LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

MORE GOLD DUST.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. JAMES F. SCHENCK, arrived on Saturday from New-Orleans and Havana, bringing 350 passengers, a large mail and about $800,000 in gold dust, about $300,000 of which is on freight, and the remainder in the hands of passengers. The Ohio left Havana on the 18th.

The steamer Georgia, from New-York, arrived on the morning of the 17th. The steamer Pacific left Chagres on the 11th, with 551 passengers—she arrived at Havana on the 16th, and sailed for New-Orleans on the 18th. The Isabel, from Charleston, arrived same day. The ship Norma sailed for New-York on the 17th. The steamer Caledonia was to sail in a few days for Spain, conveying the ex-Captain-General of the island, Count of Alcoy. His departure will be regretted by many here. His successor, Concha, though an entire different person in character, is rapidly gaining public favor.

Among the many favors granted by the new Captain-General of Cuba, is one, allowing the steamers of the United States Mail Steamship Company to moor at their wharf, which greatly facilitates their operations in coaling, &c. Heretofore, this privilege has been denied them. By this arrangement the ships are subject to no detention in port beyond the ordinary time occupied in transferring passengers.

Among the passengers in the Ohio is Madam Calderon de la Banco, lady of the Spanish Consul at Washington. Col. R. T. P. Allen of California is also among the passengers.

The following are among the consignees:

M O Roberts	$15,000	Beebe, Ludlow & Co.	92,000
Minot & Hooper	16,000	John H Browning	2,000
Glidden & Williams	12,000	Cotheal & Co.	20,000
John M Forbes	6,000	T Donelly & Co.	16,000
Peter Edes	5,500	N Rodgers & Co	8,000
Coolidge & Co	33,000	Fitzgerald, Booth & Co	5,500
George Law	10,000	Thompson & Hitchcock	30,000
Stout & Ward	2,500	J W	3,500

The following is a list of the Ohio's passengers:

J Weightman	Robt Reynolds	H D Allen
Chas Riggs	A J Taylor	D C Richardson
G M Kelsey	G Slackpool	H H Bartlett
G Townsend	J T Lattimore	Geo Bolton
Master J Kean	Chas Sielson	Otis Cooper
Master B C Cenas	T N Whitmore	L Dow
Ellias Jenkings	C S Palmer	S Marson
J N Beaulaut	J McGreggor	Thos Marson
S S Hatch	M McGarvey	P Donmelly
Mrs Torrey	Geo Jackson	D Stearns
Miss Jones	N Mayhue	J W Thaxton
Mad. Hardy	E Masoni	C Culver
M Forest	J G Dyer	T Haynes
W Webster & serv't	Mr Atandmater	L H Taber
O G Jones	P Allison	G Garland
Capt J W Lay	A Paddock	J Smith
Frs Butler	N T Sevison	S O Nul
T Oppenman	F A Edwards	John Bell
D M Henriquies	S B Alden	R Abercomble
Mrs Calderon de la Banco	W W Palmer	T Abercomble
	S O Palmer	P Porter
Miss Baullaul	H D Weed	J Healey
Col Allen	C T Palmer	W Healey
Mr Davidson	R M Hunt	A Wood
J Easterbrook	A C Beckwith	W H H Hibbard
C M Bishop	M Green	Albert Gray
T M Smith	Chas Wheeler, Jr	H O Bryan
D Wilber	E A Wright	B Peirce
J H Hopefield	J M Russell	H Dinkard
J Bryne	C Culver	J Converse
A Thienrin, lady & daughter	Geo Edwards	Geo Hackart
	H Low	W Walters
J D Bradluis	H D Smith	W Knox
W Hatch	D McFarland	F Rotan
J L Offenberg	H Howard	D Kilgrove
A Carroll	W Locke	Henry Ware
B Haley	G S Hoodless	S Hyman
L Kemball	C Lester	S Andrews
J Latham	H H Edwards	R Moore
W J Thurston	F White	W Lowden
J Magee	H White	J Camfield
P Fenton	A R Enock	W Gilson
A De la Porta	E Colgrove	Geo Jones
C C Dunn	W R Dexter	W Gilbert
A Moffatt	Geo Green	H Lucas
C Tredwell	Jas Carroll	Geo Carpenter
F May	F Silver	W A Werden
L H Adams	R Douglass	J D Brown
Mr Reynolds	F W Hanny	John Buck
John Dick	J Brown	Dan Marble
Mrs Pillsbery	M L Kindrick	L Haskell
Wm Badger	Geo Doyle	L F Tyler
J C Hawming	Chas Henry	C H Cook
W W Williams	Wm Thompson	W Elliott
F A Tabens	John Healy	J A Dehasen
O D Ball	W Goodwin	Chas Taylor
E Kelley	J H Brown	W Edwards
Capt Budd	A B Holton	
E Powhattan	H Sipe	A W Thaxter
Chas Silverhorn	Chas Baldwin	D J Burnis
C W Cook	A R Richardson	S Babcock
L Palmer	P Shinley	F Morris
T McDonald	D R Fight	A Harrington
W Walace	A Muzzey	Geo Goldsmith
Leion Dyer	J McNoy	A McKinn
Abin Dyer	J Willingham	W Edwards
G Pulcoll	J C Tibbets	Wm Sprague
Capt Uarwood	W A Furgerson	J Briggs
W Reynolds	J T Fitzsgeroid	C R Wilcox
W S Ford	E Briggs	J Walker
W O Lewis	C P Jackson	M Rose
J A Collins	Dr Churchill	J S Walker
G S Nichols	Chas Melcher	J R Gardnier
Chas Moore	T W Carroll	H Burnett
A Clark	Jas Gerrish	C Stetson
A D Phelps	R G Craydon	S A Ellsbury
T Barnett	S Millison	H Tallen
H Beck	S Fellows	D W Mills
A H Bixby	G H Ellsbury	A Cutler
D Grifling	J S Case	W B Lyman
R Breedel	E J Bricknell	E Thomas
J M Dunnell	J Milligan	A Brown
J P Irwin	J O Hunter	E W Brooks
T Henry	S Atwood	H G Fitch
H Pridiel	D Wilcox	P Greene
E K Wily	E B Squires	F A Nash
J Fitzalter	G W Spalding	C Morton
J R Robins, lady & four children	Alex Buck	G Barrett
	S Fifield	B Coswell
A Webster	J M Maginis	H O Griggs
Chas A Holbrook	W Fay	A S Hane
W S Dennison	J De Witt	A Fitzgerald, and 100 in steerage
Ed Halsey	G W Richardson	

We are indebted to Palmer & Co's. California Package Express and to Gregory's Express for the prompt delivery of letters and packages.

PANAMA AND CHAGRES ITEMS.

The Steamers Columbus, Pacific, &c.

We are indebted to Palmer & Co's. California Express Agent for the following items:

The steamship Columbus, Capt. Hitchcock, arrived at Panama Nov. 7th, 19 days from San Francisco, bringing 140 passengers, (whose names will be found in another column) and $258,600 in gold dust on the manifest, and about as much more in the hands of passengers. Palmer & Co's. Express brought $20,000 for different individuals.

The Columbus touched at Realejo, Nov. 2d, and stopped 24 hours. Left 20 sail in the harbor, with some half dozen making the port. 20,000 persons had crossed to this date. On the 1st of Nov. C. C. Lane of Flemmingsburgh, Ky. died on board the Columbus and was buried at sea. But little sickness on board.

PANAMA.—Steamers in port, Caroline, New-Oreans, (sails on the 11th,) and Sarah Sands.

Some 25 sails are stopping at Toboga.

English man-of-war in port did not leave her name.

Columbus spoke, Nov. 2, Br. steamship Gorgon, surveying the Coast, &c. Received her dispatches for Panama.

There are very few persons at Panama, and but few stragglers on the road, who have come by sailing vessels.

The rainy season is still in its hight—the roads *horrible* and seemingly impassable. The river is quite high.

CHAGRES.—Steamer Ralph Rivers, we met some 30 miles up the river—also the Swan, anchored about five miles up.

A great rush for home—1,000 persons waiting to get off, though the Crescent City had sailed the day before, *full*. The demand for tickets was high for the Pacific, the only steamer in port. some *steerage* sold for double price. The rush was caused by the numerous passengers by the Realejo route.

The steamer Pacific sailed from Chagres for New-Orleans and New-York on the 11th inst. with near 700 souls on board, including crew—some 200 or over her compliment. Among her passengers was William Prince, of Wirtemberg, on his way to New-Orleans. He has been traveling from home for some twenty years.—On the 14th passed on our larboard a steamer ering South East, supposed the Alabama Chagres. At day-break on the 15th found s among the Colerado reefs, cleared them, after some hour's delay, by steering a south course; passed two Spanish men-of-war, under full sail, off the coast of Cuba; this day used up our *provisions and water—none on board*; been on allowance mostly the whole voyage, and those things we should have had on the table were carried round and sold through the ship—such as apples, oranges, lemonade, &c. These things were peddled by the waiters through the cabins openly and before the officers.

Nov. 16, made Moro Castle at 8 A.M. sent ashore for water and bread for breakfast, which we got at noon. Four days out most of the passengers had no place to sleep.

The Pacific is new and clean, and her swiftness reminds us of our river boats, but she wants new officers.

FROM HAVANA.

The New Captain-General—Review of the Troops—Augmentation of Force—Arrival of the English Consul-General—Things in Havana—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1850.

I have already advised you of the arrival, by the Caledonia steamer, of our new Captain-General, with his very respectable staff, retinue and some five hundred soldiers, of assorted arms, for the defense of Cuba and the protection of its inhabitants.

The proclamation, or orders, to the army and people, indicate something of the character of the man, and the course he intends pursuing, wherefore you will find them in the enclosure herewith.

In assuming the duties of his elevated position, General Conda has not played the courtier to the people, but in plain and simple terms, and some gracefulness of style, he gives the needful assurances of care, and intimates the caution which it may be well for them to heed. His rôle, in following the man who has, undoubtedly, by his sagacity and his prudence, saved this lovely gem of Royalty will be difficult; to equal Alcoy, in administrative qualities, will be followed with honor enough to satiate the most inveterate ambition.

Yesterday we had a grand review of all the troops of the city and its defensive works, and the soldiers had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the eye and bearing of their chief, while curiosity brought all the world abroad to see their destiny-molder. All were gratified with all they saw, and more that they were seen mid the blaze of stars and orders.

The augmentation of force has reached about 1,250 men, and the prospect is that more will be here speedily. The excitement kept up by the much informed Spanish journalists of the United States, in relation to expeditions, Gen. Lopez, and northern pirates, has gone to the tomb, by stagnation, and it is possible now for an American steamer to arrive without suspicion being entertained that the city is to be racked by "Los Yankees."

On the 12th, the English Mail steamer Conway arrived from St. Thomas and Jamaica, quarantined while in port, and left the following day for Belize, Honduras. Mr. Crawford, English Consul-General here, arrived out by the Conway with his family.

We have a French war steamer resting here for a little time, and on the 12th also entered a brig-of-war of the Imperial-Republican realm.—The officers in their visits to the shore, not frequent, appear certainly to great advantage, and might be imitated by the button representatives of the cousins John and Jonathan, *without detriment* to the national character of either.

Last evening, the approaching feast day of "San Christoval," patron saint of the city, was welcomed by illuminations, displays of banners upon the outer works, curtains from the galleries and windows, and any quantity of bright eyes and happy faces; while to-day we are to enjoy the solemnities of the *processon* of the venerable image through the principal streets, to the sound of the drum, with an escort of soldiery, priests and other dignitaries—negroes not included.

Yours, Q. U. O.

The New Administration and its Prospects—The Conde Alcoy—A Prince—Yankees on the Plaza—Celebrations—Business.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1850.

Our new Administration commences under favorable auspices, and will probably meet with public favor, if the interest professed for the prosperity and welfare of the people is demonstrated by the action of the Government, and not interrupted by the wild fabrications of Spanish agents in the United States. The Conde Alcoy is still the guest of his Excellency Senor Don Manuel Pastor, and his worth now finds ready acknowledgment from almost every tongue—he bears with him from the hearts of the people more kindly remembrance than has followed the departure of any of his predecessors. It has been said that he will leave in the steamer Isabel for Charleston, to have a glance at things in the World's Republic, on his way home; but this I think doubtful, although I hope it may be so. Should he visit our country, I believe he will be remunerated by the new lights that his mind will catch of our institutions and our people, while he will find the respectful attention of parallel intellect to welcome him wherever he may go.

By the Pacific on the 26th, we had a genuine prince in the person of His Royal Highness, Paul of Wirtemberg, who looked very like a digger, but somewhat more cleanly with a noticeable slouched hat, esteemed the ton in Sacramento city. He leaves in the Ohio, *now*, or by the next Charleston packet, Isabel, for the United States.

The "Plaza de Ormas" has been so thronged with transient Yankeedom, en route, either way, for the two or three evenings past, that the natives have hardly had time to show themselves—bonnets have been the rage, if quantity of this head-gearing is any evidence, in our fashionable promenade. General Caucha acts without fear of his neighbors, and our steamers will find many obstructions removed that only served to consume time, beginning with the permission already granted, for the use of the coal wharf contracted for some time since. The labor of coaling will be much diminished, while the receiving of cargo will be facilitated, and when necessary, goods will be stored at the wharf ware houses in anticipation of arrivals.

The celebration of our Patron Saints' day closed with balls, illuminations, &c.—the morning mass—the evening, procession with the image—and the night waked old and young to mirth and dancing—and, to day we work.

The packets find it hard to fill up for your city, and there is nothing remaining to ship, of heavy freight, but molasses, at our port, and limited.

Yours, Q. U. O.

ITALY.

Matters in Piedmont.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TURIN, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1850.

In distant lands, Piedmont is considered a favored kingdom, and the Piedmontese a free nation. In fact a constitution or *Statuto* was granted to them by the late king, Carlo Alberto, who is now officially called *Il Magnanimo*, and perhaps rightly, too, because the nation, properly speaking, had not fought to obtain that boon; no blood was spilled and no *barricades* erected; in a word, they did not compel the king to grant it, but he, wisely foreseeing events, and, in accordance with them, almost spontaneously substituted for the old despotic laws a *Statuto* through which the Piedmontese became constitutionally free; in fact, the great engine of progress, the liberty of the press, as it exists here, cannot be surpassed anywhere; and a Parliament has been established, a national guard instituted, new magistrates created, the old laws abrogated. In Piedmont the Italian political refugees are not only well received, but the Government allows to many of them a monthly pittance, and many are public employes. There is, indeed, matter for rejoicing, in seeing an important part of Italy, where liberal institutions are so firmly established as to expand their beneficial influence toward the rest of the Italians, amounting in number nearly to twenty millions; it is consoling to see the Ministry treading in the way of progress, with improvement everywhere, abuses suppressed, and special privileges abolished.

Now, let us see whether the Statuto has been strictly adhered to; whether the private domicil has been unviolated, and if no arbitrary act has been committed against individuals. Minister Santa Rosa was at the point of death, having been concerned, as a matter of course, in the Siccardi law. Monsignor Franzoni sent orders to D. Pittavino, the curate of the parish, to deny him the extreme sacraments, because he, with the other Ministers, had incurred excommunication, *latæ sententiæ*. Being considered out of the Church, he died as a dog; the Ministry, alarmed, and with reason, at such an event, tending to excite civil war, or considering it at least as an act of open rebellion, caused the Archbishop to be arrested. They were in the right; the Prelate ought to be judged, and if guilty to be condemned, even to the scaffold. But no judgment has been pronounced. The Attorney General disregarding the Statuto in his conclusions, said that brief measures would be applied to Monsignor Fransoni, and according to ancient laws, existing under the monarchical despotic system, he was summarily condemned to banishment. Was that mode of proceeding constitutional? No! Marongiu, the Archbishop of Cagliari, has been likewise summarily banished. Bianchi Giovini, the editor of the *Opinione*, has also been banished without any kind of process; and the same measures, in case of need, would be applied to any private individual. Then the Statuto is not in full vigor, and the nation does not know what is due to it. They say the Piedmontese have shown a surprising good sense in these exigencies; but it is not so. The Piedmontese are still ignorant and apathetic. On the field, if well commanded, they are brave, but they are rather careless and thoughtless. But let me turn your attention to some other important topics connected with the influence of the Piedmontese institutions and actual freedom of the Press.

The priests, in general, do not forget any offense. Charity is preached, but not put into practice. The Roman Court, we may be sure, will not swallow with indifference, Siccardi's law, and will not tolerate the banishment of its favorite Prelates. Its natural ally, the King of Naples, will join with it to put down, if possible, the Statuto in Piedmont. Austria, as a matter of course, and France, and Russia, are at this moment working hard to put down our liberal institutions, and it is doubtful whether our statesmen will be able to compete with such colossal diplomatic antagonists, sincere as the former may be in their efforts to sustain our free institutions.

Now I will tell you what I have heard from a high source—I am sorry I cannot mention the name, which would be acknowledged as an authority.

It is expected that next spring, some part of Italy will be put again in excitement against the Austrians. The thing will be easily done by the Machiavellic diplomacy opposed to the actual Piedmontese Government. Troops will be again sent from Piedmont in support of their fighting brethren, and then an Austrian Army will come direct to Turin. You may very easily guess what would be the consequence of such a visit; namely: impositions of every kind, and perhaps the restoration of the ancient Absolute Government.

A thing which is certain, is that the King and his family are prepared to fly at short notice; at all events this is a fact known by many; and why is a report current that the King will fly, if that report is not founded on some basis, or at least some strong probability?

As I have stated, the Piedmontese are brave, but they have no good commanders-in-chief. If those few they have are in favor of a reaction, the army cannot contend with the Austrian mass, commanded by its Radetskys. The battle of Novara, of sad remembrance, has shown the truth of this assertion. It might easily have been gained, but was lost; and the Austrians might have entered Turin. Yours, sincerely, OSSERVATORE.

EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN.

No. XXXII.

Paris—Political and other Matters—Continental News—English Intelligence, &c. &c.

Paris Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1850.

Paris has survived the various comprehensible and incomprehensible struggles, intrigues, and phenomena of infinite sellishness which have distracted her for the last few weeks. When one looks at the common-place nature of the minds and acquirements of the individuals whose personal ambitions harrass her, and reflects that there is not among the rival houses one single person of mediocre talent, exhibited in letters, arts, sciences, or even in the vulgar martinetship of war, that they are intellectually speaking, nothing, and morally equally nothing, it forms a sorrowful comment on the world's mental illumination, and a forcible lesson to Americans to exclude hierarchs, religious and military, with more than traditional jealousy, to make each man trust himself in matters of heavenly and earthly convictions, and look upon every combination that finds its sanctions in antiquity as the enemy of human liberty. The present and lately passed political matters of Paris may be summed up thus: At the review of the troops on the plain of Satory, in Versailles, the cavalry cried out as they passed Louis Napoleon, *Vive l'Empereur!* The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, sitting in Paris, composed of the cleverest men, chiefly of the Orleans persuasion, with Dupin at their head, instantly met, and passed a censure on the Minister of War for allowing such a demonstration. Dupin is related to have said that the cry *à bas la republique*, was unconstitutional on the part of the troops, and that was contained in the cry of *Vive l' Empereur*. M. Dupin has the wit to see that the civil war growing out of putting Louis Napoleon on an imperial throne will not help the easy advances of the Orleans family. Changarnier, who lives in the Tuilleries, and has command of the Paris troops, was undertood to disapprove of the imperial demonstrations. General d' Hautpoul, Minister of War, was, on the contrary, understood to favor them. D'Hautpoul tried to remove Changarnier from his crowning command. The rest of the Cabinet did not second him. So he withdrew. General Schramm succeeded d'Hautpoul as Minister of War.—Hardly had be got into place before General Nieumayer, one of General Changarnier's officers, was dismissed from his Paris command, and offered another of high grade. Now came out the truth: Nieumayer commanded the infantry at the review of Satory, and prevented them from making any cries if they had been so disposed. This being the fact, his dismissal caused a fire of wrath in the opposition press. What might have come of it may be imagined, had Louis Napoleon been ready to brave the Assembly, who deny his control over Changarnier, considering the directon of the command at Paris a *bonne bouche* for their own political stomachs. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had fiery debates upon these political squirmings up to the foot of a throne, and decided at different sittings that it was not necessary to call the Assembly together before the 10th of this month, the period for their meeting. Gen Changarnier, who is a firm man, decided to issue the following tremendous commentary on the imperial crisis:

"PARIS, November 2.—According to the text of the law, the army is not a deliberative body; according to military regulations it ought to abstain from any demonstration, and from uttering any cry when under arms. The General-in-Chief recalls these provisions to the notice of the troops placed under his command."

It was thought this would cause a breach between the Commander at the Tuilleries and the incumbent of the Elysée. But Louis Napoleon backed out it seems. Changarnier had a gracious reception; and the self same day (the *Evenement* states and iterates) Thiers and Molé were denied an admission at the doors of the Elysée. So stand Paris politics. The infinitesimal commentary of journalism often put to its wit's ends for spicy rhetoric, need not be cited; the reader will see that the divisions of parties, prevents them from restoring an empire or a kingdom. In the meanwhile Paris is prosperous, according to the commercial phrase. The workmen of the faubougs are busy. They are represented, in certain trades, as getting extra prices, and working of nights.

Respecting the condition of France the *Siecle* remarks:

"Decrepitude! Such is the spectacle we at present witness. The heart fails almost every one. The most miserable vanity takes the place of ambition among men; the sellers of the Temple of former times were more worthy than the selfish men of these days. We are at the entrance of the most difficult season for the poor, the most decisive for all branches of trade. The questions of general interest are innumerable, and have long waited for a solution. The affairs of the state stick fast in the mire."

It is remarkable that the *Assemblie Nationale* persists in saying that Louis Napoleon set the imperial cries by the cavalry in motion. Louis has denied it formally, and the *Assemblie* has been obliged (according to the law) to put the denial at the head of its editorial columns; but notwithstanding it repeats its original assertion, that Louis did excite the demonstration. Giving the lie to a chief magistrate after the following fashion, in this land of editorial convictions and imprisonments is certainly notable. "We again declare loudly and will do so with all the force of our conviction, that the cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were authorised and even provoked by the President of the Republic." And this is the finale of the grand tour of the journeyings, speech makings, flower presentations, mass sayings, and cannon-firings. The President's word as a gentleman is pronounced worthless by a leading newspaper; and this is the basis for the official government of a people of some 35,000,000!

It reminds one of the stern words of Mazzini delivered to De Tocqueville and Leon Faucher—*Vous mentez—vous mentez!*

The Hesse-Cassel affair has not yet produced a clash of arms. The existence of so much democracy in the land of the Hessian, of all other places, is a sign of what we are to expect for the future.

Among the balloon monstrosities of Paris was the ascent last Sunday of Madame Poitevin, dressed as Europa, and mounted on the back of a living bull. A short article signed by the editor of the *Evenement* last night states that experiments made in Hippodrona, with a model balloon, were successful, as proving that the currents of air may be defied, the balloon going direct against them.

The Paris commentary on the immense excitement in England on the appointment of Dr. Wiseman as Cardinal, and the creation of the See of Westminster, is that the Pope will succeed. The Pope has to consult the Austrian and Prussian governments in similar matters: in France too he is controlled: so in Belgium: why not in England? W. H. F.

Later from Brazil.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Nothing of local importance has trantpired since my last, 30th ult. I inclose herewith a list of recent American arrivals here and at Rio de Janeiro. By steamer we have dates from the latter place to the 4th inst. and Bahia 11th inst. From a *Diar de Pernombuco*, which I send you by this opportunity, you will learn the withdrawal of the Buenos Ayrean Minister at Rio de Janeiro, 2d inst. and that it was supposed that this would soon be followed by a declaration of war by the Brazilian Government against Buenos Ayres. Exchange then, 28¾d, firm. The English war steamers Sharpshooter and Cormorant were cruizing off the harbor of Bahia to intercept slavers bound for that port, but it is said that notwithstanding their exertions, two cargoes have been landed there since their arrival. Yours, C. F.

BALTIMORE.

The Reform Convention—Peculation and Forgery—City Councils—Seduction and Suicide—Sudden Deaths—Mr. Murdock—Jenny Lind.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Friday Evening, Nov. 22.

The vote in the Reform Convention appointing a Committee of Nine on the subject of representation and apportionment of the State for the Legislature, gives some little hope of a more equitable and republican mode of representation than we now have. Baltimore City, with more than one-third of the population of the State has but six delegates in both branches of the Legislature, out of 103 members comprising the Senate and House. Some of the members of the Convention seem disposed to grant the most radical reforms, and as I have previously stated, it would not be at all surprising if a Constitution of the most radical character should be framed with a view to its defeat by the people; a result which I firmly believe to be altogether improbable.

Our city has been rife for the past twenty-four hours with reports of defalcations and forgeries. Two instances have come to light which have caused considerable talk. A young man named Edward A. Taylor, clerk of Michael Herr & Co. merchants, on Smith's wharf, has been detected in peculations in his employers funds to the amount of $20,000. The money has been obtained during a period of some six years, the books of the concern being falsely balanced. Yesterday a young lawyer was detected in a forgery to the amount of $1,000 on John Glenn, Esq. a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar. The party was caught before he had expended the money, made to disgorge, and then permitted to go. A forgery of $500 on Col. Nicholas, another lawyer, has since been discovered.

Our Councils, who have been convened in extra session by our Whig Mayor, Mr. Jerome, are about making great reforms in our Police and Watch systems. Petitions signed by over 17,000 names have been sent to the Council, asking an increase of the day Police force from 26 to 100.—How 26 have ever managed to keep the city in as good order as it is, remains one of the mysteries of Baltimore.

A woman named Amanda Sullivan, committed suicide at her residence in Fayette-st. by taking arsenic. She had been seduced by some villian and then deserted, which caused the commission of the rash act.

Mr. Edward Norwood, residing on Monument near Eden-st. fell dead in his house last night, and to-day a gentleman named Amos fell dead in the street.

Mr. Murdock, who was announced to play at the Front-st. Theater last night, was not to be found at the time of performance. He was attacked with paralysis of the brain, a disease he is subject to, and wandered off two miles into the country. He was brought back by his friends, but escaped from them to-day and is again off, no one knows where.

There is a great furore here to hear Jenny Lind. IAGO.

CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE;

A LECTURE,

BY PROF. O. M. MITCHEL OF CINCINNATI.

[Reported for The Tribune.]

The second of the course of Lectures by Prof. MITCHEL, at Hope Chapel, was delivered Friday night before a large and discriminating audience. Although Music held a jubilee on the same evening, the scarcely less poetical Science of Astronomy drew largely upon the attention of the public.

Prof. Mitchel said, in the course of his last Lecture he gave some account of the structure of our system. In attempting to work our way up through the Universe to its origin, the mind is constantly beset by difficulties. But we have attained much; we have learned the laws of movement, and the condition of the perpetuity of the heavenly bodies. We now ask, how did all this happen? how came the Universe as it is? In inquiring into this we must transcend the limits of actual knowledge; we cannot speak with absolute certainty when we pass the limits of established truth. Sir Isaac Newton concluded that systems were launched into existence by an Omnipotent power. Is it possible that there is a step yet attainable between the created object and the creator? This inquiry we propose to make, and to compare the Mosaic account therewith. You are all aware of the Nebulæ Theory; but this theory has not been justly dealt with. Slight but constant deviations from truth in the consideration of this theory has led us far astray. He would not assume that the theory was true, but would state the arguments on which it rested, leaving his hearers to make their own deductions. Mr. M. spoke of resolving apparent nebulæ into distinct stars as in the Milky Way, by high-power telescopes. But we find nebulous matter all over the heavens, of all forms and sizes, and defying the resolving power of the telescope. Herschel at first thought they were distant stars; but when he examined with the telescope such as he could see with the naked eye, he was led to believe that they were not stars. At last he found one spot with a defined star in the middle—a star surrounded by haze. What was this? Was it a star—a sun—in process of formation? He found more, and in all forms of condensation, from indistinct haze to perfect stars. He thought this was the real mode of creation: and in this he is the author of the nebular theory. But, continued Mr. M. let us examine our own system, under the hypothesis. Our sun must once have been spread over a space of more than six thousand millions of miles in diameter, to reach beyond the orbit of Neptune. Now if heat attract and move these diffused particles, they will combine. If the combined neuclus were set in rotation, by omnipotent or any other power, we should have all that is required to perfect a system. Prof. M. defined the centrifugal force, and the probability that the whole mass of the sun, by too rapid revolution, threw off matter from the equator and formed around it a ring. The main body would shrink from the ring; and the ring itself would break up at its densest points, and thus form other spheres with a period of revolution identical with that of the main body. The same process may form other bodies until the great center is so reduced and solid that it is impossible to throw off more. Well, then, as the original ring is broken up it is nebulous, and each section may throw off smaller parts which will form Moons. Now, this is just the condition that our system might have fulfilled. But there is not one chance in hundreds of thousands of millions that such could have been the work of chance. We cannot doubt that it was the work of original design, for mighty purposes. This nebular theory was apparently upset by Lord Rosse's great telescope, when the nebulae of Orion was resolved. But an American Astronomer, Kirkwood, who has been ten years investigating the matter, has established the theory with almost mathematical certainty. Kirkwood found that all the motions of all the planets bore a singular relation. Professor M. went on to show that between the Earth and Mars, there must be a point of no attraction, a place where matter would not be attracted by either body. The distance between these points is the diameter of a planet's sphere of attraction. (The explanation of the laws of motion here made, were too mathemical for us to attempt to report. We can only give the idea that is well established that Mars and Venus have no influence upon the rotation of the Earth upon its axis. But Kirkwood proves that the rotation is depending upon the quantity of matter in Mars and Venus. Mr. M. proceeded to reconcile this apparent paradox. We understood that he traced the origin of the motion of all the planets to the period when they were all in contact in a state of nebulæ in rings, and that then the influence of each upon the others was established to remain forever. He would not say that Kirkwood established the truth of the nebular theory by this discovery, but he had established the certain fact of the uniform creation of all planets and systems.—Now let us look at the first chapter of Genesis, an account peculiar in itself; different from what other nations wrote, and what we ourselves would write. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." But when was this beginning? It was the matter that was created, for in the next verse we read "and the earth was without form;" but all bodies have form, therefore this was to mean it had no definite form. Further we read "it was void." But the spirit of God moved upon the waters throughout the universe of matter. Then began motion, attraction, avivifying. God said "Let there be light." Why was there light? Because the condensation of matter is always followed by a luminous appearance. Here ends the first day, but what was the length of this day? If we question the rocky records of our globe, we find that it dates back myriads of ages. The term day must be defined as a vast, indefinite period. Then came the second day; the waters were separated; condensation proceeds, and denser and half separated bodies are formed; and then the dry land appeared—that is, the planets became distinctly defined; and grass and herbs and animals then grew in the third period of creation. "And God said, let there be light in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons and for days and for years." How strange that the Sun was created on the third day, if we interpret literally? Whence came day and night? Some adopt the theory of an independent luminous body. But when the earth was first forming, no sun could have illumined its dense and material atmosphere. But when the atmosphere had been purified by the condensation of the grosser matter, on the fourth day, the Sun and Moon became visible, and shone out in all their splendor, for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years. Prof. M. remarked that he might be thought presumptuous, but he felt that this ought to be true; and he trusted that he should live long enough to say to his hearers that he knew it to be true. In case the astronomical assertions in the Bible were not all proved, perhaps it might not compromise the character of the writers. It is hardly possible that all the writers of that book could have conformed strictly to sciences of which they were in the main ignorant, unless they were guided by direct inspiration. The Professor closed his admirable and eloquent lecture by proposing, in his next discourse, to go more deeply and minately into the subjects of astronomical nature mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. Our report is necessarily very brief, and exhibits none of the nice and abstract philosophical reasonings of the learned speaker. The lecture was a rare treat, and was admiringly appreciated by the audience.

CITY ITEMS.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS—DRIVING CATTLE IN THE STREETS.—A large indignation meeting of the Butchers of New-York Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburgh was held on Friday afternoon at the house of Joseph Alden, No. 29 Second-av. The object was to express the Butchers' disapproval of the Ordinance to prevent the driving of Cattle through the streets, now pending in the Common Council.—The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by Mr. J. M. Seaman; Mr. Samuel P. Patterson was called to the Chair, and James L. Stuart appointed Secretary. After some remarks from different parties, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A law has lately been passed by the Board o Assistant Aldermen, prohibiting the driving of Cattle through the streets of the city South of Thirty-ninth-st.; *and whereas*, if the said law should be carried into effect, the rights and interests of the Butchers would be seriously impaired thereby, inasmuch as they would be compelled to remove their slaughter-houses and of necessity their houses, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth-st. and to live at a point far removed from their places of business, and in a neighborhood, perhaps, not agreeable to their tastes or wishes, and thus become an isolated people, a community by themselves, indirectly shut out from the rights and privileges of other citizens. *And whereas*, it is alleged as a reason for the passage of said law, that the driving of Cattle through the streets of the city is attended with great danger and frequent loss of life, which if true the Butchers would deeply deplore, and feel themselves bound as good citizens, and at any sacrifice, not to interpose any obstacles to the passage of a law at once so reasonable, so humane and so just. But as it is not true that the lives of our fellow citizens are frequently lost in this way, but on the contrary, as it is true (the bold and reckless assertions of the *Evening Post* of Friday last, a paper from which we had been wont to look for better things, notwithstanding,) that accidents seldom happen from said cause, and as it is also true that more lives have been lost and more limbs broken in one week by those licensed pets of the Corporation, the omnibuses and railroads, monopolizing the principal streets of the city, than there has been for fifty years by driving cattle. And yet the Common Council, who are so careful of the lives and limbs of the people, foster the one that is destructive to human life and prohibit the other that is comparatively harmless. *And whereas*, it is believed that the said law is designed, not so much to save the lives of the people as to benefit a certain disinterested person who is building a large number of slaughter-houses on Thirty-ninth-st. and who seeks to get this law passed to compel the Butchers to occupy the same. *And whereas*, the business of a butcher is a lawful and even a necessary business, and deserves rather to be protected than oppressed by unnecessary laws. Therefore,

Resolved, That as the law lately passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and now pending before the Board of Aldermen, prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets of the City south of Thirty-ninth-st. will not be of any benefit to anybody, except the owner of the slaughter-houses now building on Thirty-ninth-st. and will be exceedingly oppressive to the butchers, we therefore most earnestly protest against the passage of the same; and we most respectfully request the Board of Aldermen to concur with the Board of Assistants in the passage of the said law.

Resolved, That we wish the enterprising owner of the slaughter-houses now erecting on Thirty-ninth-st. all success in his undertaking, but we most solemnly protest against the Common Council passing any law that will operate to our injury, for his benefit.

Resolved, That it is necessary that Cattle should be brought to the City for the use of the people, and it is necessary that they should be driven through the street to the slaughter houses to be prepared for the market, and although accidents do sometimes happen, in consequence of some animal being made mad by the shouting of boys and men, or by being shot in the neck by some vigilant Policeman, yet it would be quite as wise to prohibit the driving of horses through the streets because accidents sometimes happen therefrom, as it would be to prohibit the driving of Cattle.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that any accident should ever happen by the driving of Cattle, or that any of our fellow citizens should ever have been injured thereby, but we at the same time rejoice that so few accidents have happened from this cause, and we hold it to be our duty as good citizens, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to prevent accidents for the future.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. M. Seaman, Capt. Edward Phillips, Wm. Taylor, J. L. Stuart, and others. Those present were unanimous in the determination to resist the passage of the contemplated law, and argued that the injury and inconvenience which it would entail upon the entire class of Butchers, would be an unconstitutional usurpation of power by the few to oppress the many.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to meet with the Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of remonstrating against the passage of the law: Messrs, J. M. Seaman, Edward Phillips, James L. Stuart, Wm. Cornell, of New-York; and George Simonson of Brooklyn. This Committee was empowered to call another meeting at such time and place as they may deem expedient.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following is an abstract of the Secretary's Report for the past year, which was read at the anniversary of this Society. [It was accidentally omitted in our report.] The number of families visited by the Visiting Committee is 41,630, among whom 6,312 volumes of Bibles and testaments were distributed. Since the commencement of the Committee's labors in March, 1849, the City has been explored with the exception of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and part of the Ninth Wards. Of 55,549 families visited since that time 8,542 had not the Scriptures, 3,061 refused to take them. The total number of volumes distributed in this department of the work is 8,914