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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY SNYDER,
Of Berks County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

FOR SECOND SENATE, 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. L. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN MCCLURKY, 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.

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

TICKETS.—The regular Abitimasonic and Whig ticket can be had at this office.

If ever a city was utterly disgraced in the person of its Chief Officer, it is Pittsburgh. The election of Barker was a disgrace in the first place, and was so considered by most sober, thinking citizens. We so considered it, but as the deed was done, for the credit of the city abroad, we defended it make the best of it. We were in hopes that a man so unexpectedly raised to so high and respectable a position, whatever had been his character heretofore, would endeavor to raise himself to the dignity of his position, and to make amends for the past, by good conduct in future.—With this view, we treated his advent into office with favor, and sincerely hoped for sometime that Joe Barker would make a man of himself. We soon found, however, that he was Joe Barker still, that his follies and eccentricities, to give them no harsher name, were too deep seated to be eradicated by his elevation, and that they had become exaggerated by the opportunity given for their exercise. We have bore to notice them, expecting as we said them of old, until his conduct has become so intolerable that any longer forbearance would be a crime. The actions of the last few months, and especially of the last one, we cannot say, we venture to say, of any community of intelligence and enlightened liberal institutions. If the citizens of Pittsburgh are not cured of experimenting in regard to the most important office of Mayor they deserve no sympathy for the tyranny and ridicule to which they are subjected. We hope the lesson they are now learning will not be forgotten.

The Post does not deny a single statement of the writer of "Plain Truth," in regard to Mr. Salisbury's assignment, but whimsically complains of such a personal matter being noticed at all. It never would have been in our paper, if the Post had not first alluded to Mr. Salisbury's failure, and made a false statement concerning it. The *Post* gave great credit to Mr. Salisbury for having paid every dollar of his indebtedness. Our correspondent shows that this is not true, and the Post now admits that its former statement was incorrect. Again, the Post held up Mr. Salisbury as the peculiar friend of the workingmen. Our correspondent shows that he placed the glass blowers and laborers in the second class of his preferred creditors, and paid them 45 cents on the dollar!

These facts have been elicited in self defense by the course the Post has pursued in conducting the campaign. We do not find fault with Mr. Salisbury for failing. Many an honest man has failed. But we protest against the Post attributing to him virtues he does not possess, and urging motives for his support which do not exist, but the contrary. Mr. Salisbury may thank the Post for this exhibition, over which the editor whines as it never would have seen the light, had the paper pursued an upright and legitimate course.

We are surprised to hear that there are some Whigs disposed to support J. K. Moorhead, sq., one of the nominees on the Locofoco ticket. We could never see a reasonable motive, let alone policy and propriety, for a Whig to vote for one of exactly opposite politics. If any one is so dissatisfied with any Whig nominee that he cannot vote for him, that offers no excuse for supporting the enemy. There are, withal, some peculiar reasons why Whigs ought not to support Mr. Moorhead. One of these is, the very one which some superficial thinkers offer in his favor. They say that Mr. Moorhead is a conservative, that he is opposed to the radicalism of Locofocoism, that he stood up firmly against the Factory and Puddler incendiaries, the ten hour riots, and all the various phases of Locofoco fanaticism, so disgraceful to our city and injurious to her interests. They assert that he goes with the Whigs on the tariff question, on the river and harbor questions, and that he is, in fact, a pretty good Whig. Admitting this to be true, where is his political consistency and honesty? Holding views averse to Locofocoism, yet he is found affiliating with it, giving it all the "aid and comfort" in his power, and consenting to hold office under it, and submitting to be bound by its platforms and pledges. Who is the most to be respected and trusted, he that does wrong ignorantly and sincerely, or he that doeth it willingly and knowingly.

Mr. Moorhead's interests as a citizen and as a business man, as well as his natural good sense, improved by intelligence, incline him to the Whig Party, but his interests as a politician, spurred on by his vaulting ambition, are unfortunately too strong for his better inclinations as a citizen. Lately too maintain, or rather recover his position, and to force party, he will not scruple to join in the Locofoco measures, and to become one to advocate all the worst men of the party, to shake and glove with the repudiates, and [illegible] whose radical principles he has whom he utterly despises.

Again, Mr. Moorhead has lost cast with his party, and desires to regain his former unsuspected position. We may look from him, therefore, if elected, the most bitter opposition to the Whig administration, and the Whig party. He has ambition, he has been spoken of as a Locofoco candidate for Governor, and is considered as a sort of leader of one of the Locofoco factions. Those Whigs who think they can trust him as a sort of half way Whig, will find to their sorrow, when too late, that they have cut a rod to whip their own backs, and richly will they deserve to have the whip well laid on.

Let Mr. Moorhead come out openly and frankly as a Whig, and ask support as such, and he will then be worthy of Whig regards, but as a legitimate and official Locofoco candidate, no Whig can support him without betraying his principles and manifesting the greatest and most culpable inconsistency.

It should never be forgotten, also, by any Whig, that a United States Senator is to be elected by the next Legislature, and that Gen. Moorhead has pledged himself to go for the Locofoco nominee, who will undoubtedly be a free trader. The consequences of Gen. Moorhead's election might, therefore, be most disastrous.

We give at length the proceedings of the first arrest under the new Fugitive Slave Law. The reader will see that the operation is summary enough, and leaves no chance for escape. The Baltimore Sun says that the slave was arrived in that city, and that he leaves a wife and child in New York, having married after his escape. Does the South think that such harrowing scenes as these are going to quiet the North? This were a fatal mistake.

WHOLESALE UNTRUTH.

The editor of the Post is growing desperate and reckless. He generally contrives to keep some appearance of truth on his side, however much he may outrage its dictates by inuendo. But he has now thrown off all disguise, and publishes in his paper, of yesterday, an absolute falsehood, in the following words:

"The Gazette, the old Federal organ in this city, has not a single word to say in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. And yet in the Dragon pamphlet it is a friend of Humanity! If any person is anxious to find out the cause of the Gazette's silence, we refer him to the advertising columns of that antiquated newspaper, where will be found the Post Office Letter List, and all kinds of Government advertising. The Dragon worships the Almighty Dollar!"

We need not say to the readers of the Gazette that the above assertion, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, is wholly untrue. They know that we have frequently condemned that law in language not to be misunderstood. But there are many readers of the Post who never see our paper, and who will take the above falsehood for absolute truth. So far, an irreparable injury is done by the editor's crime against us, and against his readers, as well as against himself and the first principles of honor and morality.

It is a singular fact, however, that while the editor of the Post has the effrontery to assert that we have "not a *single word* to say in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law," that a Democrat of this city discontinued our paper because, as he alleged, we said too much against it, as will be seen by the following letter:

"D. N. WHITE, Esq.—I have been a subscriber to your paper for 5or 6 years, and as you are so differing totally with you in politics. This will certainly exempt me from the charge of being a captious subscriber, nor is it now without regret that I feel called upon to say, that I will not allow a paper to come into my house, edited by a person holding such sentiments as you express in your article (of this day's paper) relative to the Fugitive Slave Law. The South, in all her fanaticism, never uttered more exciting or treasonable sentiments than you do in that article. After a long and exciting contest between the different sections of the Union, threatening disunion, when every one supposed we were to have permanent quiet, you come out and hound the law passed by Congress as wile, iniquitous and the Commissioners under the law as prodigies of infamy, unfit for freedom. The Constitution calls upon every one to carry out the bill in good faith toward the South, and he is no good citizen who strives himself inwardly against it. If your article is intended for political effect—being just previous to the election to be laughed at when the election is over, it is certainly a laugh at the expense of your honor.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1850."

This sensitive person takes the Post, and has had no reason to stop it on a similar account, for while the editor of that paper assails us, he takes good care not to assail the law, except in an indirect manner; but we should think that if this person can reconcile it to his conscience to stop the Gazette for pleading for human rights and humanity, on the ground of obligations to the Union and to peace, the higher obligation to maintain truth should lead him to banish the Post also from his domicil, for he, at least, of the readers of the Post knows that Mr. Harper's assertion, quoted above, is absolutely and wholly false.

We will take this occasion to say a word, in all kindness, to our Democratic friend who has so hurriedly cut the acquaintance of our paper, and to all others who may entertain, as we conceive, like erroneous views. Our friend blames us for speaking in severe terms of the law, and for expressing the opinion that no one would be found in this County to accept the office of Commissioner under it, and that his name would become infamous if he did. Our friend seems to think that there is some violation of constitutional obligation in such opposition. There we differ with him.—As good citizens we are bound not to resist the law by force, and not to interfere with the discharge of their duty by the officers under it. There our obligation ends. We may denounce the law as infamous, as outrage the principles of humanity, and may call upon Congress to repeal it, without impairing in the least our constitutional or moral obligations. So we think, and so we acted in the denunciation of the law which has given our Locofoco friend so much offence. We might argue the question at length, but it is unnecessary, as we think we are sufficiently understood.

In the *Post* of Tuesday, in a report of the meeting on Monday evening, there is phraseology something like the following used, (we copy from memory.)

"After indicting Mr. Howe's advocacy of the National Bank," &c.

Now the reporter knew that Mr. Howe, so far from advocating, did not say one syllable about a National Bank; yet the phraseology he uses would convey the impression to a reader that he was not present that such was the case. What better is a man who wilfully conveys a false impression to the injury of another, than he who manufactures a slander out of whole cloth.

NEW INSURANCE OFFICE.—We call the attention of citizens who wish to insure their property to the advertisement of the "Merchant's and Farmer's State Mutual Fire insurance Company, of Harrisburgh, Pa." We are assured that the Company is on a good foundation, and Mr. A. Carrier, the Actuary, comes to our city recommended in the highest manner, for probity and business ability.—We commend him to the favorable attention of our citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29th, Midnight.

We are in the midst of the Saturnalia usually attending the close of the session. Both Houses are sitting, and are likely to remain in session until morning. The great impediment to the completion of business is the obstinacy of Ritchie's friends in outraging the manifest sense of the House by persisting to urge that person's claims on account of the public printing. It has been resisted with the same determination to day as yesterday, and it certainly seems at this moment that the bill will be lost. The opponents of corruption and robbery are certainly numerous enough to prevent the consummation of this contemptible fraud at this session, and they will do it. The responsibility of the loss of the bill, if that be the consequence, will be with the Senate and Ritchie's friends in the House. I shall, in my next, give you a fuller statement of the proceedings than I can now do.

The Senate has done nothing of great interest in legislative session, not immediately connected with the Appropriation Bills. All of these, except the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, have been perfected and disposed of.

It is understood that during the regular sessions of the afternoon and [illegible] nominations for the territory [illegible] evening, the following were confirmed as follows:

Brigham Young, of Utah, Governor.
Mr. Harris [illegible] Governor.
Hogan, of Idaho, Secretary.
Joseph Buffington, of Penna., First Judge [illegible] Territorial Court.
Perry E. Brocchus, of Ala., Second Judge of the Territorial Court.
Mr. Snow, of Ohio, Third Judge.

Mr. Buffington is well known throughout your State. He is President Judge of the 19th District, and has a high reputation as a lawyer. He was a member of the last Congress, and has left behind him here many agreeable impressions. It is supposed that he will not accept the appointment.

Nathan Sargent, Esq., once known as "Oliver Old School," was rejected as Recorder of the General Land Office, and Hon. R. W. Thompson, Ia., was thereupon nominated and confirmed.—He, too, will probably decline. The cause of Mr. S's rejection was that he received two salaries while in office, one as Recorder and another as Sergeant at Arms to the House, which latter situation he held till January last.

Mr. Hayden, P. M. of Boston, was also rejected, and Mr. Gordon nominated and confirmed.—Mr. Freret was named and confirmed as Collector of New Orleans, in place of Mr. Peters, rejected. John B. Asbo, of Texas, was nominated and confirmed Collector of Benicia, California, and Mr. McDougal as Marshal of the Northern District.

Three o'clock, A. M., Sunday Morning.—Both Houses in session—in one the struggle over the printing swindle and plundering scheme, continues without advantage to either party. The Senate is still engaged upon nominations.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The two Houses of Congress were in session yesterday, from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock, P. M., when a recess was taken which continued until six. At that hour the night session continued until half past four o'clock in the morning. During that time an immense amount of business was transacted, chiefly in completion of that which had been for many months approaching maturity by the ordinary process of legislation. The only one of the measures which were finally and favorably acted upon, which occasioned any contest whatever, was the bill of Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations, to which the Senate had attached a clause [illegible] Thomas Ritchie an indefinite but, as all [illegible] are sure of money, upon the most audaciously trumped up claim which ever came before Congress, or indeed any other assembly composed of intelligent and honorable men, arising out of pretended losses in the partial execution of a fraudulently obtained contract for the public printing. The House were resolved that this scandalous fraud and imposition upon the people and the Treasury should not prevail, even though the successful resistance of it should involve the loss of the bill, and thereby postpone for two months the enjoyment of the provision for the expenses of the civil service of government. I will not go into any precise narrative of the remarkable proceedings by which each House labored for the attainment of its ends. But I may state in brief, that during the whole of Friday's night session from seven to one o'clock, the enemies of corruption and fraud resisted this Ritchie fraud, and that successfully. Early on Saturday morning the presiding officers of the House and Senate united in the appointments of a joint Committee of Conference, consisting of Ritchie's warmest advocates. They labored through the whole of yesterday, and at length cooked up something which, while giving to their favorite all he asked, had the appearance of a concession to the honest guardians of the Treasury, through a variance in the form of allowance. It was promptly and by a large majority rejected by the House. A second attempt was made to intrigue this disreputable piece of peculation through the House, by a new dodge, but that also was met with the indignant contempt of the House, and was thrown under the table and buried there. A last attempt was made to restore the Senate to a due sense of propriety and honesty in this matter to induce it to strike from the bill the objectionable amendments. But as late as three o'clock in the morning, it was ascertained that the Senate was obdurate, and then with dignity and firmness, the House took a solemn resolution that it would have no part in the perpetration of the enormity, and rejected the proposal in such a manner as put it out of its power to retreat from its position. Then Ritchie's forces broke up their camp and abandoned the siege. At four o'clock in the morning the Senate, with many wry faces, submitted to necessity, and left Ritchie to make the most of the fat drippings with which he is already gorged.

Owing to the impossibility of engrossing the General and Indian Appropriation Bills, they were not signed before the House adjourned this morning. That is about the only business which remains for transaction during the hour which this body will be in session to morrow.

It does not seem likely that there will be a quorum of members present, as a very large number have left this afternoon and more will go to morrow morning, but that will not prevent the due performance of the necessary ceremony.

The Senate sat until about five o'clock this morning, and during the night went through with a large amount of executive business. They will meet again to morrow, at nine, and will sit till twelve. They have still many nominations to act upon.

I gave you in my last a portion of the confirmations and rejections during that protracted sitting. The following in addition has been communicated to me. Collectors were nominated for all the six new Districts of California, and most of them were confirmed. They are gentlemen now residing in California. Mr. Collier, Collector at San Francisco was rejected, and Mr. Davis, a well known and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, named in his place.

S A Benjamin, of New Orleans, was nominated and confirmed U. S. District Judge of the Northern or San Francisco District. Mr. Healey, of Massachusetts, of the Southern District. Judge Benhum, and J. M. Jones, were named as U. S. Attorneys for the Northern and Southern Districts respectively. Messrs. Douglass and Given were nominated for Marshals of those Districts Mr. Greenwell, a California resident, and Messrs Key and Barbour, of Virginia, were nominated Indian Agents for California, under the new law which gives that number to the new State. A large number of Post Masters, Collectors, Receivers, and Registers, in the old States were confirmed and some were rejected. It is also said that there was long and warm debate over the Minister to Spain, but he was not finally acted upon. That able and admirable officer, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon Elisha Whittlesey, was reported upon yesterday, and a technical objection was made to taking up the case. I cannot say whether he is in danger of rejection, but I am placed out of harm's way by his eminent qualifications for business and high personal character, but a contrary opinion prevails. But the finale is near, and when it comes I shall frame a grand balloo.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Our United States Commissioner, yesterday, had the first case under the new Fugitive Slave Law, which proves to be one of the most alarming act ever adopted. The slave, a very good looking yellow man, was the property of a widow of Baltimore, and ran away some two years ago, and soon after he reached New York was married. It chanced that a son of his owner was a clerk in this city, and kept his eye upon the runaway who was soon claimed by an agent of the widow, and upon the affidavit of the agent and the son, was, after a short examination, transferred to Baltimore, where he will be in a few hours.—There are numerous fugitives here, and consequently great excitement among the negroes, who threaten the direst vengence upon any officer who dares arrest them, but it will not avail much.—The law is repugnant to the feelings of every one with a true man's feelings. But unfortunately it is not the true men who are to supervise its execution. Our police and our lawyers are eager and willing to catch the negroes for a fee, and dignitaries as the law is, it will be enforced, and negroes had better leave New York a wide berth.

Next week, a great musical case is to be tried. Mrs. Bochea Bishop and Jenny Lind now at the Revere house, Boston. The Frenchmen and Italians here are in a wonderful state at the great success of the sweet vocalist of the North, and for once have put aside their sputtering among themselves with the intention of waiting upon Mrs. Bochea Bishop, and cramming her into the great green [illegible] of the public. As the first step, the immense [illegible] built for Jenny Lind is to be demolished [illegible] and a series of concerts announced to be given, covering a period of time in which Barnum claims room for Jenny, making it a pretty good [illegible]. But Jenny has the field, though she has nothing but her matchless voice, her spotless honor, and her great woman's heart to put against Mrs. Bochea Bishop's damaged reputation as the result of suing of St George Bishop, Bochea and his brother. Madame Bishop has but one supporter in the country, but that one is the Swede, and we will learn after her jealous French and Italian friends have found the bottom of their cup.

Our State Whig Convention has adjourned after a session of more than usual harmony, and has given the State a ticket never surpassed. The Hon. Washington Hunt, one of the best of all old fashioned Whigs, has been nominated for Governor by acclamation. The subordinate offices are all new men, yet of a character that gives every assurance that after election they will be found true men. With singular judgment, all nominations of office politicians have been avoided, and we shall go into the election with a harmony and vigor that will retain the State in the firm possession of the Whigs, the only party which can adopt a measure calculated to advance the interests of the State.

The ultra Hunker branch of the Loco General Committee held a sudden and secret meeting at Tammany Hall, a few evening since, when a resolution to support the State nominations was laid on the table—16 ayes to 7 nays. Thirty one member of the Committee were absent and knew nothing of the meeting. This looks very like union, we think. A great effort has been made by the union men to keep the action of the Hunkers quiet, but somehow the secret leaked out, and has created no little fluctuation among the party. Another effort is soon to be made to pass the resolution, and if unsuccessful, the schems, rumor says, will forbid the meeting of the Committee in Tammany Hall.

A terrible accident occurred at the sailing of the Pacific to day: as the steamer was backing out of her berth, the tide swayed her around, driving her up against the dock, and causing the guards to catch upon the eaves of the shed adjoining. The shed was torn down with a tremendous crash—and here a scene of the greatest consternation ensued.

There were several hundred people under the shed, and the moment the crash commenced, a general panic took place. Many persons in their fright jumped overboard into the river. Some were rescued, but how many were drowned has not been ascertained. The ship has been much damaged and will have to repair here.

In Cotton there is no movement of importance, and the prices are [illegible] Flour is heavy, but we hear of no sales of any consequence. Grain is exceedingly difficult to obtain yesterday's prices. The sales are about 4 500 bus at 4 50@4 56½ for common to straight [illegible] 4 56@4 62½ for Michigan; and 4 90@5 for pure Genesee. Southern is dull at former prices. Rye is in fair request, and 250 bbls were sold at 3 12½@3 25. In Meal there are no sales; prices are unchanged. Grain—Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Rye is lower, and can be bought at about 71@71½.—Corn is firm at 66c for mixed, and 67 for round yellow. Oats are scarce and very firm at 42@43c for Northern.—Provisions—Pork is quiet and lower; sales of small lots were made at 10 50@10 62½ for Mess, and 8 31½@8 37½ for Prime. Beef is dull and unchanged. Lard is in good demand, with sales of 200 bbls at 7½, and 250 kegs at 7½c. Whiskey is steady with sales of 50 bbls Ohio at 27½. Drudge is held at 27c.

Sales have been made of 150 bales Buenos Ayres washed wool, price not given; 60 bales Portuguese washed 20c, time. 50,000 lbs Fleece, common, at 33c, and 15,000 lbs City Pulled No 1 and super at 33½@37½c. The stock of Foreign Wool is so light that the trade is doing all the business, and but little passing from first hands.

C.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Thursday.

Slave Catching in New York—First Case under the New Law.

The following case, which occurred this morning, is one of peculiar interest, from the fact of its being the first movement under the new Fugitive Slave Law. It will be noticed that there is very little of the "law's delay" here; the proceedings were as summary as an Arkansas court audience could desire.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Commissioner Gardiner.—*Examination as to Jamin Hamlet, charged to be a fugitive slave the property of Mary Brown, of Baltimore.*—No person was present as counsel for accused, and only one colored man. He is a light mulatto. The Marshal of Mr. Wood had been there. The Commissioner said they would go on, and if counsel came in, he would read proceedings.

Thomas J. Clark, (a colored man, with dark eyes, aged [illegible] 50 years of age; clerk for Merchant's Manufacturing Co., in Hammond; knows James Hamlet; he is slave of Mary Brown, mother in law of mine, residing in Baltimore; have known Hamlet about 10 years; he left my mother in law about 2 years ago; he absented himself from the premises the dwelling where he resided in Baltimore; he is entitled to his services; he is a slave for life; she never parted with him voluntarily; she came into possession of him by will from John G Brown, her deceased husband; the paper shown is a copy of it from his will; she held him under that title; the slave she inherited him till he escaped; I have seen the accused, by sight, (pointing to H, a light mulatto man, about 24 or 25 years of age, [illegible] in ordinary dress.)

The witness then [illegible] the affidavit.

Benjamin Horton, [illegible] 26 years of age; reside in New York; [illegible] with A M Fendey, 25 Front street; resided in Baltimore coming here in March; know James Hamlet; have known him [illegible] years; he is a slave belonging to my mother; he left her service; I have seen him since; he [illegible] absented himself under the will of my father; he left her service by running away; I saw him cleaning boots from the door of the city hotel about a week two years since; I have seen him several times, within the last six months, [illegible] last time I saw him was in April last; my mother is still entitled to his services; I have talked with him; the man sitting by Hamlet is the man.

Mr. Ass Chief, [illegible] at Law, he came into the room and [illegible] that he said he had been sent for by a colored gentleman with my name; I had lived in this city, Mr. S N Wood, [illegible] he has no interest in the matter, he merely [illegible] I suspected it would be without trial.

Mr. Chief was [illegible] law, the power of attorney is Mr. [illegible] Mr. C on behalf of which Hamlet was [illegible] and the testimony thus far.

Mr. Clark cross-examined by Mr. Chief.—I married Mrs. Brown [illegible] about 17 years ago; Harriet has a twin sister living in my family, I am in the [illegible] and was at times he went away, [illegible] about 25 years of age, (he looks more [illegible] years old.) That—six features are very even, and [illegible] white person of the kind; he occasionally [illegible] at the shoe trade; I have worked; he was [illegible] shoe maker; when I had no other [illegible] he has frequently been employed in a [illegible] after I had married into the family; [illegible] years ago; we lived in Baltimore; I [illegible] a slave; such was generally reported to Mr. B. to be used as [illegible] to get employment [illegible] I had [illegible] power of attorney from their joint guardian; [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] her property, and [illegible] to get his back to Maryland again, [illegible]

Mr. Chief.—Do you [illegible]—Left home 17 th March last. Was [illegible] Hunter West aware. At the time he was engaged at the shoe trade he [illegible]

Mr. Chief said he had no further questions to ask. He supposed the rules of the law had been complied with.

Mr. Gardiner, the Commissioner, then said, I will deliver the fugitive over to the Marshal, to be delivered over to the claimant.

Mr. Chief suggested that was the law. The Commissioner then said he would hand him, as he ought, to the claimant, and if there should be any danger to the rights of citizens of Maryland in the U. S. courts.

The U. S. Marshal [illegible] had performed his duty in bringing [illegible]

Mr. Clark said he would demand such a [illegible] the U. S. Marshal to secure the delivery of the slave to his owner in Baltimore.

Mr. Chief suggested that the accused make an affidavit that he apprehends a rescue. Mr. [illegible] stated that he did so apprehend.

Mr. Talbotake, the Marshal, [illegible] he would have no rescue in this city while in his charge.

Mr. Chief replied he [illegible] and that he would but there were doubts [illegible] in form.

The necessary papers were made out by the Commissioner. Mr. Chief swearing he feared a rescue, and Hamlet was delivered to him, thence to the U. S. Marshal, and probably was conveyed with all speed the dispatch to Baltimore, a coach being in waiting at the door, and he was taken off in irons, an officer accompanying the party.

This is the first case under the law of Congress [illegible] a few days since providing for the arrest and delivery to persons claimants to own them of individuals alleged to be fugitives from slavery.

Rev Henry Ward Beecher has written a long letter to Mr E. Cunard, Jr., on the subject of the regulations on the Cunard steamers, requiring religious services only according to the forms of the Church of England. The letter concludes as follows

I have said that Mr Cunard, the agent of the company, has declared that for sake of the Episcopal service only was allowed on his steamers, and that the chaplain or an Episcopal clergyman alone must officiate; I have declared that on the ground of the law, which I cite, no clergymen on board, there was no preaching at all allowed the first Sabbath, and that on the second a clergyman of the established church of Scotland was allowed it. Mr Cunard, in violation of his law, to preach; I have said that when approached on the subject he took his pocket, and handed much more, said of American passengers, if they do not choose my line, "dismiss them, let them stay away." I have said that in the presence of myself and Prof. McCulloch, of New York, he admitted that [illegible] his temper, he had spoken thus, with the additional remark that "they might go to hell;" and I now add that while apologizing for the loss of his temper, he did not apologize for his remark to the American traveling public; but made them yet more emphatic. I charged Capt. Judkins in his article with cruel whipping of the several seamen of the Asia; and I now have added the further charge of notorious gambling in former trips of various steamers which he had commanded. I stand ready to prove whatever I have said before the courts of my country. If Mr. Cunard or Capt. Judkins, decline such an impartial investigation, then let the public judge of which of us has spoken the truth and which has distorted falsehood.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Charles J McCurdy, of Connecticut, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, at the court of his majesty the Emperor of Austria.

CONSULS.

Samuel Bromberg, of Wisconsin, for the port of Hamburgh, vice Pablo S White, recalled.

Robt B Davidson, of Tennessee, for the port of Rio Grande, in Brazil

Day O Kellogg, of New York, for the port of Glasgow, in Scotland

James Foy, of Pennsylvania, at Dublin, in Ireland

Charles Anderny, of Mobile, Alabama, at Napoleon Vendee, the capital of the department of Vendee, in France

Fred Kuh, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Bordeaux, in France, in place of John Warren Grisby, recalled.

Joseph Rodney Crosby, of the State of Pennsylvania, for the ports of Southampton and Cowes, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire and, in place of Charles W Fenton, resigned.

Chas. Benjamin, of Connecticut, for the port of Demarara, in Guiana, in the place of S J Masters, resigned

Alexander M Ross, N. Y., for Puerto Cabello, in the Republic of Venezuela, in place of Southey Grinalds, recalled.

Jean Baptiste Charles Antonio, at Sedan, in France.

Wm. H Ropes, of Massachusetts, at the port of St. Petersburg, in Russia.

John U Petit, of Indiana, for the Island of Marenham, Brazil.

William N Adams, for the port of Santiago de Cuba.

Officers of the Customs.

COLLECTORS.

Hugh Maxwell, district of New York, New York.

Elias Pond, district of Genessee, (Rochester,) New York.

Oliver M Hyde, district of Detroit, Michigan.

Frederick G Low, district of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Chas. J Abbott, district of Penobscot, (Castine,) Maine.

J D Thompson, district of Little Egg Harbor, (Tuckerton,) N J

Wm T Russell, district of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Henry Addison, district of Georgetown, District Columbia.

SURVEYOR.

Wm. K Bond, port of Cincinnati, Ohio.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Peter C Ellmaker, district of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

APPRAISER.

Matthias B Edgar, port of New York, New York

Land Officers.

RECEIVERS.

Richard M Thruston, at Fayette, Ark.
Henry Acker, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich
Blanton P Bax, at Champagnole, Ark.
Thomas T Russell, at St Augustine, Florida.
Solomon F Halliday, at Newnansville, Florida.
Mordecai Mobley, at Dubuque, Iowa.
Wm. H Wallace, at Fairfield, Iowa.
Easton Morris, at Iowa city, Iowa.
John H Thompson, at Indianapolis, Indiana.
John Beard, at Crawfordsville, Ind.
Smallwood Noel, at Fort Wayne, Ind.
R H Griffith, at Palmyra, Mo.
Stephen F Page, at Ionia, Michigan.
Horace Stower, at Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edgar Conklin, at Green Bay, Wis.

REGISTERS.

Andrew Backus, at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
George H Saughter, at Mineral Point, Wisconsin.
Daniel Sigler, at Winamac, Indiana.
Thos. McKnight, at Dubuque, Iowa.
Geo. Wilson, at Fairfield, Iowa.
Samuel Brenton, at Fort Wayne, Ind.
Andrew McCallan, at Shawneetown, Ill.
Hercules R W Andrews, at Tallahassee, Fla.
Alexander Spaulding, at Green Bay, Wis.
Louis P Jewell, at Ionia, Mich.
Lansing B Mosner, at Detroit, Mich.
David B Webster, at Kalamazoo, Mich.
Cornelius Roosevelt, at Genesee, Mich.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Benjamin A Putnam, for Florida.
Lorenzo Gibson, for Ark:
Robt. W Boyd, for La.
Merriweather L Clark, for Illinois and Mo.

INDIAN AGENTS.

David D Mitchell, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, Mo.
John R Chenault, to be Indian Agent at Osage river.
Joe S Calhoun, at Santa Fe.
Luke Lea, at Fort Leavenworth.
Gabriel Wong, at the Chickasaw Agency.
Philip H Mills, at the Creek Agency.
Wm Butler, at the Cherokee Agency.
John Drennen, at the Choctaw Agency.
Charles P Babcock, at the Makinac Agency.

REVOLUTIONARY BIOGRAPHY.

A sketch of the life of Commodore Talbot, of Rhode Island, a subject of a new volume of Bowrey's Mr Tuckerman, to be published by J. C. Riker, 1 Ann street, New York

Attack of a Fire Ship on the Hudson River in 1776

The lively battle of this row great metropolis then suffered a scene of fire and exploding interest. Riding at anchor in the vicinity of Sixteen Island, secured the Bridge fleet, with the army under Lord Howe. Every spar and line of cordage in those ancient sea Butter ships, was dedicated to the exercise of the direst spirit, against the fleet and its crews of thinking, and on quiet nights, reflected to the ear of the listening Yankee, the boisterous tread of the crew. These dark, dark nights, were spent in hoisting canvass, wore a portentious aspect, and seemed to exciting and prophetic shadows upon the free spirits of those who they had ruthlessly intruded—such scenes of the years of bitter trial of which they were anxious hirelings.

Upon the fleet of Brooklyn, at York Island, and [illegible] the new keepsed battery on Bloomingdale. Never was sun rised that lovely morning, [illegible] dorty, tranquil, [illegible] of indescribable outlook. More [illegible] than at present, [illegible] lovely [illegible] and forest of shipping, [illegible] the gorgeous wave [illegible] the corporative silence [illegible] the fleet, [illegible] the hull, [illegible] the shot from the three vessels, but two struck the barges of the fugitive Captain Talbot, however, in his anxiety to render the experiment certain, had lingered amid the burning timbers of the Ship, and was the last to escape, that seaman who applied the match having, according to a previous understanding, immediately jumped overboard and been picked up by his associate comrades. When, therefore, the boat reached the Jersey shore in safety, the pyrotechnic of the gallant leader was frightful and his suffering extreme. His skin was blistered from head to foot, his clothing almost entirely consumed, and his eyes nigh ruined.

Safely, yet with gentle care, his humble companions in danger bore him through the solitary woods, in the night, to the nearest farm house, on a thin but hospitable settlement then called the English neighborhood; but on their arrival, his dreadful condition so alarmed the children of the place, that no hospitality could induce them to receive the wounded and aged widow opened her cabin door, and allowed the agony and scorched heroine to lay him on the floor, and cover him with a basket. Fortunately, in the morning of that day, two American officers, General Knox and Dr. Eustis, passed the vicinity on business; and hearing of the case, hastened to visit their countryman. The reasonable medical aid of the latter gentleman soon essentially relieved his anguish; and although for a considerable period deprived of vision, he was yet able to bear a removal to Hackensack, to await his convalescence. Meanwhile the Asia had been extricated, with great difficulty, from her perilous situation; and the bold enterprise that so nearly proved her destruction, created such apprehension and loss of confidence in the enemy, that they slipped their cables, fell down the river and anchored below the city. The hopes of the Americans revived in the same proportion as those of the British were discouraged. So obvious, indeed, was the auspicious influence of this event, that by a resolution of Congress, passed on the tenth of October, this "spirited attempt", as it was designated, of Captain Talbot, was made the occasion of a vote of thanks, and a special recommendation of that officer to the commander in chief, besides promoting him to the rank of Major.—*N. Y. Literary World.*

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
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Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
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It has been selected with great care, and as to cases 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. sep28-tf

☞ DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Diseases of the Liver are becoming alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases which are not connected in any way or other with a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints which are usually classed under the head of consumption, have their origin in the liver. "Any remedy which would insure regularity and healthful action in the liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of suffering thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded to it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M Lane's Liver Pills, and they will restore you to health. They are the only remedy ever yet discovered, whose use is certain to effect a cure.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 69 Wood street. sep28-d&w6

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