THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCURDEY, 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.

We see it frequently stated that Mr. Hampton either voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, or that he was absent. He was present and voted *against the bill*, as did all the Northern Whigs except three.

Among the late confirmations by the Senate, is that of Henry Woods, Esq., as Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh.

The October Election—Surveyor General—J. Porter Brawley.

When the nomination of this man for the office of Surveyor General was announced, there was a general expression of astonishment among the citizens of Western Pennsylvania. When, however, the affidavits of Democratic Delegates were published, clearly showing that extensive bribery and corruption had been used, and that it was demonstrable that all patriotism, honesty, respect for public opinion, and common decency, had been disregarded and outraged in the Williamsport convention, then the people ceased to be surprised, and it was generally admitted that the nomination of J. Porter Brawley, was the natural result of proceedings marked by the grossest corruption violence, and contempt of the will of the people.

The opponent of Porter Brawley, in the Williamsport convention, was Samuel F. Carpenter, of Westmoreland. Mr. Carpenter is a respectable man and a good citizen. He is sober and honest, and moreover, like Mr. Henderson, the Whig candidate, was well qualified, both being excellent practical Surveyors. Mr. Carpenter neglected to have at the Convention what is now all important in his party—some agent with money to buy delegates. Consequently he was defeated by one of the most fishy politicians, and one of the most unfit for the office in the State of Pennsylvania.

Brawley first became generally known during the administration of David R. Porter. He professed the confidence of Porter, and this gave him some notoriety. He was identified with the Porter party, if not in opposition to the Shunk faction.—After Porter's administration was denounced by a large majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Brawley, along with a few corrupt men, still sustained him. It is said that he turned for John Tyler, when the Porters turned, and receiver Tyler some government contracts, as his share of the spoils. He was the Porter candidate for Secretary of the Senate, but who was defeated by Fast. Best was bitterly denounced by his party, yet Brawley was, we are told, willing to make the same bargain with the Whigs that Best charged with having made. Brawley, too, was the Porter candidate in the Williamsport Convention in opposition to Carpenter, who was the Shunk, or *simon pure* candidate. There is no doubt that Brawley belongs to the most corrupt faction of Locofoceism. His own party friends have repeatedly proclaimed him unfit, and strongly deprecated his nomination. A portion of the Democrats of Crawford county long ago repudiated him. Since his nomination, the Democrats of ten townships of his own county have resolved not to vote for him, and have denounced him as a corrupt politician. The Easton Argus has stated that he is only *fit yet Whiskey Inspector*, and he has been denounced by other Democratic papers as an unprincipled man, a fishy Democrat, &c.

Mr. Brawley should never be placed in the office of Surveyor General. He is not a practical Surveyor, and knows nothing about the business of the office, and is, withal, said to be an ignorant man. He is corrupt and manners are repulsive and dunkappy; his habits are also very bad. The Democratic moral character a test in 1844, and made intemperance a charge against Gov. Johnston, and yet they now ask respectable citizens to vote for a man whose habits of intemperance are notorious wherever he is known. That this is his character, we appeal to the members of the Legislature with whom he sat last Winter, and to the people of Harrisburgh and Meadville.

In a word, the election of J. Porter Brawley to the office of Surveyor General, would be a disgrace to the people of Pennsylvania, and a great injury to the business and welfare of the commonwealth. We call upon all true Pennsylvanians, of all parties, to endeavor to prevent so great a calamity to the State.

THE GREAT HAIL STORM.—This storm must have been quite extensive, judging from the following, which we cut from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday:

WONDERFUL HAIL STORM.—The following letters are from gentlemen for whose veracity we can vouch, though the statements they make partake somewhat of the wonderful:

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 27, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—We had a great hail storm here last evening, between four and five o'clock. Some of the cakes of ice, for they were nothing else, were from six to eight inches long and four inches in diameter. Some of the most incredulous tales are told about them, that none but those who saw them would believe. I measured one that after laying fifteen minutes on the ground was 4½ inches in diameter, and I feel satisfied that it had been weighed in due time it would have weighed one pound and a half. Some would measure 18 inches in circumference.

D. H. & J. H.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 27, 1850.

Messrs Editors:—Having been caught in the storm of this afternoon, and noticing the size of the hail that fell, indeced us to forward you an account of it, as it was larger than we ever saw or heard of. Indeed, we feel some delicacy in stating the size of it, but we are willing to be qualified that some that fell near us would not pass through a 3½ inch ring, and we would say with all candor that it would touch a 4 inch ring, and after carrying it 11 miles, on foot, it measured seven and three quarter inches in circumference.

D. H. & J. H.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS AND CITIES.—The census returns which we have published from time to time exhibit the following view of the present population and progressive increase of some of the towns and cities of this State. It is quite gratifying to State pride to observe that all have added to their size and importance.

	Census of 1840	1840	Inc'r.
Reading,	14,000	8,410	5,500
Erie,	12,865	3,412	9,453
Harrisburg,	8,000	5,980	2,020
Pottsville,	7,496	4,317	3,150
Norristown,	6,020	2,957	3,063
Columbia,	4,340	2,719	1,621
Westchester,	3,191	2,152	1,039
Tamaqua,	3,079	464	2,614
Minersville,	2,904	1,356	1,548
Gettysburg,	2,180	1,908	272
Schuylkill Haven,	2,061	988	1,073
Milton,	1,646	1,396	248
Sunbury,	1,213	1,107	106
Butler,	1,150	801	349
Total,	70,155	37,888	32,267

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. WHITE—Allow me through the columns of your valuable journal, to call the attention of our Whig friends to the claims of *Robert McKean, Esq.*, for the nomination for Mayor. I think his claims are paramount, nay superior, to any person yet proposed for the office. He has long battled fearlessly and manfully, in the Whig ranks, never once flinching in the glorious cause. He has an honest heart and a noble mind, he is in fact just the man we need, and I have not the least doubt if his friends come to the rescue, he shall have the nomination.

LIBERTY STREET.

"THE ORPHAN CHILDREN, a tale of Cruelty and Oppression." This is the great Prize Tale, by T. S Arthur. For sale at Miner's, on Smithfield Street.

THE FRAUDS UNDER THE BRITISH TARIFF OF 1846.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The *Washington Republic*, of Friday, contains a long and important letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the Senate, in reply to the resolution of that body calling on him to report upon the measures that have been adopted to prevent frauds upon the revenue since the passage of the act of 1846, and the results of those measures.

Mr. Corwin enters into an elaborate and detailed consideration of the whole subject, and demonstrates that all the authority conferred by Congress upon the Department has been ineffectually exerted to suppress frauds upon the revenue, and will continue ineffectual, *unless* the tariff of '46 shall receive a different construction from that which has hitherto obtained; or unless Congress shall remedy the inequalities of the present system, by the substitution of *home for foreign* valuation of dutiable merchandise.

We cannot find space for the letter in our columns, in their present crowded state, and avail ourselves of the synopsis below, for which we are indebted to the *Republic*, and to which we call the attention of every voter of Pennsylvania.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury demonstrates that the Committee of Ways and Means acted unadvisedly or improvidently in reporting that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of the tariff. It is difficult to believe that they should have been aware of the frauds that are so largely practiced upon the revenue in spite of all the efforts of the Department, and still refuse to adopt or consider any measures of remedial legislation. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Locofoco members from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, are inclined to tolerate and acquiesce in these ascertained frauds, without making an effort to arrest them, and as such is distinctly the effect of their votes. They say substantially, though not in so many words, that it is better that the foreign importers should continue to defraud the revenue, than that domestic industry should be incidentally relieved by the requisite legislation.

It appears from the report of Mr. Corwin, that from the first establishment of the new system, mutual apprehension was felt that, under the change from specific duties to duties levied upon the foreign value of imported merchandise, there would be great temptation to the commission of fraudulently undervaluation in invoices and, entries. On the ground the Treasury circular of the 25th November, 1848, was issued, advising the officers of the customs to guard especially against this description of fraud, lest the honest merchant and trader should be driven from the business of importing. In previous circulars attention had been called to the provision of the 2d section of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation act of the 10th August, 1846, requiring that, in all cases where not authorized by law substituted for specific duties, reference should be had to "invoices and values of similar goods imported in the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of fraud or undervaluation as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

These instructions were issued in advance of the operation of the act, which commenced on the 1st of December, 1846. By the 7th of July, 1847, it had been found necessary to issue another circular, with rules and regulations in regard to appraisements. It had been ascertained that in some of the ports the merchant appraisers estimated the value of the goods at the date of the purchase, however remote, and in the other ports at the date of the shipment to the U. States. The last mode Mr. Walker declared to be in conformity with the law. This construction Mr. Walker derived from the clear and emphatic terms of the previous of the 25th section of the act of the 30th of August, 1842. He said that enormous frauds would be the consequence if any other construction prevailed by reason of simulated, fictitious, and ante dated purchases, to suit the period of lowest price. Under such a system, indeed, he said the whole importing business would be thrown into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent, throwing the honest and fair trader entirely out of the market. Such had been the operation of the system at its very commencement—he importer shipping in the name of some remote prior purchaser who had bought when the goods were much lower in value, and who received a mere profit or price on the delivery here in compensation. Mr. Walker enjoined the utmost vigilance upon all the officers of the customs in detecting all who were engaged in such fraudulent practices, exposing and confiscating the goods of the offenders, and subjecting them to all the penalties prescribed by law.

All these efforts were ineffectual to prevent the mischief, and fraudulent invoices continued to multiply. Mr Walker issued new circulars, with more stringent instructions, in July and December, 1848. In the latter of these, he instructed the receiver of appraisers and the merchant appraisers, whenever they found it necessary to guard against fraud or undervaluation, to carry into effect the provisions of the 2nd section of the act of the 10th August, 1846, as enforced by the circular instructions of that year. "The last fiscal year," he said, "the report of this section, was the last fiscal year previous to the enactment of that law, which was the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1846, to which reference is required by the law to values and invoices of similar goods, when necessary to prevent fraud or undervaluation."

Such were the instructions issued by Mr. Walker, all of which remain in full force at the present time. It happens, however, that the very distinct construction by Mr. Walker of the provisions of the 2nd section of the act of the 30th August, 1842, has been reversed by Mr. Justice Woodbury, who has overruled by Mr. Justice Woodbury, who has laid down, quite unequivocally, in the case of Thompson and Furman vs. Gregory, Collector of Boston, that the value of foreign merchandise is to be estimated at the time of purchase and not at the time of shipment. This two construction, so manifestly contradicted which Mr. Walker adopted would inevitably lead to enormous frauds. From the rule of courtesy obtaining among the judges of the Supreme Court, as laid down by Mr. Justice Story in the case of Washburn vs. Gould, the construction of Mr. Justice Woodbury will be adopted in the other circuits, and continue the law of the land until it is expressly overruled by the Supreme Court.

Here we find a judicial construction of this provision which, in the view of Mr. Walker, would throw the "whole importing business into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent—and if such construction must make the law; and yet we find the Locofoco members of the House of Representatives cooperating by parliamentary make shifts and expedients to stave off any action on the subject, and declaring it to be inexpedient to legislate on the tariff. Yes! in the juggling of Locofocoism it is inexpedient to stop the corruption of the law which, by Mr. Walker's own repeated assevernation, throws the whole importing business of the country into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent.

It is hardly conceivable that Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, form shed Locofoco representatives who voted to work together with the anti land speculationists and Disunionists to prevent any correction of a system which thus oppresses Domestic Labor and encourages Foreign Fraud. Such, however, is the fact, and we desire that it should be particularly noted by the voters of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan. Perhaps even the citizens of the unrepresented districts in Massachusetts may think it worth while to adjust their difficulties so as to send members here, even at the next session, who may deem it not expedient to legislate for the correction of the great evil which Mr. Walker has so emphatically described.

The report of Mr. Corwin includes other topics of consideration, which we shall hereafter produce. We apprehend, however, that we have said enough to direct the attention of the People to as least one monstrous evil, on which their Locofoco representatives have deemed it inexpedient to legislate. We think, also, that we have shown a necessity for immediate legislation, strincent enough to wave the technical obstacles which may embarrass the enactment of the present session of the change recommended by Mr. Secretary Corwin.

The following, from the Baltimore Sun, shows that we are to have a new and more expeditious mail connection with Baltimore:

NEW RAIL ROAD AND MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that on and after Wednesday next the 2d of October, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company will start a daily express train from this city, leaving the Calvert street depot at ½ o'clock, A. M., and going through to Columbia, Pa., in three hours. This line is instructed in connect with the Western travel on the Central Rail Road, and will carry the Western mail to and from Pittsburgh, reaching the city several hours sooner than by any other route. The morning rain will go direct through to Columbia, stopping no where on the route, except at Parkton. On returning, the cars will reach Baltimore about 10 o'clock at night, bringing the mail from Pittsburgh that now arrives here at 6 o'clock on the following evening.

RHODE ISLAND.—The census of 16 towns in Rhode Island gives an increase of 10,014 persons, upon that of 1840, or nearly 26 per cent. The city of Providence, which is not included in the above, will make a larger relative increase.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Governor Johnston has issued his writ for a special election in the Fifteenth Congressional District, to supply the vacancy in the present Congress, created by the death of Dr. Henry Nes, the late estimable representative of that district. The election is to be held on the same day as the general election. The Whig conferees of the district met at Abbotstown on the 20th, and nominated Doctor William Mellvaine, of the borough of York, as the Whig candidate to supply the vacancy.

The Pottstown Ledger states that the population of Phœnixville is 2,667, while in 1847 it was 3,533, showing a decrease in three years of 866. There are at present 116 uninhabited houses. Phœnixville is a manufacturing town and its decline shows plainly the disastrous effects of the tariff of 1846 upon the industrial interest.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.—The tobacco crop in Connecticut River Valley has been gathered in fine condition, and more abundant this year than ever before. The Hartford Times says, Connecticut tobacco finds a ready sale now at three times its market value six years ago. If the prices of last year are maintained, it will prove the most profitable crop that can be raised. The yield in Windsor this year is enormous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26

Land Robberies—Virginia and Connecticut—valour and Liberality—Ritchie's audacious buggary—Senate proceedings—Confirmations—River and Harbor improvements defeated.

No great visable progress has been made to day towards any good results in Congress. The Senate have passed the infamous bounty land bill, with amendments which render it far worse than when it came from the House. I call this an infamous measure, because it deliberately throws away upon those who have not the slightest claim to it, fifteen millions of dollars worth of national property. The amendments of the Senate extend the proposed bounties in lands to the widows, children, and heirs at law of all persons who would have been entitled under the bill if living, and also takes into the favored circle, all naval officers and seamen who may have served in any war, their widows, children, and heirs at law.—Upon the whole, the additions made to this piece of arrant demagoguery, in the Senate, nearly double the amount of lands that will be squandered under its provisions. Now the hope and belief, no doubt, of many Senators who voted for these riders, were, that by thus over loading the bill as it came from the House, it would be thrown out by that body, and some of its original friends voted against them upon that ground. The final vote on adopting the series, was 34 to 12. But all such calculations will be found quite out of the way, for the House is now ripe for almost any proposition, the tendency of which is to strip the general government of the lands which it holds in trust for the nation at large, and which cannot be honestly disposed of, except for the general benefit. I apprehend, therefore, that we shall find the House making haste to morrow morning, to concur with the Senate. But I think the President will certainly veto it, should it reach him. He cannot possibly sanction such enormous and unconscionable robbery, but must include it in the class of hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

It affords a slight glimmering of hope, to perceive that the bill for a grant of ten millions of money, for the relief of the indigent insane, was postponed until the second Monday of next session, here the course of proceeding. There was quite an animated passage at arms to day between Baldwin, of Connecticut, and Mason, of Virginia, in which the former gave evidence of having been thoroughly aroused, and quite conclusively demonstrated to his antagonist the inexpediency of attacking him. Mr. Baldwin took occasion to expose some of the scandalous frauds in old land claims, practiced by people of Virginia upon the general government, which Mason resented by a disparaging remark on Connecticut.—Mr. Baldwin replied to this with sterling energy, and ran a parallel between Virginia and Connecticut which left Mr. Mason strikingly in the vocative, and closed the colloquy.

The House succeeded in passing the army appropriation bill, and spent the rest of the day over conference amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

I proceeded with regret, or may say with indignation that the democratic majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommended concurrence in the item for releasing Ritchie from his fraudulently obtained contract, and for paying him an immense bonus on the swindle in respect to other contracts. A member of the special committee for investigating printing frauds, has assured me, that upon the best consideration, the committee have been able to give no matter, he choose adopted in the Senate will enable Ritchie to pilfer the Government of $100,000. I fear the House will not be proof against the pressure that will be brought to bear upon it in favor of this disgraceful claim, but forty two hours will intervene.

The Senate have to night had a long conference on the amendments which I hear is still pending, the nomination of the collector of St. Croix, Hon. Hugh Maxwell.

The Senate treaty I have before referred to, was rejected. Last night the Senate confirmed the nomination of Hon. Bradley B. Meeker, to be chief Justice of the Territorial court of Minnesota. He was confirmed when first nominated, in March, 1849, by the name of Benjamin B. Meeker, and only by correcting by a re nomination. There were some interesting points in the case, which I will give the whole evening to be taken up in the Senate.

But to the scandalous partiality of Speaker Cobb, to say, and his evident determination to receive as favorable to the bill, we should have got up and passed the river and harbor improvement, in the Whigs and Northern Democrats [illegible] [illegible] in him.

DELTA.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

The day has been excessively hot, and a very busy one in both branches. In the Senate, California has received the greater share of attention, and even with her not the most satisfactory progress has been made. They are now, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, upon executive business.

The House has been all day most assiduously employed on the Senate's amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. They are about a hundred in number, and some of them are of a very important character. In the course of the afternoon, it becoming evident that the five minute speeches upon these items would eat up all that was left of the session, the rule permitting them was repealed, as to everything but the provisions in respect to the printing, by which Ritchie, of the Union, is to be released from his fraudulently obtained contract, and sent away with his pockets gorged with public plunder.

One of the first proceedings of the morning was to refuse to suspend the rules in order to permit Mr. Wentworth to make the report of the special committee upon the frauds connected with the printing. That report, therefore, was not received. This may prove a great public misfortune, for the report contains evidence which will development a system of swindling and fraud, a broad scheme of robbery and scoundrelism which throws Galphinism far into the shade. It cannot get out before the termination of the present term, but out it will come before the next and I predict that its revelations will astound and disgust the country in even a greater degree than, for example, Bid Brown's treachery between the free soilers and pro slavery men on the Speakership, last December. The proceedings upon the Senate's amendment were long and animated.

Mr. Evans moved to amend by adding a due compensation to Wendell and Van Benthuysen, printers to the last Congress, for making up their allocated losses, and made thereon a most brilliant and satisfying exposition of the Ritchie operations in relation to this business.

Mr. Bayly next obtained the floor, and proceeded to show very conclusively that he had imbibed an ethnic quantity of brandy and water, or possibly of generous port, or enlivening sherry. His conduct was so absurd and amusing that his speech was almost drowned by the laughter of the House. He avowed affection and respect for Ritchie because he said Ritchie had been a friend of his father.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the proposed profit of ten per cent. And upon this, the true feeling of the House upon the matter, was elicited, for the vote was, ayes 82, noes 43.

Another amendment being offered, Mr. Bayly made another display. He was much more intoxicated than before. In truth his remarks were nothing better than drunken drivel. The House laughed, but more in pity than in mirth. Mr. Meade, in deep commiseration for his colleague, made a calm and sensible speech, embodying in it, however, all the incorrect statements which Ritchie's friends have industriously scattered about the House, presuming on the impunity consequent upon the virtual suppression of the report of the select committee. The debate went on, and when published will be found of the highest interest, and perfectly convincing on the charge against the proprietor of the Union.

At half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Strong brought the discussion to a close by procuring the suspension of the five minute rule even as to the printing items, and then the Senate's amendment for the benefit and advantage of our venerable friend of the Union, was rejected by a vast majority.

A fight took place in the ante room of the Senate, at about eight o'clock this evening, between Col. Fremont and Foote, the Mississippi man.—According to the best accounts I can get to night, Foote had committed a breach of faith by engaging to support one of the bills for the settlement of affairs in California, and then attacking it. Col. Fremont met Foote in the area and accosted him on this point. The result of the conversation was that Col. Fremont told Foote he was no gentleman and had acted dishonorably. Foote then struck Col. F., and the latter returned the blow. The [illegible] was terminated by the intervention of other persons. I should mention that the fracas occurred while the Senate was in secret session, and while the doors were shut.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1850.

The Episcopal Convention which commenced its sessions yesterday, is now the principal centre of attraction, and the Onderdonk question has quite superseded the Lind discussions. There is great unanimity on one point, and that is, the necessity for freeing the diocese of New York from its unnatural position in relation to the superseded Bishop. With the most determined obstinacy Bishop Onderdonk refuses to resign, unless he can name his successor, a concession which will never be made. The great body of the Episcopalians are becoming exasperated at this attitude of the prelate, and have resolved on a new course, which is this, a series of resolutions will be brought forward declaring that it is inexpedient to call upon neighboring bishops to perform any act, and directing the standing Committee to refrain from calling them as heretofore. This policy will at once throw the church into confusion, leaving it without any head, and will force the Bench of Bishops to recede from the stupid position they now occupy, obliging them to rid this diocese of the disgraced prelate now superseded.

A couple of new steam ships accompanied the crack ship, Asia, to sea yesterday, the Pacific and the Franklin. The Pacific without trouble could steam around the Asia, and made twenty miles in sixty five minutes. The Franklin made as good time as the Asia, as far as could be seen, and will make a full report upon her return. John Bull has quite lost his temper and has had it fairly knocked into his obstinate head, that he must play second fiddle in the way of steam ships. The average time of the Yankee ship is ten days and a half, an achievement that will soon tell in our favor.

The stock market has of late been very active, with an upward movement in the whole list. The chief demand has been for rail road bonds and stocks. Erie, as usual, keeping the lead. The income bonds of this road now sell at 92 1-2, the second mortgage at 90 11, and the first mortgage at 107. The stock has risen to 76 1-4, and under the impression that the month's earnings will reach $150,000, and near $475,000 in October, it is held very firmly. United States 6's, of 1867, are in demand at 117 1-4, for the English market. There is also a demand for rail road bonds for the same region with large sales.

A verdict has just been given here against the editors, printers, and the salesmen of the Police Gazette, to the great confusion of newspaper people, who with much justice exclaim against such a condemning of people in a verdict, which should fall on the publishers alone. The Judge stupidly charged the jury that the man who sold the papers was as guilty as the proprietor who printed the paper, and the editor or publisher were all equally guilty. There is only one degree of stupidity beyond this, the Judge should have included the seller of the white paper, and all the mechanics who had immediately in producing a newspaper.

A Committee of citizens have been overhauling the American Art Union, and do not find a very encouraging state of things. With regard to the state of the Art Union the City mutter say that they are unable to make us out a report as they wished, as the managers declined permission to the Committee to examine the books. They find, however, as far as they can examine, that out of $101,500 received last year, only $30,000 have been paid for artists, $5,000 for printing, engraving, &c., and $11,000 commissions for obtaining subscribers, advertising, &c. The expenses of the Union exceed twenty one per cent of the receipts, which the Committee regard as excessive. The Committee deprecate the present prize system, being highly in favor, instead of the money prize system, which has been so successful in London and Philadelphia. As the Art Union will be over peopled before the annual drawing, people who are determined to take a chance will do well to be early in Gotham.

In the Fourth and Fifteenth Wards they have gone nearly solid for the Locofoco candidate running against a different Whig. Mr. Pike deserves credit for his exertions in the Whig cause. To the lower house of the Legislature 91 Locofocos, 53 Whigs, and 7 Free Soilers are elected.

HAVANA has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, suffering from the severe burns she received from the London drayman. He was treated, while passing through Belgium, with silent contempt. He reached out of London and England as quick as possible. He appears to have been very severely beaten, his principal injuries, however, having been received after leaving the brewery. He was confined to his bed for the remainder of the day (Thursday) of the assault, and part of the following. During Friday night, taking the advice of Austrian residents in London, he quietly left England, a monument, wherever he goes, of retribution for wanton cruelty. The London Times, Morning Post, and Chronicle, find no word or extenuation for the mob, and treat the matter as if General Haynau had been entitled, during his visit to this country, to all possible courtesy. The Herald and Daily News go to the opposite extreme, and land the mob for having dealt with the General as one who was entitled to no forbearance whatever.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—The Meredith (N. H.) Democrat states that a young gentleman and young lady at Centre Harbor, not many days since, requested Squire Thompson, of that place, to unite them in marriage, with which desire he forthwith complied—one of them, it is said, agreeing to pay five dollars for the service, and the other promising an additional compensation of a bushel of beans.—The parties now say they preferred their request for marriage merely in fun. But the Squire informs them that they are tied fast, and can't back out—the marriage having been legally recorded on the town books as a veritable contract.

WOODWORTH PLANING MACHINE.—On application of Bickwell & Jenkins, Mr. Justice McLean, in the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, on 17th, granted an injunction against Reynolds, Kete & Tatem, prohibiting them from making, constructing, selling or using the Woodworth planing machines Cincinnati.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

SENATE—The Senate met at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Walker said that in engrossing the bounty land bill, an error had been made, and not discovered until the bill was approved by the President, that it allowed warrants for lands to be assigned. An amendment had been made, and agreed to by both houses, which prohibited the assignment until after a patent had been issued. He produced a bill explanatory of and supplying the error.

Mr. Dawson objected. The error, he considered, was a fortunate one.

Mr. Walker said the objection was outrageous.

Mr. Dawson hoped that the Senator from Missouri would not get in a rage. He would withdraw his objection as he understood that both Houses had agreed to what was omitted. The bill was then passed.

Jeff Davis submitted a resolution authorizing the President to summon a military board to examine, and report whether the grade of Lieutenant General should be established in the army, and what is necessary to prevent military officers usurping and exercising civil functions, which was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and a message was received from the President, approving the Civil and Diplomatic, and the Indian Appropriation Bills.

Five minutes before 12 o'clock, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President, consisting of Messrs. Ewing, Houston, and John Davis.

Mr. King congratulating the Senate of the country on the events of the session, and pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE—The House met at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Gurley, the Chaplain in the course of his prayer, asked every blessing which God can bestow on the members now about to return home.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to suspend the 17th joint rule, so that the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill could be presented to the President, for his signature to day. Several gentlemen, he said, wanted to take up particular bills.

The House refused to suspend the rule for that purpose, and much confusion ensued.

Messages were received from the President that he had signed the civil and diplomatic, and the Indian appropriation bills.

Mr. Potter wished the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union discharged from the further consideration of the cheap postage bill, and that it be made the special order for the third Monday in December next, at fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Bayley, Committees were appointed to wait on the President, to ask him whether he had any further communications to make.

Efforts were made to take up a bill supplementary to the soldiers' bounty land bill, passed on Saturday. It appears that the engrossing clerk had left out the words, "of the rates," and this made the warrants issuable, which was not intended.

On a motion to suspend the rules to take up the supplementary bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the clerk was occupied thus for five minutes, when the motion was lost by Mr. Bayley who and the Committee had waited upon the President, and he had informed them that he had no further communications to make to Congress.

The Clerk then resumed the calling of the names.

Mr Wentworth rose to a question of privilege. He said there were in many speculators in bank notes on the floor who had no business there.

The door keeper also directed to clear the floor.

The Clerk resumed the roll call, and had got as far down as the Ks, when the Speaker and Tallmadge bore, at the time of the first resolution being arrived, I now declare that this House stands adjourned *sine die*."

Upon the announcement, there was an immediate stopping of hands, and other manifestations of joy.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock to day.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON Sept 30.

The concurrence of the House of Representatives upon the extension of the capitol, and other improvements is to be solicited; and the work is to be done under the direction of the President.

In the Senate, Mr. Bradbury has been appointed Reporter, vice Cushing, resigned.

The latter addressed the Senate this morning, the former, requesting a retraction of the language used by him in debate, to be signed by the proper reporter of the Senate, and a challenge note was left if he refused to do so.

Mr. Foote refused to sign the paper, but addressed a note to Col. Fremont, disclaiming any intention of giving any personal offence in the language used by him in debate.

The friends of both parties considered this satisfactory to Fremont, but, at his instance, the note from Mr. Foote was submitted to Col. Benton, who consented to the arrangement.

The objectionable remarks of Mr. Foote were, substantially, that the plan of the California Senators for the settlement of the land titles was a great outrage upon the public.

Mr. Ritchie is to be indemnified, and the printing contract is broken up.

The Senate was engaged in executive business, when the news of the death of Mr. Butler, of S. Carolina, was received.

The Illinois Senatorial Election.—Gen. Shields is nominated as a Democrat, and Mr. Lincoln as a Whig.

Baptist Young, Governor of Utah, Jacob Brown Davis Harris, of Vt., Secretary of Utah; Lewis James Buffington, Chief Justice of Utah; E. Brocchus, of Ala., and Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, Associate Justices; Sen. Barr, of Utah, U. S. Attorney; James L. Haywood, U. S. Marshal.

C.

CONGRESSIONAL

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

SENATE—The Senate was in session until five o'clock, Sunday morning.

The California Land Claim Bill was laid on the table.

The Fortification bill; the bill abolishing flogging in the Navy; and the Army bill, were passed.

HOUSE—The House met at 10 o'clock, and transacted some business of little importance, until 4 o'clock, when it took a recess, and met again at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Several amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill were agreed to. The proceedings were very noisy and disorderly.

The Speaker signed several bills, which were the Navy Appropriation, the Bounty land, and the Fortification bills.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had signed several bills, among them the Army bill.

Executive communications were received, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, stated that they had proceeded from their printing amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The House adjourned at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

ANOTHER HAYNAU.—Milton Jones, who, in May of last year, murdered Joseph Miller, his travelling companion, in Illinois, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged at Mt. Carmel, Ill., on the 11th of October.

MAINE ELECTION.—In 115 towns the vote on the proposition to amend the constitution by substituting winter for summer sessions of the Legislature, stood yes 10,826, nays 6,625. These returns embrace, probably, the largest part of the votes on the question, and indicate the result. In the 7th Congressional district the vote, nearly complete, stands—Pike, Whig, 1653; Fuller, Locofoco, 4719. Fuller is no doubt elected by less than a hundred majority. In the same towns at the last Congressional election there was 1401 Locofoco majority, with the same Locofoco candidate running against a different Whig. Mr. Pike deserves credit for his exertions in the Whig cause. To the lower house of the Legislature 91 Locofocos, 53 Whigs, and 7 Free Soilers are elected.

The unpleasant weather which prevailed during the forenoon restricted action in the market.

Ashes are unchanged.

Cotton—In cotton there is little or nothing doing, and the market is steady.

Flour—The sales of flour are 1400 barrels at 3,75 ad for No. 2 superfine, 4 1-4 @ 4 1-2 for favorite State and Western, and 4 1-4 @ 4 3-8 for pure Genesee; fancy and extra brands are unchanged. Rye flour is unchanged, and we have no sales to report.—Corn meal is 3,12 1-2, at which price 100 barrels of Jersey was sold.

Grain—Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Prices 75 cents and dull. Rye is at 87 @ 88 1-2 for mixed. Sound Indian corn is very depressed at 79 cents.

Provisions—There is much rise of importance doing in pork or beef and the prices are as yesterday.

Whiskey is 17 1-4 @ 17 1-2c.

C.

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