THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 3, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY 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 SINCLAIRSKEY, 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.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

We learn, from Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., the Chief Engineer, who has just returned from a tour of inspection along the line of our Western Rail Road, that the work is going on in a very satisfactory manner. The force employed upon the road between Pittsburgh and Massillon has been much increased, and the Contractors are making great efforts to complete the masonry of the culverts and bridges before the coming on of cold weather.—The thorough cut at the summit has a large force upon it, and the work is much facilitated by the occurrence of a valuable bed of bituminous coal, which is easy to excavate. The work in the immediate neighborhood of Allegheny city will be commenced in a short time. There is every reason to believe that the cars will be running from Pittsburgh to Beaver and New Brighton in July of next year, and to Massillon in the autumn.—On the 18th of the present month, the Board of Directors will receive proposals for the grading of the sections, not yet let, between Massillon and Wooster.

Railway from Indianapolis to Lafayette.

It is 62 miles from Indianapolis to Lafayette, on the Wabash. The railway connecting these important points is being rapidly completed. From Lafayette to Lebanon, the road is nearly ready for the iron, and the short distance remaining to Indianapolis has been finally located, and contracts for the entire work were advertised to be let a day or two since. This is a very level and straight line, and can be constructed at far below the average cost of such work in the country.

When our road is completed to Indianapolis, we shall, through this improvement, have direct rail road connections with Lafayette, which is in the heart of the very richest section of Indiana.—We already have a considerable trade with that region, by means of the Wabash river, but rail road facilities will increase our intercourse and business a hundred fold.

SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK TO OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The townships of Union, Centre, and Lee, in Wayne county, Ohio, have, by a public vote, authorized the Commissioners of the county to subscribe for them, to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, a sum amounting in the aggregate to $15,500. We trust that the counties of Wayne and Richland will urge forward their subscriptions so rapidly, that the Directors will feel authorized to take measures to procure the iron for that part of the road without delay. Their interests are so intimately connected with the speedy completion of the road, that they ought to put forth a powerful effort to secure its benefits.

Railroad Stock.

We were present at a meeting of some of the friends of the Hempfield Railroad, held in the Court House, at Washington, on Tuesday evening, and the friends of the project in this region will be pleased to learn that they have taken hold of the matter in good earnest. After the advantages and importance of this work to the counties through which it is to pass, were clearly and strongly set forth by Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, J. H. Ewing and others, C. M. Reed, Esq., presented a paper, with a view of ascertaining what amount of stock could be procured towards securing the charter, when upwards of *two hundred shares were subscribed*, ($10,000,) which is only a beginning of what they intend to do. It will be remembered that the provisions of the act incorporating this Company, one thousand shares are required to be subscribed and five dollars on each share paid, in order to secure the charter, which is important to be done before the meeting of the next Legislature. It is to be hoped, and it will be expected that a spirit of liberality—proportionate to their means—will be shown by the citizens of this end of the county.—*Monongahela's Rep.*

Ten thousand dollars! What a glorious beginning towards three millions! If this is a sample, how soon will the remainder of the stock be raised? If the finishing town of Washington, the only place of any consequence through which the road is to pass, can only raise $10 000, while on the top wave of railroad excitement, how much will be subscribed on the whole line? We think there will be some difficulty in obtaining the $50,000 necessary to procure the charter. Be say this is obtained, and the $5000 paid in and spent in surveys, where is the remainder of the money to come from? From Philadelphia? We rather think Philadelphia would prefer to spend some half a million of dollars to construct a river railroad to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, which a perfectly practicable, and would answer her purpose just as well.

Many of our readers will recognize a portrait in the following sketch of the Free Soil candidate for Governor in Ohio. The Rev. Gentleman is well known in Pittsburgh. The article is from the *Wooster Democrat.*

EDWARD SMITH.—The Free Soil Convention which recently met in Cleveland, nominated the above named gentleman as their candidate for Governor. We were personally acquainted with Mr. Smith in our boyhood, and with that acquaintance there are not connected many pleasant recollections. At the time we knew him, he was a red-mouthed disorganizer of Church and State. At one time he was a member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was expelled therefrom, for villifying that organization, charging that they were pro-slavery, &c. He then aided in organizing, in the western part of the State, the Free Wesleyan Church, but the good people of this association were not progressive enough, for him, and he soon abandoned them, and where he is now, in a religious point of view, we don't know. He is one of those men who live a sad if every thing else in the pursuit of one idea. All other quest ons dwindle to insignificance, unless they can, by torture or otherwise, be brought into the support of the main one.

There is a distinguished trait in the character of Mr. Smith, that is his proneness to ultraism No matter whether for the Church or against it; no matter whether in politics or morals, he is on one boundary or the other. When he was a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he would, for three hours at a time, harangue the ladies from the pulpit, about the length of their veils, the fullness of their cap-borders, the quantity of material in their dresses, the color of their shawls, &c., and after he was expelled, he acted lonely became a politician, and discovered that darling the time he was in the pulpit, the statesmen of the country had been playing the very deuce with the nation. Every thing was wrong. The Constitution recognized slavery, and must, therefore, be set aside by conscientious men. The officers of the government should be resisted, because they exercise their authority under this pro-slavery Constitution, &c.—and, by the way, we suppose he has changed his ground with reference to the oath, which every officer is required to take. He once declared in our hearing, that he would not accept the office of President of the United States, and be compelled to take an oath to support the Constitution. Such is the man that has palmed himself upon the Free Soil party o Ohio, as a fit man to be her chief executive officer. We always suppose that Mr. Smith was a "man for the times," and we have no doubt that he will even deny every disorganizing sentiment he has uttered. More anon.

Extract of a Letter from a distinguished Mexican Gentleman to his Friend in Pittsburgh—dated,

"Mexico, August 12th, 1850.

"In this country we get along very slowly, for this people do not enter in the path of internal improvement as they ought, and as it was expected when the Americans left.

In all probability, General Arista will be our President for the next four years. You know Arista, and know that he is one of the most *Suzos*, (so you used to term him) of our distinguished men And from my knowledge of him and his charater, I hope, that, should he be elected, something will be carried into execution for the benefit of Mexico."

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Secretary of the Interior—Failure of the Omnibus Scheme in the House—Bad prospects of action.

I learn that the President has offered the seat in the Cabinet, vacated by the resignation of Mr. McKennan, to Charles J. Jenkins, Esq., of Georgia, a Whig of some prominence in that State, and at one time Speaker of the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. Owing to the fact that the late storm has blown down the posts and wires of the telegraph, nothing has yet been heard from Mr. J., and some days may elapse before an answer will be received from him.

The attempt to reconstruct a new vehicle out of the remains of the Senate's omnibus has proved a most signal failure. In my letter last evening, I sketched the plan which was supposed to have been agreed upon for presenting that exploded scheme to the House. Beside the motion of Mr. Boyd, to add the bills for territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah to the Texas boundary bill, it was rumored, and, I believe, correctly, that Mr. Ashmun contemplated offering the bill for the admission of California, as another item of the proposed arrangement, which would thus have taken in all the passengers of the Senate's concern. But the first movement, after the commencement of business in the House this morning, showed that all the caucussing and canvassing which had been going on during the night, to encumber and overload the boundary bill, had been futile. Mr. Boyd withdrew all that portion of the amendment relating to Utah. He said he desired to simplify his amendment, and to remove objections. But this concession was not sufficient for those who were determined to oppose the combination of these measures in all its forms.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment for erecting a territorial government for the district of country south of latitude 36 on the Pacific coast and along the Colorado and Gila rivers. Various points of order were made against these amendments, but were all overruled by the Speaker, who was sustained by large majorities. But what gave decided proof that the House would not sanction any thing like an omnibus scheme, was the refusal to order the previous question on any of the amendments. A sort of running skirmish consumed an hour or two, when Mr. Burt moved to commit the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The previous question was called for, but still refused. Mr. Root moved to instruct the Committee to amend the bill, so as to effectually prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories. Here, of course, was renewed the old contest over the Wilmot proviso, as it always must be renewed as often as this proposition for territorial governments is sprung upon the House. Mr. Root made a short and piquant speech, stating that his object was to get a direct vote upon the proviso, and not to allow its northern opponents to hide under the assumed garb of friendship for that measure, from the searching scrutiny which the people would institute into their conduct. He would smoke the dough faces out of their holes.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, answered Mr. Root with severity, and proceeded to make a speech in condemnation of the proviso, which he thought had been once a good and useful thing, but was now superceded by actual events. It was unnecessary to prohibit slavery where slavery could never go. And so the debate went on until four or five o'clock, when the House adjourned upon a debate which gives good promise of lasting a week or a fortnight. In fact, I perceive no hope of any issue whatever, but confusion worse confounded. The question has taken such a shape that Boyd cannot withdraw his proposition for tacking on the territorial government, and there seems to be no possibility of avoiding a vote upon the Wilmot Proviso. The prospect is dark and dreary indeed.

The Senate passed the West Point appropriation bill, and then occupied itself for several hours upon nominations in secret session.

Nominations before the Senate—Mr. Lewis—"Sewardism"—The Watchword of Proscription—Debate in the House—Dough Faces—Root and Gorman.

WASHINGTON, August 30th, 1850.

I mentioned last evening that the Senate had on Thursday spent several hours in executive session. They have been similarly employed during the greater part of this day, as they were on Wednesday. It is ascertained that the whole of these three successive protracted sessions have been taken up in a most animated discussion over the nomination of Mr. Lewis, to be collector of Philadelphia, and still, at the close of the sitting this afternoon, the decision of the Senate seemed far distant. Notwithstanding the mass of business of this character transacted on Tuesday, much time will be required to dispose of what remains, for many of the cases left are such as will occasion much contention, resembling this one of the Philadelphia Collectorship. The chances seem to be that Mr. Lewis will be rejected. Mr. Cooper opposes him with implacable hostility, and there is no doubt in the minds of the Democrats as to what will be the effect of his rejection upon parties and the approaching election in your State. Were the latter point clear, his fate would not hang five minutes in suspense. The Collector at New York also, and even Mr. Greeley, at Boston, stand in an equivocal position. Mr. Maxwell is in great danger of rejection. The charge against him is that comprehensive imputation, in these times, "Sewardism." The spirit of proscription is running high when rumored attachment to a particular man is accounted in the Senate of the United States a disqualification for office. But so it is. It is said to be likely that Mr. Eubank, Commissioner of Patents, will be thrown out upon similar grounds. The people will begin to think that it is time to look for more manly traits in the Legislators against the Senate, when they find that he very name offends the tender sensibilities of the Sturgeons and Dickersons in the Senate and the country. I do not agree with the impracticable enthusiasm of Mr. Seward, but if I am ever reduced to choose between him and Hunkerism in any shape—to say nothing of that most monstrous of all, slavery propagandism—should array myself under the standard of the former, to sink or fall with it.

In the House, the contest over the Texas boundary bill and the incidental questions, was renewed, but I grieve to say that no result was obtained or approached. Mr. Clarke, of N. Y. made an exceedingly humorous speech in defence of the radical anti slavery Whigs of the North, who were resolved to stand by the proviso, if the issue were forced upon them, at all hazards, and conveying a severe castigation upon Mr. Brooks, for his abjuration and repudiation of the proviso. Gorman, of Indiana, followed, with a most ferocious assault upon the provisoists in general, and in coarse and vindictive abuse of Mr. Root in particular. Though Mr. Root had not applied to him any remark or epithet whatever, he complimented that gentleman very frequently by ejecting upon him such foul adjectives as false, and cowardly, infamous, &c., and declared to what he had said about dough faces. Of course, the Ohio member could not have meant to allude to Gorman as a dough face, for the meaning of that term is well known to be, that a man of correct feelings and liberal instincts upon the subject of slavery, resulting from his birth and residence in a free community, on coming to Washington, yields up his own independence and the rights of his constituents, to the management, trickery, and intimidation of the slave owners whom he meets with there. Now, Gorman boasted that he was born and reared in a slave State, the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, and his whole speech showed that in his heart of hearts, he loved African slavery for its own sake, and was a warm advocate for its extension. Mr. Root never charged nor insinuated that he or any such was a traitor to his professions or principles, in opposing the proviso.—They are and will be opposed to it under all circumstances, and as long as any district in a free State accepts such a man for its representative, so long will the forces of freedom present a broken and wavering array to those of slavery. You may be sure that this speaker received the warm congratulations of the chivalry and some few of the "baser sort" of the northern dough face democracy.

And so closed another day. Nothing was done, and I lament to say that there is every probability that another week will be passed in the same miserable and worthless style. What think the people? What think the Whigs now of the abandonment of the platform of the Taylor administration? That I looked upon as a city of refuge from this contention between the proviso on one hand, and slavery propagandism on the other. We seem at the present to be all at sea again.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1850.

One of the most important inventions of this century is about to be presented to the commercial public, an invention that must command the support of the immense capital invested in navigating the western lakes and rivers, as well as that invested upon the ocean. Cordage has been prepared by Prof. Johnson, of St. Louis, as indestructible for all purposes of ship building as iron, that is, when used as tiller ropes or shrouds it will resist the action of the fire as long as the wood and iron of the vessel, and thus keep the ship under control while enduring a fire, or allow her to be run ashore if upon the lake or river. The process is as simple as it is complete, and so cheap that the commonest fabrics can be prepared with it, and its use be made universal. The Professor commences by submitting the vegetable fibre of hemp to a process which abstracts the oxygen, the most important element in combustion. He then submits the material to another chemical solution which thoroughly and permanently charges the hemp with substances opposed to combustion, thus giving to cordage the power of long resistance to fire, instead of being, as now, the food upon which fire feeds itself to a degree that in a few minutes robs us of invaluable lives and property. Wood for the lining of safes, prepared by this process, possesses a perfect resistance to a fire capable of melting the cast iron, and burning out the wrought metal of the safe enclosing it. The right to use this invention in New York has been purchased by the leading cordage manufacturer here, and the steamboat men of Pittsburg will soon have offered, at a few cents per pound, additional tiller ropes, that will make a passenger's life as secure in his berth, as in his bed ashore.

There is a terrible tightness in our money market, which can however be rationally explained. The three large failures here, and those caused in the interior by the troubles in New York, have made the note shavers, whether loaning the money of merchants, or what is more common, loaning money borrowed *by bank directors*, to shave paper they refuse *as directors*, have become alarmed and refuse to buy any more, thus throwing this class of borrowers completely aback. The paper never went at bank, and of course the private source stopped, the whole is stopped, causing the rate to jump from 9 per ct, to one and a quarter and a half, and no sale at that. If there is not a serious panic soon, it will be against the universal impression among those best informed.

The new steamer Reindeer has been tried upon the North River, and makes, with ease, twenty miles an hour, and between sunrise and sunset can run to Albany and back. In the arrangement of her cabins and state rooms she closely resembles the boats on the Ohio—securing to her passengers abundance of room and a good circulation of air—things unknown upon our common river and sound boats. Western boats surpass in comfort, but ours can boast of more elegance than they show.

Congress attracts much attention since the House of Representatives adhered to the Texas Boundary Bill, and the most confident hopes are expressed that the whole negro question is to be settled upon a basis which will give the country quiet, if it does not still satisfy the ultra men of the North and South. New York city cares not a straw about the principle of a savery. She only sees her interests jeopardized by the continuance of a squabble.

Jenny Lind's owners for the time have advertised for a suite of rooms in which to cage the songstress and her companions. She declines to reside below twentieth street, and prefers a small village adjacent to New York. She does not mean to have her carriage dragged round town by young ladies, nor yet by such brainless youths as harnessed themselves to the coach of Fanny Elsler, who was "so talented with her feet." Jenny escapes the boring of our amateurs in music and dealers in pork she will be fortunate indeed.

Ashes—The market is unsettled. Holders ask $6,12½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls. Cotton—There has been nothing doing, prices without change. Flour is steady, with sales of 4000 bbls. The market for Southern Flour is still quiet. Sales reach 700 bbls at $5,12½@5,37½. Rye Flour—Sales of 109 bbls at $2,87½. Grain—The Wheat market is dull at 110@112c for Genesee. Rye is not so firm. Small sales are making at 67c in slip. The market for Corn is not active. The sales are only 6000 bushels Western mixed at 61½@62c, which is lower. The market for Provisions continues dull, and prices without change. Whiskey—Sales of Prime at 24½.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—It is supposed the resignation of Sene Rosas, the present Mexican minister at Washington, will be accepted, since he just has already been offered to Senr Ocgubel, who was Governor of the State of Mexico while the city was occupied by the American army. He is a Senator and Lawyer by profession.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Mexico, says

"He has a most amiable family. His daughters are considered the beauties of Mexico, and truly none can be more accomplished in their deportment. Should he accept the appointment, the Mexican ladies, at least, will be decently and well represented

The recently elected Representative to Congress from New Mexico, the Hon. William S. Messervey, was formerly a citizen of Salem, Mass. He is the son of Capt. Wm Messervey, a gentleman well known in most of the Atlantic cities as an experienced ship master. Some years since Mr M., then a mere youth, removed from Salem to St. Louis, where he resided for several years, then engaged in the trade to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, was established in Chihuahua when the war broke out, was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, released by Dominiquez and accompanied that command to Gen. Taylor's line of operations, made a visit to Salem, and returned to Santa Fe after the peace was established. He is said to be a young man of ability, and capable of doing credit to the new State, should he be allowed to take his seat.

THE MACON CONVENTION.—*An Editor Banished.*—The southern accounts of the Macon Convention are as contradictory as the accounts forwarded to Washington. The Savannah Georgian says there were 10,000 delegates present, whilst the Republican of the same city, estimates the whole number at 600. The resolutions adopted are very ultra, disowning every thing like compromise in the settlement of the slavery difficulties. A paper called the Citizen, published at Macon, aided the Convention a band of disunionists, whereupon a town meeting was called to take the matter into consideration, and great excitement was manifested. Resolutions were passed, requiring the immediate discontinuance of the paper, and that the editor should leave the city in ten days.

The Escape.

Gen. Hinton, who was yesterday arrested on a charge of small robbery, is again at large. In the evening he was taken before Mr. J. A. Commissioner Stetson, who fixed his bail at $10,000.—The General being a GENTLEMAN, instead of being sent to jail by the keeper, to default of giving bail, was indulged in the reception of his landlord keepers at his own room, at the Weddell House. About midnight he dodged out of the room, shut and locked the door after him; thus caging his three or four keepers and setting himself free.—Alarm was immediately given and pursuit made, but to no purpose. To day a reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension, and every effort is being made to accomplish it. He is described as a dandy roguish, arrested for stealing a sheep, instead of fingering the mail bags, he would have been safely lodged in the prison walls. It is singular how justice gets cheated out of the GREAT rogues lately, in these diggins.

We learn that the evidences of Gen. Hinton's guilt were most conclusive; indeed, they are made scarcely more so from the fact of his running away.

Gen. Hinton is a man extensively known throughout Ohio, and many other portions of the Union, especially to persons of the highest respectability. He is of mature age, some 50 or 55 years, and has an intelligent and interesting family residing at Delaware.

In the minds of a few individuals connected with the Post Office service, he has been suspected of depredations upon the mails, for the year past; but to the moment of his arrest, probably not ten men in the world had the remotest suspicion that he was any thing but an honest man.—Also that he was guilty of doing credit to the new State, should he be allowed to take his seat.

The Nashua Gazette tells a story of a fellow who was the most determined of suicides. He went to Nashua, and while there, purchased a coffin, took it with him to Litchfield, where he resided, dug a grave, put his coffin into it himself took laudanum, waked up the next morning and found himself alive, and not being satisfied, got up and hung himself. He left a letter with $5 enclosed, to pay for filling up his grave.

'BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED
FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The steamer Atlantic arrived off the Battery, at one o'clock, P. M. She brings 133 cabin passengers, among whom is JENNY LIND, in good health and spirits.

On leaving Liverpool, the excitement to see Jenny Lind was so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty she could reach the dock.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

The sales on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, amounted to 32,000 bales, at prices 1-4 lower since Friday, with a heavy market and little or no animation.

At Havre prices remain unchanged.

Accounts from Schlesburg represent a complete suspension of operations, of both armies. The general impression is, however, that the stillness will not be of long duration.

The cholera has been making fearful ravages Since the month of June, 300 persons have died.

BELGIUM.

The floods have done great damage to the low lands. For 61 miles between Lille and Nemur, the fields are completely flooded, and the crops des royed, as also in other places on the line.

A letter states that the floods are general. Belgium must be a buyer of foreign corn this year.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday.—The speech of the President, at the Lyons Banquet, has caused much sensation, and the general feeling, save among the Legitimists and Democrats, is that of satisfaction.

Napoleon announces his intention to remain at the head of affairs, if public opinion should be in his favor, without regard to the obstacles placed in his way by the framers of the Constitution.

Advices state that the wheat crop is injured by the late rains, in consequence of which, prices have slightly advanced.

ENGLAND.

The weather, both in England and Ireland, is good, and the harvest promises satisfactorily.

In London, wheat has declined.

The sales of Indian Corn at Liverpool. Good descriptions supported former prices, but red wheat was one penny to two pence per bushel lower.

American Flour was 6d per barrel lower.

American stocks are without change.

HAMBURG.

A number of peasants, who were taken up on suspicion of firing on the Danish troops have been restored to liberty.

ITALY.

The Pope is in sad perplexity in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence of decapitation he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under the reign of Pius IX., owing to his invincible reluctance to sign a death warrant. He wishes miscreants to be sent to the galleys for the rest of their lives, but the government judges are not inclined to give way.

At Malta, the cholera was declining. It had broken out at Alexandria, and the viceroy had taken to flight down the Nile.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

SENATE.—The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred.

After the consideration of the morning business and a speech by Mr. Dawn upon the bill which he introduced for the purpose of securing a mint for the protection of New Orleans and other pieces from overflow, the bounty land bill was taken up.

The bill was debated, and amended in several particulars, and then laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and so continued the remainder of the day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Greene asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President to communicate to the House the cost of the mail steamers now in the service of the Government, and whether any of the steamers, in whole or in part, have been hypothecated to individuals, States, or cities, or foreign governments, so as to foreclose their use to the service of war.

Objection being made—

Mr. Greene then moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The vote on the passage of the resolution assigning seats to reporters within the bar, was received, and the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. Sylvester made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution, calling on the President to communicate the result of R. R. Gurley's mission to Liberia, and to furnish the report of that officer as soon as the fees of the Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dawes to add to, add, employing additional clerks to complete the digest of claims presented to and acted upon by Congress, from the origin of the Government to the present time.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Texas Boundary Bill was made the special order of the day for every day at 12 o'clock, until it shall be disposed of.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution for the adjournment of Congress, on the 16th instant, or 20th of September.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Venable asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report as speedily as possible a bill to modify and present revenue laws, and to increase the duty on foreign articles which come into competition with our own productions;—such an increase as is fair and equitable protection to the laboring interests of the country, and that such duties be made specific wherever practicable to do so.

Objection was made, and a motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to—yeas 89, nays 95.

Mr. King asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill making duties on iron specific, and equal to the ad valorem levied at the time the tariff bill of 1846 became a law.

A motion to adjourn was negatived—yeas 69, nays 79.

A motion to suspend the rules to introduce Mr. King's resolution, was made, but rejected—yeas 85, nays 104.

Mr. Strong, at 2 o'clock P. M., moved an adjournment, which motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS OF LAND OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

John W Norton, to be Receiver of public monies for Dubuque, at Shawneetown.

Edward J. Peck, to be Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Ill. James T. B. Sapp, at Vandalia, Ill., Walter Davis, at Springfield, Ill., John D. Murphy, at Danville, Ill. Henry V. Sullivan, at Quincy, and John H. Kenzie, at Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

HOUSE.—In the House, on Friday and Saturday, when Mr. Bayley urgently moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Stanly objected, and Mr. Bayley on each occasion, uttered language towards Mr. Sweetzer, which was considered extremely insulting by the last named gentleman, and if true who sat in the immediate neighborhood. The words were expressed in so under a tone, with a significant shrug of the finger; and on Saturday, Sweetzer picked up an ink-stand, but was prevented from throwing it at Mr. Bayley's friends, who interposed.

These things were not heard and seen by every body; it was rather a private affair.

This morning Mr. McLane arose and alluded to the fact that a personal difficulty had occurred between Messrs. Bayley and Sweetzer, and said that matters of private relations had taken place since, through Mr. Disney and Sweetzer's friends on the one side, and Mr. McLane, acting on Bayley on the other. All offensive language had been withdrawn, and stoned for, and the utmost friendly regard now established.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 2.

The inclemency of the weather to day has rusticated all out door operations, and prevented several vessels from landing their engagements.

The Atlantic's advices have caused an inactivity in the cotton market, but otherwise they have had no effect on business.

Flour—The market is quiet. There is little or no inquiry for shipment, and fresh ground can be purchased at $5,12½ per bbl.

Rye flour and Corn meal are steady at $3 per bbl.

Grain—The market continues in good supply of Wheat, but the demand is limited Good prime red is selling at 109@ 109c per bushel, and white at 110 @ 111c per bushel. Of Corn, only a limited amount is offering, and further sales of yellow have been made at 65c per bushel. Oats are rather scarce, with sales at 41c for new, and 46c for old Penns.

Whiskey is steady at 24½ in hhds, and 27c in bbls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sep. 2.

The excessive rain has prevented transactions to any great extent. Dealers are employing the time in consultation, in reference to their private letters by the Atlantic.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The King of Denmark, Fredrick VII., has married a dress maker, the last foreign intelligence says. This makes the third wife the king has had; and as his two former were princesses, with whom he lived unhappily and was divorced, he has gone to the ranks of the people in hopes to find a temper more congenial to his own, his experience in royal tempers not being favorable to any further experiments in those quarters. His first wife was his cousin Wilhelmina, whom he married in 1828, when he was Crown Prince After living with her several years, they quarrelled so that his father banished him from Copenhagen; in 1837, they were divorced, and the next year after she married another man. The Crown Prince waited three years before following her example. His second wife was the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg Strelitz. From her he was separated in 1846, their marriage being of about 5 year's duration.

The National Education Convention reassembled at the Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, pursuant to adjournment in October last. In the absence of the President of the last Convention, the Hon. Horace Mann, Mr. Joseph Swarthmore, of Philadelphia, called the Convention to order, and on his motion the Right. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., was called to the Chair, and P. Pemberton Morris, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* After some preliminary business, Professor Henri Hertzel, of Lausanne, Switzerland, who was present, was invited to address the Convention on the subject of the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, he being President of a Swiss Institution of that class. Prof. Hertzel ascended the stand, and delivered an interesting address.

The late election in Virginia for members of the Constitutional Convention has resulted largely in favor of the Reformers, and there will be a thorough revision of the present Constitution. Party disunction had but little influence in the contest.

A widow, by the name of Burgess, living on the Chipola river, about forty miles above Apalachicola, Florida, was shot and instantly killed on the 4th ult, by one or her own negroes; who, on being arrested, averred that he had been hired to commit the deed by white men.

THE WEST AND THE UNION.—At the dinner of the Alumni of Yale College, on the occasion of the recent commencement celebration of that institution, among other distinguished guests then and there present was Mr. Bates, of Missouri—the eminent gentleman who declined not long since the Department of the Interior, proffered to him by President Fillmore. In acknowledgment of a toast complimentary to the West, Mr. Bates delivered a speech which was received with much applause. We note one passage from the abstract given of it in the New York Tribune:

"He said that out of the Mississippi eight millions of people drink. It runs through the whole country, and the people living on it would defend the Union of the States with hearts and arms. No war nor policy can divide it. We want no little rag flag with a yellow spot on it. Nature speaks loudest in her grandest works, and the giant West speaks louder for the Union. The children of parents from Connecticut and Georgia on the Mississippi mingle together, and before they know what politics mean, they know what the firesides of their fathers' fathers were. [Applause.] The North and South seems to have forgotten that the West has an interest in the Union. By-and-bye, when the North and South threaten to fight, the West will, as is sometimes done with pugnacious boys—hold them far enough apart to prevent striking, but face to face till they grin each other into good humor." [Laughter and applause.]

The young giant across the mountains is likely to have a great deal to do in the way of controlling sectional animosities and of giving practical lessons touching the realities of this Union its national identity, its inevitable coherence as one body, its mighty power, and its great and glorious destiny. The West will do its part in this business as a matter of instinct. In the valley of the Mississippi the phrase *disunion* is unintelligible—senseless as the jargon of a lunatic.

When the next generation shall look back upon the duties and sayings of this present day, and contemplate the scene of our present dissensions and the causes thereof, a proper respect for the wisdom and patriotism of their predecessors may probably temper their sense of the ridiculous and soften its expression into a smile. We may hope it is pleasing to think that it is useful to the mind. Such advantages, however, are not to be gained by prudence and economy in youth; we must save, like the ant, before we can hope to have any rest in the winter of our days.—*Book of Symbols.*

ASHTABULA, OHIO, COURT HOUSE BURNED.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from Jefferson, Ohio, under date of the 17th ult., says.

The Court House in that place was destroyed this morning, at 3 or 4 o'clock, by fire. The records and journals of the Supreme Court, adjourned yesterday, the desks and papers of that Court, in cases now pending, together with execution dockets 1, and 2, of the Common Pleas, being in the court room were consumed. All the papers, records, and books in the Treasurer, Auditor, and Clerk's offices were saved. Mr. Chaffee is a great sufferer, his valuable library and books of account were burned. A few of his books, and a drawer of papers, and some notes and demands for collection, were saved. The fine doubtless org nated in the court room, most probably from the sparks of a candle falling on a worn out carpet, beneath which was straw. The building was one of the best in the North part of the State, and was insured in the Columbia Insurance Company for $6000. Mr. Chaffee whose loss is probably $2 or $3000, had no insurance.

OLD CHURCH.—The Boston Atlas, in speaking of the repairs about to be commenced on the Old South Church in that city, gives the following historical reminiscence

"The Old South Church was erected in 1730, and during the century and a fifth which has since elapsed, it has been memorable for the scenes which have been enacted within its walls. The public records and private memoirs which have been attended to the house, justify the remark of Snow, in his history of Boston, that it is the sanctuary of Freedom. The corner of the edifice, which was destroyed since the Revolution—Whereupon Bell ord Howe's quartered horses—Was the pew in which the royal governor was accustomed to sit, and which was occupied by the English cavalry.—To prepare it for the unhallowed purpose, the pulpit, pews, and western gallery were demolished, the ground floor was covered with dirt and gravel; a bar was erected at the west of the Mill street door, for the horses to keep over. The eastern galleries were suffered to remain for the accommodation of spectators, and spiritous liquors were then provided for such as resented dinner to witness the feats of horsemanship. During the winter season, a temporary floor was placed in the church, in which books and pamphlets from Rev. Mr. Prince's library, which was kept in the Tower of the church, were used for kindlings. After the Revolutionary war, in 1783, it was solemnly re dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Rev. Jno Lovell, pastor of the church Next to Faneuil Hall, this church edifice is endeared to the people of New England.

PROVIDE FOR OLD AGE.—It is not well that a man should always labor. His temporal as well as spiritual interests demand cessation in the decline of life. Some years of quiet and reflection are necessary after a life of industry and activity. There is more to concern him in life than incessant occupation, and its product—wealth. He who had been a slave all his life to one monotonous mechanical pursuit, can hardly be fit for another world. The release from toil in old age must men have the prospective pleasure of; and in reality it is a pleasing sight it is useful and salutary to the mind. Such advantages, however, are not to be gained by prudence and economy in youth; we must save, like the ant, before we can hope to have any rest in the winter of our days.—*Book of Symbols.*

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. PEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Black Teeth in white and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Tooth-ache cured in five minutes, where no nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—R. H. Miller, Esq., P. Baton. sep16

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Penn and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. sept1-divtr

M'CORD & CO,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Cor. Wood & Fifth sts., Pittsburgh.

Where they offer a full and complete Stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will act on the MOST ADVANTAGE TERMS. aug31tf

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest style, and expressly adapted to the western trade.

It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is not surpassed by any stock in the city. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug16

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. of Market and Third sts., up stairs.

IS NOW OPEN for the reception of students, both day and evening, and is superseding, in point of arrangement, and the means for acquiring a thorough education, any similar establishment in the country. It is divided into three large and elegant lecture rooms to occupy so exclusively, and is not intruded upon, by the working class as they can have no opportunity to commingle themselves. The ladies' class room is specially for ladies, and so arranged that they can pursue their studies unobserved by the gentlemen. This institution has been conducted, as known to the public, by Mr. O. K. Chamberlin, under the well Academic, and over two hundred students have been in attendance since last October. It is well known among the old and experienced teachers are said particular attention is paid to the individual wants of each pupil, and requiring him to give only a certain number of pages, deeming nothing further necessary, but the pupil has only since been examined by all except the few, who are now under private instruction. I have recently received a number of students into my class who have attended several months without receiving any benefit. But time to devote to penmanship, As I have secured the services of John Fleming, Esq., author of Fleming's Mercantile and Commercial Law, An Author Accountant, and author of the National Book Keeper, as principal instructor in book keeping, lecturer on Mercantile and Commercial Law, An Author Commercial Arithmetic, as he has been acquainted with the commerce of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years. Those desiring a complete knowledge of mercantile or steam boat book keeping, and who