CULTURE OF SILK.

A LETTER OF REPLY TO A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

Louisville (Ky.) Feb. 21, 1839.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your queries respecting the Silk Culture in the West, I can only say that my time, my *occupation*, and necessary confinement at home, prevent my giving you the information desired in as satisfactory a manner as could be done by one more conversant with the subject. The facts, however, within my knowledge I cheerfully communicate.

Several persons in this place, and its vicinity, commenced the rearing of the silkworm last summer.

Many persons in the neighborhood are very anxious to engage in the culture of silk as soon as they can procure a supply of the *morus multicaulis*, of which there are very few in this section of country.

In the neighborhood of Brandenburgh, Maysville, Frankfort, and at various other places in this State, and at many places in Indiana, the silk culture has been commenced. In these places a great number are preparing to cultivate the morus multicaulis (the variety of mulberry, most highly esteemed) with the view to embark in the silk culture as soon as practicable after the maturity of their orchards.

At Pleasant Hill, the Shaker settlement on the Kentucky river, silk cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' dress silk, gentlemen's vesting, and a variety of other goods are manufactured, from silk of their own growing, and are of the finest texture, as lustrous and beautiful as any foreign manufacture I have seen. The most intelligent of the community state that the manufacture of silk is one of their most profitable employments.

During a visit to the village of Economy a few weeks since, I had an opportunity of seeing their silk factories, cocooneries, &c. with which I was very much pleased.

This beautiful and flourishing village is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, and contains about 500 persons, who are all German or of German origin. The same community once resided on the Wabash in Indiana, at a place called New Harmony. They all possess an equal right or share in the property at Economy, which consists of the village, with its many and large manufactories, and several thousand acres of fertile land, most of it under cultivation.

Here are ten acres of various kinds of the mulberry, planted as orchards. They have been but a short time, not more than two years I think, in the silk culture, and most of their trees are yet small.

They have two large cocooneries, each two stories high, and fitted up in the most complete manner, with shelves, frames, hurdles, &c. and furnished with baskets for transporting the leaves, machines for cutting them for feeding the worms, and all the necessary apparatus for such operations.

Each cocoonery has a fine cellar, flag pavement, and the sides lined with plank, for storing away the leaves, in order that they may be given to the worms while containing the proper degree of moisture.

Last summer they raised 1400 pounds of cocoons, and on the 18th of January ultimo, they had reeled 150 pounds of raw silk of the best quality.

At the time of my visit numerous applications were daily being made to them, and great prices offered for their trees, which of course were refused, as they had not near as many as they wanted themselves.

In their silk factory they have looms, reels, & all the fixtures for the silk manufacture, which were made in London, of the most approved forms.

Their manufactured articles, such as handkerchiefs, vestings, &c. samples of which I have, have been, to my knowledge, pronounced by many judges of such articles in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be equal in every respect to any imported from Europe.

Several members of this community informed me that the manufacture of silk was one of the *most* lucrative branches of their business.

In relation to the silk culture *'in the Western States,'* I can give you the general *opinion*, in giving you my own. I think it *must* succeed. Inquiry is awakened on the subject to an extent that is now irrepressible. I speak from what I have *heard*, more than from what I have seen. The great anxiety expressed to obtain the mulberry from the Atlantic States (there being no adequate supply here) is partly owing to the profits expected to be realized from cultivating the tree for sale. But, independent of that, the great number who are desirous of going into the silk business as soon as they can obtain food for silkworms, warrants the belief that, in a year or two from this time, several of the Western States will be as far advanced as any of the Eastern States now are. All they want is a supply of the most approved mulberry, and this it is entirely probable they will be able to procure in two or three years. The high prices obtained for the morus multicaulis do not appear, as far as I have heard, to be made an objection. The truth is, in comparison to the value of the silk culture to the *Western States*, the price of the mulberry is but as dust in the balance. And to the United States, as a nation, the silk culture certainly offers one of the fairest prospects for an increase of its wealth, independence, and the comfort of thousands of its citizens, that has ever been presented to view.

I am, very respectfully, yours &c.

J. B.

TRAVELLING AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

From the Natchez Courier.

Mr. BLACK: DEAR SIR: The following brief summary of a recent journey from New York to New Orleans, contrasted with one made in 1800, will perhaps be interesting to some of your readers, and serve to illustrate the modern improvement in travelling.—Yours,

J.

IN 1800

'April 3d. Left New York in ferry boat for Jersey city. Took two horse coach and got to Philadelphia the fouth day at 4 p. m. Left Philadelphia next morning in a one-horse shay, with the mail bag behind for Lancaster, where we arrived the third day. At Lancaster bought a horse, and after nine days journey through the forests reached Pittsburg. Here, with some others, I bought, for eighteen dollars, a flat boat, in which we took our departure for New Orleans, floating with the current. After divers adventures and escapes from great peril by land and water, we reached Natchez the fifty seventh day after leaving Pittsburg, and New Orleans city in thirteen days thereafter, having been from New York on the journey eighty four days, which our friends in New Orleans did say was an expeditious voyage. My own personal cost on the way was, in sum total, £27 11s. 4½d.'

IN 1839.

Left New York Monday, January 21st. at 6 a. m. in rail road cars at Jersey city. Arrived at Philadelphia at ten minutes past 12.

Time, 6h. 10m.—Cost; $4.

At 2 left Philadelphia in cars for Baltimore. Arrived at 8 p. m.

Time, 6h.—Cost, $4.

Left Baltimore next afternoon at 4, in mail chariot for Wheeling. Arrived at Wheeling 5 minutes before 12 Saturday noon.

Time, 43h. 50m.—Cost, 23.

Left Wheeling next morning in accommodation stage for Cincinnati. Arrived at Cincinnati in 59½ hours.

Time, 59h. 30m.—Cost, $24 50.

Left Cincinnati at 10 next morning, in the mail boat Pike, at 10 at night reached Louisville.

Time, 12h.—Cost, $4.

Left Louisville next morning, at 11 in steamer Diana, and reached Natchez the sixth day.

Time, 149h.—Cost, $35.

Left Natchez same day and reached New Orleans the next evening.

Time, 30h.—Cost 10.

Incidental expenses at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville, $10.

Total 306 hours 30 minutes.—$114 50

Thus making 12 days, 18 hours, and 30 minutes, the time of travel between New York and New Orleans.

Difference between 1839 and 1800, in time, about 71 days.

Ditto in expense, about $25 in favor of 1839.

N. B. This last journey was made in the winter season. In the summer months it can be performed for $80, and in less time. The above includes every item, both of expense, of food and fuel.

Yours, VIATOR.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The Westminster Carrolltonian states that about two weeks since, a fire was accidentally communicated to a large body of wood lying about three miles east of that town, belonging to D. Roop and J. Tryne, which spread over sixty or seventy acres, before it could be subdued, and injuring the timber very considerably.

On Tuesday afternoon, as we learn from the same paper, fire, from burning brush, was communicated to the timber on the adjoining lands of Isaac Shriver, Esq. and Mr. George Cassell, near the town—a large amount of fencing was consumed, and about 10 acres of timber injured more or less. After its progress was arrested, the fire broke out again in the evening, but prompt and vigorous efforts on the part of the neighbors and citizens of the town, brought it once more and effectually under subjection.

LIFE IN AN AMERICAN PRISON.—If the following of the vaunted Sing Sing Penitentiary, taken from the Hudson River Chronicle, be true, it presents a picture of moral depravity in the interior administration of prison discipline, worse than the crimes of the convicts themselves, for whose reformation these institutions are intended.—*Ib.*

How is this?—The sweet little Miss Green, Deputy Keeper in the Female Prison got her walking papers soon after the Investigating Committee left. Report says that Miss Green was too talkative, and spoke too freely of the secrets of the Prison House.

We understand she was an observing glibtongued, sweet little creature, who could peel the hide from a convict's back, with a rattan, with as much grace and dignity as a butcher boy would take off the outer garment of a lamb. One witness swore that he saw this fair damsel digging into a strapping big negro of her own sex, with a favorite rattan, and that the blood followed every blow. Another witness saw this same damsel, with her superior, Mrs. Bard, a Mrs. Clark, and a Mr. Lawrence, all flogging a female convict at the same time. We are sorry that this sweet creature should have said anything to the committee to cause her discharge; but one who possesses her rare qualifications can never lack for employment.

AN IRISH DUEL.—Mr. O'Conner relates an instance where the parties in an affair of honor" had actually agreed to put the muzzles of their pistols (so inveterate were they) into each other's mouths! "and yet, would you believe it?" said he "one of them escaped." * * * Just as the second was about to give the signal the other said to his principal, "Jack look hither." Jack turned his head, and just in time, for the ball passed out through his left cheek, doing him little hurt, while his opponent was killed.

The three, or rather four, most helpless things in the world are a ship in a dead calm, a whale thoroughly stranded, a race-horse with his wind broken, and a politician in bad odor. The devil himself would have nothing to do with either, unless it were the last. He seldom utterly forsakes a political game-cock:

But keeps him at the battle or the drill,
To work his master further mischief still.

GREAT HAUL.

Our citizens have been for some time annoyed with notes on the city Banks, altered from $5 to $50, from 10 to $100 from 50 to $500, &c. and efforts have been made to detect the scoundrels engaged in the nefarious scheme, but without any avail, until yesterday, when a little light having been thrown on the matter before the Mayor, he cautiously despatched Messrs. Blancy and Young, two of his officers, to a place in the Northern Liberties, suspected of being the rendezvous and manufactory of forgers. The officers proceeded boldly to their work, and seized two or three persons evidently engaged in the mischief. They found also the tools and implements with which they performed their work, and took in addition, a great number of notes of almost every bank in Philadelphia, altered to a higher denomination. These were all brought to the mayor's office, and the men were commited. So ingeniously had the alteration of these notes been done, that many of the banks had taken them without suspicion. It is probable that the persons arrested, will undergo an examination this morning before the Mayor, where persons having been imposed on by altered notes may attend, and probably aid in the conviction of the rogues.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the person arrested is a German, who has been but a short time in this country. He was found at his table in the very act of altering notes—one of which was before him with the ink yet moist, and another was undergoing a chemical process. A bottle of fluid was found, which would effectually remove the vignettes and words upon the notes, without injury to the paper. It seems almost impossible to detect the alterations.

Phil. U. S. Gazette.

ALTERED AND COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—A respectable storekeeper, on Pennsylvania avenue, informed us last Friday that he saw the day before, a one dollar note of the Bank of Frederick, Maryland, so ingeniously altered to a five dollar note that no person, without a close examination of the altered figure, could possibly have found it out. Now as there is some reason to apprehend that there are many such altered notes in the District, it certainly behooves trades people and others to be upon their guard.

[Nat. Intel.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that orders have been received for the commencement of a steam frigate and a sloop of war at the Navy Yard in that city, and that already a number of workmen have been engaged. This is good news at least for the ship carpenters. We may presume that the frigate already on the stocks will be completed and launched as soon as possible.

LAUNCH.—The United States sloop of war DECATUR, of sixteen guns, was launched at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 9th instant. We rejoice to see the name of a man so justly dear to our country and Navy thus renewed in one of our noble ships of war. We predict that she will always be a favorite with seamen, and ill betide him who lets her fall an easy prey to an enemy. The law requires that the sloops of war shall be named after towns of the different States. There are at least six or eight considerable towns in the Western States called Decatur—therefore Mr. Paulding has shown his taste and good sense in thus paying a just compliment to the patriotic settlers who adopted the name of the gallant naval hero, as well as to the name itself. She is constructed on a model furnished by Samuel Hart, Esq. principal naval constructor at this station, and will, it is not doubted, prove a fast sailing ship. Her equipments are all on the most approved plans, combining economy with efficiency. Prosperity to the good ship Decatur, wherever destiny may lead her.—[N. Y. Amer.

"The Hamburg, *Borsen Halle* paper, of the 20th ult. announces the demise at New York of the wealthy John Jacob Astor, of that city, at the advanced age of 80 years. It is added that Mr. Astor leaves a property estimated at the value of upwards of 90 000,000 (millions) of dollars, (£17,000,000 sterling.) He was, it seems, born at Woldorf, near Herdleberg."

The above is from a Liverpool paper of March the 8th. Mr. Astor is not dead, and we hope he will long survive the Hamburg obituary. He is not worth *ninety millions* of dollars, and thank God—we speak in reverence—thank God, no man is likely to be worh that sum in this country. Our heads can be turned and our children ruined wth one hundreth part of such an amount.

[U. S. Gaz.

TAVERN RATES.—The Legislaure of Mississippi have passed a law regulating the tavern-rates in that State.—The following are the highest rates to be allowed: Board, lodging, fires, candles, &c. per month $40. Board alone $30. Board per week, $8—per day $1 50; for man and horse per night, supper, lodging and breakfast $2. Breakfast, dinner and supper each 50 cents. The penlty for demanding more than these rates is a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for three months.

It seems that the Northern Boundary line was long since determined by Dr. FRANKLIN, in a piece of poetry; and we do not see why it could not with propriety be sent to England, instead of a special minister. It certainly lays the lines down very clearly, and if true when written, is just as good for a settlement of the question, as whole volumes of diplomatic memoranda.

From the source of St. Croix, the State to define,
Due north to the highlands, first draw a right line;
Then westward along those highlands extended,
To the south of what streams with St Lawrence are blended;
Then let it proceed, till it meets in its source,
Connecticut river's northwestermost course;
Then down the said river, until it arrive,
At degrees of North Latitude, forty and five;
Then westward, through woodland, a line let it make.
Till it strikes the great stream Ontario's lake

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer states that "among the disastrous results of the resignation of Mr. Biddle, may be enumerated, the loss of the entire political stock in trade of the Globe, Standard, ect., the whole having been invested in the cant phrases of 'Biddle and the Bank,' 'the Bank and Biddle,' &c.

On the 18th January, WILLIAM OLIVER, Esq. of Higher Ardwick, aged 90 years. He had been thrice married, and had had thirty children. Each wife died in child bed of the 10th child, and both Mother and child were buried in the same coffin. Thus three coffins, each containing a mother and her tenth child, are interred in St. Thomas's Churchyard, Ardwick Green, Manchester, England.

[From the Somerset Herald of April 9]

A CASE OF STABBING.—An unfortunate affray took place in this vicinity on the afternoon of Wednesday last, between a man by the name of Gordy and another named Hayman, in which the latter received a cut from a knife, in the side, which it is feared may prove mortal. We did not learn the particulars of the quarrel. We most sincerely hope the civil authorities will not suffer this outrage to pass unnoticed, for although such scenes are of rare occurrence among us, yet in order to effectually prevent their repetition, the offender should be severely handled.

From the Balt. Chronicle of Tuesday April 16.

We have often alluded to the imbecility of our national administration, and its apparent disregard of our foreign interests. This has been strikingly manifested in our negociations with England. It was expected of Mr. Van Buren that one of his first efforts would be to bring about an early settlement of the Maine boundary question. We believe that if a firm stand had been at once taken by the President and his ministers, it would have induced the government of England to put things in an early train for settlement. But after two years anxious waiting, on the part of the people of Maine, nothing has been done by the President on the subject. His messages refer to the question in a very cold and distant manner, and their tone afforded encouragement for British aggression upon the disputed territory. This excited the State of Maine to take hostile steps, which almost hurried our country into war. We are waiting with great anxiety the arrival of intelligence from England, subsequent to the receipt of the news of the action of Congress. Whatever may be the substance of the news, one thing may be depended upon as certain, and that is, that there will be still greater delay in the settlement of this most vexed question. The pride of England may be aroused until it will be deaf to the claims of justice. In the present uncertain condition of parties there every step will be watched with the closest attention, and it is to be feared that after all, the question of peace or war with the two nations will depend more upon the probable injury or benefit to the Whig or the Tory party of England, than on any question of reason or expediency, or the difficulty or improbability of settling the dispute by a resort to negociation.

THE CORSAIR.—We did not *puff* this new paper, upon the receipt of its first number, because we forgot it—nor after reading its second, for some other equally good reason—the third and fourth did not reach us—and it passed out of our mind, until yesterday when the fifth number appeared in our bundle of papers from the post office. N. P. Willis, one of its editors, has never been appreciated in this country as he deserves. He is a man of energy, spirit and chivalry—a very finished scholar, a liquid and dulcet writer—has all the requisites of a first rate literary editor, and makes the Corsair just what such a paper should be. His associate, Mr. Porter, well known as one of the former editors of the Spirit of the Times, is also an accomplished writer, and contributes, we suspect, some of the sprightly articles which gave to the Corsair its rakish air. The Corsair is certainly the best of all the literary papers of its kind in the United States.

Ib.

NEW YORK ELECTION

The New York city election having gone against the Whigs by a small majority, persons at a distance might be ready to infer thence, that the same result would attend the fall contest, and even that both city and state would be lost to the cause of good government, and return to Van Burenism. But if we may judge from the tone of the New York papers since the ballots have been counted, they do not apprehend any such result. There were several causes operating at the charter election, inauspiciously to the Whig ticket, which will not and cannot operate at the general election in November. To mention two. It is stated with the utmost confidence by the Courier and Enquirer, that the nomination of Mr. Clark, for the Mayorality (considering the offence taken at certain of his official acts by the naturalized citizens, especially German and Irish,) had lost the party at least *four thousand votes*, which the Whigs would have been certain of, and thus, certain of a victory by several thousand instead of temporary defeat, with a more judicious nomination for that important office. This explanatory statement of the Courier, is entitled to the greater consideration, from the fact that it frequently predicted this precise result, before the settling of the Whig ticket, in case of Mr Clark's renomination. That officer, whether with or without cause, had given unpardonable offence to large classes of voters, who were more than sufficient in the aggregate to turn the scale against the Whigs on the day of election.

Another cause of defeat may no doubt be traced to the 'colonizing' system, which prevailed to so unheard of an extent, at the late election in New York. Every qualified voter exercises his right of voting at the polls of the ward in which he has his residence. And to carry doubtful wards—that is, wards in which parties were nearly balanced, and thus, as hoped, carry the majority of the Aldermen, and by that means secure the control of the city government, with its vast patronage, the system of colonizing,' or in other words, of carrying emigrants from the strong wards, where they could be readily spared, to the doubtful wards, where they might be much wanted, was carried to considerable extent by both parties. But in a game of this kind, which the terms of the election law might permit to be played 'under color of law,' it is easy to see, without particularizing, that the Loco Focos would have a decided advantage over the Whigs. And we do not hesitate to say, because we fully believe, that this advantage was more than equal to the aggregate Loco Foco majority in the city.

But at the general election in the fall, it is only the aggregate vote of the city or district that can tell upon the result. There will then be no motive to pursue the 'colonizing' system, or to tolerate it on either side. And a correction of this procedure, in either of the cases adverted to, with the judicious and energetic action on the part of the Whigs—such as befits the great cause of principle for which they are contending—must result in giving them the victory, at the fall election. The Courier and Enquirer says: 'Though beaten, we are not disheartened. Let no man doubt as to the result of the fall contest. Prepare for it in good season, and our triumph is certain'

The New York Election seems to give unfeigned satisfaction to the Loco-focos. Being the first drop of comfort of any value this Spring, they are led to believe that it is the beginning of a series of successes. In this city their flags were flying yesterday and a visible change has taken place in the faces of the party. The elongation of phiz so strikingly manifested by the leaders since the Connecticut election, has given place to a broad grin. The official paper has been in extacies and the hopes of the party are so much raised that we fear they will prepare to give us a warm contest next fall. As the election in New York only extended to city officers we have no objection to our opponents' making much out of it. The Whigs in New York have already taken steps to re-organize preparatory to the State Election in November. The possibility of defeat will bring more laborers into the field, and New York will be ours by larger majorities than ever.

It will soon be time for the Whigs of Baltimore and Anne Arundel to commence an organization preparatory to the important nomination of two members of Congress. Baltimore was ours last year, and by firmness and activity we will achieve another signal triumph in October. It will not do for our friends to think of relaxing in their efforts. With a vigilant and untiring foe, backed immediately by the influence and means of the General Government, immediately under the eye of the administration at Washington, we have fearful odds to contend against, but with union and activity we cannot fail to be successful. The misfortunes of our friends elsewhere will not dampen our ardor, but rather excite us to renewed exertions.—*Ib.*

We annex the following articles as showing to what a fearful extent the passions of people can be carried during a warm electioneering canvass.

From the New York Courier & Enqirer.

RIOT.—Last evening, just after the polls were closed, some of the Loco Foco rowdies of the Sixth Ward, who were determined to create a disturbance, made a rush for the Whig ticket boxes, intending to get up a riot. The first man that came up to commence the row was knocked down twice, and having then given the signal to his friends for assistance they rushed in, and made for the person in charge of the boxes, a man named George Williamson. As soon as he found what their intentions were, he drew two pistols from his pocket, and threatened to kill the first man that dared to approach the boxes. The whole mass did rush on, and he fired one pistol without effect, but the contents of the second were lodged in the body of an Irishman, who had been vociferously exclaiming 'kill the d——d Whigs.' As soon as his last pistol was fired, Williamson attempted to retreat, but was surrounded, and his infuriate enemies having got him down, beat him in a most unmerciful manner, stamping him and jumping on him.

While they were thus attempting to kill him, a single Whig rushed in to his rescue, and cutting the head of the ring leader with part of a window shutter, which he had seized, he succeeded in bearing Williamson off to a place of safety, where his wounds were properly dressed. The wounded Irishman was taken to the residence of a neighboring physician, where he was properly attended to. A strong posse of police having arrived by this time, headed by Alderman Benson, the rioters were dispersed and the affair ended.

From the New York Evening Star.

MIDNIGHT LOCO FOCOISM—BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—For some days past vile incendiary paragraphs have appeared in the loco foco prints against several of the hotels of the city, charging them with colonizing merchants clerks from the lower wards to procure their votes in the upper. The result is, that a little after midnight yesterday, in the midst of our election, a large mob of 100 to 150 persons, broke into the Manhatten House, late Rutger's College, Duane st., drove the boarders from their beds into the street, and robbed others of large sums of money, wounding several seriously. Several of the ringleaders, one it is said a Custom House officer, have been taken. Comment on such outrages is unnecessary. It was to be expected after the storming of the capital of Pennsylvania by the loco focos, and the destruction of the ballot boxes in New Jersey, and other similar attempts on the part of these disorganizers to destroy our free institutions.

From the New York Transcript.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—On yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, as some twenty young men, some of them firemen, were peaceably reposing in the 3d story of the Manhattan House, in Duane street, between Elm and Broadway—their dormitory was invaded by from 100 to 150 ruffian like fellows, who sprung upon them in bed, stamped upon their faces, bodies and limbs, and beat and bruised them terribly. A portion of them fled in their night clothes, half naked. One man was robbed of 160 or 170 dollars. Another was chased towards Broadway, knocked down and robbed of his coat, which he had on his arm: a third was thrown out of the window, on to the pavement in the back yard, a height of 12 feet and seriously injured; and fourteen in all the number, were dreadfully beaten, and five of them confined to their beds, one in particular, is unable to be removed. After effecting the diabolical purpose for which they came, the rioters left—leaving the beds and the walls strewed with blood. Who these men were, we know not, but it is said, a score or more of them are known, including a person connected with the customs, and will be placed in the hands of the laws for punishment. The assignable cause for this outrage, was that those young men had recently removed into the ward for the purpose of voting.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

CONSECRATION.

The new Church of St Michaels Parish, located at Miles River Ferry, will be CONSECRATED on Sunday, the 21st inst., in the morning, by the Bishop of New Jersey. There will be Divine Service on the same day, in the afternoon, at the same church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

April 13, 1839.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The Whig majority in Brooklyn is from 100 to 150. Twelve Whigs and six Van Buren men are elected to the Board of Aldermen. A majority of the Supervisors are Whigs.

NEWARK.—James Miller has been elected Mayor of Newark; Joseph A. Halsey, Recorder; Abraham Beach, City Clerk. Miller's majority is 433. The Whig candidates for the common Council were elected without opposition.

ELIZABETHTOWN.—The entire Whig ticket is elected. Last year the Collector a member of the township committee, and several other officers, were of the Van Buren order.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Whig ticket is elected entire, by an average majority of about 140.

PRINCETON.—Entire Whig ticket elected by an average majority of 45. Last year 15.

WHIGS AHEAD.

The St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst. says, we were content on yesterday to give the result of the City Election, without comment or remark, as we are not now disposed to mortify the unsuccessful by any unnecessary boasting over the issue, with the exception of the election of Aldermen and Delegates in the first Ward, it is such a result as we anticipated, and with which every real Whig has reason to be satisfied. Tom Benton lives in these diggins remember Loco Focos.

Among the passengers in the Great Western is Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of New York, bearer of despatches from our Legation in France to the Departments of State and War at Washington.

☞From the information we have derived from intelligent gentlemen arrived in the Great Western, we learn says the New York Star, that among the people of England, the Government, and all classes, the idea of going to war with this country is deemed perfectly preposterous; that rather than it should take place, they would see the whole territory sunk into the Ocean; that they look upon it as a border dispute, in which

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