# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1850


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## DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Lycoming 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 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 M'CLURKEY, 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 Antimasonic and Whig ticket can be had at this office.

### New York Whig State Convention.

We regret exceedingly that there is reason to fear that the Whig party of New York may be greatly weakened, if not divided by the dissensions prevailing between rival factions. Just at the very time when the opposition has healed its difficulties, and united on one ticket, the Whigs manifest a disposition to divide.

The New York Whig Convention met at Syracuse, on the 26th ultimo, and was permanently organized by the election of the following officers, to wit—For President, Francis Granger, of Ontario; for Vice Presidents, James Van Norden, E. Crosby, William Masten, Samuel Freeman, H. Doolittle, E. C. Kenell, Freeman Clarke, and Abner Lewis; for Secretaries, William Vanderbilt, T. F. Chatfield, E. N. Fairchild, and Edwin Moore.

The President, on taking the Chair, made a speech, thanking the convention for the honor, and urging harmonious action on the part of the Whigs in convention as the sure presage to victory.

Mr. Duer moved the appointment of a committee of one from each judicial district to report resolutions, and, if deemed advisable, an address, for the consideration of the convention.—Agreed to.

The Chairman laid before the convention a personal communication from Governor Fish, in which he declined being a candidate for Governor again

Mr. Doer, from the committee on organization, reported a set of resolutions, in which the Whigs renew the declaration of their attachment to the well known and established measures of the Whig party of the United States, based upon a sound construction of the Constitution, and tending to the best interest of the Nation; declare that the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme law of the land, and the Supreme Court the expo nent of that law, and that they will faithfully observe its provisions, and resist any attempt to overthrow it; aver that the interests of the Union demand a revision of the tariff; assert their belief that it is the duty of the General Government to make appropriations for rivers and harbors; lament the death of General Taylor; declare that they repose the utmost confidence in the administration of the Government by MILLARD FILLMORE, and his maintenance of the well known principles of the Whig party; say that though they are opposed to the extension of slavery to territory now free, toleration should be exercised in regard to conflicting opinions of Whigs, and that they rejoice in the admission of California, while they acquiesce in the settlement of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and the creation of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, confident that these acts of conciliation will tend to restore those cordial sentiments and paternal ties which ought ever to be cherished between the different sections of our common country; avow that the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purpose and patriotic motives that actuated the Whig Senator and Representatives from that State in Congress upon the embarrassing subjects presented for their consideration, and admire the honesty, candor, and tolerance with which they have differed upon these exciting questions; eulogize the Whig administration of the State of New York; and declare that they appreciate the importance of the impending political contest in that State, and that they will do whatever united, harmonious, and energetic action can accomplish to secure such a result as shall promote the welfare of the country by making permanent the ascendancy of Whig principles in the councils of the State and of the nation.

On the following day, the 27th, the following State ticket was nominated with great unanimity:

*Governor*.....WASHINGTON HUNT,
*Lieutenant Governor*...GEORGE J. CORNELL,
*Canal Commissioner*...EBN. BLEAKLEY,
*State Prison Inspector*...ABNER BAKER,
*Clerk Court of Appeals*, WESSELL S. SMITH.

The nomination of Mr. Hunt was hailed with acclamations, and has been received with satisfaction all over the State. The balloting being through, Mr. Cornwell submitted several resolutions as substitutes for those reported by Mr. Duer.—Upon motion of Mr. Duer, these resolutions, together with those originally reported, were referred back to the Committee, which was further increased by the appointment of eight additional members, by the President. After a conference, Mr. Duer reported that, the Committee being equally divided upon the adoption of the substitutes, no result had been reached, and both series of resolutions were submitted to the Convention for its action. Mr. Duer also moved the previous question, which was sustained. The vote was then taken, and the substitutes were adopted by a vote of 75 to 42. Upon Mr. Duer's demand, the question was taken on the resolutions separately. All of them except the 7th, were adopted without a division, and by acclamation. When the 7th was reached, approving of the action of Senator Seward, the ayes and noes were called, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 40,—a majority of 30. Upon the adoption of that resolution, Mr. Duer and those who had voted with him withdrew, and organized anew. We learn from the Albany State Register, that they appointed a Committee to prepare an address and resolutions, and that they have called another State Convention, to be held on the 17th of October, for which each Assembly District is requested to send a delegate.

The following are the substituted resolutions offered by Mr. Cornwell, and which were adopted by the majority of the Convention:

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York renew their declaration of their attachment to the well known and established principles of the Whig party of the United States, as based upon a sound construction of the Constitution, and tending to the best interests of the nation.

2. Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the Land, and as such to be implicitly obeyed by the citizens of every section, and by the authorities of every State; that we faithfully observe all its provisions and compromises; that we will resist promptly, firmly, and by all necessary means, any attempt from any quarter, to overthrow it.—That in all cases of doubt as to its meaning, we will appeal to and abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the interests of the whole Union demand such a revision of the Tariff of 1846 as will afford more equal and effective protection to American industry and develope the resources, and encourage the labor, and promote the welfare of the whole country; and that we regard with special satisfaction the establishment of manufactures in those sections and States which have hitherto resisted, with most tenacity, Whig principles and policy, as tending to remove prejudices, enlighten public sentiment, and build up an identity of interest and of opinion in all sections of our common country.

4. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the General Government to make such appropriations for improving the rivers and harbors of different sections, as their condition may require.

5. Resolved, That this Convention, respecting those who have sustained Whig principles with equal ardor in prosperity and adversity, rejoice in the opportunity now offered for making expressions of renewed confidence in the present National Administration and in the wisdom and efficiency with which it has been administered under circumstances of unusual embarrassment and difficulty.

6. Resolved, That while we lament most deeply the irreparable loss of our Chief Magistrate, General Zachary Taylor, at a crisis in our country's history which his clear judgment and Roman firmness seemed so peculiarly designed to meet, we deem it most fortunate for the Nation that his place is filled by a successor so distinguished and capable as Millard Fillmore, in whose experience, fidelity, and enlightened statesmanship, the people of New York has learned to repose entire confidence.

7. Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the Hon. William H. Seward, for the signal ability and fidelity, with which he has sustained, in the United States Senate, those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State, as expressed in State and County Conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature. Those principles are eminently National and Republican, because they are just and equitable.

8. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purposes and patriotic motives which animated the Whig Representatives from this State in the federal Legislature, while embarrassing measures have been agitated in the present Congress.

9. *Resolved*, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, with a free constitution, meets with our hearty approbation; and as a territorial government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, or the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over those territories on the first indication that Slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into them

10 *Resolved*, That the Whig administration of the affairs of this State has been eminently upright and successful, and marked by a permanent devotion to the best interests of the great mass of our people; and we cordially appeal to its results and to the important laws which it has enacted under it as a proof that it merits the confidence and support of the Whigs of New York.

11. Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of New York appreciate the importance to the State and the Union of the impending political contest, and that they will do whatever united harmonious and energetic action can accomplish to secure such a result as shall promote the welfare of the country, by making permanent the ascendancy of Whig principles in the councils of the State and of the Nation.

12. Resolved, That we unanimous recommend the several candidates presented for the suffrages of the people by the convention to the united and energetic support of the Whigs of New York, as men of distinguished ability and worth, of unblemished reputation and integrity, of tried fidelity to the principles of the Whig party, and as being severally qualified, in every respect, for the high and honorable trusts for which they have this day been selected.

At first the *Albany State Register*, the Anti-Seward paper at Albany, came out strong for the ticket, and made the following remark:

"Our differences upon points of an abstract character, do not affect the essential principles of the party, on which all agree, and ought not to affect the vigor, union, and efficiency which has hitherto characterized the Whigs in prosperity and adversity. *To all then, we say, let us heartily support the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket*."

The last accounts, however, are not so favorable for union on the ticket, as will be seen by the following telegraphic despatch to the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, of Monday:

"Owing to the illness of Hon. Wm. Duer, the address will not be published until Tuesday morning. It commences with a history of the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, to show that every thing had been done that was possible to secure harmony without a sacrifice of principle, or a base abandonment of the President and the men who had patriotically devoted themselves to the settlement of the sectional controversy relative to slavery and the preservation of the Union. It shows that the resolutions adopted by the Convention re-open that controversy, and attempts to incorporate the peculiar opinions of Mr. Seward into the creed of the Whig party, and that their tendency and design is to build up an Abolition party on the remains of the Whig party. It states that though the candidates may be unexceptionable, it is not possible to support them upon the principles upon which they were nominated. It calls a State Convention to meet at Utica, on Thursday, the 17th of October, to take such measures as they may think proper. It is generally understood here, on the best authority, that Mr. Hunt will ultimately resign or come out with an address in favor of the National Whig party. Mr. Cornell and Wessel S. Smith will also do the same. The *State Register*, in a strong leader on Monday, recommends the Whig papers in the State not to endorse the Syracuse ticket, as it will lead to a dissolution of the Whig party in the United States, &c.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—An advert semen of the new Medical Institute will be found in another column.

The editor of the Cleveland True Democrat, a gentleman of the highest respectability, in noticing the institution, says that young men desirous of fitting themselves for this mode of medical practice, can find no better place.

The faculty are well qualified, the building excellent, and Cleveland a desirable residence.

A large class is expected.

WILMOT LEFT THE FIELD.—The Hon. David Wilmot has quit the field for Congress in the 12th district of this State. An arrangement has been made by which Mr. Wilmot, and the Old Hunker candidate, James Lowry, both withdraw from the contest, in favor of G. A. Grow, Esq., formerly a law partner of Mr. Wilmot's. It seems that the opposing factions of Locofocoism both found something they could unite on in Mr. Grow, and the union is complete of the Locofoco Democracy against the Whig candidate. This will save the district, we suppose, to Locofoconism.

WHEELING.—We think the citizens of that city have some reason to complain of a report, said to have been started in this city, to the injury of the North Western Bank of Virginia. We have always looked upon the Wheeling Banks as among the most solvent in the country, and we have no doubt that they are perfectly sound, and will be even if the bridge should be ordered to go higher, or to go down altogether. In opposing the bridge, as an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, as we conceive it to be, it is not just that we should assail Wheeling and her Banks, or disparage in any way her people or her prospects. There is room enough in the world for both cities, and business enough, too, and Pittsburgh has certainly no reason to be jealous of Wheeling. Our rivalry should be of that manly and great hearted character, that rejoiceth in each other's prosperity.

Pittsburgh presents the extraordinary spectacle of having elected a Mayor, which it cannot trust as its Chief Police Officer, and its Councils have found it necessary to take the guardianship of the city out of his hands. The like, we venture to say, was never seen before. It is a severe comment on the folly of those who chose him to preside over us. The action of Councils is correct, and we hope that the City Fathers will steadily and firmly discharge their duty, regardless of the disagreeable conduct of the person who are so unfortunate as to have as our First Magistrate! It is a hard case, indeed, if we are to suffer, without redress, under the tyrannical conduct of a man so reckless of official character, position, and the credit of the city, as is Joe Barker.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for October, is already to hand, and its table of contents offer a rich treat. A very cheap and pleasant periodical s this.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, the great Engineer, and the projector of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, it appears by the late English papers, has been offered knighthood and has refused it. Mr. Faraday, one of the greatest of living chemists, has also declined a similar tender. Sir Robert Peel, it is already known, not only persisted in refusing a patent of nobility, but also in his will instructed his sons to imitate in this respect his example. The time appears to be coming when English titles will go a begging among those most worthy to wear them.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE.—The United States Treasurer's statement shows the amount at his credit, by returns received to Monday, 23d of September, to be $15,300,836 30. Of this there was at Washington, $100,985 08; Boston, $2,878,812 27; New York, $5,016,287 23; Philadelphia, $1,019,362 86; Baltimore, $59,905 37; Richmond, $9,303 41; Norfolk, $2,571 67; Wilmington, N. C., $3,633 38; Mint, Philadelphia, $4,841,150; Branch Mint, New Orleans, $600,000. Transfers ordered to Treasury U. S. Washington, $200,000.

*For the Gazette.*

### Meeting in Elizabeth.

MR. EDITOR—At a meeting of the Whigs in Monongahela City, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1850, Mr. Geo. A. Bayard was called to the chair, and Messrs. Coursen, Whygram, McClure, Rowland, and Wood, acted as Vice Presidents.

Mr. Thomas M. Howe was then called upon and addressed the meeting in a clear, concise, and forcible manner, he proclaimed himself a Whig and nothing but a Whig; he then referred to the tariff of 1842, and went on to show that in 1844, when our tariff was about to be repealed, that all parties were then in favor of a good protective tariff, but since that the scene had changed, and the Whig party were now emphatically the tariff party. He referred to the votes in the present session of Congress, which show that the entire Whig vote, save two members from the South, were in favor of a good tariff, while the votes of the Locofocos show that only five were in favor of a tariff, four of whom were from Pennsylvania, and one from Wisconsin. Mr. Howe then paid a beautiful tribute to McKesport, referring to her inexhaustible mountains of coal, and the great facilities for manufacturing, he considered that we truly should be a tariff people. He then referred to the public lands, and considered land monopoly one of the most potent evils of the day. He wished the actual settlers only, to buy and hold the public lands.

He was then asked his opinion on the fugitive slave law, and replied, that he considered it one of the most iniquitous bills ever passed by Congress.

Mr. Darsie was next called to the stand, and entered into full argument upon the tariff, and depicted, in glowing style, the ruinous effects of the tariff of 1846 upon our iron interest. He showed that our imports at this time annually exceed our exports by fifty millions of dollars, he clearly showed, too, that the Southern interests were entirely opposed to an increase of revenue, and therefore opposed to the improvement of our rivers and harbors. He cautioned all persons against the pretensions of democratic candidates, as to being tariff men, and showed that the entire Democratic vote in our Legislature last winter was against instructing our Congressmen on that subject.

He then referred to the trade with foreign nations, and showed that Massachusetts, with her manufactures, bought more of our agricultural productions than all of Europe, and then referred to the importance of the present election, and requested every Whig to stick closely to his ticket.

Mr. Bigham next proceeded to discuss the same subject in an able and forcible manner; he referred to the dropping and despoiling interests of Pennsylvania, and said he felt a deep and abiding interest in her welfare.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this Borough having entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Thomas M. Howe, our candidate for Congress, will use all honorable means to secure his election, as well as the balance of the ticket.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1846, and the enactment of a tariff with specific duties sufficient for the encouragement and protection of American industry.

Resolved, That we regard the "Fugitive Slave Bill," lately passed by Congress, as unjust in its provisions to the colored citizens of the North, and anxiously desire its repeal.

Resolved, That in consideration of the fact, that on the next Legislature will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator, and also, districting the State for members of Congress, we hold it imperative on every Whig to discard all personal dislikes, preferences, and interests, and vote the entire Legislative ticket, as the result of last election shows so plainly the consequences of scratching the ticket.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

GEO. A. BAYARD, Pres't.
J. H. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

**Close of the Session—Incidentals—Appointments and Confirmations—Measures of the Session—Their influence upon the Country.**

*Laus et gloria Deo atque patriæ*, if I may try my hand at manufacturing a quotation with variations. Praise and glory to God and our country, for Congress has adjourned, *sine die*. Twelve o'clock to day witnessed this long and devoutly desired consummation. The termination of the session in the House was characteristic. That assembly met at eleven o'clock, and with the exception of a minute or two employed by the Speaker in signing the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills, the whole hour was consumed in manœuvring for the consumption of time and in calling the yeas and nays. One of the bills which it was attempted to press through the House, was for the relief of the well known poetess, Mrs. Lynch, who has a claim on account of her grandfather, a colonel in the revolutionary war, but it was opposed with such zeal by Jones and Johnson, of Texas, that it was defeated, though on a preliminary motion, it was ascertained that the vote, on its passage, could it have reached that stage, would have been 91 to 85. This division also showed that there was precisely a quorum present, with the Speaker, who voted with the rest.—One hundred and seventeen is a majority of the whole House, two members having been added by the admission of California.

The inexorable hammer fell while the Clerk was calling the yeas and nays upon a bill supplementary to the new act in respect to war bounties.—The Speaker announced the expiration of the session, and, like released school boys, the members gathered up their papers, bid one another good bye, and hurried away.

Mr. King dismissed the Senate with somewhat more of form and circumstance, making a speech, and wishing his brother Senators all sorts of good fortune on their return to their homes. I need not describe the parting scene, and have the less taste for it from having observed that the "venerable editor of the Union" was wielding his cunning way among the dispersing Senators, as if impressing upon their minds that he relied upon them for the success of his schemes upon the treasury, against the continency and integrity of the House, its natural, and, generally, its faithful guardians.

The session of the morning, from nine till twelve o'clock, was spent in disposing of appointments. Every body was confirmed, without any exceptions at all, as I hear from several Senators who paid as close attention to the proceedings as could be expected, from men who cared nothing at all about them. There were a few opposing votes to Mr. Whittlesey, as First Comptroller, on account of his honest and firm opposition to the constructive mileage; but they only serve to indicate how completely impotent had been the efforts of all his adversaries to break him down, as an insuperable barrier to all the corruptions of the day, which come within the sphere of his observation, as an accounting officer. The list of appointments confirmed was very large. Most, if not all of them will appear to morrow in the National Intelligencer, and they will be received with more satisfaction when seen in an authentic and official shape.

I am not disposed to night to enter upon a review of the past session. It is a large subject and one well worthy of careful consideration.—Though party had a majority, the democratic party should be responsible for all the evil, and but little of the little good that has taken place. There never was a Speaker who showed his bias of fair and unprejudiced temper towards opponents, as Mr. Cobb. He knew no other men and no other party in the House than the faction of Southern Democrats, and it was almost useless for any other to attempt to get the floor, or to make a motion. But let that pass.

For nearly nine months, the House and Senate have been wrangling on the slavery question. At length, compromise was agreed to, called, and by many considered a general and conclusive settlement of all differences. If this be a correct view, if we have settled that unfortunate agitation, then the present session, even had it accomplished nothing else, would deserve to be styled the *great session*. But I will not here assume to speak of the value and precise estimation which should be placed upon the measures in question. Suffice it to say that the general subject of dispute is dropped for the present. A little more than a fortnight at the close was given to the appropriations, which probably amount very nearly to fifty five millions of dollars, and to California, for which new State have been created thirty or forty new and important offices, and have been set apart some half a million of dollars, by way of an earnest of the benefits of partnership in this glorious Union. In another letter, I shall attempt a more satisfactory summary of the results of the legislation of the last ten months. JUNIUS.

Gen. Leslie Combs has returned to his residence in Mayesville, Ky., from an extensive tour in the eastern section of the United States. It is said that he intends to devote himself hereafter at whatever expense of time and labor, to the promotion of works of Internal Improvement, by which alone Kentucky can maintain her just rank in the Union.

### Letter of Thanks to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster, a month since, received a letter, approbating his late public conduct, from the companions of his early youth, from Boscawen and its vicinity, in the State of New Hampshire, to which he has written the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of last month, expressing your approbation of my public political conduct, and especially of my efforts in Congress, to settle questions, which have long agitated the Country and disturbed its peace. Happily, gentlemen, those questions are now, I trust, disposed of, and better prospects open upon the Country.

The thirty one American States, stretch over a vast extent of country, running through several degrees of latitude and longitude, and embracing many varieties of soil, climate, institutions, habits, and pursuits; yet over all the Union and the Constitution still stand, every where giving protection and security, and every where cherished at the present moment, with general and warm patriotic regard. The interests of the different parts of the Country, though various, are not opposite; flowing indeed in divers channels, but all contributing to swell the great tide of national prosperity.—Under the operation of the Constitution, we have now been for sixty years free and happy; civil and religious liberty have stood firm and unshaken; popular education has received a new impulse and a wider spread; and moral and religious instruction has been characteristic of our age; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, have been steadily encouraged and sustained; and under the blessing of Providence, general competence and satisfactory means of living, have every where rewarded the efforts of labor and industry; and in the meantime, gentlemen, the Country has attained to such a degree of honor and renown, that every patriotic man, in addition to his own individual means of enjoyment, derives a positive pleasure from participating in the reputation of his Country. O what other country upon earth can this be said of to much truth? Who then would undermine this Union? Who would raise his hand against this Constitution? Who would scoff at these political and social blessings, which Providence has ordained let me even fit to vouchsafe in such abundance, to any community of men? Self love, our hopes for our future, national pride and gratitude to God, all conspire to prompt us to embrace these institutions, as our native land, with all the affections of our hearts, and to defend them with all the strength of our hands. In a critical hour, and I not without some personal hazard, I have discharged my duty and heed my conscience to its very depths, in all my efforts to maintain them, limited only by the measure of my ability; and now that these efforts are regarded as having contributed to the adjustment of dangerous controversies, and to the establishment of peace and harmony among fellow citizens and brothers, I desire no reward but the cheering approbation of good men, and the approbation of my own conscience.

And now, my friends and neighbors, I could pour out my heart in tenderness of feeling, for the affectionate letter which comes from you. Approving voices have been heard from other quarters, other commendations have reached me, high enough and warm enough to demand, as they have received, all proper and grateful acknowledgments and regard. But yours comes from home; it comes from those whom I have known, and who have known me from my birth. It is like the love of a family circle, its influences fall upon my heart as the dew of Hermon. Those of you who are the most advanced in age, have known my father and my family, and especially *that mother* of whose premature death I have inflicted a wound in my breast which is yet fresh and bleeding.—Some of you were my companions in the country schools, with others I have partaken in the sports of youth, the exertions of the field of agricultural labor, and the more serious and exercises of early manood. I see on the list learned and now aged and venerable clergymen; professional gentlemen and magistrates, of my own age, whom I have long honored and esteemed, and others of all classes and pursuits in life. There are on the list, also, not a few who bear my name and partake my blood. What I was in early life, you all know; towards what I may have done at subsequent periods, for the good of the country, you have ever manifested sufficiently favorable and partial regard; and now, when I have been called upon to act a part in a more important crisis, perhaps, then any other of my life, your kind regard, your neighborly recognitions of former times and former friendships, and the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves, make your praise a treasure, precious in my esteem; which I shall keep near me always while I live, and leave for the gratification of those who come after.

Your obliged friend and neighbor,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Rev. Eben Prince, Rev. Abraham Burnham, D. D., Rev. Wm. Patrick, Rev. Caleb B. Tracy, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Rev. Edmund Worth, Rev. Enoch Corser, Hon. Parker Noyes, Hon. Thomas H. Fitzgerald, Hon. George W. Nesmith, and others.

From the Fairmont, Va., Banner.

### The Black Water Improvement.

Most of our readers are aware that the Legislature passed an act, a year or two ago, granting the privilege of the incorporation of a company for the purpose of rendering the Monongahela river navigable, for steam boats, from the Pennsylvania line upward, and authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe three fifths of the stock necessary for the completion of the contemplated improvement. The law provides that as soon as individual stock to the amount of $20,000 is subscribed, the company may proceed to organize, and the Board shall appropriate $30,000 more, which is three fifths of $50,000

It is matter of vital importance that those persons who desire to have their river improved proceed to act without a moment's delay. It is believed by many, and very reasonably, believed, that should the contribution area be a few days longer, our legislature will be so impressed with the magnitude of that feature which is now in the hands of the State. If this should be so, and the company fail to organize under the present law, it may, and most likely will be, fifty or a hundred years before the river is improved

We earnestly demand early and proper attention to this matter. The people of Pittsburgh, Brownsville, Morgantown, and Fairmont, and those of intermediate points along the line, we conceive, are all equally interested. Will the editors and conductors of the Pittsburgh papers, as well as the Brownsville and Morgantown papers lend an immediate and hearty hand? Submit the matter, gentlemen, to your readers. Let them know distinctly that it only requires that twenty thousand dollars be subscribed to secure the benefits of the present law, and the State is pledged to advance three fifths of the whole amount necessary. If the matter is properly handled by the editors, we verily believe they have power sufficient to set "the ball in motion"—necessarily.

On the part of Fairmont we suggest the following named persons—with such others as they think proper—to act as a corresponding and Supervisory Committee to carry out the provisions of the law, viz. F. Haymond, Esq., Col. Austin Merrill, Doct W. D. Bystey, Z. Kidwell, J. J. O. Watson, Doct M. Cambell, B. Fleming, A. S. Hayden, T. G. Watson, J. A. English, F. H. Pierpont, Esq., and D. J. Hodman.

We hope the above named gentlemen will feel proud of the high distinction bestowed them and organize without delay, and be ready to enter upon their duties

Now, inconclusion, we hope the editors at Morgantown, Brownsville, and Pittsburgh, will not wait for town Meetings, but act as we have done—cordially appoint committees in their respective places to agitate this question. If the work is completed under these suggestions, will not great praise be due to those editors who lay hold of the subject? They will be the honored means of bringing a soul a great local improvement.—Finally, if any thing is to be done, we repeat, it must be done without delay "now's the day, and now's the hour!" Next year may be too late for other matters, but next year will be too late to secure this improvement.—Lay hold vigorously of the matter, brother Editors, and the work will go ahead.

### THE FIRST SLAVE CASE

We chronicled on Saturday the first arrest of a fugitive slave under the new act of September 18, which took place in New York on Friday. The proceedings were of a summary and rather unceremonious character. The man was claimed, before a United States' Commissioner, as being the slave of a lady of Baltimore, by two persons, one representing himself as her son, the other as her son in-law and attorney, in which character he produced a power of attorney to recover possession of the slave, as well as what purported to be an extract from a will bequeathing the slave to the lady. Upon the evidence of these two persons and the facts mentioned exclusive, the commissioner formally certified that the man was a slave, the lady's property, surrendering him accordingly to the son in law, and the latter making affidavit that he apprehended molestation and required a force for his protection, the Commissioner commanded the Marshall to furnish it, which was done, and the slave conducted to the Baltimore steamboat, and apparently to the State of Maryland, by the last named officer or deputies. The whole proceedings in the case, from the arrest to the placing of the slave on board the steamboat, are stated to have occupied less than three hours, and to have cost the United States—for the United States are pay masters—$71.

The great peculiarity of this case, as will strike most readers, is the facility with which the man was adjudged to be and surrendered as a slave, the property of a particular person, on the evidence of two witnesses who did not seem to have been required to establish their own identity, or that of the owner of the slave, or the genuineness of the will-extract produced. Perhaps all was perfectly true and correct, as sworn to, but it is clear that if such is to be the system of proceeding under the new law, the gravest wrongs and outrages may be practised by unprincipled men at the expense of any free negro who happens to be friendless and incapable of proving his freedom. A combination of rogues, with a little perjury, and perhaps forgery, is all that is necessary; and while Uncle Sam is so easily satisfied and pays all the expenses, we may expect kidnapping to become an active and profitable branch of speculation.—*North American.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WEST CHESTER.—We were informed last evening of the following particulars relative to an awful murder that occurred in the vicinity of West Chester on Saturday morning. Some of the children belonging to the School at Rocky Hill, three miles above West Chester, on reaching the School House, found their teacher, Phebe Sharpless, lying at the door, weltering in her blood, and quite dead. She had been shot in the back of the neck. Lying near her, was the wadding used in loading the gun, which upon examination, was found to be a piece of the Saturday Evening Post. In the course of the day, George Pharoah having been seen in the vicinity with a gun, was arrested on suspicion, and, strange to relate, on his person was found a portion of the Saturday Evening Post, and the wadding found fitted to it. He was committed to prison to await a further examination. The deceased was an estimable young lady, aged about 28, the daughter of Aaron Sharpless.—*Phil. Ledger.*

RAILROAD DECISION.—The matter in controversy between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the city of Wheeling, as to the route of the Western section of the road terminating at Wheeling, has been decided in favor of Wheeling. According to a paragraph in the Baltimore Patriot, the Board of Engineers appointed by the Executive of Virginia, to determine the matters in dispute, between the city of Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have decided that the Grave Creek route is the true and proper route under the law of 1847, and the agreement was that city. By this decision, the point at which the road will first strike the Ohio river, will be at the mouth of the Big Grave Creek, twelve miles below the city of Wheeling. The road is now under contract from Wheeling to that point; and, we presume, the remaining forty miles hereafter suspended, will be put under contract immediately, when the whole line will be in the hands of contractors.

Lt Lefevre, who figured so conspicuously during the trial of Professor Webster, is engaged in New York in exhibiting wax figures of the Professor and Dr Parkman, as well as a model of the College in which the murder was committed. Public opinion is rather adverse to the exhibition, and we hope it will turn out to be a poor speculation.

THE STORM.—The equinoctional period last week was characterized by storms of much more than usual violence; the lighting, the hail, and the floods in many places doing much damage. In the north part of the county hailstones in large quantities, much of it measuring over three inches in circumference, which, with the wind, thoroughly prostrated the ripening Buckwheat, rendering it impossible to gather a large portion of it. The small streams were remarkably high, carrying away fences, &c., one stream, Connequenessing, being higher than ever known, destroying stacks of hay, on the low lands, carrying off large quantities of corn in shock, fences, &c. The dam at Grill and Mellon's mill, (formerly Hazen's,) was torn away on Thursday, and the same evening the barn of Mr. Charles Price, in North Sewickly township, was struck by lightning, which was burnt down, with a large quantity of grain.

The Railroad Culvert across Block House Run, near to and below New Brighton, nearly completed, was torn away,—the centre preventing the passage of the drift and the mass of water,—and going off with a rush, carried away the County Bridge below, the canal, Vodrey's mill, the dam, and a small dwelling house. The damage there is serious—the bank of it falling upon Mr Kelley, the miller, and contractor, though it may, and we think it should, fall upon the Railroad Company.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE TEXAS VETO.—We find in the Galveston Civilian, of September 14th, the veto of Governor Pease, vetoing the bill of the Legislature requiring him to submit "any proposition that may be made by the Government of the United States to the State of Texas, for the purchase of her territory in northwestern Territory, to the people." From which it appears that his excellency's reason was, shortly, disapprobation of the time fixed for the mandatory character of the bill. "The bill," says he, "by its phraseology, evidently intends to coerce the Executive to do an act, which to some extent, it seems to me, ought to require the exercise of Executive discretion" and he does not think it competent for one branch of the Government to *order* another, and co-ordinate branch, to do an act which necessarily implies the exercise of a most delicate discretion," &c., &c. In addition to this, several Red objects that, by the bill, the Legislature usurps the power of requiring the Governor to call an extra session, the right to convoke which, is exclusively vested in the Executive, and consequently to him. Thus both curious and satisfactory, and proves that his Excellency is the most chivalrous and the most jealous of any hair splitting on the demolition of unauthorized prerogative. I are glad Governor Bell is resolved Texas shall not have the terms offered without the grace of his special consent in extend of Texas, &c. Texas is entitled to the terms and protections usually possessed by Medical Colleges in the United States, and, unlike many colleges, it is independent of any other institution, having in itself the power to confer degrees, and possessing ample means.

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