The steamers in this country will be weekly till the 1st of April, and then semi-monthly till the 1st of April next. [Boston Transcript.

PETITION FOR INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES FROM BOSTON TO CALIFORNIA.—A petition is at the Merchants Exchange in Boston for a memorial praying Congress to establish a semi-monthly Mail to California, to be carried on the proposed monthly arrangement. The number of letters at the time the Mail of Nov. 11 consisted of 15,000 letters, and 19,000 newspapers, and in addition, the complete City took out on the 18th of December, 10,000 letters, and 15,000 newspapers. This large amount, for publication's sake, will soon be quadrupled. [Boston Traveller, Monday.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.—The *Rochester American* of Monday says: The Committee of nine appointed by the Baptist Educational Convention which met in Albany in October last to take measures for forming a University in the City of Rochester, have just completed their labors. The Convention met on Wednesday, and it is understood that the committee have matured a new plan—one of the ability and extent of the right Education. A charter, we learn, is to be established and from the Legislature of New-York, instructions entirely distinct in the organization and government from the Literary Institution. Measures were also taken for the immediate erection and collection of a subscription to the amount of $150,000, and for the transfer of the charter of Madison University, Rochester, of which institution is not withstanding, for obtaining a new one with the title of "Rochester University" from the Regents of the State of New-York.

☞ JOHN BRODERIPP, Esq., one of the most wealthy, prominent and influential citizens of Boston, died in that city on Sunday last, from a paralytic attack. He was aged 70. The *Transcript* states that in his will Mr. Broderipp made the following munificent donations to different Public Institutions:—To the Free Beds of the Mechanics Asylum $5,000; to the Boston Female Dispensary, $10,000; to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; to the Farm school, $10,000; to the Asylum for the Blind, $10,000; to the town of New-Cambridge, for charitable purposes, $10,000; making in addition to this gift to the Boston Athenæum, the sum of $25,000. In addition to these amounts, Mr. Broderipp left upward of $100,000 to relatives and friends.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We find by the *Toronto Globe*, that Hon. E. P. Tache has been appointed to the office of Receiver General, vacant by the resignation of Hon. L. M. Viger. It is reported in town that Hon. Messrs. Price and Leslie have resigned their respective offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Provincial Secretary, and that even Malcolm Cameron has been seized by the ministerial epidemic, and has given Lord Elgin "warning." The last rumor may be fairly doubted, as we know of no permanent office of $600 a year likely to be vacant. [Montreal Herald.

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LORD ELGINS ALLEGED LETTER TO THE BISHOPS.—We observe by the Canadian papers, that, in reply to a letter of inquiry from M. Cauchon, the Secretary to their Lordships, the Archbishop of Quebec and the Bishop of Sydney, distinctly state that there is not one word of truth in the rumor which has been so currently circulated, on the subject of Lord Elgin's correspondence with these high ecclesiastical dignitaries. [Montreal Herald, 6th.

CHILI, BOLIVIA AND PERU.—A letter from Lima dated the 12th November, says, Chili, Bolivia and Peru are enjoying perfect tranquility. No further attempts have been made here at revolution since the 21st February last. General Castilla will probably pass the remainder of his Presidential term without molestation.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th ult. from Naples and Cagliari. An American frigate from Bremen, must probably the St. Lawrence, was seen to pass Dover, standing westward, on the 12th ult. The arrival of the St. Lawrence at Cowes was subsequently reported. [Norfolk Herald, 7th.

☞ The Trade between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz has been constantly increasing since the termination of the Mexican War. The *Picayune* thinks a line of steamers between the two points, taking in Tampico by the way, would now be profitable, and supersede the vessels of the British West India Company.

KENTUCKY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The clause of the Constitution declaring that Preachers and Ministers of the Gospel shall not be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, was adopted on yesterday by ayes 76, nays 17. [Frank'n Commonwealth, 4th.

IRON WORKERS' STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of Iron Workers, is to be held in the City Hall on Wednesday next. It is expected that numerous delegates will be present from various parts of the State. [Alb. Eve. Jour.

☞ The Homestead Exemption Bill did not pass both Houses at the recent "called session," as stated last week. It passed the Senate, but was lost in the House, because a quorum was not present. [Sentinel (Il.) Republican.

FIRE AT BOSTON.—A fire broke out in Healey and Spaulding's Livery Stable in Tremont st. on Sunday; loss to H. & S. $4,000, no insurance; buildings belonged to the Van Rensselaer Estate.

☞ We regret to learn by the last intelligence from Rome, that our townsman, Lewis Cass, Jr. Charge to that city, was very ill. [Detroit Trib. 5th.

Lake Superior—Copper—Product of 1849.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.

The steamer Harrison arrived here Saturday on her last trip from the Sault, bringing a large number of passengers and a cargo of Copper. Col. McKnight, the owner, furnishes me with the full statement of shipments of Copper this year as follows:

Rockland and Pittsburgh Cliff Mine, in Cleveland	[illegible]
Rockland and Pittsburgh Cliff Mine, per Harrison	[illegible]
Rockland and Pittsburgh Cliff Mine, per Sam Ward	[illegible]
Rockland and Pittsburgh Cliff Mine, Lady Colborne	[illegible]
Making an aggregate of	[illegible]

This will yield at least 750 tons of fine copper, making, at $300 per ton, the earnings of this mine for the year $[illegible]

The expenses of working, $7,000 per month, $84,000

Making net profit of mine for the year $201,000 or ten per cent on $2,000,000. In addition to the shipments from this mine, the Minnesota, Northwest, North American, and North Western will run it to some 200 tons more. Next year the amount of copper will not be less than 2,500 tons, and the year after it cannot be less than double that amount. Within five years our copper must go to England. A company of men are erecting furnaces at Cleveland, the proper place; and if Congress will only make an appropriation for the canal around the Sault, to connect the Lake Superior region with the great market of Copper and Iron for the world. YOURS, O. C. S.

The Mails.

WINTER MAIL ARRANGEMENTS TO NEW-YORK.—Various propositions are pending in regard to the transportation of the mail between this city and New-York. It has been considered desirable to have the mail leave the post office in the afternoon, arriving at each point in the morning, and it was believed that an arrangement to effect the result could be entered into with the Hudson and Boston Roads. But there is a difficulty in the way at present, and unless it is speedily removed, a day mail, as operative, will be delayed upon or some other route check.

It is understood that the Hudson River road is not only willing, but desirous to take the contract for the Winter, and we are assured, upon good authority, that those acting for most Companies are prepared to engage to put the mail through every morning at the first of next month of this city—leaving New York every afternoon at 4 o'clock. As the road is now in good order and the connecting to within a few miles of Longhaven, there is no doubt of the ability of the company to keep within the proposed schedule time of 12 or 14 hours. We presume, however, that our citizens generally would prefer to have the Hudson route selected, not only because it would probably be more regular, but because a night line to and from New-York would be thus secured. It, however, there are insurmountable obstacles in the way,—obstacles over which the Hudson company have no control—the Hudson River road project would be infinitely preferable to no mail at all. Indeed, we do not see why some time might not ordinarily be made, and a regular and safe edition transmitted mails between New-York and Buffalo effected by that route.

The advantages of a night mail to our own citizens are palpable. Under the arrangement of last Winter, the mail never arrived until long *after* business hours, and always left in the morning *before* business hours. Consequently a letter mailed in New-York on Monday morning could not, without inconvenience, have an answer returned before Wednesday night. But with a night mail, letters would reach Albany in the morning, and be answered in the evening—precisely as through the Summer months. The Postmaster in New-York fully appreciates the importance of this matter, and is, we are assured, doing all he can to effect a satisfactory arrangement. The question is now before the Post Office Department, and will, we presume, be decided in a few days. [Albany Evening Journal.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.—The time of departure of the British Steamships from weekly to a semi-monthly commenced with the sailing of the Hibernia from Liverpool, Dec. 1. The steamers in this country will be weekly till the 1st of April, and then semi-monthly till the 1st of April next. [Boston Transcript.

PETITION FOR INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES FROM BOSTON TO CALIFORNIA.—A petition is at the Merchants Exchange in Boston for a memorial praying Congress to establish a semi-monthly Mail to California, to be carried on the proposed monthly arrangement. The number of letters at the time the Mail of Nov. 11 consisted of 15,000 letters, and 19,000 newspapers, and in addition, the complete City took out on the 18th of December, 10,000 letters, and 15,000 newspapers. This large amount, for publication's sake, will soon be quadrupled. [Boston Traveller, Monday.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.—The *Rochester American* of Monday says: The Committee of nine appointed by the Baptist Educational Convention which met in Albany in October last to take measures for forming a University in the City of Rochester, have just completed their labors. The Convention met on Wednesday, and it is understood that the committee have matured a new plan—one of the ability and extent of the right Education. A charter, we learn, is to be established and from the Legislature of New-York, instructions entirely distinct in the organization and government from the Literary Institution. Measures were also taken for the immediate erection and collection of a subscription to the amount of $150,000, and for the transfer of the charter of Madison University, Rochester, of which institution is not withstanding, for obtaining a new one with the title of "Rochester University" from the Regents of the State of New-York.

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