

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caladonia.

Stringency in the Money Market—Corn and Cotton Declining—More Failures—Suspension of the Royal Bank of Liverpool—Famine in Ireland—Affairs in the South of Europe.

The steamship Caladonia arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, at three o'clock Friday afternoon, with twelve days later intelligence from England. The long passage of the C. was caused by heavy weather and dense fogs on the coast. She brings a full complement of passengers.—The news is highly important and interesting, particularly that portion relative to financial and commercial affairs.

At the London and Liverpool Corn Exchange, prices have fallen to and below the currency noted in our last. The quotation for American Flour in Liverpool is 24s 6d to 26s 6d. The accounts from the Lincoln and Hull markets, received at the moment of going to press, report a decline of 2s 3d per quarter.

The quotations in the Liverpool market on the 19th ult were, for wheat, U. S. and mixed, per 70 lbs., 7 to 8s; red, 6s to 7s 6d. Oats, per 45 lbs., 2s 3d to 2s 8d. Oatmeal, per 240 lbs., 23 to 24s. Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 30 to 33s. Indian Meal, per brl., 14 to 15s. Barley, per 60 lbs., 3 to 4s., per 504 lbs., 30 to 40s.

The Corn market is, of course, sensibly influenced by the unparalleled stringency of the money market, and shows a general decline, particularly in quotations, for inferior parcels. Indian Corn has depreciated 2s to 3s per quarter, and meal has also receded in value and is in very limited demand. The above quotations represent the maximum price, but occasional forced sales have been made at considerably under those figures. In London on the 18th, there was an extensive supply of foreign Wheat, but the trade was dull, and American descriptions receded from 2s to 3s per quarter, without any progress being made in sales.

Parliament has been further prorogued on the 11th November.

Ireland is again the scene of agrarian outrage and murder. The papers from the southern provinces teem with the details of the illegal combination which have been formed to resist the payment of rent.

The Austrians gave up Ferrara on the 3d inst. to the Pontifical troops. His Holiness threatened them with excommunication, and they knocked under.

Distress was making further progress among the trades of Paris. The drains upon the savings banks were immense.

The civil war in Switzerland is still impending; and serious disturbances have taken place in the Two Sicilies.

In Spain, Espatrero has been suddenly displaced from the head of the new ministry, and Navarez installed in his stead.—French influence has been again successful in that country.

Commercial and Financial. The disastrous monetary pressure recorded in our last advices has during the last fortnight continued to rage with unabated severity, involving several additional failures and diffusing a deep and impenetrable gloom throughout the whole commercial community of Great Britain. To such a point of intensity has the inaccessibility of money now arrived, that there is scarcely any one house which can be looked upon without suspicion, no matter however exalted its position, while a feeling of unmitigated anxiety, is every where perceptible.

Yesterday it was announced that the Royal Bank of Liverpool had been compelled to suspend payment, and the information turned out to be too correct. At present it is impossible to give any thing like a liable statement of the position of the establishment, but it is understood to possess assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

The London market continues most stringent, but the London papers of last night indulged hopes at a partial restoration of ease, owing to the circumstances of a very heavy payment on the Consol settlement. The eight millions loan, and the advances from the Bank having been completed last week, the public securities are very unsteady again. The stock exchange opened with some degree of firmness yesterday, but suddenly declined, in the absence of any particular ascertained circumstance. Consols commenced at 81 and 81 1-8, but fell to 80 3-8 for transfer to-day; time bargains have been effected at 81 7-8 to 81 1-2. The quotations at the close of the market being 81 1-8 to 81 1-4. Exchequer bills have been done at 15 to 30s. discount. Bank stock is quoted 182 to 183.

Arrival of the Washington.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Continued Depression in the Money Market—More heavy failures—Flour stationary—Advance in Corn—Bank of England Relief—Continued Decline in Cotton.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. 9 P. M.

The fine American steamer Washington, Captain Hewitt, from Bremen the 24th, and Southampton the 25th ult., was telegraphed as below between three and four o'clock this afternoon, but did not reach her wharf until a much later hour. She came up, however, in superior style. She has made the passage in sixteen days, and brings five days later intelligence from Europe.

The same depressed state of things continued in the money market. In view of the great suffering and loud cries for relief, the Bank of England, it was understood, was about coming to the rescue

There had been further heavy mercantile failures in England and on the Continent, since the sailing of the Caledonia. We are not yet in possession of the names of any of the houses, but learn that there are several large firms in London and Liverpool among the number.

In the Flour market a fair demand existed, prices remaining about the same as at the last advices.

There had been an advance in Indian Corn—the average of which was about 1s. per quarter of 480 lbs.

In Cotton a further decline has taken place. A reduction of about ¼d. per lb. has been submitted to since the sailing of the Caladonia. The market was heavy, and a further decline was looked for.

As to general or political news, there is none of consequence.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Later from Gen. Scott.

Santa Anna again in Power—Attack on Gen. Lane by the Mexicans—Col. Vega taken Prisoner—Lt. Jenkins and Capt. Churchill dead.

The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. from Vera Cruz which place she left on the 20th ult.

Gen. Patterson was to march for the interior on the 24th.

The advices are from the city of Mexico to the 7th of October, when all was quiet.

The guerrillas are represented to be very active on the line, murdering and robbing all parties, whom they could engage with safety.

Every thing shows that peace is as far off as ever.

On the 5th of October the Mexican Congress met at Queretara, and passed a resolution to re-invest Santa Anna with the powers and duties of President.

The following interesting news we copy from the Delta:

The family of Mr. Castro, a respectable citizen of Vera Cruz reached that place on the 18th from Jalapa, an extra slip from the office of the *Genius of Liberty* states that on the road, at Santa Fe, a deserted rancho about ten miles from here, they were met by some 30 or 40 guerrillas, by whom they were exceedingly maltreated. The guerrillas took the entire party of travellers and the vehicle in which they rode, into the adjoining woods, and there held a consultation as to the policy of murdering them unreservedly. The guerrillas made several demonstrations to upset the carriage and burn it, but were finally dissuaded from their fiendish purpose of murder, and wanton destruction, by the expostulations, and entreating declarations of the ladies that no one of them present was in any way, or form connected with the Americans either then, or at any other time. Their request to have their lives spared, and their carriage saved from being burned was finally obtained, and they succeeded in procuring permission to proceed on their journey immediately, but not till the marauders had stripped them of almost every thing in the shape of clothes and money.

A Mr. Castillos, a gentleman of this city was one of the number; the guerrillas took from him his sword and his fire-arms; the constant exclamation of some of the robbers was that none but Americans ever travelled that road now-a-days.

Through Mr. Castro the editors of the Genius of Liberty have been put in possession of the subjoined important intelligence from the capital and other places. Mr. Castro left the city of Mexico on the 7th of this month, and on the 11th at 5 o'clock, P. M he entered Guamantla. There he learned that the force of Gen. Lane had entered shortly before, and so sudden and unexpected was his arrival that Santa Anna had barely time to get away by another quarter of the town. The Americans captured two pieces of Artillery belonging to the force of Gen. Santa Anna, which the latter in his hurry had not time to remove; and also took two prisoners, Col. Vega and the son of Iturbide.

Santa Anna, after leaving Guamantla, which he did at the head of 1,000 horse, was reinforced by 1,500 men of the command of Gen. Reyes, and both remained in the neighborhood of Guamantla, till Gen. Lane's departure, after which this town was again taken possession of by Gen. Santa Anna and Reyes, who following up the rear guard of the Americans, killed 70 men, principally inebriated stragglers, and took 20 prisoners. The Mexicans had 2 pieces of artillery with them, 1 brass 12 pounder, and the other 19, of the same metal.

Gen. Rea sallied out of Puebla at the head of a pretty considerable force, and was awaiting at the Pinal the approach of General Lane, whose flanks and rear the Mexicans are reported to have been incessantly harrassing. But we know, and we are confident, that though the Mexicans should muster a force four-fold the amount of that which it is reported that they have, yet Gen. Lane, the Buena Vista hero, will extricate himself with honor and with glory from their midst, and will form a junction with his General, unscathed by the ordeal of passing through the soldiers of Santa Anna and Reyes.

The decree by which it was ordained that Mr. Penya y Penya should take charge of the supreme power, in conjunction with two associates, has been repealed, and Santa Anna has again been called upon to assume the reins of government, if it can be called one, and the command of the army.

GEN. WOOL'S HEADQUARTERS.—The Picayune of the 2d instant has letters from Buena Vista to the 20th September, which had miscarried. They contain several items of minor interest.

Quite recently a levy or forced loan was made upon all the inhabitants of Zacatecas, by the government there, irrespective of birth place, and every person who refused to pay the required sum was compelled to pay double. They even came down upon Mr. Penny, the English director of the mint at Mazapil, for a thousand dollars, and upon his refusing payment forcibly seized $2,500. They had reports also that Gov. Aguirre is doing his best to organize guerilla parties in [illegible] in the neighborhood of Monc[illegible]

A person from Leneca [illegible]ar Parras, reports that he met [illegible]ican deserters, who stated that th[illegible]going to join Governor Aguirre at[illegible]ON.—Tra.

A private belonging to [illegible]MBRIDGE's company of Arkansas cavalry, Baltimore[illegible]ted and killed, at night, near a[illegible] 7 o'clo The alcalde was arrested, with s[illegible] forty others, brought into Saltillo, and ordered to be retained until the murderers are produced.

Some Mexicans give news of the party of twenty Texan deserters who left on the 2d instant. They report that the deserters had seized a number of horses, mules, corn, &c., besides committing other outrages, and that the inhabitants of Monclova, having been informed that they were deserters, collected in strong numbers, made a descent upon them, captured nearly all the Texans' horses, and drove the men into the mountains

MORE NEWS FROM THE PLAINS—*Commodore Stockton and party attacked by Indians—The Commodore wounded, &c.*—We announced yesterday, by telegraph from Cincinnati, the arrival of Commodore Stockton overland from the Pacific, and his passage on to Washington. More full dispatches to the Philadelphia papers chronicle his previous arrival at St. Louis on the 5th instant, accompanied by a party of forty-six, among whom are a number of army officers, and Lieutenants Thompson and Gillespie, of the Navy, together with the Commodore's private secretary, Mr. Norris. They set out from California in July last. At Turkey River they were surprised at night by a party of Indians belonging to the Washkee tribe, and had quite a skirmish with them, in which Commodore Stockton received a severe wound from an arrow. The Indians were finally repulsed, but they succeeded in carrying off four horses belonging to Com. Stockton's party.

The party met quite a number of emigrants on their way to California and Oregon, from whom they learned that every thing was quiet in the country through which they passed.

Col. Mason, the newly appointed Governor of California, was most zealous in his endeavors to preserve peace and good government—there was not the least apprehension of any hostility.

The damage done by the freshet, in the White Water river, was at Harrison, Indiana. The destruction of property, drowning of hogs, &c, was great.

Correspondence of the Phila. Inq.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6—1 P. M.

We learn from the St. Louis papers, received here this afternoon, that Mr. McShane arrived in that city on the 1st inst., from Santa Fe bringing a confirmation of the previous news received, together with further important intelligence from that remote region.

Mr. Mc Shane left Santa Fe, on the 7th September, in company with Messrs. McMurphy and Knight, Santa Fe Traders. They report that there had been no communication between Chihuahua and Santa Fe for some time, owing to the hostily evinced by the inhabitants against our people. There are several rumors in circulation, to the effect that the Americans had been badly used there, and were finally driven out of the place.—Too much credit, however, is not to be attached to these rumors as they do not appear to come in an authentic form.

At Santa Fe the Mexicans are remarkably quiet, bending with submission to our mild and wholesome laws.

A number of volunteers, belonging to Col. Easton's command, went on a frolic a few nights before they left, and the next morning they found themselves snugly locked up in the calaboose. Our officers show a determination to punish the improprieties of their soldiers in every instance, in order to set examples for the Mexicans to profit by.

The following troops have arrived at Sante Fe: Col. Easton's battalion, and Hossandenbill's artillery, together with the companies of mounted volunteers.—Walker's battalion had taken up the line of march for the Navagoes country. Capt. Love's company, at the last advices were quartered at Aibuqueque. While on the march for Curvorte, Capt. Love lost fourteen of his men. They subsequently reached one of the military stations, and were sent to the Rio Grande. Towards Chihuahua. Mr. McShane says that he met on the way 19 companies of our troops, and twelve traders from the U. States. They informed him that the grass on the praries around the bend of the Arkansas river, extending as far as Council Grove, had been destroyed by fire, and that their cattle and trains had suffered severely in consequence compelling them to leave a number of wagons and much stock.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS INTO MEXICO.

The Washington Union contains the following official paper:

Treasury Department, Nov. 5, 1847

SIR: The military contributions in the form of duties upon imports into Mexican ports, have been levied by the Departments of War and of the Navy, during the last six months, under your order of the 31st of March last; and in a view of the experience of the practical operation of the system, I respectfully recommend the following modifications in some of its details, which will largely augment the revenue.

That the duty on silk, flax, hemp or grass, cotton, wool, worsted, or any manufactures of the same, or either, or mixtures thereof, coffee, teas, sugar, molasses, tobacco, and all manufactures thereof, including cigars and cigaritos, glass, china and stone ware, iron and steel, and all manufactures of either, not prohibited, be thirty per cent. ad valorem. On copper, and all manufactures thereof, tallow, tallow candles, soap, fish, beef pork, hams, bacon, ongues, butter, lard, cheese, rice Indian corn and meal, potatoes, wheat rye oats, and all other grain, rye meal and oat meal, flour, whale and sperm oil, clocks, boots and shoes, pumps, bootees and slippers bonnets, hats, caps, beer, ale, porter, cider timber, boards, planks, scantling shingles, laths, pitch, tar rosin, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, vinegar, apples, ship bread, hides leather, and manufactures, thereof, and paper of all kinds, twenty per cent. ad valorem; and these reduced rates shall also apply to all goods, on which the duties are not paid, remaining not exceeding ninety days on deposite in the Mexican ports, introduced under previous regulations enforcing military contributions.

Yours, most respectfully,

R. J. WALKER.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President.

On the following day the President gave his sanction to the changes suggested:

November 6, 1847.

The modifications, as above recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, are approved by me; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give the proper orders to carry them into effect.

JAMES K. POLK.

Instructions have been accordingly forwarded to Mexico from the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, directing the proper officers in charge of Mexican ports to regulate their proceedings in conformity with the above modifications.

LOSS OF THE U S. TRANSPORT SHIP EMPIRE, NEAR ABACO.—By the arrival yesterday, of the schooner E. A. Thompson, Capt. Keene, from Nassau, N. P., via Fowl Key, we have received the intelligence of the loss of the ship Empire, Capt. Russell, which sailed from New York on the 12th of October, with fifteen officers and three hundred and seventy-two U. S. troops, bound for Vera Cruz, which was totally wrecked by running on a coral reef near Abaco, one of the Bahama Islands, during the night of the 17th ult. No lives lost, except the helmsman, who was badly wounded at the wheel when the vessel struck and died on the Island.

The officers and troops remained on the reef for ten days and thence shipped for this city. The E. A. Thompson has on board Lieut. Wm. Reid, 5th Infantry, commanding detachment, Brevet 2d C. L. Best, 1st Artillery, Brevet 2d Lt. H. Neil, 4th Infantry, Brevet 2d Lt. J. De Russey, 4th Infantry, 2d Lieut. T. Hart, 14th Infantry, 2d Lieut. J. O. Wilbar, 14th Infantry, with 129 soldiers, The schooner Zulma sailed with a part of the troops, on the 27th ult., and the brig Adelaide was expected to leave with the balance on the 2d inst., both for this port.—*Charleston Courier, Nov. 6.*

LIBERIA—SLAVE TRADE.—Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department, by the U. S. brig Dolphin, which arrived at New York a few days ago, in twenty days from Porto Praya, (Cape de Verde Islands,) that the colony of Liberia, in Africa, has proclaimed itself an independent nation. Lieut. Commanding Bell of the Dolphin, has furnished the Government at Washington with a copy of the declaration of independence of the new Republic, its constitution, &c.

Lieut. Bell, during his cruise, overhauled an American brig, (the J. W. Huntington,) on the night of the 31st of August, owned in New York, from Rio Janeiro, with the usual assorted slave cargo on board, and lumber enough for a slave deck. He was informed also, that the Malaga had precisely such a cargo, except the lumber The American brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was out from Rio with such a cargo, and similarly chartered. The master of of the J. W. Huntington reports that she (the Senator) now lies scuttled in Rio. Having safely landed 500 slaves at Cape Frio, she proceeded into Rio under Brazillian colors, where her owners were suffered to strip her of all her furniture, and then the government seized her as a no-document vessel—the American crew having left her at Loango, where the slaves were taken on board.

It will thus be seen that this horrid traffic is still going on. It is to be hoped that the growth of the Republic of Liberia, will have a favorable effect towards arresting this monstrous evil and disgrace to the present era of civilization.

SLAVE RIOT AT MOUNT HOLLY.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the slave case in New Jersey, in which three colored persons, two men and a woman, were claimed as the property of a gentleman from this State, was decided on Monday. The claimant was Mr. John Roth, who resides in Cecil county, and the names of the fugitives were Perry Henson, Noah Henson, and Rachel Pine. The court decided not to touch the constitutionality of the law, but gave the slaves a trial by jury. David Paul Brown and a Mr. Spence, defended the slaves; Messrs. Stratton and Moffit, lawyers in Mount Holly, were for the owner. The jury decided that the claim was good, and the court ordered the slaves to be restored to their master. The court room was filled with about three hundred colored and about fifty white persons. A scene immediately occurred which would have ended seriously but for the timely precautions of the court. The slaves made a rush for the door, assisted by their friends, the colored spectators. The other persons in the court came to the aid of the officers of the law. Sheriff Collins immediately brought up the military, who were in readiness, and ordered all the colored people who did not belong to the town to leave it instantly.—These prompt measures had the desired effect; the slaves were lodged in jail to await the action of their owner, and the mob speedily took the sheriff's advice.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Philadelphia News says:

The claimant produced several witnesses from Maryland, who testified that they had known these alleged fugitives for several years, and believed that they had formerly belonged to Mr. John Roth, senr., who, as stated by one witness, died insolvent, and that they now considered them the property of the claimant, because they had seen them living with him. One witness testified that he was the administrator of John Roth sen., and that he had sold these persons to John Roth, Jr., the present claimant, by order of the Orphans' court.

Upon these grounds the counsel for plaintiff rested their case.

HORRID MURDER.—We copy the following from the Lexington (Ky.) observer of the 3d:

A most outrageous murder was perpetrated in our city on Sunday night last, upon the person of an aged and widowed female by the name of Elizabeth Warren. Mrs. W. (who is represented by persons living in the neighborhood of her residence as a very quiet, orderly, well-behaved woman,) kept a small grocery at the lower end of Main st. On Monday morning, contrary to her usual custom, her house which was generally opened at an early hour, remained closed until breakfast time. Some of her neighbors, thinking that all was not right, proceeded to force the door, when a horrid spectacle was at once presented. Mrs. Warren was lying dead on the floor with the assassin's marks of violence upon her person, and a large portion of the room in a full blaze, having no doubt been fired by the murderer after the perpetration of his fell purpose, with a view to burn up her body and thus conceal his crime. The fire having been extinguished, an examination of the body was made, when it was found that the skull had been fractured by a stroke from a blunt instrument supposed to be a hammer which was found on the floor close by and that she had also been strangled by a cord drawn round her neck. The rope with which the murderer accomplished his purposes, was also found secreted in an out house on the premises. Plunder was doubtless the object of the murderer, as her pocket-book and drawers were rifled of their contents. She was known to have had a considerable sum of money. An inquest, held shortly after by the coroner, elicited nothing bevond the above, save that the hammer belonging to the shop of Mr. Peter Elliott. Two of his negro men were examined, but the circumstances not being deemed sufficient to fix guilt conclusively upon either of them they were discharged.

This is a second secret murder that has been perpetrated in our city within the last twelve months. In November last, a poor inoffensive man was waylaid and murdered in the most cruel manner upon one of the public thoroughfares of the city, and yet his relentless assassin still walks abroad, without even the mark of Cain upon him, undiscovered, and therefore unpunished. And now, another assassination, equally atrocious, upon the person too of a female, adds an additional blot to the fair fame of our beautiful and, for the most part, law abiding city.

GEN. TAYLOR IN KENTUCKY.

The newspapers in Kentucky are announcing meetings to be held in the several counties for the appointment of delegates to the state Convention of the friends of Gen. Taylor, to be held at Frankfort on the twenty-second of February next.—"Fourteen hundred," says the Louisville Journal, "of the eighteen hundred voters of Bourbon county were at the late Paris meeting, and the Hon. Garrett Davis, the most eloquent, popular and influential man in the county, made an exceedingly powerful speech against the expediency of nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency at the present time, and yet, after the close of his speech, *old Rough and Ready was nominated by acclamation!*"

The official paper intimates that before Gen. Taylor can come fully before the people he will have to go through the ordeal of a National Convention. No such thing: Gen. Taylor does not require the stamp of a National Convention to give him currency among the people. The Union may have to reconconcile itself perhaps to the idea that there may be no National Convention after all—on either side. —*American.*

THE ADMINISTRATION having got the country into a war, it has been suggested that the Whigs in the House of Representatives, when it meets, should not refuse acquiesence in the recommendations of the President, but should wait for him to mark out the policy to be pursued with regard to the war, and unite in the support of such policy in order that upon the President and his Administration all responsibility for results might fall.

This looks too much like an abandonment of duty. It is true the Administration is greatly embarrassed by the consequences of its rash measures, precipitating a war;—and if left to its own counsels and its own responsibilites it would no doubt plunge itself still deeper into difficulties.—But unfortunately it is *the country* which must pay the penalty of the Administration's weaknesses; it is the country which must suffer from a persistance in erroneous and hurtful courses. The Administration may be condemned—nay, it is condemned already. It has lost its overwhelming majority of fifty or sixty in the last House of Representatives, and is now in a minority in that body. The Whigs then are, by the act of the people, placed in a position of responsibility. The Administration has lost the public confidence. Its discretion must, therefore, no longer be recognized as a responsible thing under which the Whigs may expect to escape from their direct obligations to the country. Too much has been trusted to Executive discretion. There is now no such thing, so far as the Mexican war policy is concerned, as Executive discretion; in the place of it we see only Executive indiscretion. Congressional responsibility is now prominently raised to the public view.—The Richmon Whig has referred to two alternatives which must present themselve to the consideration of Congress; it says:

Yet it is obvious that one of two courses must be pursued. We must withdraw our army to such line as we may think proper to select, and defend it if assailed—or we must go on in the attempt at conquest and subjugation, with a view to the future union of the two republic. We are in favor of the former plan, because we believe the latter to be achieved at a sacrifice of life and money infinitely beyond the value of the acquisition, even if that value were a million of times multiplied—and because, even could it be effected without the loss of another life or the expenditure of another dollar, we should regard the annihilation of the Mexican Republic and its annexation to the Union as a great crime and a still greater curse. And if such be, as we believe it is, the judgment of a majority of the American people, it will be the duty of their Representatives in Congress so to say.

The issue here presented is, we believe, clearly and definitely formed. The President's Message may speak of a vigorous prosecution of the war as necessary to compel Mexico to sue for peace; he may not say a word about the contemplated absorption of all Mexico; but a further prosecution of the war to compel Mexico to sue for peace and to accept our terms, means nothing less than the future absorption of Mexico. It is quite likely that an effort will be made to cast odium upon all who may refuse to adopt the President's views and recommendations; they may be charged with giving to the enemy "aid and comfort."

If denunciation of this kind, from an Administration which has become notorious for imbecility, could deter men of sense and courage from the performance of their duty to the country, the Republic might be in a bad way. But we believe that the people of the United States desire ardently, just now, two things—first, a termination of hostilities with Mexico, which may be had by the assumption of a defensive line; secondly; to be rid of Mr. Polk and his Administration, which can be accomplished at the ballot box next November.—*American*

THE WHIG TORNADO IN NEW YORK.—The Whigs have swept the State, as with a tornado. What calls itself 'democracy' is prostrated in all quarters. All our candidates on the State ticket, headed by Hamilton Fish and Milliard Fillmore, are elected by such immense majorities that it is hardly worth the while to figure them up. They will be thousands on thousands—as can be seen by the telegraphic accounts—and in due time we can tell how many thousands. Not a shadow of doubt exists that every Whig on the State ticket is elected over all the combined opposition of Abolitionism, Anti-Rentism, and Locofocoism. It is a pure, untarnished Whig triumph, and can, therefore, be cheered and welcomed everywhere, and in every quarter as a great and splendid pure Whig victory.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE TRIUMPH IN NEW YORK.—The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The Whigs have entire possession of the Empire State. It were folly to pretend that the Whigs alone have achieved this victory, or to deny that they have been very essentially aided by the split in the ranks of their opponents.

"The divisions among the Locofocos have hitherto had but little influence upon the result of the election. They have generally been simply the outbreaks of some personal disaffection, which have died away as the day of election drew near.—But now it is obvious that the party is more seriously divided than it has ever been before. The principal ground of difference, as nearly as it can be ascertained, relates to the conduct of the central junto at Albany, by which the affairs of the party have been controlled so long, and with such unvarying and unprincipled selfishness. The pitch to which its dictation was carried, in the first place aroused the resentment of a few individuals, who were the immediate sufferers, and through their exertions the feeling was communicated to a very large portion of the party throughout the State. An effort to give this disaffected section the power and weight of a separate party, created a *nucleus*, around which clustered all who, for any cause, on personal, local, or national grounds, had become dissatisfied with the principles or policy of the Democratic party. This section thus combined the strength of the Abolitionists, the Wilmot Proviso men, the Anti-Warites, &c., &c., of the Locofoco party, and became powerful enough completely to overthrow the 'regular' Democracy.

"The result has been that the Whigs have control of the State."

NEW JERSEY.—In this State (says the New York Courier) the Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature, but the candidate named in their behalf by the Whig State Convention held at Trenton, Hon. Wm. Wright, has been defeated.

This result was not unexpected, for, Mr. Wright having permitted himself in 1843 to defeat, with the aid of his political friends and the opponents of the Whig party, the regular nomination of the Whig candidate for the fifth Congressional District, by running himself, unextinguishable objections were thereby raised in the minds of many Whigs to any further support of Mr. Wright.

He was nevertheless pressed upon and carried through the Convention without much outward opposition—but the Whig party would not be *forced*, and the result is seen in the defeat of Mr. W., while the State in both branches of the Legislature remains Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The probabilities now are, that Briggs, whig, is re elected Governor by the people by a small majority, though the democratic vote for Gen. Cushing has contined its increase throughout the State. Should there be no choice by the people, the Legislature on whom the election devolves, being largely whig, the election of a Whig Governor, ultimately, is rendered a matter o complete certainty.

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