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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Berks 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. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLURKY, Birmingham.
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.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILROAD.—The public spirit and enterprise displayed by the people of New York city, in building Railroads and Ocean Steamers, and in promoting every other means of facilitating the trade and commerce of that magnificent metropolis, are well known and appreciated. All that she touches turns to gold. Her great improvements not only increase her trade and population and promote her wealth indirectly, but they pay good dividends, so that her outlay is doubly productive.

There is one chance to make a good investment, however, which she has hitherto neglected. That is by a Railroad from some convenient point on the New York and Erie road, down the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh. The valley of the Allegheny, rich in lumber, minerals, and productive lands has been hitherto most strangely neglected. No Railroad or other improvement has ever been made through it. It is a region upon which no Railroad company has entered. Its trade and advantages are unappropriated, except so far as Pittsburgh is connected with it by a river navigation for a short season in the fall and spring of the year.

This valley offers the most natural and direct route between New York and the navigable waters of the Ohio, at Pittsburgh. Its local trade alone would support a road, as it would rapidly develope the resources of one of the most extensive and healthful valleys in the country, remarkably rich in minerals, and rapidly filling up with a thriving and enterprising population. But its through business would also be immense. At Pittsburgh it would connect with the Ohio river, and with our western railroad, with all the various improvements which these avenues of intercommunication intersect. It would give to New York a direct and continuous Railroad to St. Louis, and open to it the interior trade of the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. It is needless, however, to multiply words about its advantages. They are sufficiently evident to any person acquainted with the geography of the country, and its great lines of internal improvement.

The next question is, what are the facilities for its construction? In the first place, there is a charter in existence, said to be one of the best in the State. All that is wanting is to open Books, and subscribe stock, and elect officers, to secure the charter beyond recall. If it is once lost by neglect or repealed, it will be hard to get another. In the second place, the people along the line are anxious for the improvement, and will take all the stock in their power, and afford every facility possible in the grant of the right of way, &c. The road could be constructed very cheaply, the route being an excellent one, of easy grades, and offering no material obstructions. The country abounds with all the materials needed—even rail road iron is manufactured on the route.

We have thrown out these points especially for the consideration of the people of New York. Pittsburgh, however anxious to secure the improvement, is engaged to the extent of her ability at present in constructing her western road. If any thing is done to secure the charter, and build the road, New York must do it, or at least give such encouragement as will lead to its being done. If she is wise, she will not let this opportunity slip through her fingers. Besides benefitting her directly, by increasing her trade, it would also greatly increase the value of the stock of the New York and Erie Road, enabling it to pay the best dividends in the country. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We publish to day the law affixing the boundaries of Texas, authorizing the payment to her of ten millions, and giving to New Mexico a territorial government. The exceeding importance of this law, it having been a subject of discussion and excitement for so long a period, must make it a matter of much interest to our readers.

We call the attention of our readers to the report of the last meeting of the Allegheny Councils, published in our local column. It will be seen that they have granted the right of way (under certain conditions) to the Allegheny and Manchester Plank Road Company.

THE RECONNOISANCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of Louisiana appointed a commission of surveys and collect all po sible information of levees, with instructions to report to the next session. The committee have made an examination of the bed and banks of the Mississippi River, from Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, to the head of Lake Fausse Point. The results of the investigation, which are entertained that, by clearing out the Atchafayala, with the Bayous, it may be made to receive and carry off the greatest quantity of water of the Mississippi. It is stated that if the system of outlets be adopted, the most practicable point for the commencement of the levee would be at the Bonne Carve, at the head of Bayou Courche, is at the Bonne Carve, which the construction of the levee would be the topography of the country, and the district from being subject to inundation, neglect in any other building, keeping and repairs should be placed under the management of the officers.

Washington have placed at the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company subscription for $100,000. The road is to be put at the inhabitants of Harrison have subscribed $150,000

THE INDEPENDENCE, from St. Louis between one and instant, in Missouri—sending and a life by the powder rivers, time the all

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which when agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the State of Texas: *Provided,* The said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty:

FIRST. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

SECOND. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

THIRD. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom houses, custom house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

FOURTH. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly at the treasury of the United States.

FIFTH. Immediately after the President of the United States shall receive been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: *Provided, also,* That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the U. States, approved March first, eighteen hundred and forty five, either as regards the number of States that may be hereafter formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all that portion of the territory of the United States bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line with the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the 103 degree of the third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south, with the crest of said mountains to the thirty seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with said boundary line to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem expedient; nor prohibit, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *And provided further,* That, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of New Mexico shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian Affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory; and remit fines for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor, in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and the doings of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the Governor from the territory, the Secretary shall be and is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a legislative Assembly. The legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of representatives shall consist of twenty six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for members of the council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided,* That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the Governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided,* That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United states, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. The Governor shall commission, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, and shall lay off the new counties, districts and precincts, and appoint the requisite officers for the same.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided,* That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or of such competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court without regard to sums or values in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said circuit shall receive in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the circuit courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed an Attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States in all the green Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for 4 years unless sooner removed by the President and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon, and, in addition, he paid two hundred annually as a compensation for extra services.

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation, before any district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the U. States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken shall be certified by the person by whose lips shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico shall hold its session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and in the first session, the Governor shall recommend to the consideration of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct, and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner, of holding the election, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly: *Provided,* That such delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.

SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted,* That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted, and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed in and for said Territory.

SECTION 19. *And be it further enacted,* That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, in said Territory, except by judgment of his peers and the laws of the land.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

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

Troubles among the Israelites.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1850.

A disturbance occurred this morning at the Jewish Synagogue in Herkimer street, which caused a division in the congregation. One the party determined to prevent the Rabbi from performing the service, while the other wanted to sustain him.—The sheriff and police were called out, took possession of the house, and closed the doors. The course pursued seemed to quiet both parties.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN WAR SUIT—The U. S. District Court commenced its session at New York on Monday, with the case of Manuel H. Harmony vs. Daniel D. Mitchel. This is an action growing out of the war with Mexico. The defendant was Lieut. Colonel of a regiment of mounted volunteers, commanded by Col. Doniphan, and in the spring of 1847, as is alleged, seized and detained for the use of the U. S. army, several wagons, mules, horses, and a large amount of merchandize, belonging to the plaintiff, then at Chihuahua, on its way to Santa Fe. To recover the loss arising from such detention and appropriation of his property, the plaintiff brings the present suit, and lays his damages at near $100,000. The case will occupy the Court for some days. The Hon. W. L. Marcy, ex Secretary of War, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, ex-Attorney General, are in attendance at the trial.

CUBA, AND THE SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—The New York Sun is up to its eyes in Cuban affairs again and allows its Havana correspondent to abuse our government like a pickpocket. The correspondent declares that a treaty has been made between Spain and England, by which the latter government has agreed to protect the island of Cuba from invasion. The writer charges that in view of this treaty a great many American vessels have been searched by an English frigate sailing between Jamaica and Havana, which statement we do not believe to be true.

Don Bernadino Hernandez, a planter, residing near Cardenas, was executed recently, on account of the hospitable manner in which he received and treated some of the Lopez party, at the time of their capture at Cardenas.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the celebrated English novelist, will, it is said, deliver a course of lectures in Boston during the present month, on Modern Civilization. Mr. J. is represented to be as able a speaker as he is a writer, and no doubt his lectures will be well attended.

It is said that the owners of the Cunard line of steamers having disposed of the Hibernia and Caledonia, two of the oldest ships in their line, are about building two new steamers in their stead.—The new vessels are to be constructed without delay, and are to be of much greater power than the Asia, the fastest vessel at present in their line.—They will have to build pretty *sharp* sailors to beat the Collins' line.

Jenny Lind attended divine service at Grace Church, New York, on Sunday last, much to the disappointment of a vast crowd that had assembled at Trinity Church, where it had been reported she intended going.

JENNY LIND—Mr. Barnum has written to Mr. S. M. Shaw, one of the editors of the Albany Argus, stating that Mlle. Lind has consented to return with him to England in time to be present at the World's Fair at London. This, together with the difficulty of obtaining concert rooms of adequate dimensions, and the enormous of his expenses during the engagement with Miss Lind, which he estimates at over four thousand dollars per night, will confine him, in giving his concerts to the large cities only. His present arrangements at New York, he states, will enable him to accommodate 10,000 people.

THE ELECTION IN MINNESOTA for a Delegate to Congress, has resulted in the return of the Hon. Henry H Sibley, by a large majority. Several days previous to the election, Messrs. Wilcox and Olmstead withdrew from the canvass, in favor of Col. A. Mitchell, who alone opposed Mr. Sibley. Both candidates ran without reference to national politics, and each was voted for by members of both political parties.

WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE?—An answer to this long mooted question may, perhaps be found in the following paragraph, which we cut from an English paper:

"The ship Elizabeth Ariline has been destroyed by fire at Cuminggoung, in India. She was laden with cotton, saltpetre, and opium. A cask of saltpetre first caught fire, and almost immediately afterwards 1300 bags of saltpetre went off like a shell, blowing the side of the vessel out, cotton bales, opium chests, and other articles high in the air."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

The act of the admission of California was rendered complete to day, by the admission of her Senators to their seats in the Senate chamber, after the due and solemn administration to them of the prescribed oath of office. In drawing on seats it was to the general regret of the spectators observed that the old luck of Mr. Gwin followed him, to the disadvantage of Col. Fremont, for while Dr. Gwinn drew from the urn of the secretary the paper marked No. 3, which assigned him to the third class of Senators, whose official terms began with this Congress, and of course do not end before the termination of the third Congress from the fourth of March, 1859—Col. Fremont drew No. 1 paper, which assigns him to that class of Senators whose terms expire in March, 1851, securing for himself the uninterrupted enjoyment of his seat for little more months than his colleague, does of years. Mr. Douglass presented the credentials of Mr. Gwinn, and Mr. Barnwell, of S. C., those of Col. Fremont.

The latter Senator had hardly taken his seat before he gave notices of bills, almost numerous enough to form a complete body of legislation for this new and glittering State. Among them were bills granting lands for schools, for a State University, for internal improvements, for running the route and commencing the construction of a great highway from the Atlantic States to the Pacific shore, &c., &c.

In the House things did not go quite so smoothly, nor creditably. The question of the unqualified admission of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert was disputed nearly all day, and the House argumed upon it, with an evident inclination to refer the matter to the Committee on Elections, of which one Wm. Strong of your State is Chairman, a inveterate a Hunker, as firm an ally and useful an instrument of slavery, and as hard a case generally as the House contains, notwithstanding that the Free Soilers wished to elect him Speaker.—I am a little fearful that the Californians will not be admitted into this branch at this session.

Mr. Seward offered the amendment to the bill for the abolition of the slave traffic in this district of which I spoke in a recent letter. Mr. Seward's amendment proposes to refer to the people here, the question whether the slaves shall be freed or not, and to appropriate, if they shall so decide, $200,000 for the indemnification of the owners of the slaves who would be emancipated under the act. Of course the movement produced much excitement. Mr. Foote denounced it intemperately, Mr. Badger temperately, Mr. Winthrop condemned its introduction at this time, but said if he did vote against it, it would be on account of the unfitness of the time and manner of introducing it, rather than because there was any want of power in Congress to pass such a law.—The debate was pretty lively between Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Badger, but every unprejudiced auditor must have accorded the palm of dignified bearing, and a chaste, grave, and classical style of speaking to Mr. Winthrop.

Mr. Seward's proposition will be voted down to morrow, as a matter of course, and I think the bill will then pass.

It is supposed that Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Va., will become Secretary of the Interior.

JUNIUS.

From the Washington Republic.

The Department of the Interior.

From the letter which we publish below, addressed to the President by Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, our readers will learn the reasons which have induced that gentleman to decline the honor which has been tendered him of a seat in the Cabinet.—They cannot but be deemed sufficient, even by those who may the most regret that the country cannot have the benefit of his services.

We understand that the Department will soon be filled, and in a manner, we doubt not, that will be satisfactory to the country.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 3, 1850.

Honored Sir:—I received, a day or two since through my friends, Judge Dawson and Mr. Toombs, a message from you, tendering me the distinguished honor of a place in your Cabinet, and knowing you desired an early answer, I replied briefly by telegraph. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing, more distinctly and appropriately, my appreciation of the obligation conferred, and my regret that circumstances from which I cannot escape, forbid a compliance with your wishes.

You will readily recognize the difficulty of closing abruptly a practice in the legal profession, continuously pursued for nearly a quarter of a century; but this difficulty is enhanced by the pressure of several engagements, of a peculiarly binding and confidential obligation, at this moment resting upon me.

Pardon the expression of the deep solicitude I feel for the success of an administration with which you have offered me a most enviable connexion, and which, I have an abiding confidence, faithfully devoted to the promotion of the highest interests of our whole country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES I. JENKINS.
To the President of the United States.

NOTICE.

AN assessment of One Dollar per share on the stock of the Ohio Trap Rock Mining Company, payable on or before the 10th of October next, to the Treasurer, in Pittsburgh. By order of the Board
WM K HART, Sec'y.
sept4

PIG METAL—310 tons for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
sept4 77 & 79 Water st.

GLASS—1250 boxes assorted sizes, of Smith & Herron's brand, received and for sale by
sept4 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

PIG IRON—100 tons Laurel Hill Furnace, for sale by
sept4 McGILLS & ROE

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. oak cooperage
sept4 McGILLS & ROE

PLATFORM SCALES—A few sets platform scales to draw 1200 to 1500 lbs, for sale by
sept4 McGILLS & ROE

BUTTER—8 bbls will be sold low, to close consig't
sept4 McGILLS & ROE

CIGARS—15,000 Principe, Havana, and Regalia Cigars, selected brands, for sale by
sept4 McGILLS & ROE

COTTON GOODS—20 bales very heavy, for covering steam boat decks, received and for sale by
SCAIFE & ATKINSON.

LINSEED OIL—15 bbls just rec'd for sale by
sept4 J KIDD & CO
60 Wood st

PALM SOAP—150 lbs received for sale by
sept4 J KIDD & CO

GLASS PAPER—100 rms Smith's patent, for sale
sept4 J KIDD & CO

ROSE PINK—3 bbls just received for sale by
sept4 J KIDD & CO

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1 case rec'd for sale by
sept4 J KIDD & CO

TARTARIC ACID—1000 lbs for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO
sept4 Cor. First & Wood sts

ROSE PINK—3 bbls superior for sale by
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

VERMILION—20 bbls roll, for sale by
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

GUM SHELLAC—10 cases orange, for sale by
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

EPSOM SALTS—20 bbls for sale by
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

LAMP BLACK—5000 lbs Star, in casts and bbls.
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

INDIGO—4 cerons Spanish for sale by
sept4 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Manchester, Mr. Adams' old mansion, a large White Cow, with some dark spots, large horns, wide apart, was giving milk when she left. She was last seen at Mr. John Day's old place, on the new Beaver Road, above Woodville. Any person who may find her and give information as will enable me to obtain her, shall be rewarded.
R C PLEESON
sept10

Estate of Mary Griffith, dec'd.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mary Griffith, dec'd, will present them to the subscriber, and those owing themselves indebted will please call and settle their respective accounts without delay.
JOHN IRWIN, Executor
sept10-w3t 3 Water street.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOUR

Central Railroad open to Hollidaysburg
103 *miles Canal to Johnstown—250 miles Rail Road from Johnstown to Philadelphia.*
TWO DAILY EXPRESS PACKET BOATS,
Exclusively for Passengers,
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
Time through, 45 hours.....Fare—$10

ON and after Monday, September 16th, two daily Packet Boats will leave for Johnstown, from thence take splendid new cars 250 miles direct to Philadelphia, passing over the new Pennsylvania Rail Road, which is in very best trim in the country. The increased speed by this route makes it the most desirable, as well as the most comfortable one to the eastern cities.

A Packet Boat will leave every morning at 7 o'clock, and every evening at 6 o'clock, precisely.

☞ The Portage Rail Road is passed in day light. For passage or information apply to
W M BIDDLE, Monongahela House;
or to D LEECH & CO, Canal Basin.

House and Lot for Sale.

A THREE storied Brick House, on Wylie street, near Logan, just built, and having bath house, gas fixtures, and all the improvements, will be sold, if applied for, before 1st October next. If desired, a long credit will be given.
H. BRADY WILKINS,
101 Fourth st
(Post copy till Oct 14.)

Low & Son's Soaps—Warranted Genuine

BROWN Windsor Soap, Benzoin, Honey, Musk, Vermacelar, Oriental, Palm, and Olive Oil Soaps These Soaps are highly celebrated for imparting smoothness to the skin.
R. S. SELLERS, 57 Wood st

New Music.

RECEIVED this day from the east:—
La Serenade—Schiavi.
In Secret—Lavenaire as Duett.
Jeannette and Jeannot—For Guitar.
Voice of by gone days—Foster.
Away to the Mountains—Foster.
Be Watchful and Beware—Glover.
Besides many other popular Songs and Pieces.
For sale at Hutchinson's Music Store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES—300 bags prime Green Rio Coffee; 100 packages assorted Teas; 75 bags Java do do; 75 kegs assorted Tobacco; 10 bags Pepper; 5 bags Allspice; 5 mats Cinnamon; 50 box No 1 Chocolate; 10 carses Dry white Lead; 10 tierces fresh prime Rice; 2 cases Sal Soda; 5 barrels Alum; 30 barrels Tanners' Oil; 50 pieces Cut Nutmegs; 200 bus Corn Brooms; 30 boxes White Pipes; 20 bbls pulverized Sugar; 60 bbls do Molasses; 100 bbls large No 3 Mackerel; 20 mil large No 1 do; 5 do No 1 do; 50 bbls N O Tar; 20 bbls Pitch; 50 bbls No 2 Rosin; 100 lbs assorted Yarns; 50 bales No 1 Batting; 100 kegs Prime White Lead; 200 kegs assorted Nails.
Also, a full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured goods, for sale by
JOHN T. ALE & CO
sept3 193 Liberty st

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 sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
aug12

DR. D. BONT,
Dentist, Corner Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dly

☞ THE LIVER COMPLAINT—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the best remedy for that fearful disease, which has ever been offered to the public, thus describes the symptoms which indicate a disordered state of that important organ:—

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is rarely able to lie on the left side. Some times the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, some times alternative with lax. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of a weakness in the limbs, he is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low,