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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
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 CARGOTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN McCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

THE CENSUS.—It seems that counting five persons to a taxable is not a safe criterion by which to estimate our population, in any one ward or borough, whatever it may be, for the whole county, as we are led to suppose by the experience of some of the census takers. The taxables, we fear, must have been very carelessly—The Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, according to the returns last fall, has 977 taxables. This, at five to a taxable, would give a population of 4,885, whereas, the true number, as taken by the Assistant Marshal, is 4,293, or about 4½ to taxable. In Pitt Township, the result is the other way. The taxables are reported as 275, which, at 5 to a taxable, would give a population of 1,375, whereas the actual number, as reported by the Assistant Marshall, is 2,036, or about 7 to a taxable. At this rate, the population will not be less than we estimated it.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WITH ST. LOUIS.—The prospects now are that we shall have railroad connections with St. Louis sooner than the most sanguine could have anticipated a short time ago. Our readers are aware that there is now a continuous line of railroad constructing from this city to Terre Haute, on the Wabash. Such ample provision has been made for the construction of this line, and it is going forward with so much energy, that it may safely be calculated that it will be finished in about two years; many portions of it much sooner. There only remains, then, the line across Illinois, from the Wabash to the Mississippi. This hiatus has been supplied. We learn from the Illinois papers, that the stockholders who recently assembled at Vandalia, organized the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company, by the appointment of a very efficient board of Directors. W. S. Wait, of Bond, was elected President. More than $110,000 of the stock was found to be subscribed, and ten per cent. on this amount paid in, and all the other requisitions of the law complied with. The Company will proceed at once in the organization of the business for which it was incorporated.

Thus the line is complete from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, passing through the heart of the great Ohio valley, and in its whole length through the richest agricultural region in the world.

It is with no little pride and pleasure that we look back through a space of but a few years, when we first commenced to urge our citizens to turn their attention westward, and pointed out to them the feasibility and possibility of railroad connections with St. Louis. Many persons satisfied with our river communications, thought our views chimerical, utopian, ahead of the age. We confess the result has astonished us. Although we had the most unwavering confidence in the propriety and truth of our positions, and believed that all we contended for would be accomplished in time, yet we had no expectation that our cherished hopes would be so speedily realized as they have been in the commencement of this magnificent line, and will be in its final and triumphant completion.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, we feel assured, do not half realize the splendid prospects opening up before us as a city. With one of the healthiest locations in the world, surrounded with inexhaustable supplies of coal, at the head of a mighty chain of internal navigation, and with unrivalled facilities for manufacturing, it only wanted the addition of railroad facilities to give our city advantages not possessed by any interior city in the Union. These facilities she is now about to have, not on a limited scale, but on one of unparalled magnificence, opening up to her, almost at once, more than twelve hundred miles of railroad communications, connecting her with the Atlantic and the Mississippi, with the Great Lakes, and the vast Western prairies, and thus giving her, within almost startling suddenness, the aid of those causes which have built up Boston, New York, and other Eastern cities. If Pittsburgh, then, has doubled her population in the last ten years, what will she do in the ten years to come? Give her a permanent tariff, with reasonable protection, in addition to her railroad and other advantages, and in ten years she will number 200,000 inhabitants.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The deeply interesting article on this subject, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, will excite universal attention. The question may be truly said to be settled, that Electro Magnetism can be easily and safely used as a motive power, of the most energetic and powerful description.—The only thing which remains to be decided is the *expense*. If it is proven to be as cheap as steam, it must undoubtedly take its place, as it possesses one important quality which steam does not, it is *safe*—at least so we understand it.

THE ROCHESTER RAPPINGS.—The Rochester ladies who exhibit the phenomena of the mysterious Rappings or Knockings, having spent several weeks in New York, and exhibited this art greatly to the astonishment or amusement of the savans and wise men of Gotham, have returned home, leaving behind them at least one distinguished convert, in HORACE GREELEY of the New York Tribune, who, in heralding their departure makes confession of his faith, as follows:

"Our own dwelling was among those they thus visited, not merely submitting to, but courting the fullest and keenest inquiry with regard to the alleged 'manifestations' from the spirit world by which they were attended. We devoted what time we could spare from our duties out of three days to this subject, and it would be the basest cowardice not to say that we are convinced beyond a doubt of *their perfect integrity and good faith* in the premises. Whatever may be the origin or the cause of the 'Rappings,' the ladies whose presence they occur do not make them.—We tested that thoroughly and to our entire satisfaction.

He must be well acquainted with the arcana of the universe who shall presume dogmatically to decide that these manifestations are natural or supernatural. The ladies say they are informed that this is but the beginning of a new era or economy, in which spirits clothed in flesh are to be more closely and palpably connected with those which have put on immortality—that the manifestations have already appeared in many other families and are destined to be diffused and rendered clearer, that all who will, may communicate freely and beneficially with their friends who have shuffled off the mortal coil. Of all this we know nothing, and guess nothing. And if we were simply to print (which we shall not) the questions we asked and the answers we received during a two hours' uninterrupted conference with the 'Rappers,' we should at once be accused of having done so expressly to sustain the theory which regards these manifestations as the utterances of departed spirits.

We believe it to be the intention of the ladies when henceforth all publicity or notoriety so far as possible, they do not expect or wish to make of the 'Rappings,' they have desired to vindicate their own characters from the gross imputations they feel cast upon them; believing that efforts to hope to be permitted hereafter to live in a position in which both their sex, their station and their wishes. We trust they may be per-

Death of Gen. Taylor.

The news of the death of the President of the United States formed the chief topic of comment by the British press, for the week succeeding the arrival of the sad intelligence. His character is every where spoken of in the highest terms and the strongest expressions of sympathy and interest are used.

On receiving the melancholy intelligence, the American Minister at the Court of St. James issued the following circular:

"General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, expired at Washington on the 9th instant, after a brief illness. The intelligence is too fearfully certain to permit me to await its official announcement, before inviting you to join in the national sorrow. Taught in infancy lessons of patriotism; accustomed in youth to the dangers of a frontier life—entering the service of his country in early manhood—distinguishing himself during a life of toil, by successive victories gained under great disadvantages—had Gen. T. died in the army, he would have left behind him the name of a brave soldier, cautious in council, firm in opinion, rapid in execution, of unquestioned integrity, humanity and patriotism. A higher fame was reserved to him. Raised to the head of one of the powerful nations of the earth, he exhibited to the world, under circumstances of rare trial, a sincerity, a prudence, and a moderation, combined with a firmness, a sense of justice, and a patriotic devotion to the honor and true interests of his country, which won for him an unlimited confidence at home, and a profound respect abroad. With a consciousness of the purity of his motives, he sank into death, breathing the words, 'I am prepared—I have endeavored to do my duty.' I invite the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States and all others of my countrymen in the United Kingdom, to manifest their sympathy in this sad event, and share in the general grief it has caused.

Our country has lost, in the hour of her need, a great and a good man. Let us hope that, while his memory endures, those who have the charge of our public affairs, may emulate his patriotism, his integrity, his justice, and his self forgetfulness; and that our countrymen generally may strive to imitate the modest self reliance, the purity, and the kindness of heart which distinguished him in private life.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
United States Legation, London, July 22."

Fire at the Sing Sing Prison.

It was announced, by telegraph, that there had been a destructive fire at the New York Sing Sing State Prison. The New York Tribune, of Saturday, gives the following account of the disaster:

Yesterday, about five minutes before 12 o'clock, the north wing of the State prison at Sing Sing, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished the entire wood work of the building was destroyed. The fire originated in the garret, and was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

The first floor of the building was occupied by the "Union File Works" of James Horner & Co. The extensive machinery in use by that firm was saved, it being placed in a shed adjoining the building burned. The stock of files, finished and unfinished, as well as the tools and benches, were saved in a damaged state. Mr. Horner & Co.'s loss will be between $10,000 and $12,000. There are two policies of insurance upon the stock and tools in the File works—one for $5,000 in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and one for $5,000 in the Protection Insurance Company, both of Hartford, Conn.

The second story was occupied by J. Humphries, as a factory for the manufacture of Brussels tapestry, carpets, and rugs. The loss in stock and tools, looms, etc. is from $5,000 to $7,000. The property is insured for $5,000 in one of the eastern companies.

The Prison of the State, as near as can be ascertained, is $12,000. The shop destroyed was 260 feet long by about 55 feet wide, and two stories high. It had just been thoroughly overhauled, and covered with a new slate roof for which the agent of the prison had paid $1,200 not two hours before the fire broke out. The floors, beams, windows, and roof are pretty well demolished. The State, in addition to the loss of the building, loses also about 1,000 lbs. of wool, and some machinery used in the manufacture of clothing for the prisoners.

At the time of the breaking out of the fire, about one half of the convicts had been locked up for the purpose of eating dinner. Those remaining outside were promptly set at work in extinguishing the flames, under the direction of the architect of the prison, Robert Leet. One of the persons, the most active in his exertions, was Donaldson, the circus rider, convicted of manslaughter some 18 months since. The firemen of the village also rendered prompt and efficient aid.

Two persons, residents of the village, were slightly injured. Mr. Lent fell through the burning roof twice, but escaped himself without much injury. None of the convicts attempted to escape.

The agent of the prison assures the contractors who have been burned out, that he will have their shops rebuilt in 40 days, and from his known energy and perseverance, we have no doubt he will do so. The State loses about $90 a day during the time the shops are rebuilding, by the men employed on the contracts remaining idle, or unprodictively employed.

In reference to the death of General TAYLOR, the Paris papers furnish the following: "In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crape attached."

It is announced that Jenny Lind will make her first appearance, before a New York audience, on the 19th of September next.

The population of California is estimated by the *California Courier* at 121,000, of which number 15,000 were natives and residents before Jan 1st, 1849; 35,000 are foreigners, and 71,000 are Americans. The number of persons who returned by the Pacific mail steamers from April 1, 1849, to June 1st, 1850, was 31,73.

A terrible affliction has recently fallen on the family of Ex-Governor Clarke, of Iowa. Within a few days of each other nearly the entire family were swept off by the cholera. The wife and daughter of Gov. C. were the first victims, then various members of his family, and finally Gov. C. was attacked himself, and died after a few hour's illness. This and dispensation falls heavily upon Senator Dodge, of Iowa, whose daughter was the lamented wife of Gov. Clarke.

The wheat crop of four of the largest grain growing States in the Union—Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa—is said to be equal in quantity and quality to that of any preceding year. It is said that the surplus crop of Michigan will more than double the largest yield ever produced in that State.

Sir GEORGE SIMPSON has returned to Canada, after having made his usual tour through the interior of the Hudson Bay Territory, upwards of five thousand miles having been performed by canoe. We regret to learn that he brings no intelligence from the Arctic regions in reference to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain Collen whose adventurous journey from the "Plover," while lying off Point Barrow, to the McKenzie river, will be recollected, passed the winter at Fort Simpson, and intended proceeding with his party to York Factory *en route* to England, this summer, but as he would at Great Slave Lake have met instructions for the farther explorations agreed upon last winter between the Lords of the Admiralty and the Hudson's Bay Company, to be conducted under the joint command of that office and Mr. Rae, of the company's service, he would no doubt have returned from that point to resume his interesting duty.

Gen. Taylor's Pecuniary Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Maunsel White & Son, of New Orleans who have been Gen. Taylor's agents for 20 years, contradict the statements relative to his pecuniary affairs, and assert that he leaves in bank stocks and other valuable property to the amount of $200,000. He never gave a note in his life, and died without owing a dollar.

For the Gazette.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[The following lines occurred to me as I stood before a portrait of the great American statesman. The painting is the work of J. R. Lambdin, Esq., a finished artist, and a worthy gentleman.]

Art! what a work thy pencil wrought!
Here are the features of a sage,
Whose giant mind and tow'ring thought
Electrify an age!

Within those dark, deep, meaning eyes,
Methinks eternal genius lives;
While slumbering 'neath that forehead lies
The depth of thought it gives!

Gives to a stern, yet noble race!
Whose Roman souls shall disavow,
That thou hast earned the black disgrace
Some dastard echoes now!

Rail on in vain, vindictive knave!
Panting for glory through abuse,
Thy tongue would foul thy Father's grave,
Thy Mother's fame traduce.

List! there are daring hearts that praise!
A phalanx of defenders yet;
Thy fame, oh! mighty sage, will blaze
Till Freedom's sun will set!

Live! in a Nation's proud esteem,
That potent arbiter, and just,
When the vile knaves that truck thee, seem
So many grains of dust!

Though this great face on which I look,
Is but a breathless gem of Art,
It moves me like a silent book
Where beats a living heart!

J. K. M.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Thirty sixth week of the Session gone—What has been accomplished! Passage of the Texas Boundary Bill in the Senate, and prospects in the House—California Bill—D. D. Barnard—Hon. T. M. T. McKennan—Executive Business.

To day ends the thirty sixth week of the Session, and what has been done? The members have drawn their pay and extras, and the contingent expenses of Congress have been incurred and met, making together one million of dollars; the franking privilege has been conferred upon the widow Polk, and upon the relict of President Taylor, a cents bill has been passed, and a deficiency bill for *last* year. This is the sum of eight and a half month's work, by that very august assemblage the Congress of the United States. I will not enumerate the duties neglected, the treasonable developements, the gasconade, the folly, and the crime, which may justly be brought up in evidence against this thirty first Congress. It has proved so far only an incubus on the country, and I confess that, for one, I have very little hopes of its proving itself any thing better in the six and a half remaining months of its legal existence.

I spoke last night of the abandonment of the California Bill in the Senate, and the passage of that introduced by Mr. Pearce for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the State of Texas upon one side, and the United States and New Mexico upon the other. The passage of this latter measure marks an important era in the legislative history of the year. Do not understand me as disparaging the merits of Mr. Pearce's bill, because I complain of the preference shown to it over the still more important and urgent measure of the admission of California. The boundary bill is a direct emanation of the Message and the general policy of President Fillmore's administration. It is a good bill, necessary and judicious, and I earnestly hope it will pass the House. But it is not going through with that expedition which seems to be calculated upon. It was passed in the Senate by 30 to 10. The affirmative vote was given by 18 Northern, and 12 Southern Senators, the negative by 12 Southern and 8 Northern Senators. Thus, it is perceived, there was a Northern majority of just ten for the bill, or more than two to one, whereas the Southern vote stood twelve to twelve, or an exact tie—now all the Southern ultras, who are known to be opposed to any settlement whatever, that will not provide effectually for the extension of slavery, be it to say to any settlement that can possibly be obtained, voted against this bill, which is literally and avowed by a bill of peace. The inference from all this is by that, the same class of men in the House will oppose it with equal perseverance and vigor from the southern ultras are proportionally far more numerous in the House than in the Senate, and I incline to think the anti Slavery Whigs are less placable, and more sensitive to the stern and unyielding state of opinion among their constituents than their compeers of the Senate are. I mention these things to show that there is likely to be a severe contest over this bill in the House. The money count in particular, the TEN MILLIONS, which is mainly grating to my one State, and that the most turbulent and least valuable in the confederacy, with one exception, will be resisted at all hazards and to the last extremity. But the measure will probably pass, and if so, it will be the first of a train which will include all that may be necessary to quiet the agitation of the country.

The California bill was further debated to day. Yulee concluded his immortal speech of two days and a half. There was some important voting, and the afternoon wearing away without much promise of a decision—Douglass moved a postponement until Monday, when the expectation of himself and friends is, that it will pass without much contest.

The President nominated on Thursday last Hon. D. D. Barnard, of Albany, N. Y. to be Minister to Prussia, in place of that miserable remnant of the Polk dynasty, Hannegan, of Indiana, who was permitted to discredit the country for some eight or ten months in the capacity of its representative abroad. Mr. Barnard is the precise opposite to that person—grave, dignified, reserved—a man of learning and ability in public affairs. There were also received to day executive messages from the President, which may have contained the nominations of Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, as Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. C. M. Conrad as Secretary of War, though I have not heard the fact mentioned. Mr. McKennan, when last heard from, up to noon to day, was at the Frankfort Springs, and probably had not received the official invitation to a seat in the Cabinet. I hope there can be little reasonable doubt of his acceptance.

The Senate had an executive session to day of some length, at which some nominations were referred, and some confirmed, with other business which I will refer to more at length in my next.

Jesse.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The weather continues to be oppressively hot, and, as a natural consequence, every mode of conveyance from the city is crowded to excess, with citizens eager to escape broiling upon the pavements. The fashionable shops are deserted, save by strangers tarrying here, and every thing in the way of city life is dull in the extreme. Our city authorities have given the Washing and Bathing establishments the use of a fine locality for the purpose of testing the power of cleanliness upon the unwashed and unterrified Democracy of the Sixth Ward. A perfect laundry and bath will be built, for the use of which only two cents will be charged, a sum that should give, permanently, clean skins and shirts to thousands who know of such things now only in fancy.

A new invention is now before the dairymen of the country, which is certainly worth a trial, though the apparatus costs more than it should—I mean the new "Cow Milker." It consists of a small rubber case, some four inches long, in the shape of a teat, in which is inserted a silver pipe, the aperture of which is closed by a wire. One end of the pipe is inserted in the teat, and the case drawn over it like a glove, the case being kept in its place by an elastic strap. Having prepared all the teats, the pail is placed in position, and the wires withdrawn, when four streams deliver themselves with a force that beats a fire engine. The cows are said to be fond of this scientific milking, and it is also said that vicious milkers have been quite subdued by it. It costs, for a set of four milkers, two and a half dollars, and is certainly rather curious.

The striking tailors are to have a mass meeting on Monday, to form a plan for establishing a shop for themselves, having become quite satisfied that they cannot regulate the clothing trade of New York. This trouble among the tailors is not caused by the custom tailors, but by the workmen of houses, some of which have a thousand persons on pay, and who supply the South with shop made work. A few managers will make money out of this attempt to start a shop, but it cannot succeed, because there are ten tailors here for every three that are needed.

Barnum announces Jenny Lind for the 18th of next month, and people may get their $5 each ready. It seems by the London papers, that Jenny, like all other singing birds, cannot keep all her admirers, Madame Sontag, it seems, has renewed her vocal powers to more than her youthful excellence, and in the estimation of the audiences who have awarded Jenny Lind the highest encomiums, she is her superior. Mr Barnum is making a fortune by his Temperance Theatre, and will show "the Lind," if he should lose any amount by the failure of people to pay what he estimates to be the living price.

The steamer Pacific was telegraphed off Halifax last night at sunset, and will be here to morrow, making a very favorable passage, and about equal to the best one. We shall soon have the Franklin on the Havre route, together with the Humboldt, Lee, master. These continental lines to Havre and Bremen, though not much talked of, make a large amount of money, and bring a world of freight to our shores.

Money remains abundant and cheap, but more activity will be noticed ere long, and an increase in the rates. Stocks are almost entirely neglected, especially the fancies, though prices are very well sustained. The failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., is a worse one than was at first expected, and their liabilities are now placed as high as three millions.

Ashes—Sales were made of 60 barrels at 6,12 1-2 for pots, and 6 for pearls.

Cotton—Cotton is still in favor of the buyer, and the sales are not large.

Flour—Flour is steady, with a good demand for export, and sales of 3600 barrels at previous figures. 3000 barrels were taken for export. Southern is in moderate request, with sales 500 barrels at 5,31 3-4a5,50. Rye is scare, and held at 2,94a3.—Meal is not so plenty, and is firm at 3,12 1-2 for Jersey, and 3,25 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat is steady; no sales have as yet been effected. Rye is better, 63 1-2 has been refused. Oats have not varied. Corn is pretty active, with sales of 9,000 bu at 65a65 1-8 for Western mixed.

Provisions—There is nothing doing in provisions; prices are nominally the same.

Whiskey—Sales were made of 200 bbls Ohio, at 26 1-2, and 60 do Prison at 26 5-8. C.

From the Baltimore American.

Cumberland and West Newton Plank Road.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cumberland, in this State, held on the 2d inst., to provide the ways and means to build a plank road from Cumberland to West Newton on the Youghiogany river, at the head of Slackwater Navigation, 33 miles east of Pittsburgh. The plank road will be 76 miles long, and the highest grade will be less than the grade of many of the plank roads in New York. The Turnpike Companies have surrendered the bed of the road to the Plank Road Company, so that all that is now wanted is money to plank the road. The road beds have cost the turnpike Companies over $250,000 to construct them. The cost of planking the road will not be over $1500 per mile. This, we understand, is the highest estimate that has been made, and the estimates have been based upon the proposals already offered to furnish the plank. Judging by the success of the plank roads now in successful operation in the State of New York, we can see no reason why this road should not prove a very profitable investment to the stockholders. There have been already formed in New York 182 Plank Road Companies, the aggregate length of whose roads is 2019 miles, as appears from the report of the Hon. G. Morgan, Secretary of State for the State of New York, made to the Legislature on the 8th of February, 1850. Many of these roads have been in use for the last three years and not one of them has yielded less than 15 per cent and some of them have divided as high as 37 per cent, although the tolls charged were not higher than on the common turnpike roads.

The citizens of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have a deep interest in the completion of this road. It will penetrate one of the most populous and productive regions of Pennsylvania, and will open a direct communication with the city of Pittsburgh. It will necessarily draw with it the trade and travel of the counties of Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, and Washington, in Pennsylvania—a highly productive grain growing region. The produce of that large scope of country will be brought to the city of Baltimore, and merchandize of every description returned in exchange. The merchants of the city will enjoy the profits arising from the trade, and the Railroad Company that from the carriage. A traveller at Pittsburgh, wishing to visit Baltimore or Washington, will have a delightful trip to Cumberland by Stackwater and the plank road, which can be performed in ten hours, and then by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to this city or Washington.

We learn with pleasure the intention to push this road to immediate completion, and that the President of the Plank Road Company, Thomas Shriver, Esq., and Col McKaig are now in this city for the purpose of asking subscriptions to the stock of the company. The amount required to make the road not already subscribed, is small; and but small subscriptions, we are told, will be asked—The great importance of this road to Baltimore, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ought to secure the completion of the road without delay. Taking into any regard to the investment, and without any regard to the history of other though we think judging from the history of other plank roads, it is not so favorably situated for trade and travel, that this road will give as good remuneration to the stockholders as the best of the New York roads.

The Utica Herald says of the plank road running from Utica to Syracuse—54 miles alongside of the State canal and railway—"Never was a better investment made than that which has been embarked in plank roads by the citizens of Utica. The appearance of our streets, crowded daily at this naturally unfavorable season, with well filled wagons, laden with lumber, manufactured goods, butter, cheese, grain, and other staple productions of the country, and by people from the country coming to trade with our merchants, affords perfect evidence of the policy which has dictated the liberal expenditure of money in the construction of our plank roads. In the Utica and Syracuse road, 54 miles long, running along side of the State canal and railway, and competing with both, has proved a profitable investment to its stockholders, why should not the Cumberland and West Newton road make a full return?

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, of Saturday afternoon

Awful Catastrophe—Fall of a Warehouse—Loss of Life.

A little after seven o'clock this morning, a large new five story brick building, on the corner of the north side of Granite street, and Delaware avenue, belonging to George Godfey, and rented to the Government for the storage of bonded goods, fell with a crash that was heard for squares, shook all the buildings in the neighborhood to their foundations, and filled and darkened the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity with clouds of dust.

At the time of the catastrophe, a men had just entered the building to commence the work of hoisting into the upper stories, box sugars. One man was on the first story two on the second, and three on the third. The first, Alexander Brady, being struck with some of the falling bricks and timbers was forced clear across the street, and though severely hurt, escaped fatal injury.—The other five were buried in the ruins. They were all extracted in about half an hour, and the injured of two of them, Samuel Mickey and Michael Murphy, were found to be mortal. Two others, Thomas Mickey and John Hagerty, were seriously injured, and the fifth, Patrick Anderson, slightly.

Most of the wounded men were thrown into the vault, or they must have been instantly killed. One of them when rescued, was lying on the timbers by his feet, in a horrible situation. Samuel Mickey has a wife, and Murphy a wife and three children. The two Mickeys are brothers.—All these men were laborers, and among the most worthy of that useful class of our citizens.

We have never looked upon the wreck of a building that was more complete. Not a brick or a granite pillar appeared to be left standing.

The goods in the same house were composed principally of sugars, of which there were some five hundred boxes, and the greater portion will probably be recovered undamaged.

A number of persons made narrow escapes—Some of the Custom House clerks were in the office immediately opposite, and many of the employees of the adjacent stores passing to their places of business at the moment the building tumbled down. The rear portion of the store of Thomas L. Smith, on Walnut street, was crushed in, and two or three persons in this store fortunately escaped.

The accident is attributed to the imperfect construction of the building. The foundations were insecure, and the walls, for wore house purposes, entirely too thin, while there were no fastenings to guard the store from the danger of the pressure of weighty goods.

MR. WEBSTER'S Letter to Gov. Bell, of Texas on the boundary question has the ring of true metal. There is hardly a word in it that could be spared; and while the language is studiously calm and moderate, the positions taken cover the essential ground and are impregnably fortified. We seldom see a State paper of equal felicity and vigor. We can imagine no reply to them save with the bowie knife, and even that is not in point with the question of a requirement of regulars confronting it. It is decisive of the case.

We shall see whether Mr Webster is that Union, that 'traitor to Freedom,' that 'tool of the Slavery Extensionists,' which he has so liberally pronounced through some months past. We have not liked his speeches nor some of his votes on the Wilmot, Ace, but we shall now be sadly disappointed if he is not proved a more effective champion of free soil than many of his most unsparing defamers. Let us look and see.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Question Settled.

In a long course of editorial life it has seldom fallen to our lot to enjoy a greater pleasure in announcing a public event, than we experience to day, in announcing that which, if we could, we would spread over the whole country in a breath, the passage through the Senate of the bill to settle the Texas Boundary Question. Considering this the most difficult of all the questions growing out of our Mexican acquisitions, and its adjustment as decisive of the easy settlement of the remaining points of controversy, we confess to the uncommon degree of joy with which it fills us. Hail Liberty and Union, and Domestic Peace! Hail Liberty and Union, and every great interest of the country! Hail the return of the Government from its long aberration, back to its just sphere of action and usefulness!

Our first feeling is certainly one of thankfulness to Providence for this important first step in the restoration of national harmony. Our next sentiment is one of high respect and gratitude towards those who have persevered with such unflinching resolution through the most trying struggle of the last six months. "unseduced," "unterrified."—They have encountered great personal responsibility, and they have encountered it cheerfully; they have made great personal sacrifices—at least some of them—and they have made such sacrifices promptly, and with entire disregard of personal consequences. Distant, far distant be the day, when such patriotic efforts, sustained by such extraordinary ability and energy, will be forgotten by the people of the United States.

We do not undertake to recite the precise terms of the healing measure which has now passed, for we do not yet know; and, in truth, we do not care to know them. It is enough for us that the bill was carried by three fifths of the votes of the Senate, confined to no section or party.

It is enough for us that the bill was so wisely framed and matured as to subdue so many sectional prejudices and harmonize so many conflicting views; and we heartily congratulate Mr. Pearce on the success which has crowned his efforts.

We feel justified also in congratulating the friends of the Administration, that this happy adjustment has so speedily followed the wise and conciliatory recommendation of the President to Congress, on this perplexing and menacing subject.

It now only remains that the great popular branch of the Legislature should follow up this noble work and complete it. We confidently trust they will do so. We fully believe that in a few days we shall be able to announce that this and other healing measures have become laws. That is the consummation most devoutly to be wished. Then, indeed, would this great and glorious Republic be once more

"Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,
As broad and general as the casing air."

—*Nat. Intel.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal publishes returns from one half the State. The Senate consists of 38 members, and stood last year 26 Whigs and 12 Democrats. As far as heard from the Whigs have lost only one—in Warren and Simpson. The House of Representatives consists of 101 members. The last House stood 58 Whigs and 43 Democrats. As far as heard from, the Whigs have lost 10 members, and gained 3—making a nett Whig loss of 7.

A NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER.—For the last seven months, says the New York Courier, the ingenuity and skill of our best mechanics have been taxed to the utmost in the construction of a new steamer, designed to run on the Hudson river, which is now so near completion that she will probably make a trip during the month. She is called the Reindeer, is 300 feet long, and 35 feet wide. Her engines combine improvements that have not before been brought into use, and from which great results are anticipated. Those familiar with the construction of her machinery, predict that she will greatly excel every thing now running, in point of speed.

From the National Intelligencer.

Electro Magnetism as a Motive Power.

The Important Question Settled.

Professor Page, in the Lectures which he is now delivering before the Smithsonian Institution, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam—He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average *three hundred pounds* through the inches of its motion. He said he could raise this hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or a hundred tons. He could make a pile driver, or a forge hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery he stated to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro magnetic engine. Truly, a great power is here; and where is the limit to it?

He then exhibited his engine, of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It rotated very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet six ins, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the engine made but about *eighty* strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph. The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest steam engines. With all the improvements of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines, (contrary to what has been known before) the greater the economy. Prof Page was himself surprised at the result. There are yet practical difficulties to be overcome; the battery had yet to be improved; and it remained yet to try the experiment on a greater scale, to make a power of *one hundred horse*, or more.

Truly the age is fraught with wonders; and we can now look forward with certainty to the time when coal will be put to better uses than to burn, scald, and destroy.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle says:

The reports from the tobacco crop in this and the surrounding counties, in Kentucky, represent the prospects much worse than have heretofore been supposed. The best informed planters state that the prospect is worse than it has been since 1835. All the testimony we receive corroborates this assertion. Every thing has conspired to affect the crop unfavorably.

The Hopkinsville Press adds the following:

On the subject of the tobacco crop, we have conversed with gentlemen who have visited a great portion of the Green river country, and they assure us that, for the reasons stated above, it is utterly impossible that a half crop can be made—indeed, in many cases, the planter will not realize 100 pounds to the acre.

New Version of Widow Machree.

Och, Widow Machree, when cowld weather comes on,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
It isn't myself that will be single a this song,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
For, sure as I live, this body I'll get
To the bottom that swim away down in the sea;
And the spirit and the herrin shall come to my bedside,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

Och, Widow Machree, when you heard of my fate,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
The big tears may roll down, but twill then be too late,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
For even the wh ly, at the sight w ll look pale,
And with a sear full of pity be glad to gloss upon me—
In the salt pickling wave he will dry my cowld grave,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

Och, Widow Machree, when you marry O'Flynn,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
Sure the devil a lock in your house were composed
Och hone, Widow Machree;
With a tear in your eye, and perhaps with a sigh,
You'll remember that I loved you better than he,
but the marmaids, poor man, will be astir me then,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

Och, Widow Machree, don't be snorting so loud,
Och hone, Widow Machree,
'Tis awake you should be and a making my shroud
Och hone, Widow Machree,
Have pity, I pray, and only just say,
That, at some in ure day, you will smile upon me,
And bad luck to the fish that wou'd make me his dish,
Och hone, Widow Machree.

MACKEREL—29 bbls No 1;
13 bbls No 2;
50 bbls No 3 large;
25 hf bbls do for sale by
SELLERS & NICHOLS

DRIED BEEF—8 tierces Sugar Cured Canvassed Beef Hams, a prime article, for sale by
SELLERS & NICHOLS

WHITE FISH—20 bbls rec'd for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS

POTASH—16 casks pure, rec'd this day for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS

DRY HERRING—200 lbs on hand for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS

MACKEREL—No 3 large just rec'd and for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS

Jas. Sunpratt & Sons' Patent Soda Ash.
334 CASES of the above celebrated brand, just received, and the remainder to arrive this and next month, per "Anna Rich," "Europe," "Berlin," and other ships, we have no doubt will be universally pronounced superior in both strength and quality to any in the market, for sale at the lowest price for cash and approved bills, by
W & M MITCHELTREE
Liberty street

BLEACHING POWDER—50 casks Sunpratts' best quality, strongest per ship Delta, and now on the way by canal, for sale at the lowest market price, by
W & M MITCHELTREE

N. O SUGAR—85 hhds prime, in store for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE

MOLASSES—69 barrels prime, in oak barrels, in store, and for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE

WHISKY—300 bbls in store for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.
Dr. Rose's Celebrated Remedies.

DR. JACOB S ROSE, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these most popular and beneficial medicines, and also the inventor of the celebrated instrument for inflating the Lungs, in effecting a cure of chronic diseases, was a student of that eminent physician, Doctor Physic, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years since has been engaged in the investigation of disease, and the application of remedies thereto.

Through the use of his inflating tube, in connection with his Tropical Cactic Syrup and other of his remedies, he has gained an