THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
of Beaver County.
FOR A FIFTH SENATOR,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
of Jefferson County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR TRUSTEE, SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.
FOR SECOND SENATOR, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN SNOWDEN, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.
AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, held in this city, last week, the grading and masonry of the remaining sections, nineteen in number, between Massillon and Wooster, were put under contract. The work on this distance of 19 miles is generally light, and it has been let at rates considerably lower than the estimate of Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., the Chief Engineer.

The work is now under contract in a continuous line to Wooster, a distance from Pittsburgh of 132 miles; and a vigorous effort is about to be made to Ohio, to raise the amount of stock yet required to complete the grading and bridging from Wooster to the Western terminus of the road at Crestline, near Galion. The distance is fifty three miles, through a very favorable country, requiring no heavy work, on a line with light grades and curvatures, having a maximum grade of about twenty five feet per mile.

The line lies in the counties of Wayne, Holmes, Ashland, and Richland. Persons living on and near the line have already subscribed about half the amount required, and the citizens of those counties are about to be appealed to for the sum remaining to be taken, being about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. As soon as they do this, it is the intention of the Board to put the whole work under contract, and to complete it next season ready for the rails, so that our Western Rail Road may be finished as soon as the Central Road.

When we reflect for a moment on the immense importance of the objects thus to be secured, and the small sum required to secure them, we cannot doubt the result. The seed must be sown, or the harvest cannot be reaped. Now is the golden opportunity, and it is for those immediately interested to take advantage of it. The people living along the line are abundantly able to take the necessary stock, and if they should not do it, the work in their neighborhood will not be begun until after the road is finished. In that case, they will have nobody but themselves to blame for the delay.

In about a year from this time, the rail road from Pittsburgh to Massillon will be ready for use, the iron already bought, and the locomotive engines are about to be contracted for. Pittsburgh will then have a continuous Rail Road to Cincinnati, by the way of Cleveland and Columbus. But we shall not rest satisfied until the grand idea of our GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD is fully carried out. There we shall have a grand trunk line unequalled in any portion by any in the country; from the termini of which other roads now in progress will extend to Fort Wayne, Chicago, and Galena; to Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Independence; and to a multitude of other flourishing cities and towns, which will find their shortest and best route through Pittsburgh to New York and Philadelphia.

Saw Mill Run Rail Road—Connection with Washington.

Many of our readers are probably aware that at the last session of the Legislature, a charter was obtained for the formation of the Saw Mill Run Rail Road Company. Saw Mill Run, we may state for the benefit of those unacquainted with the geography of our county, empties into the Ohio river, on the south side, just below this city. In its valley, from its mouth upwards, is situated the flourishing village of Temperanceville. The Saw Mill Rail Road is intended to run up this valley for some distance, and then crosses the ridge dividing it from Chartiers Creek, and to end for the present at the confluence of George's Run with the Chartiers. Its length will be about seven miles. Its principal object is to give greater facilities to that splendid coal region to reach the Pittsburgh market.

Sufficient stock has been subscribed to secure the Letters Patent, and the Company has been organized by electing the following Board of Directors: Col. Wm. Espy, President; Alex. Carnahan, Wm. Patton, Jesse Parsons, Eli Neel, and Matthew Mackintosh, Secretary. An Engineer has been employed, and surveys will be commenced immediately. It is expected that the summit can be overcome between the two creeks, by a grade not exceeding 45 feet to the mile. The Company design to lay a double track of heavy T rail, and to construct the work in every respect equal to any rail road in the country.

This road will be located on the direct line from Pittsburgh to Washington. From the mouth of George's Creek to Washington, the road would follow the valley of Chartiers Creek. The grade would be easy, and the route offers no great difficulties. Our friends in Washington, a few days ago, bantered us to make a road to the county line, promising if we did so to continue it to that place. Are they willing to keep their promise? When the Saw Mill Run rail road is finished to Chartiers Creek, all the real difficulties will be overcome. From there to the county line will be about ten miles. There will be no difficulty in raising the funds to carry it there, if the Washington people will meet us at that point, or if they will subscribe stock enough to make the road in their own county. It is intended to construct the Saw Mill Run road with a view to its continuance to Washington, and in its grades, curvatures, and durability of construction, an eye will be kept to that end. Let Washington then speak out—This is a reasonable, tangible project. There is nothing visionary about it, as there is about that absurd Hampstead project.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—The New York Courier and Enquirer indulges in some congratulatory remarks on the quiet and peace which the late action of Congress has given to the country, and closes with the following discordant and truthful remarks on the Fugitive Slave Bill, with the sentiments of which we fully accord:

"The law for the recovery of Fugitive Slaves is an exception to these remarks. Unless we are greatly mistaken, that law embodies the elements of confounded controversy and excitement. Some of its provisions are so directly at war with what are generally considered and cherished as personal rights, and are framed so expressly to do direct and wanton outrage to all generous and kindly feeling, that they will inevitably awaken wide dissatisfaction, and present points for most effective appeals to popular feeling and sympathy. From that bill, therefore, we apprehend mischievous results. It will not substantially aid the recovery of fugitive slaves, while it will deepen and strengthen the prevalent feeling upon that subject.

But the exemption which we now enjoy from exciting agitations must be grateful to all, and should be employed for the permanent harmony of the country. It should be used to impress upon the public mind the essential importance of a better state of feeling than has of late existed, and the thorough and fundamental unity of interest which must maintain the union of the American States. In this way we may be the better prepared to ward off whatever dangers future agitations may bring upon us."

THE COMPROMISE BILLS AND THE SOUTH.—The Washington Southern Press has sworn to the effect that the passage of the compromise bill has been received by the South with signified calmness which is thought to forebode an approaching storm. It also learns preparations are making to send delegates to the next Nashville Convention, which meets six weeks after the adjournment of Congress.

JENNY LIND is to give two concerts in Baltimore on the nights of the 27th and 30th of this month.

A friendly correspondent, who signs himself G. P. Rice, has a description of one of the mistaken "Protestant" political missionary venders of election documents, who visited his part of the country. We should like to oblige our correspondent, but the game is not worth the trouble. The whole movement is too contemptible for more than a passing attention, by way of explanation and warning. It is simply "Jim Harkerism" exaggerated; one of those excrescences upon the community which occasionally arise to show us how much folly and madness still exists amidst the boasted freedom and light of the eighteenth century. Our correspondent and others with us think, that it will not stand alone, but will soon disappear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1850.

Gov. Pratt revives the slavery controversy—Evil effects of his movement—Position of parties and individuals on the late adjustment—Pratt its first violator—Confirmation of Collector Lewis—Presidential rivals—Buchanan and Cameron—Gov. Porter and the Tariff.

Except now and then, a plunge from some uneasy agitator, the current of legislation glides along in unruffled dullness, as I presume it will do until the 30th of the present month, when the people will rejoice that an end has come to the rump. One of the exceptions to the general smoothness and quiet which mark the current of political events at this time, was the introduction, to day, into the Senate by Pratt, of Maryland, of a bill in respect to slavery in this District, superfluous and unnecessary, and when considered in connection with the existing state of things, offensive in its provisions. Pratt's bill proposes new and excessive penalties for assisting or enticing a slave to escape, remuneration out of the Federal Treasury for the loss of a slave to his owner, and finally, virtually proposes to expel free negroes from the District, by making their condition intolerable within it. I was no friend to the omnibus, nor to the Texan population bill, nor to imposing a territorial government upon New Mexico, which was entitled to a State form of Government, nor to certain features of the fugitive slave bill. But these measures are now laws. They are part and parcel of a plan of conciliation, settlement, and adjustment. They are bills of peace, and with these we get the great practical advantages of the admission of California, which will assist in breaking the political power of slavery forever, and the abolition of the slave trade in this District. I wish to take these things for what they were intended, a conclusion of controversy, at least for the present.

But here comes Mr. Pratt to renew the strife, to stir up anew the waters of bitterness, by asking for legislation which he knows must exasperate and must be resisted by every Northern man. The immediate consequence was just what he probably expected and desired. Mr. Hale moved to refer this bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report amendments or a substitute, by which slavery should be summarily abolished in the District, and thereupon there was an exciting and intemperate debate, and Mr. Hale's motion received nine votes to forty one. It was worse, as regards prudence and expediency, than Mr. Seward's bill, for that proposed to refer the question of emancipation to the legal voters of the District, but Mr. Hale received four votes than Mr. Seward's bill. Who made these four votes in as many days, for the abolition of slavery? Why, Mr. Pratt did it, and his constituents, and the people of the District may thank him for it. There is no denying these facts.

The great mass of Northern people look upon the existence of slavery at the Federal Capital, I have no doubt, as a great indignity to the free states of the confederacy, as a blot upon the otherwise brilliant and beautiful picture which our glorious Republic and free Government present to the gaze of admiring nations, and I am ever ready and glad to say that I do. But time is abating the hideousness of this deformity; time will accomplish all that Mr. Hale, Seward, and Chase propose to do by legislation, and with money. For one, then, I will not consent to agitate the matter, I would try to the slave owner, "we have had a long and desperate contention in which we have mutually gained nothing but the hate of each other. Here is truce offered us, let us take it. Let us cease struggling together, by ceasing to sign and send to the congress fierce and fanatical petitions, and by seeing your delicate and peculiar institutions, and you by setting up inadmissable pretensions to property in it." That slavery will go out of this District within a very few years, I consider more certain than that it will never go into the territories. Therefore I would not excite people's passions nor promote furious dissensions to expedite, by a few months or years, an inevitable event. At the same time I would resist, with any amount of zeal, all such plans as that of Pratt's, to strengthen slavery by artificial means, and to make it a fixture against nature's decree that it should fade away.

Gov. Pratt, however, loves controversy, and delights in that same sort of fraternal discord which has been raging for the last five years, and therefore he introduces his supplementary Slave bill for the District of Columbia. He deserves to be classed with the worst of the fanatics, and he will.

The Senate, to day, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Lewis, Collector of Philadelphia, by the vote of 36 to 7—Mr. Cooper being the only Whig opposed to him, and Dr. Sturgeon, I presume, arraying himself on the same side, for I learn that he was equally opposed to the confirmation with Mr. Cooper.

The Presidential game is progressing fairly here, and so far, General Cass is making good headway against all opposition. It is understood that the recent coalition in New York between the Free Soil party and the Hunker faction, is understood to have been exclusively for his benefit, so far as it has any bearing upon the Presidential contest, and that it has a most important one no aspirant to the highest honor of the Republic doubts. In Pennsylvania, also, we hear that General Cass has secured all the controlling politicians in forty counties. This is ominous for Mr. Buchanan's standing, even in his own State. The knowing ones here are all laughing at the industry and zeal of Simon Cameron, in organizing his party's arms for the coming caucus for Senator. If Mr. Buchanan finds that his chances for the Presidency are gone,

"Small by degrees and beautifully less,"

as the star of his rival ascends, he will quietly return to his place in the Senate, that is, if the Democrats have the power to send any one, and with the cool assurance of superior strength, will appropriate all Mr. Cameron's elaborate preparations for victory. It is an infallible Democratic rule that might makes right in the matter of personal rivalry among her liege.

I find on enquiring, to day, that Governor Porter is attempting to mould and fashion the refractory elements at Washington into a condition to be operated upon by the leaven of Pennsylvania tariffism, in default of the efficacy and virtue of that new general specific of the same character, universal protection to the industry of the country.—The influence and experience and skill in affairs of the Governor will, no doubt, produce the due effect upon the materials he has to work upon, but I much fear that all his address will be incompetent to the task of bringing even the four erring members of his own party from Pennsylvania to the right mode of thinking and acting on this great object.

JUNIUS.

THE TARIFF.—The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of the 17th inst., writes as follows—

Another tariff movement is now projected, the scheme differing very considerably from the last. It proposes that, after thirty days from adoption, all duties on goods, wares, and merchandise shall be assessed on the value thereof at the principal ports of the United States at the time of importation; provided that in no case shall duties be assessed on any valuation less than now established by law; and that the duties to be paid on pig and scrap iron shall be seven dollars per ton; on hammered and rolled iron fifteen dollars per ton; on window glass thirty per cent. ad valorem; and on all other manufactured articles ten per cent. ad valorem over and above the duties levied by the existing law on the raw material of which such articles may be wholly or in part composed; provided, that upon no articles shall a less rate of duty be levied than is now imposed, excepting pig copper which shall be exempt from duty, while rails for rail roads now contracted for shall be admitted at present rates, if landed within one year.

This new project will, in a few days, be offered as an amendment to some suitable bill, and under encouraging auspices than before. The prospect for the success of such a modification is deemed a good one, though no body can certainly predict the result.

THE NEW OCEAN MOVEMENT.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday says:

"A rumor is in circulation upon our streets to-day, apparently not without foundation, to the effect that another *Cuban Expedition* is on the tapis, more extensive in organization and appointments than any of its illustrious predecessors. Seven thousand men, it is said, are already enlisted in the cause, with the means and appliances. That our Government is already on the qui vive, and that orders have been dispatched to Boston, New York, and this station, to fit out immediately for sea, the sloops Germantown and Albany, and the fine steamer Saranac, now receiving repairs at the Navy Yard."

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and who, certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such justice of the peace, shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always*, That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers and authority conferred by and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public, be, and the same are hereby vested in and may be exercised by, any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pend ng in the courts of the United States.

Approved September 16, 1850.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

AN ACT to extend the port of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the port of New Orleans shall be, and is hereby, so extended as to embrace the whole parish of New Orleans, on both sides of the Mississippi river.

Approved Sept. 16, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 28]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, eighty seven thousand four hundred and thirty six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand two hundred and sixty three dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty four dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter, in lieu of the pay proper, ordinary rations, forage, and servants heretofore received, under the provisions of the act of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and twelve, the Professors of Engineers, Philosophy, Mathematics, Ethics, and Chemistry, shall be entitled to receive two thousand dollars each per annum; and the Professors of Drawing and French, fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

For clothing for officers' servants, thirty dollars.

For repairs, fuel, apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty eight thousand eight hundred and eighty four dollars.

For the increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visiters, two thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and forty seven cents.

For barracks for cadets, forty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For new mess hall, twenty five thousand dollars.

For hospital for enlisted men, two thousand dollars.

For erecting permanent guard house and community store, three thousand dollars.

Approved Sept. 16, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 29]

AN ACT to provide for the printing of the Annual report upon Commerce and Navigation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the annual report upon commerce and navigation to be compiled as he may deem best, and to have the first Monday in January in each year as is practicable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when compiled, or in the course of its progress towards completion, if that will give despatch to the business, the work of printing, under the superintendence of said Secretary, shall be commenced, and the whole shall be printed and ready for delivery on or before the first of January next ensuing the close of the fiscal year to which the report relates.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until Congress shall otherwise direct, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be printed, in the same manner as other printing of the Department, the commercial and statistical report, which shall be distributed as follows: first, the usual number for the use of the members of the two Houses and their officers; second, five hundred copies for the use of the Treasury Department; and thirdly, as nearly as may be, five thousand copies for the Senate, and thirteen thousand copies to the House, to be distributed by the members of each House.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the report aforesaid, except such as are to be bound with other public documents, shall be substantially bound: *Provided*, that the expense thereof shall not exceed twelve and a half cents for each copy.

Approved Sept. 16, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For compensation of three Assistant Postmasters General, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said Department, ninety six thousand three hundred and sixty five dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation shall be in lieu of any other appropriation heretofore made for the objects contemplated in this provision.

For compensation of the Superintendent of the Post Office building two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Department, viz: For blank book, blotting, and other stationery, fuel, and oil, printing, labor, day watching, and for rent of contingencies in the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine thousand two hundred and ninety two dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, painting, glazing, papering, and brick work, including those now due for like objects of expenditure, five thousand and eighty three dollars.

For fitting with three ply carpets sixty rooms in the General Post Office building, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For painting the interior of the General Post Office building, including the passages and stair ways, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of fifteen additional clerks—four at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four at one thousand two hundred dollars each, and seven at one thousand dollars each, per annum—seventeen thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, viz: for blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing blanks and circulars, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars; and the Postmaster General is hereby authorised, in his discretion, to dispose of to the best advantage any quarterly returns of mails sent or received which were made up previous to eighteen hundred and forty five, preserving the accounts current, and all vouchers accompanying such accounts and to use such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same.

For additional compensation to two night watchmen in the General Post Office building from 1st July, eighteen hundred and forty nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty one, so as to place them on the same footing as the watchmen in the other executive buildings, and to correct an error in the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year commencing 1st July, eighteen hundred and forty nine, whereby one hundred and thirty dollars were appropriated for the "messenger" instead of the two watchmen in the Post Office Department, (see second session, thirtieth Congress, page 62,) two hundred and sixty dollars; and the said clause making an appropriation of additional compensation of one hundred and thirty dollars for messenger of Post Office Department is hereby repealed.

For transportation of the mails, including the service in California and Oregon, two million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails in two steam ships from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York; and for transportation by two ships, under the same contract, from New York to Havre, at seventy five thousand dollars each, in addition to unexpended balance of former appropriations, [sixty six thousand] six hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars—*Provided*, That the steam ships to Havre shall be constructed according to the requirements of the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, providing for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and shall perform with the speed required in the contract of second February, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven; and that the two steam ships to Bremen shall from and after the first June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, comply, in all respects, with the requirements of said act of four thousand eight hundred and forty five; and shall perform mail service with the speed required by the contract aforesaid.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under the contract with M. C. Morales, sixty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, thirty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steam boats, and way letters, forty five thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty four thousand dollars.

For office furniture, (in the post offices,) eight thousand dollars.

For advertising, sixty five thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty five thousand dollars.

For blanks, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys and stamps, ten thousand dollars.

For mail depredations, and special agents, thirty thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, (in the post offices,) three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.

For publishing new editions of the post office laws and regulations, and of the table of post offices, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of any money in the treasury to the credit of the Post Office Department, all such balances as have, or may hereafter become due to the General Post Office of London, upon the adjustment of the quarterly accounts arising out of the Postal Convention, concluded December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty eight, between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Approved, Sept. 16, 1850.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The oceanic communication which was so successfully accomplished last week has been interrupted by the severance of the rope by the abrasion on the jagged rocks over which it passed on the French coast. The circumstance, however, was not unforeseen, and it has created little disappointment, since it in no way disturbs the great fact which had been completely demonstrated of the possibility of uniting the two countries. The rope was taken up, and the point of fracture discovered, with the greatest ease, while it was also found that throughout the entire remaining part of its length it had rested steadily as when first put down. It will now be carried to a different point of the coast where there are no rocks to interfere with it, and even if in this new position its permanence should not be secured, there will scarcely be any cause for anxiety regarding the final result, as the present rope was made entirely with a view to cheapness; and no in the form to resist any severe pressure. The accident has furnished the wits of joke in Paris, where the news of a rupture between France and England circulated some time before it was explained to mean the breakage of the rope—*London Correspondence of the N. York Commercial.*

THE WHIG SPIRIT IN MARYLAND.—The election for Governor, &c., takes place in Maryland, on Wednesday, the 2d of October. We are rejoiced to see an excellent spirit prevailing, and have no doubt of a glorious Whig victory. The young Whigs put up the following song for the occasion:

The Young Whig's Battle Song.

TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."

Arouse, young Whigs of Maryland,
The day of battle at hand,
With "Ashland's" patriot, gallant "Harry,"
And "Billy Clarke," the day we'll carry.
Get out of the way, we'll let you know
You can't be Governor, Mr. Lowe.

Ye sons of patriotic "sires,"
"Light up, light up" your beacon fires;
Fires every mountain top and valley,
From town and country, rally, rally.
Get out of the way, &c.

The Locofocos are in motion;
From the Allegheny to the ocean,
They'll get a Waterloo defeat
For Billy Clarke's hard to beat.
Get out of the way, &c.

Mechanics, workingmen and all,
Remember when you vote next fall,
There are some things that need correction,
We cannot work without "Protection."
Get out of the way, &c.

The Locofocos have the power,
Both in the "upper house and lower,"
But upon the money for the few,
And vote us a "Tariff for Revenue."
Get out of the way, &c.

Then on to the battle—sound the alarm;
Let end your warfare against the "Ram,"
Nor heed the Locofoco empty boasts,
Who love you only for your votes.
Get out of the way, &c.

THE SECOND BEST PRIZE SONG.—The following was selected, by four of the Committee appointed to decide upon the Jenny Lind prize song, as they yielded their opinions in deference to Mr. Benedict, who preferred Bayard Taylor's, as better adapted to music. It is understood to have been written by Epes Sargent, Esq., of Boston, author of "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Music publishers are informed that the song is a copyright, but the author has no objection to editors copying it.

SALUTATION TO AMERICA.

Land of the beautiful, land of the free,
Thus my heart hail turned, longing to thee;
Other mountain lakes, other streams, and stream
Gleamed on my waking thought, crowded my dream;
Now that I received rose from the broad sea,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

Fair to the eye, is thy grandeur than art;
O deeply fair, doubly dear to the heart!
For to the exiled, the trodden, the poor,
Through the wide world thou hast opened thy door;
Millions crowd in, and are welcomed by thee—
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

Land of the Pilgrims! Here Art shall repair—
Kinder thy gale than first to our Forefathers bare!
Since her true votaries ever have found
Lofty desert by America crowned!
Where, in her pride, should she dwell but with thee?
Thee!
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

Sculpture for thee shall immortalize Form;
Painting illumine, and poetry warm;
Music devote all her fervors divine
To a heart serene as Liberty's shrine,
Till all thy gifts doubly precious shall be,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

Had thou, Republic of Washington hail!
Never may star or thy Union wax pale!
Hope of the world! may each omen of ill
Fade in the light of thy destiny still!
Time brings but increase and honor to thee,
Land of the beautiful, land of the free!

DIED.

At the residence of Dr. David Porter, at Rostrever, Westmoreland county, on Thursday, 12th September, BREV. MAJOR JOHN HENRY MILLER, of the 4th U. S. Artillery. He was born on the 7th July, 1810, and had therefore just entered his 41st year. His remains were interred at Uniontown by the military, at a place indicated by himself, some weeks before his death.

At the age of 14 he attached himself to a corps of civil engineers, under the command of James Shriver, dec'd, then engaged in making surveys under the Government of the U. States, with a view of connecting the Potomac and Ohio rivers by canal. The next year he accompanied the same corps, and was engaged in making surveys on the Wabash and Miami rivers, in Indiana.—Here his friend and relative, Mr. Shriver, fell a victim to the climate and exposures, to that, then then wilderness country. On his return from this exploration and survey, he was in 1822 appointed to a Cadetship at the Military Academy at West Point, whence he graduated high in a very large class. Immediately afterwards he was promoted to a second Lieutenancy in the 4th Artillery, and stationed at Fort Pratt at the outlet of Lake Erie. On the breaking out of the Florida war, he was ordered to the seat of war and served there under Gen. Taylor until the conclusion of the war. He was immediately after the commencement of the war with Mexico, ordered in the field, and sailed with the expedition against Vera Cruz.—Before him, however, a corps of troops under the command of Col. Dr. Henry, having been shipwrecked on the coast of Mexico, and likely to encounter a large force of Mexicans, Major Miller was despatched to his relief, with success. He was present and engaged in the siege and capitulation of Vera Cruz. He advanced with the invading army under Gen. Scott, and was in the battle of Cerro Gordo. His command was left to garrison the town of Puebla, where he was most an efficient and active participant in the defeat of that place, during its long siege. He was at the conclusion of the peace. He returned immediately to the United States, paid a brief visit to his family at Detroit, and was again ordered to Fort Wood, Louisiana. Upon the indication of hostile movements among the Florida Indians, he was again ordered into the wilderness and everglades of that region, where he was engaged when in November last he was advised of a catastrophe which struck a blow more fatal in its consequences, than the Indian or Mexican fire arms, or the miasma of southern swamps and everglades. He had escaped though a thousand perils, but this last blow struck home to his vitals. It suffered no repose—unnerved and unstrung the arm of the soldier. Since that event he has been absent from his post under leave of absence, renewed again and again, by his friend and commander, Gen. Scott.

He was married in 1841 to a daughter of John Norvel, late U. S. Senator from Michigan. He has left two children.

He died of Asiatic Cholera, which he contracted during a short visit to the city of Pittsburgh.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

VERMONT VOTE.—The Montpelier (Vt.) paper mention thirty eight more hard gold, weighing 3,955 pennyweights, and worth nearly one dollar a pennyweight, which have just been brought to this city. These bars were produced in the Rock-a-Gold Mine, in Buckingham, now owned by Messrs. Wm. M. Moseley & Co., and were the result of only 60 days' work. There are two other mines in Buckingham in successful operation, one worked by Mr. J. W. Beebe, and the other by Mr. F. W. Wiseman.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The Lancaster *Union and Tribune* says that at a Locofoco delegate meeting in that city, on Saturday night, resolutions were adopted, in favor of Colonel Frazer for Governor, and approving of Gen. Cass's nomination. This occurred in the East Ward, in which Mr. Buchanan had long resided; and the circumstance is considered as rather an indirect repudiation of him by those who should have been his most steadfast partisans.

Mind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LITTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a deadly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hope of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it restored of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and affordes me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 21, 1850.

S. S. LITTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be a good for sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. S. LITTON,

Canal Basin, Savannah st, Pittsburgh

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 eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5d1f WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur streets, between Market and Ferry streets. sed1-31y19

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade.
It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds sep23d1f

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. sep19d1f

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
189 WOOD STREET,
Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

Improvement in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Gordon or Atmospheric Suction Plates, in TOOTHACHE CURE IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Reference—J. D. McCord, F. H. Eaton. 1a19

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of Mr. H. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guarantee for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm Bigsby, Wm. Lav ther, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. sep30:d

READY READY—Dr. M'Lade's Vermifuge for expelling Worms—Astonishing Cure.
Feeling it to be a duty due to my fellow beings, I lay before them a fact which took place not long since. Last fall I sent one Messrs Hyrcle & Co., of Williamsburg, N.Y., for some Worm Medicine, and they recommended Dr. M'Lade's Vermifuge, or Worm Specific. I took a bottle home and gave a dose to a child about six years old, and to my great astonishment it brought away 63 worms, I soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away about 37 more, making some 130 worms in about 12 hours. I have given to other of my children very sparingly, and can cheerfully recommend it to all.
JAPHET C. ALLEN
Amboy, July 23 b, 1847.
☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. sep19:d3w

MARRIED.
On the 21st, last, by Rev. Mr. Passavant, Mr. DAVID LITTLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss LETTY ORR, of Allegheny City.

DIED.
On Sunday evening last instant, at half past seven o'clock, William Chessman, Esq.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.
WANTED, a middle aged lady, to take charge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Asylum for Orphans, as Matron; also, one to assist. Apply to MRS. EDRINGTON, MRS. CAMPBELL, or, MRS. ROBINSON. sep23

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held on the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the office of Mr. George T. Lewis, Front st., below Walnut, Philadelphia
GEORGE THOMPSON, Secretary.
sep23:d2w

NEW BOOKS.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR—The English Language in its elements and form, with a history of its origin and development; designed for use in colleges and schools. By C. P. Fowler, late professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College.
Astronomy—The recent progress of Astronomy, especially in the United States. By E. Loomis.
Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the far interior of South Africa, with notices of the native tribes, and