THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Jefferson 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 SENATORIAL DISTRICT THIRTY THIRD CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIPPS, Snowden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

CONSTABLE,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio

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

DEATH OF COL. CROGHAN.—The death of this gentleman, announced in the morning papers, yesterday, took our citizens by surprise. His illness was of short duration, and his demise sudden and unexpected. Although highly esteemed for his private virtues in the circle of his friends, he was best known to the community at large as the owner of a large landed estate, in this city and vicinity. His only daughter, the lady of Captain Scudday, resides in England. Her estate is supposed to be worth several millions Col. Croghan's funeral takes place this morning.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW is published in an official form in our columns to day. It is one of those measures, like every itself which must ever be repulsive, to our feelings of humanity and justice, and utterly repugnant to the great principles of human freedom. Turn it which way you will, and bring never so many excuses for it, it is still wrong, and no subterfuge can make it right. It is wholly revolutive, and a wrongh it may be constitutional and all that, it can never be lovely and of good report. We fear it will only fan, instead of allaying, agitation in the Northern States.

Injustice to the West.

Under this head, the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers are uttering loud complaints of the refusal of Congress to make an appropriation for the erection of a public building in each of those places, to be used for a Custom House, and other purposes of a nefal purposes. In this complaint, Pittsburgh can join with good reason, as the injustice done to us is not less than to our sister cities of the West. The St Louis Republican intimates that the time will come when the West will be all powerful in the council of the nation, and that the South and East may have reason to repent their step sister policy to the western central States. There is force in the observation, as the results of the census of this year will show.—As the Republican truly remarks, while millions of dollars are expended every year upon Custom Houses in the North and South, and hundreds of thousands are profligately squandered upon the building of steam vessels, and foreign mail accommodations, not a dollar is to be given to the West for public buildings. There is no reciprocity in any such game as this, and the people of the West should make their Northern and Southern brethren understand, through their representatives, that until the demands of the central States are complied with, not a dollar shall be applied to any similar purpose, no matter how meritorious it may be This is the only plan to bring these people to their senses, and when they find that we are in earnest, and remember that under the next census the central States can exert a controlling influence in the Union, they may be disposed to do us justice.

We again urge upon the citizens of Pittsburgh, to use some definite and energetic means to press our necessities for a public building upon the attention of Congress. Cincinnati and St. Louis will use every exertion to carry their point, and we may succeed jointly with them, if the proper efforts are made. Mr. Hampton is indefatigable in urging our claims to this appropriation, but it would assist him much to have strong backing at home.

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We clip the following remarks, in regard to the great western line of rail road, in which Pittsburgh is so deeply interested, from the New York Tribune:

The grading of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis (Ind.) Rail Road is progressing rapidly. It will be ready for the superstructure next Spring, and if the iron is received in time, will be completed and in operation by December, 1851.

This road is a very important link in the great chain of roads connecting New York and Philadelphia with St. Louis.

The whole of the line of roads with the exception of that across Illinois—commencing at this city, via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, across the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and ending at St. Louis are at present in one line either entirely completed; and in operation, or in a very forward state of completion, and will be completed at an early day.

Vigorous measures are now being taken to push forward the Illinois part of the line. The citizens of Illinois interested in a direct line from Terre Haute, Ill. to St. Louis, feeling confident that they have the right to der the general Rail Road law of that State to construct the road, have organized a company under that law; obtained a subscription to the stock of $160,000, and paid in ten per cent. and they are now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the line. They commenced at the bluff opposite Terre Haute, and at last accounts had progressed some fourteen miles Westward, finding the line very favorable. The gentlemen expect to reach St. Louis by the 20th of November. The people along this line are in fine spirits and are determined to make the road Wm. B. Way, Esq. of Greenville is President of the Company.

There has been another Company organized at Alton, Ill. distant some 18 miles from St. Louis, for the purpose of constructing a road from that point to Terre Haute. They have obtained a subscription of $170,000 to their stock, and have completed a survey of the road from Alton, by the way of Shelbyville and Charleston to the Wabash river, 70 west of Terre Haute. The engineer reports a very favorable line—and it is said that the Company are determined to proceed with the work. There is a great confidence now felt at the West that one of those Roads at least will be made, which will insure a direct, and for all practical purposes, almost an air line from the Hudson to the Mississippi.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Among the new Post Offices established, by the Post Master General, for the week ending September 14, are the following in Pennsylvania—State Hill, York County, V. G. Stubb, Post Master; White Ash, Allegheny, H. Morrow, Post Master; Cottage, Huntingdon, Wm. Walker, Post Master; Bower Hill, Washington, J. Bower, Post Master.

Alexander Lukacs, member of the late revolutionary Congress of Hungary, and Commissary of the Hungarian army, arrived at New York a few days since from England, and started immediately for the Far West, where he is empowered to purchase a large tract of land for three thousand of his countrymen from Central Hungary—stout robust men, and nearly all farmers. The amount of land required is 10,000 to 100,000 acres. Mr. Lukacs is one of the eleven persons who were outlawed by General Windishgraz, in December, 1848, when he entered Hungary at the head of the Austrian army. After the complete overthrow of the Hungarian army, Mr. L. kept himself secreted in Hungary until March last, when he effected his escape.

The Jenny Lind excitement continues in New York without abatement. The net proceeds of her third concert was $27,000. A company of some four hundred from Astoria, Flushing, and other places in that neighborhood, engaged a steam boat expressly for the purpose of attending the fourth concert. A special train comes from and returns to Newark, on the night of many's singing, and the Staten Islanders chartered a boat, on those evenings for the pleasure of hearing the wonder.

The road bed of the second division of the La Fayette and Indianapolis Rail Road, (from Lebanon to Indianapolis) a distance of 26½ miles, has been let to respectable contractors, and at a fair price. The work to be commenced by the 1st of October, 1850, and completed by the 1st of July, 1851. The earth work of the first division, from La Fayette to Indianapolis, is completed, with the exception of a small amount of bridging, and the grading of the first three sections, out of La Fayette. The President of the company is in New York, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for Iron, Machinery, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Our Great Western Railroads.

MARION, O., Sept. 18, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—Last week the contractors of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road were paid their monthly estimate for work done, which exceeded $10,000. As the force on the line is steadily increasing, the monthly payments will soon amount to $20,000, or more. The grading and masonry between Galion and Marion, 20¼ miles, are to be finished by the first of next August, and between Bellefontaine and Sidney, and for ten miles west of Sidney, by the 1st of October of next year. This embraces all the heavy work on the line. Nearly all the heavy masonry will be completed this fall.

The accounts from Indiana and Illinois, relative to the extension of the "back bone" line across those States, are highly encouraging. They are prosecuting the work vigorously. And east of us your Ohio and Penna. Rail Road Company seem to be accomplishing wonders in pushing forward your end of the route. The prospect is bright and cheering in the highest degree along the whole of this great East and West thoroughfare, for a speedy realization of the wishes of the thousands and tens of thousands who are interested in its success.

By this time, I presume you have a continuous rail road from Philadelphia to Johnstown. At the western base of the Alleghenies, leaving only 74 miles of staging (or the route by canal) thence to your city. The Pennsylvania Rail Road has certainly been put through thus far, with remarkable energy. Every one concerned in its management should be regarded as a public benefactor.

You now have opened the best route between the Ohio river and the eastern cities; and when you shall have finished the only remaining link, from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, your communication eastward will be complete and perfect. The efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and of the projectors of other less tangible schemes, including the *kenpen* project, while they serve to convince the public mind of the vast importance of your great Central route, can never deprive you of the advantages which that *model* line, with its western connection, is destined to confer upon your city. In due time this will become manifest to all.

In about two years, when we shall have a continuous rail road from Philadelphia to Terre Haute, and perhaps to St. Louis, you will have ocular demonstration of what it is that has caused such an unprecedented augmentation of the population of the States west of Ohio. Such articles as pork, beef, wheat, corn, men, women, children and fat babies, as we shall send, will astonish the natives of old Pennsylvania. It will open the eyes of the good folks of the city of Penn, to learn that a *single tract* of railway will be inadequate for the transportation of the business of this interior new world. They will be ready to exclaim; "Well, this is a great country." It is, too, as the census will show; but if the census takers do not hurry, you must add ten per cent. to their returns, for the population is still going ahead. "The cry is still they come."

Yours truly, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The Tariff—Ashmun's Plan Other Plans—A mis Bey, the Turkish Agent

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., has propounded his plan for a modification of the tariff. It is briefly this: the home valuation shall be established by appraisement in the port of entry at the time of importation, but no value shall be assessed at less than present prices; second, the duties on pig and scrap iron shall be seven dollars per ton; on window glass, thirty per cent. ad valorem, and on all other manufactured articles ten per cent. above what are levied upon the raw material of which said articles are composed. Third, pig copper shall be free, and all contracts for rail road iron now entered into may be filled at present rates, if the article be landed within one year. This is, you may say, the Massachusetts platform, quite incomplete, too, it is, and a little fanatical, but put a bad one.

Other members, however, think it can be improved upon, as I certainly do myself. It has been experienced that many obstructions to fixing an arbitrary standard of prices might be obviated by adopting a sliding scale of prices on which to assess and levy the duty. Thus, instead of assuming the average of the prices of 1846 to be fixed, and permanent, the proposition is to make up on the first day of every fiscal year the average of the market prices in the ports of entry during the preceding five years, and to declare that official valuation as the uniform standard for all custom houses during the ensuing year. I think this an excellent suggestion, if the plan be practicable, as it appears to be. The tariff will thus be made to conform to the state of the markets, and to the changes of circumstances throughout the commercial world. This is indispensable. It seems to me to be the one thing wanting to make any legislation upon the subject stable from year to year, and for many years together. A plan based upon this principle will probably soon be introduced. The friends of protection are yet confident that something effectual will be done.

Gov. Porter is hard at work, and is bringing his energies to bear upon Job Mann, Dimmick, McLanahan, and Ross. Job and Ross are utterly out of the pale of persecution, and, I may add, of salvation. They are both so utterly and deservedly damned, politically, as to leave them little or no scope of re election, and they are consequently reckless. But McLanahan and Dimmick stand on a little better ground, and one he, and ought to be, and will be defeated, if they persist in the course they pursued last week on Vinton's amendment to the free trade resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The New Yorkers are out of their senses around and about Jenny Lind, but Washington, also started a toon out of the depths of its political jun Amin or Ameer Bey, has arrived to a sort of quasi, equivocal, antecedental, diplomatic capacity. The Bey is a Captain, or something of that sort, in the Turkish Navy. He comes by authority and order of the young Sultan, to explore the country as a field for Turkish diplomacy. Such is their custom. They send a preliminary agent, who takes notes, sends them to the Divan, and if they are such as to warrant the measure, an envoy is sent as a permanent representative of his Sultanic sublimity near the government so honored. The Bey will no doubt do the handsome thing by us, and give us a good character, after the very liberal and acceptable greeting he has received here to day. He visited the capitol, and it is very likely had previously called on the President, though on that point I am not definitely advised. He was dressed in naval uniform, and quite a straight, good looking man. His head face and figure, are a counterfeit resemblance of John Rogers, the old Cherokee Chief, who died here a few years ago.

It seems that Turkish notions and customs are such as to require that their diplomatic agents shall in fact receive a handsome outfit or infit from the Government receiving them. This is the common practice of European Governments—Accordingly, Mr. Webster recommended that $10 000 for this purpose be inserted in the general appropriation bill, which was to day taken up in the Senate. After an animated and interesting debate, the item was voted in—ayes 35, nays 19 In the evening, Amin Bey was serenaded at the National by a full band. He made a little speech in Turkish, from the window of his parlor, which was really translated by the dragoman or interpreter, Mr. Brown, and delivered to the crowd, much to their gratification. Amin Bey thanked the people for their attention, complimented our country on its greatness, and in allusion to his own visit, called himself the Turkish Columbus, as the first official visitor to the New World from that people. But I accept a lesson from the brevity of the Turk, and, in conclusion, am as ever,

JUNIUS.

The New York Post says that Mr. Skerrett, the comic actor, formerly attached to the Baltimore Museum, has, by the recent death of a relative in England, become a baronet. He is now Sir George Skerrett.

Andrew Brand, known as the Kentucky Fat Boy died at Albany, on Wednesday last, aged 16 years —He was probably the largest human being in existence, weighing no less than five hundred and thirty seven pounds.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, "X." makes the following statement:

Mr. Joshua Giddings, it seems, has made a precipitate retreat from Washington, after drawing his per diem to the end of the session. He left on the thirteenth of this month, just as a warrant had issued and been put in the constable's hands for his arrest for libel. The honorable (!) member had charged on Mr. Ketchum and other gentlemen that they were large holders of Texas scrip, and for that purpose urging members to vote for the Texas and New Mexican bill. Mr. Ketchum thereupon commenced a suit against him; but Mr. Giddings dodged him and the constable. He is now preaching abolition in Ohio.

Virginia Public Commercial

Reminiscences of Fulton's first steam voyage, and the reception of his first passage money.

BY W. E. HASKINS.

Some twenty years since, more or less—for I cannot fix the date with more certainty—I formed a travelling acquaintance, upon a steam boat on the Hudson river, with a gentleman, who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulton to Albany, in his steam boat, the Clermont, which I have never met with elsewhere. The gentleman's name I have lost; but I urged him at the time to publish what he related; which, however, so far as I know, he has never done. I have several times repeated the facts as they were told me, and have been often requested to preserve them from oblivion by giving them to the press.

I chanced, said my narrator, to be at Albany on business, when Fulton arrived there in his unheard of craft, which every body felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave and hearing that his craft was about to return to New York, I repaired on board and inquired for Mr Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and there found a plain gentlemanly man, entirely alone, and engaged in writing.

Mr Fulton, I suppose

Yes sir.

Do you return to New York with this boat?

We shall try to get back sir

Can I have a passage down?

You can take your chance with us.

I inquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment's hesitation, I think that five dollars was named. The amount in cash I had in his open hand, and with the exclamation, "Keep it," he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a mistake, and said to him—is that right, sir? This roused him from a kind of reverie, and he looked up at me, a big tear was brimming in his eye, and his voice faltered as he said.

Excuse me sir, but money was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my experiments in adapting steam to navigation. I could gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you, but really I am too poor to do it. Keep it sir, now, yet I trust we may meet again, when this may not be so.

The voyage to New York was successful, as all know, and terminated without accident.

Some four years after this, when the Clermont had been greatly improved, and her name changed to North River, and other steam boats, named Raritan, the Car of Neptune, and the Paragon had been built, making her the fifth fleet three boats regularly plying between New York and Albany, I took passage on board the Car of Neptune, Capt. Van Antwerp, and as I walked its length and breadth, I was very closely observed by a gentleman, whom I never remembered to have seen before. Mr Fulton, but without developing that I continued my walk and awaited the result. At length, in passing his seat, our eyes met, when in a moment he had me warmly seized my hand, exclaiming, I know it must be you, for your features have never escaped me, and the good emotions of her audience. She is now some several months ago, when she may live to enchant her thousands far beyond any roof in New York to shelter

The depletion of the sub treasury continues to have a good effect upon the money market, and the price of money has fallen almost at low as it ranged before the business season commenced.—The Secretary of the Treasury, with commendable judgment, acting upon the suggestions of the public, who know what is wanted, lets out of the strong box the coin, when its presence there is detrimental to business, and allows the metal to circulate, and not by stagnation, cause infinite trouble.

The arrangements for the payment of the next three and a half millions instalment of the Mexican indemnity, the appropriation for which having passed the House of Representatives has been made at 3½ per cent. premium. The Messrs Barings, Corcoran & Riggs, and Hone and & Aspinwall are interested in the arrangement. The last instalment was paid in a similar way and at the same premium.

The famous torpedo case has assumed a new aspect, and the lawyer Warner, who has all along been trying to show that some villain sent an infernal machine to take his life, is now charged by his wife with being the originator of the scheme, and that her life was the one sought. Her affidavit, to that effect, but Warner has fled, after collecting all his debts, selling his furniture, and confessing judgment in favor of Moffat, the pill man, for $5,000. He came to this country originally to get rid of his wife, and lived in the most gross violation of his obligations as a husband. He persuaded his wife to come to New York, and has now absconded, under the imputat on of attempting her death. We have plenty of this kind of lawyers here.

Orders have been transmitted to Norfolk, for the immediate dispatch to the West Indies, of all vessels on that station. Various rumors are afloat as to the real object in view—some having it, that Government is appr zed of another Expedition to Cuba; and others, that Spain has assumed a tone towards this country, in her official communications, which cannot be submitted to with honor Another story has it, that demands having been made by the American Minister at Madrid, at the instance of this Government, for the release of certain citizens resident in Cuba, who had been imprisoned and fined, without any evidence of criminality, the Lopez invasion—the Spanish Government had refused the required satisfaction—and hence the movement.

Arabs are without change, with small re—. For Cotton there is a good demand this morning, with sales of a few hundred bales at 9 advance on some descriptions. Flour is heavy, the sales are 3000 bbls, including good fresh ground at 84 56; Southern is also heavy, and the sales are 700 bbls Rye Flour is firm, with sales of 300 bbls at $3 12½ Meal is heavy at $3,10 @ $3 12½, and 150 bushels Corn—Wheat is unchanged, with sales 7 000 bus White Canadian to arrive at 105 to load, and 2700 bus heated at 1 00. Rye is firm at 73—Corn is firm with sales of 2500 bus at 64½ for Western mixed, which is a slight improvement Provisions—We notice a firm market, with to day sales at yesterday's figures. Whiskey is firm, and the sales this morning are 50 bbls Ohio at 17½; new held at 17½ @ 18c. Prudge is 14½, on Car

THE TEA PLANT.—Justus South, of South Carolina, has demonstrated that the tea plant may be successfully cultivated in the United States. He states that the tea seeds received by him from China in May were planted in June, and that on the 5th of the present month of September, many of them were from 12 to 17 inches in height—strong, healthy, beautiful plants from the original China seed, germinating so as to lift themselves above ground in less than twenty months from the time of planting the nuts." He adds

"Any body can see these plants, and the soil in which they were planted, and are now growing. No one can deny the fact that the tea seed imported from China will arrive in this country able to this climate, and grow with great luxuriance. There they stand—those imported and planted in 1848 and those from China planted the first week of June last, both in a strong and healthy growing condition Although the plants last imported—all of the first quality of the green tea species—were shipped as late when planted in June in our climate. All contiguous, having the same aspect, atmosphere and cultivation; yet it is a curious and remarkable fact, and difficult to account for, that the growth is exceedingly various. I have, on the plant, and only one, three times the size of any other in the plantation. Both plants and nuts are congenial to the climate, and I make no doubt will grow and flourish in any latitude and climate between Persia and the State of Maine.—So far as I have gone, I flatter myself that every step demonstrates the truth of the declarations with which I started in 1848."

MRS. MILLER.—*Still More Mystery.*—The following letter, in relation to the long lost Mrs. Miller, of Niagara Falls memory, and who lately returned to her home, in Detroit, Mich., appears in the Winchester Virginian. A previous letter, from the same source, which has been shown the editor, is in a strongly contrasted tone, and speaks bitterly of the supposed guilt of Baker:

DETROIT, Sept 11, 1850.

My Dear Sir.—It affords me more pleasure than I can well express to communicate to you that ten days ago we received letters from *my daughter* in forming us where she was, and requesting our father to come for her, she not having heard of her father's death. A friend was sent for her and she arrived at home last Saturday night. Her conduct has been most satisfactorily explained, and I believe her to be as free from guilt as she was when she first left her father's house. She has not seen or heard anything of Henry C. Baker since before she left Winchester, last November. I believe he left Winchester some time before she did, with the intention of going to some "foreign country" and since then she has known nothing of him. That he is a perfectly innocent man, as far as she is concerned, I am perfectly convinced of, and regret that I should have done him so much injustice when I last wrote to you. She has been under Catholic protection ever since she left the "Falls" until placed in the hands of her own friends. With regard to the stories which appeared in the papers connecting his name with hers, he will have to make his own explanation. Believing that this communication will bring joy to his mother's heart, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

ISABELLA H. NORVELL.

Dr. G. A. V. Reed.

AN IMPORTANT LIBEL SUIT was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, at New York on Thursday morning, which excites no little talk about town. The complainant is Mr. D. Anderson Pratt, editor of the Merchants' Ledger; the defendant, Geo Wilkes and publishers of the National Police Gazette. Damages claimed, $15,000 The Police Gazette is charged with publishing an article asserting the character of Mr. Pratt, charging that he kept company with, and supported lewd women, etc., etc., etc.; but, when too late, Mr. Wilkes discovered that the Mr. Pratt he had in his mind's eye was not the editor of the Ledger. Prompt apology was offered and refused. Hence the action for libel.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 31]

AN ACT to amend and supplementary to the act entitled, "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty third sect on of the act of the twenty fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district court of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and respectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper diligence to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the claimant, on the motion of such claimant by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and, after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or after a rescue of his custody; under the provisions under this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable to an action for the recovery of the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the by-standers, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run in and be executed by said officers any where in the State within which they are issued

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter flee or pass into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper county, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, or otherwise, as the case may require, and by certificate granted and signed by the judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid In no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this, and the first section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person, whomsoever.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person and persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention; and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be, practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners, or not.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to take cognizance of escapes from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, cit or oral, or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to the claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid But in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proof, competent in law.

JAMES M. MASON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved September 18th, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

We mentioned, a week or two since, the death of a female in Chester county, who was a stranger. Her name was Higgins, and she had a son residing in Pittsburgh. If the papers of that city will publish this paragraph it will be the means of communicating the intelligence to her relatives.—[Village Record.

That portion of the Pennsylvania Canal between Harrisburg and Columbia, which has been closed to repair injuries from the late storm, will be opened this week.

Sight Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. Linton—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, but at a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and I ordered one bottle of your Petroleum, and after 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 Linton—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 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 Doughlass, Allegheny, and by the proprietors. S. M. KIRK,

p4 Canal Basin, Seventh 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.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

aug6dtf

DR. C. HUNT,

Manufacturer and Importer of

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. Their facilities for purchasing, and low prices 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 sept2dtf

M'CORD & CO,

Wholesale & Retail Merchant Tailors & Drapers

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, at wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the most advantageous terms.

aug19tf

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

129 W ODSTREET,

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 long and thorough examination, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. sep 6 tf

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STACKHOUSE, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Teeth inserted in five minutes, where the nerves are exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Terms moderate. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 1m10

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 C. G. HUSSEY.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty 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. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kirk. aug26-tf

READ! READ!—Dr. M'Lane'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