THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & GO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG 17, 1850.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ V. B. Palmer is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ Philadelphia North American—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ Philadelphia Commercial List—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

Baltimore American—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ Cincinnati Daily Gazette—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUNEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PRESENTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS S. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
EBENEZER ——, N.S. North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

We have been under the necessity of deferring some remarks about a Pittsburgh and Washington Railroad until our next.

Kentucky Election.—From the Louisville Journal, of last Monday, we obtain the following results of the late election in Kentucky, which is safe for the Whigs, as usual. The Senate consists of 38 members, and stood last year, 25 Whigs to 12 Democrats. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, and stood last year, 58 Whigs to 42 Democrats. The returns below show for the Senate 22 Whigs and 11 Democrats—leaving five to be heard from, and for the House 45 Whigs and 31 Democrats, leaving 24 to be heard from. The Representatives heard from show a Whig loss of 11 and a gain of 9 on last year's election; making a net Whig loss of 2. The counties to be heard from elected last year, including the vacancy in this city, 11 Whigs and 10 Democrats. It will be seen from this that the Whigs, will after all, have very respectable majorities in both houses.

The following extract of a letter, from the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, shows why Mr. McKennan was not appointed to a seat in the Cabinet at first:

"The appointments of Mr. McKennan as Secretary of the Interior, and of Mr. Conrad as Secretary of War, have given general satisfaction to the Whigs in Congress. It was the President's desire to have regarded the geographical division of the administration, but after having tendered a seat in the Cabinet, three times to gentlemen living in the Southern States, without receiving any favorable response, he felt justified in following his original inclination by inviting Mr. McKennan, whose career in Congress is sufficiently understood to need no eulogy here."

Our advertising columns announce that Mr. W. S. Haven has become proprietor of the very extensive and excellent Job Printing and Book Binding Establishment, lately owned and so long conducted by Messrs. Johnston & Stockton. Mr. Haven is one of the best practical printers in the country, and has for some years had charge of the mechanical part of the establishment of which he has now become the owner. The high character of the work done in that office will, therefore, be fully sustained, and we wish Mr. Haven every success in his new and responsible position.

General Scott.

We most heartily approve of the recommendations contained in the following article, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, in relation to Gen. Winfield Scott. The nation cannot honor a more worthy and deserving man, nor one who has shed more real glory upon the American name and arms:

A proposition was a few days since introduced into the Senate, to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet upon Major General Scott, as a reward for his great military services in the war with Mexico. We are sure that such a testimonial of gratitude and esteem, would meet the almost universal approbation of the American people. Of all the illustrious generals this country has produced, it is doubtful whether any one has united so much military genius with so much military science as Winfield Scott. Of all the great achievements our arms have performed, it is certain that none is more brilliant than the conquest of the Mexican capital. The powerful conception, the sure calculation, the steady judgment, the fearless daring and the unshaken fortitude displayed by the commanding officer, from the disembarkment of his little handful of men till his occupation of the halls of the Montezumas, struck the civilized world with astonishment and with admiration. Modern history can scarcely present such another exploit as this complete humiliation of a nation of six millions, by the energy of less than twelve thousand men. Leading journals in Europe, who were familiar with the great deeds of their own barbarous chieftains, persisted in mocking at the expedition against the city of Montezuma, as the very acme of fool hardiness, until its triumphant accomplishment overwhelmed them with amazement and confusion.

We trust that General Scott will long be spared to preside over the military department of our great Republic, but in all probability he will never again be called into active service. His field days are over—his laurels are won. Enduring renown awaits him after death, but let him, while yet living, receive some testimonial proportionate to the services he has rendered his country. Let another jewel be given unto Republics are not ungrateful. Other nations vie with each other in conferring pre-eminent honor upon their military heroes, because they are their champions in the day of danger and their defence and shield after the assault has passed. The magnificent Palace of Louis XIV., at Versailles, with its innumerable works of art, dedicated to the great men of France, is but a vast mausoleum of martial glory. Of all the splendid statues and monuments that decorate the interior of St. Paul's at London, there are not more than four or five that do not commemorate military greatness. We, too, have our great chieftains—greater, none.—One of them we shortly since raised to our highest honor, and have just laid in the grave amid a nation's tears. The people are not yet done paying funeral tributes to his memory. They will now regard those who are left with yet fonder reverence, and will encircle their brows with yet greener laurels. Our national spirit and policy is that of peace, and Peace herself bids us to honor these men as her own best servants. By their mighty names they binder war from coming, and, should it come, by their mighty prowess they bring it to speedy termination.

The honorary grade of Lieutenant General, to which it is proposed to raise General Scott, has at the present time no existence. Both the office and the title were abolished by Congress in 1799. In fact, Washington has been the only one in our entire history who ever received the appointment of Lieutenant General, and he only occupied the office for a short time, in the years immediately preceding the French Directory, being soon promoted to the rank of "full General," the same position which he had held during the Revolutionary war. This latter office was two grades below that of Major General, now vested in General Scott, and is now and only to the rank of Field Marshal, which has never existed in our service. It is proposed now as a mark of especial honor to General Scott, to revive the grade of Lieutenant General, so far at least as pertains to its honorary character. By the law of 1812, the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to confer brevet commissions on such officers of the army as shall distinguish themselves by gallant actions or meritorious conduct, and the present Major General having attained the highest military rank known, is precluded from brevet honors, such as hundreds of his junior officers are frequently receiving. If there is any dignity in a brevet, let General Scott have it; and if it require special legislation, why so much the better, for it will be a more signal token of admiration and gratitude.

Missouri Elections.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says:

"The returns which we publish, this morning, leave little doubt that Darby, Porter, and Miller, all good Whigs and true, are elected to Congress from the 1st, 2d, and 3d districts. We have as yet no returns from the 4th and 5th districts; but we are very sanguine that we shall carry both, in which event Missouri will be represented in the next Congress by 5 Whig members, in place of the 5 Locofocos who now represent her."

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkies, to a noble umpire, "which is right—dis'nicety or 'is exactly?" The umpire reflected a moment, and with a look of wisdom, said; I can't tell per scouy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, August 12th, 1850.

The event of to day has been the partial success of the friends of California, in carrying forward their bill for its admission to its congressment, which is generally considered the end of the contest upon any measure. The vote on the engrossment was 33 to 19—a most satisfactory one, truly. Besides the thirty three who actually recorded their votes in favor of the bill, I can now reckon up at least four voices upon the same side who were not present, namely, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clarke, of R. I., Mr. Dayton, of N. J., and Mr. Badger, of N. C. Not having taken a list of the yeas and nays, I cannot now furnish the names of all the Southern Senators who nobly risked the effects of their course on the prejudices of their constituents, and supported the bill. Gen. Houston, of Texas, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Mr. Benton, and the two Senators from Delaware, were conspicuous among them. I believe that Mr. Underwood, of Ky., was also one, but I am not quite certain. The bill would have passed this afternoon, but that Jefferson Davis rose to make a thundering speech against its third reading. He had hardly commenced his exordium with a declaration that the Union was going to pieces, when the Senate agreed to sleep on it, and adjourned. Jeff. will make a "splurge" of an hour or so in the morning, and Gen. Houston will give his reasons for believing that the Union is not on the point of foundering, and then the bill will pass.

The resolutions of the Southern caucus are out in the appropriate organ of such a concern, the Southern Press. They have very much the appearance of "goat's wool," being a formidable collection of words meaning nothing. They may be read forward, backward, and side-ways, and still sound as flat as a fourth of July oration at New Years. The general tenor and purport of the whole is that the countries would like to foist slavery into the territories, if they could by some ambiguous flummery about the common law and the constitution, and if they cannot, then they will oppose all measures demanded or intended to quiet the agitations that convulse the country. But it is consolatory to reflect that when they came down to the actual revolutionary means, and proposed to pledge the members present to use the tactics of faction, that proposition was voted down. And, indeed, the whole affair was little better than contemptible, for not a quorum of members from the South could at any time be mustered. Col. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, much to his discredit, filled the chair. He is a Whig, or was elected as such, but by his extreme course, is rapidly forfeiting the confidence of his constituents, who will, nevertheless, occasionally take a pretty strong dose of nitre to pay.

In the House, it was agreed to take the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill out of Committee on Friday next. This is the last of the appropriation bills on which there will be any extended or general debate. I think it reasonable to hope that before the end of next week, every dollar of regular expenditures required for the year will have been voted by the House. The Senate is too conservative a body to permit the government to be long embarrassed, from the want of money, when the treasury is full.

The excitement in regard to the flight of slaves from the District was revived to day by the singular discovery that three or four belonging to Mr. Calcock, of S. C., who left his service some weeks since, were concealed in the cellar of Richard S. Coxe, Esq., a leading lawyer of the city. What lead to suspicion and search, I do not know, but it is certain that the slaves were found snugly packed away in boxes. They had no doubt been secreted there by the colored servants of Mr. Coxe.

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Junius.

Washington, Aug 13.

Revolutionary Tactics in Congress—Glorious Vote in the Senate on the Passage of the California Bill—Baneful Effects of the Compromise—Danger to the Texas Boundary Bill.

The Southern revolutionists, or parliamentary tacticians, as they call themselves, gave the House a taste of their quality to day. It has been long seen that the rules were also defective, as regards the dispatch of business and the preservation of order, that they must be changed, or the hope of progress must be abandoned.

A report from the Committee on rules, therefore, has been prepared, which proposes the cushion of that foolishness one of them all, which permits a speech of five minutes to be made on each offering of an amendment. I have before explained the manner in which this privilege had been abused, and shown that it operates as a complete obstruction to business whenever a faction, however contemptible in numbers or character, choose to set themselves against proceeding with it. It is easy under this five minute rule to wear out a day, or a week, or a three months, as under the ordinary hour rule of debate. In fact the California Bill has already been kept suspended in Committee of the Whole for more than two months that is since the 12th of June, when the resolution to stop debate took effect, by this device. The Southern nullifiers are determined not to lose the advantage which the decisions of an unprincipled speaker and his chairmen give under this rule, and to persist with characteristic violence, the attempt to repeal it. As it was known that there was sufficient strength in the House for the intended movement, they at once, on the subject coming up this morning, commenced calling the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., &c. This game they kept up for two or three hours, when the majority became incontinently frightened, agreed to abandon the attempt to force on the issue between the mullahness of the propagandists, and the advocates of action, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. I noticed that even Giddings, Wilmot, and Thaddeus Stevens voted for this latter motion. These gentlemen, in whose courage and sincerity I have heretofore had full confidence, fairly turned tail to day, and sided with the ultra opponents of all action up on any thing. I know not what to make of them, but am much inclined to set each of them down as

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When such things are going on before us, what can we expect or hope for. What can be more discouraging than to see men deliberately voting to throw away a day and a succession of them after we have been eight and a half months in session.

The California Bill passed to day by a glorious vote 34 to 18. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Whitcomb—34.

Nays—Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—18.

There were eight absentees, a trio from the Slave and two from the Free States. The former were, Badger, Borland, Clay, Downs, Mangum, and Pearce; the others Davton and Clarke. Of course the two last named Senators would have voted for California, and she therefore remained here for more than a week for the purpose, as the imminent risk of severe illness; and of the absent Senators from the Slave States, Mr. Borland is the only one who could certainly be reckoned on in opposition to the measure. But if we place Downs in the same class, and count the others among its friends, and they certainly would not consent to appear as its enemies, we shall have a precisely two thirds vote—now reckon up at least four voices upon the same side who were not present, namely, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clarke, of R. I., Mr. Dayton, of N. J., and Mr. Badger, of N. C. Not having taken a list of the yeas and nays, I cannot now furnish the names of all the Southern Senators who nobly risked the effects of their course on the prejudices of their constituents, and supported the bill. Gen. Houston, of Texas, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Mr. Benton, and the two Senators from Delaware, were conspicuous among them. I believe that Mr. Underwood, of Ky., was also one, but I am not quite certain. The bill would have passed this afternoon, but that Jefferson Davis rose to make a thundering speech against its third reading. He had hardly commenced his exordium with a declaration that the Union was going to pieces, when the Senate agreed to sleep on it, and adjourned. Jeff. will make a "splurge" of an hour or so in the morning, and Gen. Houston will give his reasons for believing that the Union is not on the point of foundering, and then the bill will pass.

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From the St. Louis Republican.

News From the Plains.

Fort Laramie, July 8, 1850.

Great Again.—The great California emigration has at length swept past this point, and the prairies begin to assume their wonted air of solitude and dreary monotony. The few stragglers, some one thousand in number, all behind, are on this side of the South Fork, and will be between a few days. The final result of this year's emigration, as registered at this point, is as follows: 37,510 men, 825 women 1,126 children, 9,191 wagons, 7,650 mules 52,378 horses, 21,202 oxen, and 5,704 cows. Making a liberal allowance of 2,179 persons and 619 wagons for those who passed without registering, and those still behind, we should have 42,000 souls and 9720 wagons on the trail at this moment—of, this number from 8,000 to 10,000 are on their way to Oregon, with the intention of settling in that country and visiting the gold mines next season.

The character of the emigration of this year is most decidedly inferior to that of last. The number of difficulties, robberies, &c., on the trail, have far outnumbered those of last season. Not only have they relieved each other of their property, but they have paid particular regard to the public and private property in this vicinity. Several detachments have been sent from here in pursuit of stolen animals, and their efforts have generally been attended with success, obtaining the light fingered gentry after a race of some eighty to one hundred miles.

The sickness has been severe between this point and the frontiers, but beyond here there has been but little mortality. The pure air of these elevated regions is more than a match for the carelessness, want of experience, and want of cleanliness of the emigrants. Of the seven hundred who now lie buried beneath the prairie sod, between here and the Missouri, it may safely be averred that nine-tenths were placed there from the above causes.

Several detachments of troops have passed along the same road this season, and during the most sickly portion, and not a man has been lost. This shows conclusively the advantage of strict attention to diet, and water, and camp regulations.

A party of emigrants will push their camp along side of a pond, or an old well dug in the sand, and drink their stagnant waters in preference to the running water of the Platte, because the former is cooler and clearer than the latter.—The graves concerning these pools show the consequences.

An express from Fort Hall has just reached here with the news that Col. Porter has abandoned that post and is on his march to the Dalles. When last heard from, he was on snake river, 150 miles below Fort Hall.

Colonel Summer, of the dragoons, arrived at this post from Leavenworth on the 6th instant, with 50 mounted riflemen, en route to the frontiers of the Arkansas, where he is to join the main body of his command, consisting of a battery of artillery and nine companies of the 1st dragoons. This force is to operate on the Santa Fe trail. Colonel Summer marched to this point in the short space of 22 days. He will leave here in about a week, and will be accompanied by Colonel Hollman, of the 6th infantry, and Majs. Thompson and Carlton, of the 1st dragoons.

Yours, &c.,

CHEYENNE.

Interesting from the Great Salt Lake.—Through the politeness of Mr. Spencer, of the Salt Lake Settlement, we are in possession of several interesting items, relative to that newly settled section of the country. The territory now contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, of which nineteen thousand comprise the population of the city.

The soil is very productive and easily cultivated. Seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the ordinary yield, when sown broadcast; but one bushel, carefully planted in rows produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in a drill. Corn grows only tolerably well, in consequence of the moths being too cold. Potatoes are of very large growth, and excellent quality. Another failure has been announced, that of a leading provision dealer. He is upon the speculating order, and some large contracts have proved too much for him. He was to some degree connected with Sydam, Sage & Co., who carried his fortune with them.

Money remains abundant, but there are symptoms of an increase in the demand, as business gets active. Just now the city is quite barren of merchants, who are absent at the watering places as usual. Three weeks more will see them at work devising some way to pay for our enormous imports in something beside gold, which must go soon at the present rate of exchange.

Political affairs are quiet enough here, just now though the proceedings of Congress are watched with a renewed interest daily. The course of Mr. Pearce's bill, setting the Texas boundary, and the vote upon California, in the Senate, met with no defamers, except those few hired ones, whose voices never cease. California letters are unanimous in asserting that their State must be recognised as the, or one of all, and that any equivocation, on the part of the South, at their exclusion of slavery, must be overcome, as they mean to make labor respectable.

Our machinists have just completed a new boat, for the North River, which is thought to be a little better than any of the floating palaces now there. She is only three hundred feet long, but is fitted with an elegance never before attained, and has her dining saloon above all the machinery, the same as the Ohio river packets. For speed she is said to be very superior, and that she can make the run in eight hours, with ease, to Albany, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, a rate that almost equals the doings of the Hudson River Road, and fully competes with the speed upon New England roads. The operat re mechanics held a mass meeting in the Park last night, its object being to cooperate with the journeymen tailors in establishing a shop of their own. The speeches were in about all the known languages, and full of the patent democracy which denominates the sober and clearly workman, who pursues the even tenor of his way, as an aristocrat. The money raised to start the shop was small, and entirely inadequate to the purpose. The tailors say they will work for the public cheaper than for boss tailors, but this will not help them, for the *public* which wears the clothes they make does not live in this region of the world. A good many landlords have made money selling beer to our labor reformers, and by letting rooms to them, but the laborers are where they were, only a little poorer.

The city health is remarkably good, and the deaths are not very much more than one hundred per week. Of four hundred and seventy, only two were caused by cholera morbus, a satisfactory state of things, when it is remembered just how ripe fruit is, and that the common boy, as is exhibited in the American cyclopedia on the 4th of July, 1775, and the "Battle of Bunker Hill," will eat it. The cholera is not here, and the two cases discovered, were brought upon us as the result of "friendly cases," which we have in our courts just to keep the power of the law, or the jury in use.

On change there is considerable activity. Cotton is at 6 3/4; Cotton is in good demand, and this week a steamer has sent out up prices at sill. In Breadstuffs there is a good business, with an upward tendency in prices, caused by a good shipping demand. Good straight brands of fresh ground Flour sells at $4 62 1/2 @ 75 cash can be had cheaper. New Genesee Wheat has sold at $1 20. Pork is firmer and may be placed at $10 37 1/2 @ 50, for Mess and Prime. Lard sells at 7c, for choice lots. Coffee are again in advance and may be quoted 10 1/2 @ 11c. Sugars are also selling higher. Tobacco firm, without large sales. Sales of Scotch pig iron at $20 25, and firm. Ohio Whiskey has sold at 25 1/2; Linseed Oil 78 @ 80, and held firmly. C.

Joseph G. Henderson.—We observe that the "Erie Commercial Advertiser" still prints the name of the Whig candidate for Surveyor General, Joseph G. Henderson. We have hereto fore corrected this mistake, and allude to it again because we still find it in the papers just mentioned. Mr. Henderson is a citizen of this place, and his name is simply *Joseph Henderson*. As the name is now first printed Joseph G. Henderson, in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers, it is proving there are still other papers, which we do not see, that have fallen into the error, and still retain it. We call our Whig contemporaries' exertion to obtain correct information, as we are in most cases, a very serious one. Mr Brawley, the Loco Foco competitor of Mr. Henderson, is decidedly unpopular with his party, in several sections of the State, and will undoubtedly fall far short of the party vote. Mr. Henderson's election, therefore, is much more probable than any other of the Whig candidates, in fact, it is already conceded by many prominent Loco locos, that if a mistake should occur in printing the tickets, some of them containing the superfluous G, it may cause much difficulty, and, possibly, defeat his election. It is, therefore, of great importance to have the name printed correctly.—[Wash. Rep.

Declined a Re-Election.—We regret to see that the Hon. Samuel Calvin, Whig Member of Congress from the District composed of the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair has declined a re-election. Mr. Calvin is an old and faithful representative, ardently devoted to the protection of the interests of his constituents and of the Commonwealth. His place will not be easily filled with one more worthy or competent.—But we are not surprised that he is disgusted with the doings of Congress, and anxious to retire to the quiet of private life. Yet it should be remembered that the present Congress which has spent eight months in doing nothing but fan commotion, stir up evil passions and squander money, is Locofoco in both branches, and has manifested more anxiety to entangle the government in difficulty, and array one portion of the country against the other, than in doing any thing which should and could have been done to the contrary—and which the pressing wants and interests of the people required and demanded. On them the responsibility of all these delinquincies rest. On them the odium of all the exhibitions of rowdyism and drunken brawls on the floor of Congress hangs. Like the shirt of Nessus, let it stick to them until the hails of Congress are purged of men who are culpable of such conduct—capable of engaging in such scenes.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Movements at the Capitol.

If there is no pleasure, the reader may be sure, in finding ourselves under no obligation to transfer to our columns the subjoined, as a part of the proceedings of the day. We have no certain information of the number of Southern Representatives who were present at the meeting, at which these resolutions were adopted, nor of how many of those Representatives who were present actually voted for them. But the generally well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun estimates that less than half of the Southern Members attended, and that only half twelve were known to be opposed to the scheme. We have reason to believe this statement to be substantially correct.

From the Southern Press, of yesterday.

Meeting of the Southern Members of the House of Representatives.

At long last we have to congratulate the South on the attainment of concert among her Representatives—more than has yet been known.

At a meeting, held a few evenings since, the following members were appointed a Committee on resolutions:

Mr. Toombs, Chairman; Messrs. Thompson, Seldon, Houston, Bowie, Clingman, Burt, Cabell, Holland, Morse, Johnson, Morehead, Howard Green, and Tesdale.

We understand that the deliberations of the Committee resulted in almost entire unanimity, and speedily.

Mr. Toombs, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That no act can shall be passed by Congress abolishing slavery, or imposing a tax upon the movement of the slaves and the instrument of labor, and that the common law, as it existed in the American colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, and the constitutional rights and usages of the South, are declared to be entirely applicable to the territories, which is the fundamental principle of said territories.

2. Resolved, That in the event that the non interference with slavery in the territories, and upon the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road from Pittsburgh and the State Line of Ohio, and from thence to the mouth of the Big Sandy, in Ohio, a large number of Slaves and Slave Owners may obtain employment and have a passage over the Rail Road, Brighton Appropriation may be made to the conveyance and support of the Company's Superintendent as the New Brighton Railroad Company may be willing to allow the Rail Road Officers in Pittsburgh. The country is here from and need not be engaged regularly paid.

W. W. ROBINSON, Jr., Pres't.

(American copy.)

Rice—20 tcs prime fresh best Rice just received and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS.

Copper—14 bags prime fresh Rio for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS.

Tobacco—20 bxs Russell & Robinson's 6's;
10 bxs Price & Hurtzler's 6's;
3 cases Harrows' hf lb lumps.
Received and for sale by
SELLERS & NICOLS.

Mackerel—100 bbls more of those large No 3 Mackerel, for sale by
C A McCANDLESS & CO.
Canal Basin.

Alcohol—6 bbls just rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO
60 Wood st.

Castile Soap—10 cases rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO

Linseed Oil—500 gals rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO

Bronze—50 lbs assorted, for sale by
J KIDD & CO

Canary Seed—10 lbs rec'd for sale by
J KIDD & CO

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Johnston & Stockton, composed of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. H. JOHNSTON.
R. C. STOCKTON.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1850.—augl6

PRINTING & BOOK BINDING.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,
No 50 Third, below Market st.

W. S. HAVEN,
(Successor to Johnston & Stockton.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of the old establishment that, having purchased the "Stand of Office and Book Bindery of the late firm, he is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, every description of
BOOK & JOB PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.

Having had the management of the Printing department of the late firm for seventeen years past, he feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

August 16, 1850.—aug16:dtf

(American and Tribune copy.)

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, the Three Story Brick Dwelling House, No 62 Liberty street, and opposite Third st.

ALSO,

The Second and Third Stories of Warehouse No 7 Market street. Enquire of

R C STOCKTON, Bookseller,
aug16 47 Market st.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

The undersigned has on hand, and in this day receiving from the manufacturers, on consignment, a large lot of Flannels, all colors, plain and barred; also Cassimeres, Satinetts and Tweeds, which he will sell by the case or piece, at manufacturers' prices. The attention of dealers in woollen goods is invited.

H. LEE,
aug16 129 Liberty st.

Furniture Oil Cloth—80 pcs assorted sizes of table, stand, and bureau covers, beautiful patterns and prices low, at Nos 7 & 9 Wood st.

aug16 J & H PHILLIPS

Floor Oil Cloth—2000 yds 4-4 Floor Oil Cloth;
200 yds 7-8 do
200 yds 6-4 do
440 yds 5-4 do
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
aug16 J & H PHILLIPS
7 & 9 Wood st.

From the National Intelligencer.

Movements at the Capital.

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