NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH, OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. IX.....NO. 310. NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1850. WHOLE NO. 2801.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

and delivered to City Subscribers for 12½ cents per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance. Subscriptions taken for six months. For three months $1 50. Three Dollars in advance required for all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office, whose terms are higher than those of The Tribune, are not allowed any difference.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Great Storm at the East—A Vessel in Distress—Names of the Persons Lost on board the Pearl, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 6, A. M.

A north-east storm is now raging here with great severity, accompanied with snow. Neither train from your city has yet arrived.

A letter from Hull, dated this morning, states that 7 o'clock a full-rigged brig was at Long Beach, and would probably strike at low water. In consequence of the severity of the gale it was impossible to reach her from the shore, but an effort would be made to rescue the crew in case she should strike.

The persons lost on board the schooner Pearl were Capt. Samuel Tuckerman, his two sons, aged 34 and 17 years, Robert Stokes, John Pray, and a man belonging to Nova Scotia.

Municipal Election in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April —P. M.

Mr. D. A. J. Upham, Rum Locos, has been reelected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Locos have also elected 13 Aldermen, and all their justices. The Whigs have elected one Alderman, and the Independent people (Temperance) one. Rufus King, editor of the *Sentinel*, was the Whig candidate, and Hon. John B. Smith the Independent.

Great Freshet and Loss of Property.

TORONTO, C. W. Friday, April 5.

Incessant rains with a rapid thaw of the sun have produced a great freshet in all the rivers in this part of the country, carrying away bridges, mill-dams, quantities of timber and other property.

The Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 5th—P. M.

The steamship Niagara, Hayle, from Boston, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and after delivering and receiving the mails left at 12 for her destination.

Launching of the Susquehannah, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 6.

The noble ship Susquehannah slid from the stocks in fine style this morning, at 29 minutes before 7.

The mail from your city, due here at 9 o'clock last evening, did not arrive until 3 A. M. the last being detained in the Delaware by the severe winter storm.

Markets...MR. WALKER, Friday, April 5.

The receipts of BREADSTUFFS are light and the market firm. WHEATER WHEAT is quoted 105 to 108 and STRAIGHT WHEAT 109 to 110c. Good and choice brands of FLOUR command $5 87½ $6 25.

☞ Rev. Dr. JOHN W. ADAMS of Syracuse, died on the 4th inst. aged 54. He was the son of Rev Roger Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman of Connecticut. At the formation of the First Presbyterian Society of Syracuse, on the 14th of December, 1824, Dr. A. became its pastor in 1826, and has remained in the same pulpit ever since. His last sermon was delivered on the 24th of February, since which time the church edifice has been demolished for the purpose of putting up a new building. The members of this church number 365. The death of Dr. A. creates a profound sensation in Syracuse, where he has labored without interruption for nearly a quarter of a century.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GALPHIN CLAIM—The *Washington Republic* of Friday says:

It is not our intention to express any opinion upon the matter while it is pending before a Committee of the House; nor do we desire that any remark we may make should be understood to indicate a leaning one way or the other in regard to it. In move justice to Mr. Crawford, who desires no one to share with him the responsibility of protecting his own honor, we feel bound to disclose the public mind upon this point. We therefore declare that all the statements which have appeared in the public journals connecting the President with the transactions in this matter, are without foundation. It was at no time brought to the knowledge of the President that a claim was in the course of prosecution before a member of his Cabinet, in which another member of his Cabinet was directly or indirectly interested. We are also informed that neither Mr Meredith nor Mr. Johnson was made acquainted with Mr. Crawford's interest in the claim.

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS—John Birch is elected Mayor of Monroe, Mich. and John M. Brown (Loco) of Sandusky, Ohio.

The House-Carpenters.

The spirited and powerful meetings of the House Carpenters of our City have now been held at regular intervals for more than two months, and it is really useless for any one to deny that they have already been productive of great good. It is true that their influence is not yet felt as universally as it must and will be, but it is such earnest beginnings that accomplish great Reforms. Prior to the strike on the 11th of March, the Journeymen Carpenters had several meetings at their usual place of convocation in Worcester (Convention Hall), and from a dozen, the numbers in attendance soon swelled to hundreds. The spirit that animates the workers in these great movements for the elevation of Labor, is one which cannot be thwarted nor retarded—provided the principle of united action among the individuals who compose the great mass, is carried out in its fullest perfection. Associated effort must be made to aid individual requirements and ambition.

On Friday evening a number of private and public meetings were held for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the formation of a JOINT STOCK BUILDING ASSOCIATION. To this enterprise some twenty or thirty already stand pledged, and if the effort shall prove successful, the Association will be prepared to take Full contracts for the present year. It is intended to start with a capital of about $5,000. The meetings to forward this object, as well as for public purposes, will be continued, probably, for two or three months longer—so that all who desire to aid the effort may be afforded ample opportunity. We trust the best encouragement may greet the movers of this project.

—But we had nearly lost sight of the meeting on Friday night, to whose spirit and earnestness we briefly alluded on Saturday. Mr. HENRY PRICE officiated as Chairman, and Mr. MILLER as Secretary. Reports from several shops were handed in, in addition to those before reported as paying 15c per day—the rate agreed upon and demanded by the Journeymen. Some discussion followed.

One thought the Master carpenters were trying a double game. They come to the man who demands higher wages and say to him, 'Mr. So-and-so pays his men only 15c a day; and I can't afford to give you 15c when men can be had for less.' But this is not the way to deal with us (said the speaker) in this meeting. We must still believe that the word of 40 or 50 Journeymen is worth as much as that of the Bosses; the men say they are receiving 15c and we must believe them. We must inquire and ascertain among ourselves whether the bosses are failing in with us, or whether the Journeymen are going back and working for less." Other speakers joined in, in a similar strain, expressing a hard determination to hold out for their just rights. The debate was totally closed with a capital address by Mr. PRICE, the Chairman—which we report more fully than usual, that some justice may be done to a few of his many excellent ideas.

Mr. P. said this question of the Organization of Labor into one grand system, had occupied his thoughts for many years; and he believed it to be one of the most important which could engage the attention of any thinking man. It was one of the most sublime of Sciences (ay sir, said a voice, and when properly understood in all its branches, he considered it a high qualification which fits a man for any office within the gift of a People. We need an Organization of Labor by which a laboring man may receive the just reward of his labor without robbing any one else. We have had large, enthusiastic meetings all the Spring, calling together the most intelligent men and the best mechanics of the Trade; yet some of these very men are now chasing at rates less than the standard of wages they had previously agreed upon. Men had frequently worked next to himself (the speaker), ever since he had been a Carpenter, receiving less wages when they were really superior workmen. He is not always the most useful man in the community who receives the highest compensation. The hod-carrier is unquestionably more useful than the Wall-street broker; so the laborious other branches that reap more profit, but he is more poorly compensated for his labor—It is of far greater importance that the house should be built than that the broker's draft should be drawn on New Orleans for $1,000. The laborer must have his home to protect him from an inclement season, which is of much greater moment to him than the moneyed transactions of a commercial circle. The broker, manifestly, is not really so useful a man as he who carries a hod to assist in the erection of the building—but we pay the least to him who is most useful. Some men are determined to live well, whether they are worth the amount they receive or not—The broker establishes his put contingo; the Board of Brokers endorse and enforce the transactions of the individual. So it must be with the carpenters. The Brokers are united. The Carpenters should be so too. We came here (continued the speaker) and determined upon a given rate. The master carpenter advances the argument that he cannot give you your 15c per day, when John Smith, a better workman, will work for 12½c. No one will contract for a house at $5,000 when he can get it built for $3,000. Now, who is to blame? The Chairman here proceeded to consider the prevalent selfishness which takes care of one's own interest, but leaves all others to take care of themselves. He reprehended all such one sided ideas; and proceeded to demonstrate that whatever is an injury to an individual member of the Trade is injurious to the whole. Strikes he considered did some good under existing circumstances; but they cannot remove the causes of the depressed condition of the Producing Classes. He urged the necessity of Association of effort, and the cultivation of a feeling of fraternity and union in the fullest sense. When these shall be attempted in real earnest—when men shall study and obtain a true knowledge of their rights—then shall we find the true means of maintaining them.

These remarks were heard with the greatest attention, and evidently told upon every individual in the assemblage. The principles here put forward are those that are needed; and which, rightly carried out, will insure the accomplishment of the great object of these movements in the ranks of Labor.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the same place on Friday evening next, at 8 P. M.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. W. H. SEWARD and Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of the Senate, for Congressional Documents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

West Point Supplies—Another Galphin!—Antoine Peltier Hints to Whig Politicians—Dodging the Wilmot—Schenck's Naval Pension Bill—McLane's Burnt Hardware Bill.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 6.

The West Point Supply bill appropriates another $200,000, chiefly for the use of the sons of the wealthy and influential, who receive, on the banks of the Hudson, an excellent education at the cost of $9,500 each to the generous public, and may thereafter become army officers or private citizens at their option. The items for the year ending in June, 1851, are, for pay of officers, cadets, instructors and musicians, $79,764; commutation of subsistence $3,611; forage of officers horses $1,600; officer's servants' clothes $400; repairs, fuel apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, &c. $24,324; library $1,000; board of visitors, their expenses, $2,917; barracks for cadets $47,500; new mess hall, $25,000; hospital for enlisted men, $2,000; guard-house and commissary store, $3,000. Nearly $200,000 a year for a school in which to educate, for any purpose, 250 fine young gentlemen, who must not be mere—adopted citizens, nor the children of poor parents. We talk of British aristocracy, but where on earth is there more of it than HERE, and where on earth is there less disposition to lessen its baleful influence? Somewhere in the New Testament we are told that to him that hath shall more be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath.

If the organized association of legal gentlemen, who kindly consent to fill offices or adorn the halls of Congress with elegant orations, have adroitly staved off every useful improvement called for by the public this session, so one can justly accuse them of neglecting their private clients. The Galphin, the Old Virginia, &c. show great industry at headquarters, and there is a book of "Sounds claims" as large as the Bible, already in print. Claims are everything here. "Ask, and ye shall receive," is quite a favorite text at Washington.

Col. John Montgomery drew a bill of exchange (as it is said) on account of Virginia, in favor of Antoine Peltier, for money furnished for the use of the Illinois Regiment, under Col. Clark, so says House bill 80, and therefore Secretary Meredith is bidden to pay to Antoine Peltier's heirs (who will probably appear when the bill passes in the shape and form of Dodson & Fogg, attorneys, Wall st.) $2,714, with only 60 years interest at 3 per cent; or, in other words, to pay $7,027 on some old, trumped up story of 10 years standing, to some cunning "learned friend," who has had art enough to dig up the claim, clean, scour it, brush it up, new model it, and make it plausible. You say the age of a claim should be no bar. No bar? Why is a twenty years quiet possession of real estate a title? Why is there a six years statute of limitations? Why does the judgment of a Court expire in twenty years? No bar!!

Your position is that, when a claim was reasonably presented for adjustment, and has laid over from year to year through the inability or indisposition of either House to act on it, that neglect on the part of the public functionaries cannot rightfully bar the claim. Why should it?—Of course, we are opposed to claims now first presented founded on transactions last century. The fair presumption is that such are unfounded, or have already been paid. *Ed. Trib.*]

The Whigs put a very long lease of Opposition, they have not Congress, it is true, but they'll get blamed if the game goes on that I see played here, for they have the means of blocking it, and they have the Executive. If they haven't the manhood to use their power to check any abuse whatever, they deserve the fate that surely awaits them. What good have the Whigs done, or attempted? Echo answers, "".... Dodging the vote on the Wilmot Proviso, some months since—and some of the dodgers its warmest friends, when all is looked further off—was not the way, to win Connecticut Webster's tail will understand this remark.

I believe that few men of the common sort have shown a greater desire to help the Whigs to power, or tried, through no ordinary sacrifices, to add to their influence, than the writer of this letter. The truth is, I was (with many more) utterly disgusted at the sordid, selfish, shabby conduct of the leaders of the Democracy, so called—they actually stunk in the public nostrils—every day exhibited new knaveries for the especial benefit of some caution parasite of their order. It seemed as if no change could possibly be for the worse. A change came—we have it—people ask each other, Is not this a distinction without a difference? When is it that Mr. King of N. Y. intends his Custom House expenditure reform to come up under the joint stilling resolution? Is it in 1850 or 1851? When are Mr. Beverdy Johnson's law reforms to assume a tangible shape?

I had almost lost sight of poor old Peltier, seeing he is dead and gone. Mr. Bay of Mo. manages the claim for "the heirs." Of course it must succeed. A slave trade extension democrat, I believe, is this Mr. Bay.

We next come to Mr. Schenck, who is styled an Ohio Whig. He has brought forth a bill in type, from the Naval Affairs Committee, to pension all of a dozen, mentionables feather bed sea warriors, who after living on the country for ages, most of the time ashore, on full pay, are to be induced to couch, bend their backs, groan with lumbago, and, armed with all the ills in Pandora's box, demand a pension, get it, then rise up, hold, hale and vigorous, exclaiming, like the decrepit Cardinal who wanted to be Pope, "a miracle!" when they had elected him. Away went the crutches, Christ's vicegerent stood erect, the crusty priest lived in clover at the ecclesiastical palace another thirty years.

Mr. SCHENCK's bill opens a sixty-five—pension of hundreds of idle officers, one half of whom are mere excrescences on the Navy—this he does until the steam falls to a certain notch, when the President, advised by his Cabinet, and sustained by the "double-nubbed" Senate, is to recommence the manufacture of a new batch of Naval dignitaries. If no one does more for Free Soil and retrenchment than worthy Mr. SCHENCK, we'll soon be wearing Mother Britain's old shoes, and if a heavy public debt is a public blessing, how happy we shall be! Mr. S.'s 9th section is quite careful of "rights." It allows no man to construe his act, if it shall become one, so as to impair the President's authority "to place any officer on furlough."

Mr. MCLANE of Md. has a bill on hand to pay A. MEIER & Co. the duties back on 17 packages hardware, bored in a steamboat. Mr. M. in drawing the bill (which see) seems to have been mute as to any whether the accident happened in 1818, or 1846, so he has left the year in the form of an immaterial mystery, like his bill to tax the shipping of the Union for the benefit of the corporation of Baltimore, which waits its chance to slip through some thin House next Summer.

The New-York system of majorities to pass bills is wanted here.

Sir John Franklin—Report of His Safety.

We are indebted to Mr John Randall, fur merchant in Water st. for the following information forwarded by his agent or correspondent at St Paul, Minnesota Territory:

"ST. PAUL, Minnesota, March 15.

"A dog train arrived here yesterday, from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American was seen had been seen, by some of the Indians, and had sent letters to Canada, that Sir John Franklin was found. The parties were I cannot learn. However, they say he is safe."

The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are gentlemen of high respectability. He writes by every mail, so we have through his letter the most recent news. Our latest advices from St Paul were to the 6th of March. The dog train mentioned some ten days ago as having arrived at St. Paul, was from Selkirk settlement, which lies quite in another direction from Lake Superior. [Commercial Advertiser.

Trial of the Brothers Montesquieu at St. Louis.

This trial commenced on March 16th. One hundred and five persons were examined before a jury was obtained. After the indictment was read the witnesses requested the representatives of the press not to publish reports of the testimony. The reason assigned was that a second indictment was pending against the accused, that now trying being for the murder of Theron K. Barnum, the other for the murder of Albert Jones—and should the evidence be published it would be more difficult to obtain a Jury in the second case. The Court hoped the press would accede to this request, and all the papers have done so except the *American Banner*, which says:

If those gentlemen of leisure who lounge about the Court have a right to hear and detail verbal reports of the evidence about town, we have an equal right to publish it in a fixed and verifiable form. The public mind has been abused already with lying and exciting rumors, prejudicial to the cause of justice, and adverse to the prospects of the accused. The public should know the facts as they appear in legal form. Such we shall give.

The first witness examined was Theron Barnum, the keeper of the City Hotel. He gives an account of the arrival of the Montesquieus at his house on Oct. 28, 1848, and of his being awakened on the night of the shooting. He swears that Raymond, the youngest of the Montesquieus, was recognized by Mr Macomber, who was in the room with T. K. Barnum on that night, as the man who shot the latter. The deceased also said he was the man. This witness also swears that on entering the room of the two Frenchmen after the act, Gonzalve Montesquieu who was there, levelled a gun at him and gave it up only after a severe struggle.

The dying declaration of Theron K. Barnum stated in substance, that on the night of the 28th of October, as he was undressing, he saw the smaller of the two Frenchmen creeping softly toward the room, with a gun in his hands. The deceased called to Macomber that the Frenchman was going to shoot him, and rushed towards the door, exclaiming, "For mercy's sake do not shoot me!" The Frenchman broke the pane of glass with the muzzle of his gun, and fired, the deceased fell, wounded, in the entry. The deceased threw no cane. He grappled with the Frenchman.

FROM NEW GRENADA.

President's Message.

The *Tribune* has received a copy of the Message of Don Jose Hilario LOPEZ, President of New Grenada, presented to the Congress of that Republic on the 1st inst. The President commences by congratulating the Senators and Representatives on the consolidation of Republican institutions, and on the friendly relations New Grenada maintains with all other nations. The United States, he says, have completed the delay in the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, but that is now remedied. He regrets that the ports of the Republic have not permitted political encouragement to be given to the immigration of Italian and Hungarian patriots; proposes that the contract system be adopted in future public works, the Government only retaining controul of the more important enterprises; says the Company formed to establish steam navigation on the River Magdalena, have not yet satisfactorily done so; hopes a Company will soon be organized in the United States which will do it better; says the Canal of Carthagena is going forward well, having been helped $10,000 by the Government; is satisfied with the progress of the work on the Panama Railroad; says that Panama and the neighboring country is thriving, but that the other cities of the Republic are not, owing to the want of good roads; says that public education is advancing; regrets that he cannot present a project for the immediate extinction of Slavery, and suggests a change in the funds destined to that end; at the same time he mentions honorably the efforts made by private citizens in their desire to see this important end soon attained. On the first Anniversary of the National Independence, and on other similar occasions, the President says a great number of manumissions were accomplished, and exclaims:

"O, that in place of the great expense for luxury and ostentation usual on anniversary days, this happy custom might everywhere be adopted! No good work could be reproached in the eyes of the Deity, nor more worthy of an enlightened and Democratic people!

—It seems that President LOPEZ does not regard Slavery as a social or political blessing, and is not anxious to maintain any equilibrium between it and Freedom.

The state of the Treasury is not encouraging. The President does not give particulars, but says that since 1848 the expenses of the Republic have outrun the income. In this state of things he has set about reducing the expenses, and has brought the down to 2,491,696 reals, or $1,561,212 12. Still the current year, according to estimated income, shows a deficit of 4,419,446 reals, or $554,465 75, without counting what is due on past short-comings; to meet this deficit, the Secretary of the Treasury makes certain propositions, and if they are not adopted, direct taxation must be resorted to.

The army of the Republic is fixed at 1,500 men for the current year; the Panama Railroad Company wants 200 more; the Howland & Aspinwall's steamship establishment 300, and the British Steamship Company 200. To meet this necessity 600 additional soldiers have been enlisted; these are workers as well as soldiers and will be paid by the companies employing them.

The President concludes by recommending certain amendments in the Constitution. He says:

"Since, citizens, pledges to the future, plant firmly the Republic on the immovable foundations of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Toleration, which are the principles of our political and religious system. Favor the development and action of Democracy, by combating monopolies and legislating in the interest of the majority and of the poor laboring classes and you will have accomplished your mission. Do not forget that our geographical position between the Atlantic and Pacific reserves for us a lofty and brilliant destiny, and that nothing is more fruitful or more glorious than a Government which as the instrument of the public good repposes on the irresistible power of the popular masses."

CALIFORNIA.

Things at San Francisco—Arrival of Distinguished Strangers—Immigrants from New South Wales—Elections—Growth of the City, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAPPY VALLEY, San Francisco, March 1, 1850.

To the Editors of The Tribune.

The steamer Unicorn which arrived here Feb. 7, after a passage of 24 days from Panama had to lie over on account of some derangement of her machinery. In consequence no steamer left here on the 15th. The Oregon, Capt. Patterson, arrived on the 23d ult. after a passage of 19 days, with 300 passengers, among them 12 women. I also notice the arrival of Yankee Sullivan, Allen McFee and several other professional boxers, and presume some exhibitions of pugilism may be expected.—In fact we had a specimen of this British accomplishment the other day on Goat Island. An Albany champion fought another from Sydney for 30 minutes, a round a minute, the Sydney boxer having the worst of it. So you see we are not destitute of the most extreme refinements of civilization.

Gamblers are doing as well as ever in this community. Day and night, Sundays and week-days, they drive their trade of plunder with ceaseless industry and corresponding profit.

Thousands are flocking to the mines in search of the rocks of comfort, but the mass of immigrants keep the population at about the same crowd.—The British ship Victoria arrived a few days since from Sydney, with 300 passengers. 100 of them being women. The larger proportion of foreigners here come from that delectable region—as they have nothing to do, and no money to do it with, they work for small pay and reduce very much the price of ordinary labor. I understand the Legislature contemplate passing a law to prevent the influx of people from the British penal colonies—a most necessary measure in my judgment.

We have had a special election to fill a vacancy in the Senate resulting in the choice of Elkan Heydenfeldt, a good Whig. There is shortly to be another for the purpose of choosing a Sheriff, and as the office is worth some $25,000 a year, aspirants are not scarce. Maloch Fallon, Mr. Barnum, from the Tenth Ward, N. Y.; J. J. Bryant, and Col. Jack Hayes all Locos, all look longingly on so fat an office. The Whigs have not yet nominated their candidate, but when they do they will be sure to carry him.

The City Council and the Governor of the State are now engaged in a nice little controversy.—Some time since the Council ordered the sale of the City real estate in order to pay the municipal expenses; the Governor came in with his veto on this measure, but on the 26th ult. the Council held a meeting and decided that the sale should take place on the 4th inst., veto to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not yet clear which party will have the best end of the difficulty.

The rainy season is over, San Francisco again wears a cheerful appearance, and business has taken a fresh start. Our harbor presents to a sailor's eye one of the finest views in the world. It is crowded with vessels of all nations; hundreds are riding at anchor from above Point Rincon to the North Cove, and almost to Goat and Bird Islands.

Through the streets the clink of the hammer is heard from daylight to dark, and rows of houses are springing up as if by magic. Several brick stores have been put up, as well as a brick theater, about the size of the Olympic. It is being a good business at $3 a head for the boxes and $1 for the pit. Indeed the growth of the place is incomprehensible, and if you are absent a week you can hardly find where you used to live.

The steamers Senator, Hartford, McKim, El Dorado, Mint, Capt. Sutter, Fire-Fly, Star, and several others, are running up the rivers, and so crowded to the gold region. Sometimes, when I hear their bells, I fancy myself again on the North River.

The weather here and at the mines is exceedingly changeable. On the North Fork of the American River, on Dec. 25, at noon the thermometer stood at 100°, and next morning was down to 36°.

Since my last a pilot law has been passed fixing the rate of pilotage at $5 per foot, which is an excellent arrangement. What we are now most in need of is a Light house at the entrance of the harbor, in order that ships may not be compelled to lie outside two or three weeks waiting to find the entrance.

Sailors' wages now range from $75 to $100 a month, day laborers from $5 to $8 and carpenters from $10 to $12, and plenty at that.

Yours, faithfully, DON QUIXOTE.

Hungary and the United States.

The following is a copy of the instructions from the Department of State to A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq. who was sent as diplomatic agent to Hungary in the course of the struggle of last year:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 13th June, 1849.

A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq. appointed Secretary of Legation and Special Agent of the United States to Hungary, now Vienna.

SIR—The President, relying perfect confidence in your skill, integrity and prudence, has selected you for an important trust, and hopes that you will accept the confidence. He appointed you to this office, after the recognition of your appointment by the Senate of the United States, in the hope that you would be able to repair to Vienna, and, invested with the whole power of your station, and upon the best terms, and, among other things, to obtain accurate and full information, and transmit it to the Department, if you should succeed in reaching Hungary. Mr. Stoeckl, a person of great experience and ability, is the Minister of Russia at Vienna, and, upon the best terms, and