THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG 5, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
E. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

The Ohio Bill is defeated, and there is a strong probability that the California bill will pass. In this state of affairs we await with no little interest the development of a few succeeding weeks, or months. If the South are in earnest in their threats, we shall have some demonstrations soon; but if, as is most likely the case, they only resorted to bluster, for effect, the whole country will quietly settle down, and we shall have less of slavery agitation than for many years previous.—This is greatly to be desired, and we earnestly trust it will be the case.

Railroad to the Pacific.

We are indebted to the politeness of S. W Roberts, Esq., for a copy of a thick and handsome pamphlet, containing the proceedings of the Convention held in Philadelphia, in April last, in favor of a National Railroad through the territories of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean. Among the important matters neglected by the present Congress, through the absorbing nature of the slavery contest, this is not the least. There is a deep and anxious desire felt by the vast majority of the people of this Union, for the speedy construction of this great work, and a confident hope was felt at the commencement of the session, that something would be done to carry out their wishes—It was thought that Congress would at least, if nothing more, authorize surveys to be made, so as to ascertain the best practical route. As this will be a work of time, probably two or three years, there was the greater necessity of an early commencement. These hopes have shared the fate of those entertained by persons who looked for an improvement in the tariff bill, for appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and for legislation on various other subjects of public and private interest.

This state of affairs shows how important it is to the prosperity of the country, that this slavery controversy should be speedily settled in some way, that the national representatives may devote their time and energies to the advancement of the general welfare.

EXPLOSION ON THE LAKE.

Steamer America—Several Lives Lost.

The telegraph, on Thursday, gave us the first notice of this disaster. We glean the following particulars from the Cleveland papers.

The disaster took place about one o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, about forty miles below Erie. The steamer Alabama fell in with the America shortly after, and towed her into Erie.

The Cleveland Herald, in an extra, dated Wednesday evening, nine o'clock, gives the following particulars:—

From the Engineer of the Alabama, which came in at six o'clock this evening, we learn that the Alabama fell in with the America about two o'clock A. M., an hour after the terrible accident had occurred. As the boats came together, he says, the persons on board the America rushed to the other boat like a flock of sheep, some with baggage on their shoulders, and nearly all in a state of confusion and bewilderment. On board the America the scene was an awful one—several were dead—and with their heads and legs torn off from their bodies, and many dreadfully scalded. Those who were able ran about begging for relief from their sufferings.

He and others poured oil over several, until the supply was exhausted, and molasses was used in its stead. Mr. Joseph Stanclif, of Durham, Conn., who is named as fatally scalded, stated his residence to one of the passengers on the Alabama, and requested him to write to his wife that his last thought was of her.

The explosion took place in the starboard boiler, the second from the outside—blowing the forward end of it entirely off, turning the boiler deck upside down, raising the upper deck some four feet, and making the centre of the boat a perfect wreck.

No doubt some of the passengers jumped overboard in the confusion, and one was seen in the water. It is wonderful that the boat did not turn after the explosion—in fact she is reported to have been on fire after being towed to Erie.

H. B. Ely, Esq., of this city, was on board the America, but fortunately was but slightly injured in one of his hands. When the Alabama left Erie, eight of the scalded were dead, and probably as many more will not recover.

In this matter there has been great carelessness. Such accidents cannot occur without it, and justice, and the safety of the travelling public, demand that the cause of this explosion be ascertained, and those in fault held responsible.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Nathan Deming, of South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, O, for the following

LIST OF PERSONS INJURED.

W. H. Barnet, N. Y.—not badly scalded, hands slightly.

Jeremiah Conner, wife and 5 children—badly scalded.

McLaughlin, Fireman—died in an hour.

H. Brown, colored waiter—torn to pieces by the pitman.

Wm. Livas, head cook—badly scalded.

Richard Reinlie, Whitby, Canada—badly scalded.

Luther Kinney, Washington, Macomb county, Mich., badly scalded.

Joseph Stanclif, Durham, Ct.—mortally.

James Chandler, Fireman—died in an hour.

Patrick Welsh, Fireman—will die.

An old French woman, shoe dealer in N. York, badly.

Archibald Linsey, storage passenger, Mich.—badly.

J F Lilor, Cincinnati—not badly.

D C. Ramsey, Cincinnati—face and hands slightly scalded.

Patrick Howley, deck passenger—hands and face scalded.

D E Terry, Norwalk, O.—head injured by a fall.

Wm. Terry, missing—no doubt drowned.

Bridget Welsh, Buffalo—badly scalded.

Jacob Dewling, Albany—hands slightly scalded.

Michael Haggerty, Fireman—not dai.

Chas. Patter, greaser—missing.

Dennis Warren, deck passenger—badly scalded.

James Murphy, Irish deck hand—badly scalded.

Thos. Porcell, Fireman—badly scalded.

Colored cook, name not known—slightly scalded.

The depraved wretches who have been guilty of plundering the property wrecked in the ship Elizabeth, at Fire Island, N. Y., are in a fair way of meeting with exemplary punishment. The Collector of the port of New York, by a well devised plan, has succeeded in discovering the names of a number of the rogues. The Express says that not less than forty persons, some of them passing as respectable, have been examined, and against this number there is proof existing which will send them to the Penitentiary. These persons reside at Fire Island, Patchogue, and for ten miles along the shore.

In one house were found 1000 lbs. of wool, in another 40 bars of soap, in another 20, 17, &c., in another a quantity of silk, in another barrels of oil, in another flasks of oil, Leghorn hats, &c.—All this came from the wreck of the Elizabeth, and some of the goods had been carried miles from the wreck. Some of these articles were found in the possession of respectable farmer, and upon the person of one woman was found a dress supposed to have belonged to the Countess Ossoli, and there are reasons to suppose that this dress was not only taken from her body when drowned, but that the owner had been plundered of the jewels which it contained. Some of the clothing of the Marchioness, and of her child, and some of the clothing of Horace Sumner, were found, as also the marble bust of a child—all of which are in possession of the officers. It is due to the fairer sex to say, that generally, they seemed shocked at the conduct of their husbands, sons, fathers, brothers and friends, who had brought home these fruits of plunder and misfortune. In one house however, women were found braiding the rich straw into hats, and these had half completed their work. In another instance even the ship's carpet had been stolen and used. It was apparent that half the zeal been manifested by these land pirates to save the life and property as there was to commit acts of robbery, that more lives and property might have been saved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

While the people and the industry of the people are getting ruined under the existing tariff, the government would appear to be doing, in a mere money point of view, well by it. I have not the means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the precise receipts of revenue from customs during the year which has just closed, but I have learned enough to indicate that they will amount to, if they do not considerably exceed, forty millions of dollars. This is apparently a large amount, but in reality is less than might have been expected under the Tariff of 1842, as any just and fair comparison will demonstrate. In fact I have always been ready to take that most wisely framed and beneficent act, as the best revenue measure which has ever been adopted, and far superior even in this respect to the Tariff of 1846. If the political reputation of President Fillmore depended alone upon the share which he had in preparing and carrying through the law of 1842, he would be honorably distinguished among the greatest statesmen of his time.

During the first quarter of the past fiscal year the income was not far from $11,500,000. I estimate that of the second at $8,000,000, and the two last are known to have produced about $20,000,000. These amounts are exclusive of about $2,500,000 which may be fairly estimated as the receipts of the ports in California and Oregon. I showed, last December, that the receipts at San Francisco, were at the rate of nearly $200,000 per month, and its commerce, as well as that of Oregon, has vastly increased since.

It is said that during the latter half of the year, the expenses of collection were so far reduced by Mr. Meredith, as to be brought far within the rate of Walker's, a most preceding administration. But I must not go into a dissertation upon finance, during this exceedingly warm weather. As the sun declines towards the tropics, I shall take the liberty to impose upon the patience of your readers something in the figurative style, to wit, tables of prices, of interests, production, wages, and statistical expositions in general.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Defeat of the Compromise—Sketch of the Proceedings thereon.

This has been a day of conflict, of triumph to some, and of mourning to others. The Compromise Bill, ultra slavery question, which has, in one shape or another, been under consideration fully five months, has been maimed and mutilated, and finally defeated. The favorable symptoms of yesterday have proved entirely illusory and deceptive, and the whole project has been overwhelmed in irremediable destruction.

I will give you a brief sketch of the manner in which this result was attained, and if it has been rendered superfluous, by previous telegraphic advices, it will of course be omitted.

In the morning, Mr. Jefferson Davis delivered a furious and most inflammatory speech, breathing throughout disunion and revolution. This speech was fulminated against Normal motion to strike out the clause of the bill prohibiting the territorial government proposed to be established under the bill, from legislating upon slavery for or against. This motion, to the general surprise of those who favored the Omnibus plan of adjustment, prevailed by the large vote of 32 to 20—twelve majority. This was a severe blow to the bill, in fact, almost decisive against it. The whole body of Southern Senators, but Ewing, Walker, and Whitcomb, voted in the affirmative, and Southern Whigs united with them. I am inclined to think that we must consider the bill lost from this moment, since it decided numerous southern votes against, which were before in doubt.

Then Mr. Pearce dealt the project a blow which certainly was mortal, if the other had not been. This was a motion to recede, in substance, Dawson's amendment, carried yesterday, excepting New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, from the operations of the bill, and to insert instead a clause postponing the whole subject of territorial governments until March 4th, 1851. Mr. Pearce made a very decided speech, to the effect that he would not proscribe the New Mexicans, and deny them a suitable government in deference to the threats of Texas, even though the bill were lost in consequence. Mr. Benton also made a long, able, and sarcastic speech, in favor of the amendment, which sounded much like the requiem of the Compromise. To the utter consternation of the friends of the bill, Pearce's motion to strike out prevailed—ayes 33, noes 22, and it was at once perceived that Bradbury's proposition for a joint commission to settle this boundary dispute, must also be reconsidered and lost, and so the bill had as a consequence. The countenances of its advocates gave sad evidences of their consciousness, or at least their fears, that all was lost.

From this to the finale, I shall simply give a catalogue of the motions and the votes.

Mr. Hale moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Rejected—27 to 32.

Mr. Douglass moved to amend, by requiring the commissioners to report to the President before the 15th of December next, and to provide that the rights of the parties should remain the same as now until the further legislation of Congress—Lost—24 to 33

Mr. Turney again moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost by 29 to 30, one majority, the struggle narrowing down.

Mr. Underwood moved to strike out something from the remainder of Pearce's amendment so as to improve it, which was lost—ayes 25, nays 32.

Yulee then made the first absolutely decisive motion of the day, which was to strike out the provision for a joint commission to settle the boundary. Bradbury's amendment and this prevailed by the test vote of 29 to 28. It has been known for two weeks, at least, that without this feature the bill could not pass, and therefore it was now incontestably expiring.

Mr. Chase moved again the indefinite postponement of the bill—lost 28 to 29.

A motion to adjourn was lost—14 to 42.

Pearce's motion to insert the latter part of his amendment, (postponing the territorial government until March 4th, 1851) was lost—25 to 28. Then the bill contained nothing at all relative to New Mexico. That passenger, therefore, had entirely left the omnibus.

Mr. Walker moved to strike out all concerning Deseret, that is all remaining but California. Davis moved to amend the amendment by including New Mexico with Deseret or Utah, and retaining the whole. Lost—22 to 31, and then Walker's amendment fell—21 to 33.

A motion to adjourn was lost—14 to 32.

Mr. Phelps moved indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost—28 to 27

Mr. Atchison moved to *strike out all relating to California*, leaving nothing but Utah and the Mormons. Lost by the tie vote of 29 to 29

Mr. Sebastian moved to limit California on the South by 36 deg. 30 min. Lost—23 to 27.

Mr. Winthrop moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Atchison's motion to strike California out of the bill. He said he was ardently in favor of the admission of California, but the making it dependent upon the measures of the same bill, was in direct and culpable violation of the high constitutional right of a member of Congress to pass judgment separately upon each distinct question of legislation brought before him. This motion prevailed—33 to 26—seven majority.

Mr. Clemens moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost—25 to 33.

Mr. Winthrop then renewed the motion of Atchison to strike out all concerning California, and this time it prevailed—28 to 25—nine majority.—The previous motions had been directed to the topping off from the trunk the members, its hands, legs, and arms; thus to strike out California, was the extraction of the heart. Nothing was left of that carefully reared fabric but the contemptible corner appropriated to Utah and its Mormon settlers.

Mr. Dawson moved an adjournment, hoping that they might come together in the morning resolved to retrace their steps, and yet to save bill. The appeal was in vain. Benton said he meant to show his magnanimity and good nature, by saving the only remaining passenger in the lumbering vehicle which had just been deserted piece meal by the Senate. He insisted upon sitting here and passing this remnant of the affair to night. Adjournment was refused—ayes 22, nays 33.

Douglass moved to amend the Southern boundary of Utah by taking latitude 37 deg. Col. Davis moved to amend by adopting 36 deg. 30 min. It failed by the close vote of 26 to 27,—Gwin and Benton dodging, and Dickinson and Sturgeon standing up for the Missouri Compromise line.—The line of 37 deg. was then carried.

Mr. Ewing moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question then came on engrossing the bill, containing only a provision for the organization of a territorial government for Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Soule moved an amendment that the legislature be prohibited from legislating against Slavery, but directed to protect it.—Hale moved to amend so as to prohibit slavery. The whole amendment was rejected—yeas 10, nays 42. Rusk moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—20 to 29.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, by the vote of 22 to 19, but I believe the third reading and passage were left for to morrow.

A severe indisposition obliges me to leave all comments upon these events to your editorial pen.

JUNIUS.

From the Republic of August 1.

Presentation of Foreign Ministers.

The Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of foreign governments, and other diplomatic functionaries accredited to the Government of the United States, were presented to the President yesterday, at twelve o'clock, at the Executive Mansion—the President being attended by those members of his Cabinet who are in town.—Several of the diplomatic personages were absent; some from indisposition, and others from having gone on summer excursions into distant and different parts of the country. The following presentations took place:

RUSSIA.

M. Alexandre de Bodisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. Edward de Stoeckl, First Secretary of the Legation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

FRANCE.

M. Sain de Boislecomte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. A. de Bourboulon, Secretary of Legation.

M. J. Marie, M. Poussielgue, M. Philibert, Attaches.

SPAIN.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PORTUGAL.

The Commander J. C. de Figaniere E Moras Minister Resident.

PRUSSIA.

M. Magnus, Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim*.

BELGIUM.

M. Henri Beach Spencer, Minister Resident.

DENMARK.

M. Steen de Bille, Charge d'Affaires.

BRAZIL.

The Chevalier Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

CHILI.

Don Manuel Carvalio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Don Francisco S. Salsburuaga, Secretary of Legation.

PERU.

Don J. M. Tirado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

MEXICO.

Don Angel Hulci, Attache.

Mr. Bodisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia, being the Senior member of the corps, on being presented to the President, made the following address in behalf of himself and his colleagues

It has pleased Divine Providence to take out of this world the Chief Magistrate appointed by the people to preside over the destinies of the American Union.

After having shared with the whole country the deep and unanimous regrets given to the memory of the illustrious statesman and eminent citizen, whose long and brilliant career has been so suddenly closed, the Diplomatic Corps appear before you to present their respects to the President designated by the manufacturing States, to preside in the stead of the national election.

I feel happy, Mr. President, to be able to assure you, in the name of the Ministers and heads of Legation here present, that the sovereigns and governments which we have the honor to represent desire frankly to maintain the best relations with the American Government.

The happy position of the United States gives them great facilities for remaining unconnected with the contests that may agitate the world, and to devote all their efforts to the maintenance of the Union and the growth of the national prosperity.

The Diplomatic Corps sincerely hope, Mr President, that the success of your Administration may respond to your good intentions and to your devotion to the country.

To which the President thus replied

Mr. Bodisco, and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps: I have listened to your address with mingled emotions of sorrow and satisfaction, it reminds me again of the irreparable loss which my country has sustained in the death of my illustrious predecessor; but it is gratifying to receive from the representatives of foreign nations the assurances of their friendly feelings and anxious desire to cultivate amicable relations with this Government. I am gratified by your Mr. Bodisco, and your colleagues, upon the universal peace which now prevails, and the good auspices which hang over the future, and I am happy to assure you that I reciprocate, most cordially, all the good will which you have expressed towards this country; and that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to maintain those kind relations with all foreign nations which naturally spring from the love of honorable peace with every foreign power.

As you have justly remarked, our position is such as to exempt us from the agitating controversies of the old world; and my intention is to maintain a strict neutrality towards all nations, as the true policy of the United states, exerting every legitimate authority to restrain any aggression upon the rights of others, and using the powers of government to promote the harmony, prosperity, and honor of the growing Republic, over the destinies of which I have, so unexpectedly, been called to preside.

Tender to you, and your colleagues, respectively Mr. Bodisco, the assurance of my high regard.

THE DISEASE SPREADING.—Mr. Rhett's bold counsel of instant disunion seems to find some echoes in South Carolina. "Anti Compromise," writes the Charleston Mercury, denounces the proposition to accept the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific as a settlement of the slavery question, and asserts that the North will consent to no compromise which the South ought to accept." He concludes:—

"Let us *require an amendment of the Constitution*. If that cannot be obtained, let the Southern States give notice to the Northern, that they "resume the powers granted under the Constitution, and manage their own concerns" their injury and oppression, and proceed at once to elect delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution for *The Southern States of North America*."

"Sidney," in the Macon (S. C.) Telegraph, hails Mr. Rhett's speech with delight, and exclaims, "*Let us dissolve the Union, and be done with it.*" He concludes:—

"To the able and fearless statesman, who has spoken to us in the language of patriotic truth, and has called upon his fellow citizens in South Carolina and the whole South, to join him in enforcing *their only remedy* for all our crushing wrongs now within our reach—a *Dissolution of the Union*—I say: Advance! my hand is feeble, but whatever of strength it has is his!"

Here now is a beautiful trio of madcaps—three editors glorying in their shame, and just as guilty of treason as Benedict Arnold was, the only difference being that Arnold went over to the common enemy, while these traitors are seeking to get up that worst of all strifes,—a civil war—a war between friends, countrymen and brothers.

From the Charleston Mercury.

"Time has not weakened the force of his positions, and the insolent threats and coarse denunciations of Mr. Clay do not very much increase the chances of an honorable and peaceable settlement of the question. They do not promise much in the way of justice to the South. The threats of "traitor's doom" and "invasion" do not wear of the perpetuity of the Union, but indicate that even in Mr. Clay's view, it is a rotten and foul carcass that is no longer to be held together by its own warm vitality, but by force, by chains and bayonets, the safeguards of a lawless and hated despotism. Mr. Clay appeals to violence in behalf of the Union, and threatens South Carolinians with the gibbet for speaking their minds."

From the South Carolinian.

"Could Mr. Clay's pious wishes be carried out, every pine tree in the South would be a gallows, and old Kaintuck could not supply rope enough for a halter for every Southerner whose heart beats in unison with the sentiments uttered by Mr Rhett.

The doom of a traitor! And this invoked in the Senate Chamber of the United States by a recreant to the South, upon the head of an ardent and devoted friend of her rights under the Constitution.

We may well despair of justice when an expressed determination of resistance to aggression upon the constitutional rights of any portion of our people is branded as treason in the Senate Chamber, and draws forth applause from the galleries."

From the States Rights Republican.

"Although England," to use the words recently uttered by General Cushing, of Massachusetts: Although England set a price on the heads of John Hancock and Thomas Cushing, as traitors, yet they well might and they did retort—that the aggressor and not the aggrieved, that the violator of the public compact, not the victim of the violation; that the oppressive majority, not the oppressed minority—was responsible for the dissolution of the Union between the British Colonies and the British Metropolis." If Mr Rhett be a traitor, the citizens of South Carolina are traitors to a man. Should he meet with the traitor's doom, so considerately and piously invoked for him by the pseudo patriot, Henry Clay, there will be thousands who would gladly share his fate."

A severe gale visited Newberne, (N. C.) on Tuesday night last, by which much damage was done.—Some 13,000 bushels of salt were lost, with naval stores, lumber, &c. The amount of damage is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000.

The brig Jewess, bound for New Orleans with a cargo of wines and fruit, consigned to R. F. Nichols & Co., from a port in Spain, went ashore on Crab Island, near St. Thomas, on the 24th of April, and is supposed to be a total loss. Her cargo was fully insured in that city.

The Nesbit Iron works of South Carolina, have been purchased by a Swedish Company: the sum $115,000 having been given for the lands, works, and a part of the negroes.

The Waverly House, a very extensive and popular hotel in Mobile, was destroyed by fire on Thursday of last week.

Liberia.

Commodore Gregory, in command of the squadron on the coast of Africa, some months ago detailed Commander Marston to the Liberia colonies, under the care of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to examine and report on their condition. That officer did so, and made the following report:—

The county of Grand Bassa, of which Bassa Cove, although not the most populous, is the county town, is principally inhabited by emigrants from Virginia and Maryland, and a few from South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with a small number from New York and Connecticut.—The town of *Bassa Cove* lies on the point formed by the junction of the rivers St. Johns and Benson; and almost immediately opposite, at the Union of St. John and Mechlin rivers, is situated the town of *Edina*, and further up the St. Johns is the town of *Bexley*.

Bassa Cove contains two hundred and sixty inhabitants; Edina four hundred and thirty, and Bexley three hundred and eighty; about one fifth of whom, in each town, are native, the remainder are emigrants from the United States.

All these places are regularly laid out into streets, running at right angles, some of which are sixty, and some eighty feet in width; allowing each building lot to be sixty feet by a depth of one hundred and fifty. The buildings are constructed *chiefly* of wood, which, in my opinion, is bad policy, as the constant interchange of wet and dry seasons causes them to rot; and added to this, *the myriads* of insects which this climate supplies, makes them soon go to decay. This could be avoided by substituting stone or brick; the latter article being now made in various parts of the Republic; but that which I should recommend in place of either of the above articles is iron.

It gave me much pleasure to learn from all with whom I conversed, that the moral and religious condition of this part of the Liberian Republic is most cheering, there being but little vice, while a truly gratifying religious character is very apparent.

Bassa Cove contains two churches, one belonging to the Baptists, the other to the Methodists. Edina has three churches, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; and Bexley also has two churches, belonging to the two first denominations. Attached to each of these churches is a flourishing Sunday school, attended by natives as well as American children; the average attendance in the three townships being two hundred and eighty-five, of whom one hundred and twenty are native youths. There are also at Bexley *two* day schools, and Bassa Cove and Edina each has one.

The condition of the people of Grand Bassa cannot be considered as highly prosperous, as they are slowly but steadily increasing in agriculture and commerce, the coffee crop which promises well at this place especial attention, Judge Benson alone having twenty-five acres devoted to that object, and there are others but little below him in the quantity of land; in the county there are twenty-one thousand coffee trees planted, so that Grand Bassa produces more coffee than all the other parts of Liberia united, the quality of which is equal to the best Java. This article can be cultivated to any extent, as it is indigenous to the soil, and is found in great abundance.

The exports from Grand Bassa consist chiefly of palm oil, camwood, ivory, arrowroot, ginger, and as yet a small quantity of coffee. The whole amounted last year, *from Bassa Cove and Edina alone*, to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The imports embrace the usual necessaries of life, with but few luxuries, the amount of which I was unable to obtain.

The Bassa tribe of natives surround this part of Liberia, and are represented as being very friendly, and willing to work for a fair compensation, when employed on their own farms. It may be proper for me to mention, that within a few days of my arrival at Bassa Cove, a deputation from one of the *far*, far inland tribes came to solicit that commissioners might be appointed on the part of Liberia, to make arrangements with all the interesting tribes, for a clear passage to the sea shore, or the adoption of certain discretionary powers upon the subject, by the commissioners were accordingly signated by the manufacturing States, to preside in the stead of the national election.

I feel happy, Mr. President, to be able to assure you, in the name of the Ministers and heads of Legation here present, that the sovereigns and governments which we have the honor to represent desire frankly to maintain the best relations with the American Government.

The happy position of the United States gives them great facilities for remaining unconnected with the contests that may agitate the world, and to devote all their efforts to the maintenance of the Union and the growth of the national prosperity.

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To which the President thus replied

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Tender to you, and your colleagues, respectively Mr. Bodisco, the assurance of my high regard.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of sickness or other disability of any district judge of any judicial district of the United States, which shall prevent him from holding any stated or appointed term of the district court of his district, or of the circuit court therein in the absence of the circuit judge, and upon the fact of such sickness or other disability being certified by the clerk of such district court to the circuit judge of the circuit within which such district may lie, it shall be lawful for such circuit judge, if in his judgment the public interest shall so require, to designate and appoint the district judge of any other judicial district of the United States, within the same circuit, to hold the district court or circuit court in case of sickness or absence of the circuit judge, in the place of, and discharge all the judicial duties of the district judge, who may be sick or otherwise disabled as aforesaid, while such sickness or other disability shall continue; which appointment shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said district court, and be entered on the minutes of the court; and a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the court, be, by such clerk, transmitted to the judge so designated and appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case there be no circuit judge resident within such circuit, or of his absence therefrom or inability to execute the provisions of the preceding section, or of the disability or neglect of the district judge designated by him to hold the courts and transact the business within the district for which he or they may be so designated, the clerk of such district court shall certify such fact or facts to the Chief Justice of the United States; and it shall thereupon be lawful for the Chief Justice of the United States to designate and appoint, in manner aforesaid, any district judge within said circuit, or of any judicial district within a circuit next immediately contiguous to the one within which such disability exists, which appointment shall be transmitted to such clerk, and by him acted on as directed in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of such district judge as shall be so that purpose designated and appointed, (as in the preceding sections provided) to hold the district court or circuit court as aforesaid, and discharge all the judicial duties of the district judge, who shall be sick or otherwise disabled as aforesaid, so long as such sickness or other disability shall continue; and all the acts and proceedings in the said courts, or by or before the said district judge so designated and appointed, shall have the same force, effect, and validity, as if done and transacted by and before the district judge of said district.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for such circuit judge or the Chief Justice of the United States, as the case may be, from time to time, if in his judgment the public interest shall so require, to make a new designation and appointment of any other district judge of any judicial district within the same circuits as aforesaid, with the powers and for the duties and purposes mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, and to revoke and determine any previous designation and appointment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judge so designated and appointed to hold the court and discharge the duties of the district judge of another district, and who shall hold such court or discharge such duties, shall be allowed his reasonable expenses of travel to and from, and of residence in such other district, necessarily incurred by reason of such designation and appointment, and his obedience thereto; and such expenses, when certified by the clerk and the district attorney of he judicial district, within which such services shall have been performed, be paid by the marshal of such district, and allowed him in his accounts with the United States.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to regulate the terms of the circuit and district court of the United States, for the district of Ohio.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be held at the city of Columbus in the State of Ohio, two regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States, for the district of Ohio, in each year, which shall commence respectively on the third Tuesday in October, in each year, and so much of any law as requires the terms of said courts to be held in July and November, respectively, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3, *And be it further enacted*, That all issues now pending in either of said courts shall be tried at the terms herein provided for, and no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts, shall be avoided or impeded by this change of the time of holding the same; but all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the court next held under this act, in the same manner as if made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly.

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5td WM LARIMER, Jr. Treasurer.

DIED,

On Saturday last, ALICE, infant daughter of Mr. Hiram Kaine, editor of the Tribune.

WANTED!

A MALE teacher to fill a vacancy in the small primary department in the first Ward Public School, Allegheny. An application will be made at the School House in said Ward on Thursday the 14th inst

Applications, in the mean time, may be handed in to any of the directors. None but experienced teachers need apply.

Allegheny, August 3rd 1850

aug 5 tf A. LAMONT, President.

(Tribune please copy.)

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run Rail road Company that an election will be held on the 20th instant, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 o'clock, an election will be held at the house of Mr. John McMasters, Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to elect a President and six Directors of said Company.

ALEX. GANNAHAN,
WM ATTON,
M McINTOSH
WM. E. PY.

aug5—2t

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred of the most valuable and desirable Bathing lots in the city district, at prices which will allow handsome profits to those who purchase to sell again, and in locations which it is believed will give full satisfaction to those who buy to improve and occupy. The Lots are situated on Mills Run, near Court House adjoining the 7th and 8th Wards, and front on FRANKLYN AVENUE, BRADDOCK STREET, COMMERCE, LIBERTY and CANTON STREETS. Those on Lemoyne's Run Avenue, eligible for private dwellings and are the only Lots for sale on that street that have a view of the fine scenery of the Monongahela river. Those on the Braddock street (link road and three on Commerce street which extend to the river are well located for manufacturing and other business establishments being much nearer the centres of city business than various properties on the Allegheny and over the Monongahela that have been sold at higher prices. Plans exhibited and terms made known by

WILLIAMS & SHINN,
Attorney's at Law, 4th street, or
EDWARD GAZZAM.

aug 5 12td

(City Daily's please Copy.)

Valuable Coal Property at Auction.

ON TUESDAY morning September 3rd, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales room, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold

A tract of Land situated on the East side of the Monongahela River, about four miles above Monongahela City, formerly owned by Gilmore and Hunt—Containing about 83 Acres, one half of which is under cultivation, with a frame house and other improvements frame dwellings in connection with the Coal Works. The Lot opened is favorably located for mining and ventilation. Vein of Coal four feet in depth, and quality Very superior.

Title indisputable, and a long credit will be given on part of the purchase money.

J. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

aug5 10 d&w

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA—HOCK WINE.

GENUINE pure imported by myself and warranted to be the best ever sold in this market, of the vintages of 1834, 1842, and 1846. Sold by the dozen cheap for cash.

Orders left at the Drugstore of Messrs. Braun and Reiter, or at the Book store No. 81, Sixth street will be promptly attended to

VICTOR SCRIBA, Pittsburgh.

He takes the liberty to refer to the following gentlemen, in regard to the purchasers of the wine.

Messrs. Braun & Reiter Druggists.
DR. SMITH. DR. HAZLEHURST. DR. SCHWEYKART.

aug 5

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

References—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. 1a19

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood sts. 2tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't.——A. W. MARKS, SEC'y.

Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transits vessels, &c

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Begaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heinzelton, T. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Marr.

ap20:d

R. C. STOCKTON,

LATE Johnston & Stockton, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and BINDER, cor of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy29:tf

PLANETT'S BITTERS

Creates a healthy action throughout the body, restores the appetite, equalizes the circulation, gives tone and energy to the system, and ensures a power of resistance to disease in all its forms, rarely to be obtained. They will perform a speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaint, and all the train of systems commonly called nervous affections.

HEADACHE

Will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely vegetable, and is adapted to all ages and conditions.

FEMALES

Will find in this delicate and palatable preparation, a combination of Tonic, Alterative and Aperient qualities, peculiarly adapted to their systems.

The specific action that this article has on the Liver and Digestive Organs, renders it a complete Antidote for Fever and Ague, and Bilious and Typhus Fevers.

CLARKSVILLE, L. I. July 17th 1850.

DEAR SIR

I have used the article of