THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

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

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

ADDRESS

OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:—The Election is approaching, and we all have an important duty to perform.—To discharge that duty fully, faithfully, and successfully, should be made a high object with every good citizen. The offices of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, the last two recently made elective, are all dependent on the popular voice. The control of the public works, the regulation of the land office, and the supervision of the finances of the State, are matters of grave concern to the people.

It becomes their interest as well as their duty to elect honest and intelligent men. The policy of dividing the canal board in its political character, so that the interests of all may be fairly represented and honestly guarded, must be cordially given to every reflecting tax paying citizen. The propriety, too, of surrounding the head of the State Administration with able advisers of the same political sentiment, must be equally apparent. The Whig Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in July last, placed in nomination for these offices gentlemen of the highest character for ability and integrity. We know them to be eminently worthy men. We believe their election would be honorable to our party, and of service to the State; therefore we sincerely recommend them to your earnest support.

The election of Members of the Legislature possesses unusual interest, from the fact that at their next session they are to apportion the State for the Congressional representation, and to elect a United States Senator to serve for a period of six years from the fourth of March next. The experience of last winter has taught us that, in order to secure a fair and honest Apportionment Bill, it is necessary to have a Whig majority in the Legislature. The importance of having another voice in the Senate to speak for the interests of Pennsylvania, cannot be overrated. It is important also to uphold and sustain our State Executive in the line of policy he has adopted, a policy which is largely increasing the revenues of the State, providing for the redemption of the public debt, and making productive our unfinished improvements. A wise system of measures, which is rapidly redeeming the Commonwealth from the low condition in which the corruption and mistake of former administrations had plunged her.

The election of Members of Congress is of the utmost consequence. The interests of our State depend upon the election of good men. The great body of the people of Pennsylvania *demand* a change of the Tariff. They are told that its *inexpedient*. For four years they have been struggling against legislation which closes their coal mines and their workshops—which prefers the foreign capitalist in their own market—giving *bread* to foreign labor which is required for the support of their *own*. The fires of our 200 iron works *have gone out*, the hands of 20,000 laborers are *idle*. Every branch of *industry*, Agricultural, Mining, Mechanical, and Manufacturing, is suffering. A change is required, such a change, as will better develope the resources of the State, and more profitably employ the labor of our people. We want men who are orthodox on this subject. Men, too, of firmness of courage, and of high intelligence, on whose patriotism, wisdom, moderation and we can rely in periods of danger and difficulty. Men regarding the interests of their constituents, and at the same time looking to the integrity, harmony, and stability of the Union.

Our opponents are already in the field. They have published their manifesto, proclaiming their virtues and our infirmities in the true spirit of the Pharisee. They talk of Gaiphins, of frauds and of peculations with which they are most familiar, abusing with good set phrase And rounded period every department of the National Administration The highest standard of democratic merit is avowed to be an observance of the *usages*, an attendance upon the caucuses, and a stern adherence to nominations by the majority. This constitutes the ceremonial of their political worship, never to be abandoned, no matter what pledges have been violated, or what public interests are to be sacrificed.

We contend for the entire freedom of opinion and action. Opinion should be free as air, and no conclusion can make it. Men are not born blind, or with collars on their necks.

We want good order, just laws, and the honest administration of business.

Our opponents talk of honest agents and low salaries, while their candidates vote for increased pay and higher emoluments. Who have had control of the public works for the last twelve years? Who have audited the public accounts, forgetting law and propriety? Who have used the public works for personal and party purposes? What Canal Commissioners have have gambled for votes with the people's money, rewarding political emissaries, or in openly corrupting the ballot box? The Williamsport Convention made startling disclosures. We stand in the full light of Democratic revelation. On their own oaths—themselves being the judges—they are condemned.

While we have profound reason to mourn the loss of our distinguished chief, the President of the United States, summoned hence at an alarming crises in our National affairs, we are yet permitted to rejoice that his mantle of office has fallen on the shoulders of one so able and so worthy to wear it.—Never in the history of the country have our foreign relations been more ably, more successfully, or more gloriously maintained, than during this administration; and never in the history of our State have the interests of the Commonwealth been more carefully guarded or her honor more nobly defended.

Let us then rally around and support them—let us maintain the principles we profess. To this end, and with these objects before us, if we would succeed, we must go to work. We must organize thoroughly, efficiently, and immediately, in every district, county, ward; and township. Individual preferences must give way to the general good—personal differences, heart burnings, and discontents be forgotten, and our strifes—if we have any—be who shall labor the hardest and accomplish most for the success of the party, and the good of the country. Let us especially encourage our local press—establish it wherever it can be done, and sustain it when established. It is the great moral lever which moves the world. The widest dissemination of correct principles, and the highest inculcation of sound political doctrine, should be encouraged in every possible way. The success of the Whig party is based on the intelligence of the people.

The past is full of encouragement, and the future is full of hope. Let the same spirit which moved us in 1840 and 1843 move us now, and we shall triumph. Let our faith be a living faith, and victory is certain.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY.—The Whigs of Philadelphia city have nominated Charles Gilpin for Mayor, Benjamin Mathias, for Senator; Geo. H. Hart, Chas. O'Neill, Jacob L. Gossler, and Edward Armstrong, as candidates for Assembly.

The Whig City and County Convention has made the following nominations:

Prosecuting Attorney—William B. Reed.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas—James Vinyard.

Auditor—John H. Parker.

Surveyor—Isaac Shallcross.

In the First Congressional District, Peleg B. Savery has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs.

We give to day the California and Utah Bills, which are now laws of the land. These great acts, affecting the political character and future government of mighty sovereignties, must be of much interest all our people.

Judges of Elections, voters, and all others concerned, will take notice, that there has been considerable matter added to the Election Proclamation, in relation to the proper mode of voting, &c., in relation to the amendment of the State Constitution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEAR SIR—As the time of reaching Philadelphia by the Central Railroad is so much more speedy than by way of Chambersburgh, would it not be more to the interests of merchants and others to have the mail transmitted by the former route, than to continue with the latter?

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Letter from Mr. Hampton.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. MORRIS HAMPTON, to CARVER CURTIS, Esq., the Sheriff of this county, which we publish at the request of Mr. Curtis, for the information of the people. From this letter we learn that there will be no election to fill a vacancy to Congress, on the day of the General Election. The unprecedented length of the present session of Congress has prevented a resignation by Mr. Hampton, as he designed, in time for a legal Proclamation to be made to fill the vacancy on the day of the annual election. This being the case, we hope Mr. Hampton will not resign at all, and thus put the district to the trouble and expense of a special election. The time is now so short to the close of his term, that we hope he will reconsider his resolution to resign, and serve out his full term.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1850.

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 28th ult. I have to say, that after careful inquiry, I find the Governor has no authority to order an election until a vacancy *actually exists*, and I do not feel at liberty to resign my post until Congress adjourns, although I should be exceedingly glad to do so and return home immediately.

As Congress has fixed the 20th inst., for its adjournment, there will not be time to receive that and the day of the General Election, for the Governor to order a special election for that day—and consequently no election can take place for my unexpired term at that time.

I am, very truly, your, &c.,
M. HAMPTON.

C. CURTIS, Esq.

P. S. My absence from the city will account for my delay in replying to your letter.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 15th, 1850

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 13th inst. and also in the Tribune of the 12th inst, I observed a communication signed by P. W. Gates, in reply to my notice of his patent. He admits that they are alike as to the conical form, but differ essentially in principle. The conical form is the whole of the patent. The cutting edges are no part of the improvement, although it was guarded against in my patent. I used two cutting edges in my own taps and dies, because I considered they were better than a larger number. Any person acquainted with the manner of cutting screws for *forty* years past, knows that all the old screw plates then in use, had four cutting edges. If Mr. Gates can find in Pittsburgh a set not having from three to four cutting edges, I will admit that I am mistaken.

His remarks in relation to my modesty, in claiming what I can prove without a doubt is my own, or in other words, that I do not feel satisfied to let him impose upon the community, *his valuable improvement*, is a sent for which I have had for many years, and for which they are under no obligations to his ingenuity, his honesty in selling what is not his own property, in making our citizens pay for that which by law is already their own, does not speak too well for his regard for those principles which should govern a good citizen, or an honest man.

Yours, respectfully, A. LAMONT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Jenny Lind still rules the hour, and it is doubtful which has most reason to be satisfied with the present state of affairs—she or Barnum. The singer has the satisfaction of knowing that to morrow she will have the honor of appearing before the "most money" that was ever gathered for one concert, while Barnum has an equal pleasure in feeling that the money is in his pocket. The first concert will realize $30,000, and a handsome sum beside to speculators, among whom are our music sellers, one of them holding 1500 tickets, for which he has refused a profit of $2,000. Her rehearsal yesterday gives promise of great things, but a hearing, personally, to morrow, will tell better of her powers of which due report will be made.

The passage of he California bill is the subject of universal congratulation, and it is the greatest rarity to find one to dissent from that act, or from either of the acts bearing upon the slavery question. The administration has by one week's work acquired for its F a reputation with the whole people such as fails to few governments to attain in years of labor. New confidence has been given to California operations and all now feel that trade with her will in future be as securely carried on as with Pennsylvania, and that the law in future will grasp the swindlers who have fleeced merchants here to the tune of millions.

The Chief Engineer of our Fire Department has just thrown a nice cold stream of water upon the Mayor, Common Council, and police, charging them with bribery and corruption in no stinted terms. He charges that the usefulness of his department presented and its good name vilified by gangs of rowdies known as "Short Boys," "Old Maids' Boys," etc., who when arrested by him in acts of violence are illegally discharged from custody by officers who dread the influence of the friends of the rowdies at the polls. The Chief Engineer is the pet of the Department, and, as the sailors say, has brought the city government up "all standing," and is backed strongly. The City Fathers are so enraged that they can hardly eat their city feeds, but have consented to appoint a committee of investigation, out of which the Chief Engineer will come with flying colors, proving his point against the easy virtue of our City Officers.

A grand salute of one hundred guns has been fired to day by the Whigs in honor of California, and thirteen in honor of the Committee of Thirteen. You may depend a small omnibus would hold all the dissenters to the late action of Congress.

No steamer yet from Europe, and as a natural consequence, dealers in produce are not anxious to operate.

Ashes are selling, this morning, at previous rates. The market has an upward tendency.—*Flour*—Shipping grades are in active request, at still better prices. Sales were made this morning, of 4000 bbls at $4,37½ @ $4,46 for common to straight State. Southern is quiet; 400 bb's were sold at $5 @ $5,12½ for mixed to straight brands. Rye Flour moved to the extent of 200 bbls at $2,94. Meal is quiet and unchanged. *Grain*—Wheat is in good demand and scarce. Rye is firm at 70c. Corn is better. Sales were made of 2000 bushels mixed at 62½, closing at 63 @ 63½. Oats are dull and unchanged. *Provisions*—Pork is in fair request, and sales were made of 700 bbls at $10,18½ @ $10,25 and $8,12½ @ $8,25 for Mess and Prime. Beef is steady. Lard is firm and steady. Whiskey sold to the extent of 125 bbls at 20½ for Prison. Cotton—Sales 500 bales at irregular prices. C.

The New York Courier of Monday gives the following touching incident exemplifying the strong attachment of domestic animals to persons who have showed kindness towards them:

A few days since a personal friend, connected with this office, had the misfortune to lose his son—a fine, intelligent, manly little fellow, not quite three years old. A King Charles spaniel had been in the habit of playing with him, receiving food from his hands, and bearing him company in his rambles and sports. While the little boy was sick, the dog watched by his bedside. After he died, he missed him, and wandered all over the house, drooping and sad. The second morning after his death, he took his station at the foot of the stairs, where he had been accustomed to meet him.—Watched and waited for him in vain for a long time, and at last laid himself down upon the lower stair and died. Thus fine are the issues to which the nature even of brutes is often touched.

LOUISIANA LOYALTY.—A Whig meeting held in Donaldsonville, La., recently passed resolutions declaring that "the Whigs of Ascension have perceived with indignation the course pursued by Congressional Agitators, who would create upon the public mind a false impression that a spirit of hostility towards the North prevails among the Southern States," and that in common with their brother Whigs of the other parishes of the district, they "regard as traitors those who would sever the bands which connect the States of this great confederacy." They charge Senator Soule with having "by his votes and his incendiary speeches" proven false to his State and false to the Union. A Whig meeting in Assumption passed similar resolutions, and both meetings complimented Senator Downs in the highest terms for his liberal course in Congress.—*N American.*

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty Fifth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 24.]

AN ACT for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress, by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to and right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned, and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rock Mountains, and on the south by the thirty seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a territory government, by the name of the Territory of Utah, and 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 her admission: 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 time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah 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 reprieves 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.

SECTION 3. *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 one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, 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 have, and he 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.

SECTION 4. *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 equal 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 and 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. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such a 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 highest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district may 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 a 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 the elections by the people and the apportioning the representation to the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the 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 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of 21 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 may be hereafter prescribed by legislative assembly *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the U. States, including only those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said 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 7. *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 Utah. The Governor shall nominate, 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 necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other offices.

SECTION 8. *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 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and 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 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 in any matter in controversy when the title of 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 Judges 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 other competent witnesses, 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 said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title 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 decisions of the said Supreme Court, created by this act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the District Courts 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 appeal, in all such cases, shall be made to the Supreme Court of said territory, the same as to other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of Oregon territory now receive for similar services.

SECTION 10. *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 now receives in the Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from said courts, when not directed to 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 shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SECTION 11. *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 the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths or 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 United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oath, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the 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 recorded by him as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and in all respects as 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, by the Treasurer of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during the continuance of the sessions thereof, and three dollars for every mile by the usual road, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled 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 laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the amount of money which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah shall hold the first session of its Legislature at such place as the Governor shall direct, and at such time as he shall appoint and direct; and the seat of government for said Territory shall be 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. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Utah, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SECTION 13. *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 to the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to a seat therein with all the privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the Delegates from the several 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 elections 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 until a census be taken, no more than one delegate shall be allowed by law to the Delegate from Oregon.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said Governor, for the use of the Territory of Utah, for the purpose of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted*, That persons held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, under laws thereof, may be reclaimed in the said Territory of Utah, in the manner and by the process prescribed in the fugitive slave act, mutatis mutandis, and all persons held to service or labor in said Territory of Utah, escaping into any State or Territory of the United States, may be reclaimed in the manner prescribed in said act, mutatis mutandis.

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall have the right to tax the property of the Mormon Church, and the property of the officers of said church, in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of other citizens is taxed; and the property of said church, and of the officers thereof, shall be held liable to execution for the payment of such taxes, in the same manner as the property of other citizens is liable to execution for the payment of taxes.

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Alabama duplicates of the books and documents heretofore supplied by Congress, and which were destroyed by the recent burning of the State Capitol of said State.

Whereas, by reason of the recent conflagration of the State Capitol of the State of Alabama, the public library belonging to the same was entirely destroyed, including the books and public documents heretofore furnished to said State by the Congress of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit to the Governor of the State of Alabama duplicates of all such books and public documents destroyed as have been, by the acts and resolutions of Congress, heretofore distributed among the States of the Union.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

The New Orleans Delta of the 3d inst. has the following paragraph:

"Mr. Joseph Fowler, an old and well known citizen of New Orleans, died on the Ohio on his way to New York. Mr. Fowler was one of the wealthiest of our citizens. His property which lies almost entirely in the city, is estimated at more than a million. Mr. Fowler, we believe, was a native of Baltimore, as is also John McDonough, the richest citizen of Louisiana. It is some times erroneously stated that Mr. McDonough is a Scotchman. Mr. Fowler was considered a close and exacting man, but he had friends whom he was not slow to aid in an emergency. He left here in weak health. His immense property will go, we presume, to his relations. It will be no small advantage to this city to have his property divided."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED ON THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

SENATE—The Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to preserve peace with the Indian tribes in California, which after amendment so as to fix the annual salaries of three Indian agents at three thousand dollars was passed.

Mr. Davis of Miss, from the Military Committee reported a bill to provide pensions for widows of deceased officers and soldiers not otherwise provided for.

The President laid before the Senate, the Rev. Gurley's report on Liberia, communicated by the Secretary of State.

Messrs. Gwinn and Fremont introduced a number of bills for the benefit of California, relating to the public lands, the gold mines, survey of the coast, a light house system, donation and preemption right, settlement of land claims, &c.

After the consideration of the morning business, the bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District was taken up on motion of Mr. Clay

The pending question being upon concurring in the amendments made by the Senate in Committee, providing penalties for enticing slaves to escape; and giving to the corporate authorities control over in the ingress or egress of free people of color.

After considerable debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Yeas 39, nays 19.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Venable, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain metal to Clark Mills, to complete the casting of his equestrian statue of General Jackson, which was passed.

Mr. Harris of Illinois, announced that Alanson H. Babbitt, delegate from Utah, was in waiting, and he would move that he now be admitted to a seat in the House; but as the candidates were not before the House, Mr. Harris waved the question until Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the affairs of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Vinton's resolution declaring that the House would interfere with the discretion of the Secretary on questions affecting private rights, was agreed to.

The bill appropriating monies to the General Post Office was passed.

Mr. Thurman reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, that it is inexpedient to alter the present Tariff, and the report was adopted, after considerable discussion.

Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider the vote.—Lost, yeas 53, nays, 95.

S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

SHACKLETT & WHITE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

No. 101 Wood street,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their large stock of Fresh Goods now opening, and which they are prepared to sell on very accommodating terms.

We shall be constantly receiving fresh goods during the season, and request an examination of our stock by western merchants, and others visiting the city. aug21

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, to examine them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug21tf

DR. D. RUBY,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, Between Market and Ferry streets. sept1-tf-ly

DIED,

On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, Rachel, widow of the Hon. Judge Findley, of Fayette county, aged 63 years. [Uniontown papers copy.

CHEESE—60 bxs prime W. R. for sale by
sept16 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

SALERATUS—25 bxs for sale by
sept16 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

VINEGAR—10 bris cider Vinegar for sale by
sept16 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

NAIL RODS—100 bdls Juniata slit rods for sale by
sept16 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

MOULD CANDLES—30 bxs Cincinnati for sale by
sept16 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

ZINC WASH BOARDS—2 doz Holmes' superior, for sale by J D WILLIAMS & CO
sept16 Cor. Wood & Fifth sts.

CHEAP WALL PAPER, at 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents per roll, for sale by W P MARSHALL
sept16 54 Wood st

ROSE COLORED Wall Paper—A new style, for sale by W P MARSHALL
sept16

BACON—100 hhds Shoulders;
100 hhds Sides;
50 hhds Hams; for sale by
sept16 SELLERS & NICOLS

SUGAR CURED HAMS—100 ice various brands for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS
sept16

SUGARS—100 bxs Havana Sugar;
50 bbls Loaf do;
30 bbls crushed and pulverized Sugar;
sept16 W BAGALEY & CO

SALERATUS—200 bbs superior, for sale by
sept16 W BAGALEY & CO

The New York Herald, speaking of the trade and commerce between the United States and Turkey, gives the following history of the Turkish Ambassador now day expected to arrive in this country on board an U S man of war:

"The ambassador is Achi Bey, of the Sultan's Imperial Guard, and a native of Georgia, which country was formerly ruled by Mr. Soulouki, the late Russian secretary, Hassan Aga, and our consul, Mr. Brown, who has been absent from this country for thirteen years. Amin Bey is the first functionary of the sublime Porte who has ever visited the United States, and the nature of the mission is complimentary to our people. This eminent man has filled offices of importance and confidence on the part of his sovereign, and is a relative of the Imum of Mecca, and other Mahommedan powers on the Persian Gulf; and more recently was charged with the delicate mission on the Hungarian frontier, during the late war for independence, by that gallant, noble, but unfortunate patriot. Conscientiously and strictly maintaining the faith of his fathers, he is yet liberal and intelligent, and, being honored by the Sultan, is prepared to profit by, as well as to perpetuate the superior benefits of naval affairs in the United States. He has the rank of Commodore in the Sultan's navy, and will come accredited to the Government of the United States, from the Sultan's minister of foreign affairs. Visiting, as he will, all our public establishments, he will have the pleasure, as he will leave the society, to make a very favorable and important report to the Ottoman government, and convince them that the citizens of the United States are a people with whom the merchants of Turkey, as well as the Ottoman government, may have an enlarged and liberal commercial intercourse.

The Herald states that the visit of the Turkish Ambassador to the United States is connected with the investigation of our ability to furnish ships, steamers, machinery, and munitions of war generally for the Sultan, and also to become acquainted with the character and resources of our country. He certainly has a wide field of exploration before him.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE HAS DONE—The Legislature adjourned last week. The liquor bill was passed by an overwhelming majority, the provisions against common sellers, and passed. So the rum sellers have another year's grace in which to sow death and destruction. The Homestead bill was repealed, and a substitute passed, which gives to the debtor a homestead worth not over five hundred dollars, and on which he and his family reside.—*Portland Transc.*

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the e