THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1850

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
BENJ. A. SNYDER,
Of York County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH ROBINSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN SCHLESKEY, Robinson
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, Pittsburgh

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER DOYLES, North Fayette

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

TO THE POLLS!

This is the day of the annual election. Let every true Whig go to the polls early, and vote a full ticket. We say, *vote early*. No man is sure of his vote, unless he takes the first opportunity. Do not put it off until you have discharged this duty, and you will attend all the better to your business afterwards. We trust we shall have the pleasure, to-morrow, of recording a brilliant Whig victory.

Beware of Fraudulent Tickets.

Tickets have been printed and circulated by the enemy, with Mr. Walker's name printed wrong in different forms, such as J. C. Walker, D C Walker, S. J. Walker, &c. The genuine tickets are printed R. C. Walker, Mr. W.'s name being *Robert*.

Tickets are also in circulation with Mr. Moorhead's name being substituted for Mr Walker's in some, and Mr Fiffe's, in others. All these frauds have been resorted to for the purpose of benefiting J K Moorhead, the only name on the Locofoco ticket which the enemy hopes to elect. We trust they will be most bitterly disappointed.

We understand that it is reported in certain quarters, that spurious Whig tickets, with Mr Moorhead's name in place of Mr. Fiffe's and Mr Walker's, were printed in the Gazette Job Office, under the control of Mr George Parkins. This report is not true. None but genuine Whig tickets were printed in this office.

We publish the Bounty Land Bill in an official form. This Law is probably of more universal interest than any other passed this session of Congress. The report that the President had suspended the action of the law is incorrect.

We publish at length, to day, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which contains, besides the appropriation of an immense amount of money, much legislation of general interest. In great length has necessarily encroached upon our space to day.

Godey's Ladie's Book, for November is early to hand, well filled as usual, and embellished with some novel engravings, such as the "Evening Star," the "Lord's Prayer," etc

Father Ritchie devoted a large portion of the Union to his personal affairs. He says the paper has not been sold, but is to continue in his hands. Mr. R. says he has heavy debts to pay when he wants Washington, and he has paid them all but one, upon which he will never be hardly pressed. He has also bought a house and the office, and this is the sum total of the accumulations of "five years' unparalleled labor." Considering the kind of work Father Ritchie has done, we think his reward has been little enough.

WHIG SENTIMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The resolutions adopted by the late Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, retain unaltered the principles set forth by the party in many former Conventions in that State. Coming as they do from the home of the Sec etary of State, who so long represented those principles in Congress, they are of peculiar interest in the present crisis.

Resolved, That we repose entire confidence in the ability, wisdom, and patriotism of the new President, Millard Fillmore and his distinguished Cabinet, and we welcome them to the seat of power as the ministry that will guide our political fortunes to the path of honor, peace, and success, on its gentle and endeared ties with the leading nations of the earth.

Resolved, That Massachusetts always has and always will maintain in unison and all the principles and principle ever has avowed in those past, in relation to the extension of slavery and the measure of success which has attended her exertions, is a new proof that to continue and persevere in all those important efforts, is the great and good work shall be accomplished and perfected.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all friends of freedom, in and out of Congress, to resist the progress of the present free territories of Utah and New Mexico, and to favor the measures to secure their early admission as S ates into the Union, with Constitutions like that of their older and free sister California.

The other resolutions declare that the people cannot expect to obtain a protective tariff, except by the election of Whigs to Congress, and that it is the duty of the General Government to make appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors; point with pride to the prosperity of Massachusetts as an evidence of the fruits of Whig government, and then add the following:

Resolved, That the Whig party is a national party, and not a local party; there are Whigs at the South who have stood by its principles with as much firmness and devotion as Whigs at the North, and although on questions which are local in their character and bearing, differences may doubtless arise; yet on great questions which are national in their character and importance, the Whig party of the Union is one every where, North or South, East and West; its true members support the Constitution in its purity, and the Union as it is.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The Albany *Evening Journal* contains the following paragraph:—

"We are authorized to state, in reply to the rumors which appear in several papers, that Mr. HUNT will accept the nomination conferred upon him by the Whig State Convention."

The New York Tribune announces that all the nominees have decided to accept.

The Utica Convention will most probably fail by the nominations, and the Whig party be united on one ticket. The New York Courier, says:

"We look forward to the Utica Convention as destined to strengthen the ticket and secure its triumph. We trust that the whole vantage of the party which sympathises with the Minority, will be represented there, and that the delegates selected will be men of judgment, discretion, and paramount devotion to the principles and the interests of the Whig party. With such a representation, we have no fears of the issue."

In a letter addressed by Mr. G E Squier, late Chargé d'Affaires to Central America, to the Hon. H. S. Foote, which late appeared in a New York journal, there is a paragraph in which the following assertion occurs, viz: That "the British Minister, shortly after the arrival in this country, made a proposition to the Department of State to the effect, in substance, if not in terms, that the United States, in conjunction with England should set aside the territorial rights of Nicaragua, and bolly appropriate to themselves the Nicaragua Isthmus." We are author ized to state, with reference to the paragraph in question, that no such proposition was ever made to the Department of State, directly or indirectly, by Sir Henry Bulwer, or any one else.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets, oct8-d1y18

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1850.

Official Instructions Concerning the Bounty Land Bill—Appointment of Hon T. Butler King, Collector at San Francisco—More of sir H. L. Bulwer's Diplomacy.

I learn by authority that to morrow morning the Hon. A H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, will issue a circular for the information of all concerned, promulgating the construction which the Department places upon the recent act for conferring bounty lands upon all officers and soldiers, and officers who have ever been in the military service of the United States, and have not yet received such bounties. It is decided, so far as the opinion of the executive can decide such a question, that the warrants to be issued under this act will not be transferable, but must be issued by the original claimant who received them, who will thereupon be entitled to a patent—A patent, it is well known, is a deed from the Government for a specified tract of land actually granted and conveyed. The effect of this decision, therefore, if I rightly apprehended it, will be not only to prevent speculation in the warrants, but to deprive them of all exchangeable value.—A warrant, which is merely the certificate of a right to select a certain quantity of public land, and to secure a title thereto by a surrendering such certificate, will now be of no use to any person in the world but to him to whom it is issued. The young soldier of 1812 may be an "old salt" of 1850, and may have no more occasion for land than a sea horse for crutches, yet he must take it or nothing. The warrants issued to the soldiers of the Mexican war had a value of from one hundred and thirty five to forty dollars in the markets because they were legally assignable. It is calculated that not one in five of the soldiers of that war located their warrants. They procured the money for them at the market price.

The commissioners of pensions and of the general land office, are also preparing and will soon issue circular letters of instructions to applicants for bounties under the act. They will be issued in the course of a very few days. Some estimate may be formed of the immense amount of business which will be thrown upon those bureaus by the new law, from the statement, which I receive from an authentic source, that the rolls in the offices of the Adjutant General, and Second and Third Auditor's show some thing like six hundred thousand names. However they are not all surviving, nor are all the deceased left widows or children now upon *terra firma*.

I predict that the act will be a fruitful source of vexation, trouble, fraud, and immorality.

Isaac R. Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia, has positively declined the honorable and lucrative appointment of Collector of San Francisco, California, and Hon. T. Butler King, of Ga., has been appointed in his place, and has accepted the office. No better appointment than this has been or could have been made by this or the former administration. Mr. King is a Whig of the practical work ng sort—a national Whig; not filled with cranks and conceits; and, with all, a gentleman of rare and tried cap acity, and of the most winning courtesy and suavity of manners. But for peculiar adverse interests, which is not now necessary to particularize, Mr. King would have been placed at the head of the navy department, and would have made one of the most popular and efficient heads of that department which it has ever possessed. Some difficulties have arisen from the inexperience of Col. Collier, the incumbent of the post just rejected by the Senate, and from collisions with the State authorities, in which it was his misfortune to become involved. Mr King's past services and his prior residence in California, will obviate any objections in these respects, which the appointment of another person might have occasioned. Mr. King should have been one of the California Senators. The presumption that he will yet assain that position is so unwarranted by probability.

Several circumstances have lately occurred to draw attention to the course of the Hon H. L. Bulwer, in this country. His interference with the independent movements of our government, in the regulation of our tariff policy, has not yet faded from the public mind. More lately, he has been discovered in a correspondence, in which he speaks of our government in the most cavalier and contemptuous terms. For the first offence he received a well merited and most effective castigation at the hands of Mr. Senator Cooper, and for the second, under the firm sensible, patriotic, and high spirited administration, he was made to see the necessity of an immediate apology, which he duly readered. But much more lately, some other of his diplomatic transactions have been

"Hell hid and it revealed to view
A minister to Italy who, regardless of respectful civilities towards him, on the part of our people or government. By the late advices from the river San Juan and Central America, it has been rendered pretty tolerably apparent that the Rt. Hon. British Ambassador near this government, has been exercising the function of general guardian of British interests in Central America, to persuade Chatfield the meddlesome and overbearing charge of his government in Central America, to disregard the late treaty provided against British encroachments on those States, on the score of the old Mosquito claims. But of that more hereafter.

But I am enabled to give you with certainty exact information of another of this minister's proceedings. While the free trade Canadian reciprocity bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Bulwer made himself specially industrious in lobbying for its passage with Southern men, on the ground that the establishment of free trade between that province and our republic was the surest means of preventing annexation on the one hand, and of weakening the cause of protective tariffism on the other—what influence such representations had in securing the passage of the bill, I do not undertake to say, but the fact that they were made in the manner referred to, is certainly worthy of notice and remembrance.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Divisions among the Whigs—The "Secession" Sustained—Excitement in Negrodom—Littlefield, the Janitor, and his Exhibition—How between the Common Council and the Fire Department—Jenny Lind—The American Institute—The Weather—Nosy Hatters Wall Street Chit Chat—State of the Markets, etc., etc.

The unfortunate rupture of the friends of Seward-ism, and the friends of the National Administration, and the Union—for that is, indeed, the distinctive character of the two parties—has produced, as you may well imagine, a profound sensation among the politicians of this city. Our general committee, which represents the nineteen wards of the city, and boasts of a constituency of not less than a hundred thousand, have unanimously approved the course of the seceders from the Syracuse Convention, and appointed Wednesday evening next as the time for holding primary elections for delegates to a new Convention—in the hope that they at least will be able to build up a platform, broad enough, and strong enough, for the Whigs of the whole Union to stand upon.

You will see, in our city compilation, what an exciting time of it we are having among the negroes here, owing to the arrest of Hamlet, the fugitive from Maryland, in other day. This man Hamlet, however, is coming back to New York, to his wife and family, the sum of $800 having been subscribed to purchase his liberation. But, as I have said, all Africa is in a terrible commotion.—They held an "indignation" meeting last evening at Zion's church, in Leonard street, to denounce the Slave Bill, and all those who aid in executing it. Resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to armed resistance to every future attempt to carry back the "fugitives."

One would have thought that the man Littlefield, the janitor of the medical college which was the scene of the Park ma n murder, in Boston, satisfied with the money and notoriety he obtained in that shocking affair, would have been the last person in the world to recall its horrid reminiscences. But no! he undertook to exhibit, in the lecture room of Clinton Hall, a few evenings since, two figures, as large as life, representing the murderer and his victim, just as they looked (said his advertisement) when alive; but so revolting was the spectacle, and so sordid the motives of the fellow, that no body has countenanced it in the least. The press, generally, have spoken of the man and his "exhibition" as they deserve. New York is too hot to hold either.

You have been apprised of the serious dispute between our fire department and the Common Council, originating in a scathing report of the Chief Engineer, incriminating several aldermen, in the matter of countenancing certain notorious scamps, who have ever been the pest of the fire department. The quarrel has now reached its climax apparently, for the committee which was appointed to examine into the Chief's allegations, broke up last night in a great fever, one half of it arraying by the firemen, and the other half by the City Fathers. To day the "b'hoys" are talking of rooting Mr. Carson, the Chief Engineer, for May or—just out of spite!

We shall have Jenny Lind with us again next week. She cannot come a moment too soon.—"We Americans must always have some thing or some body to worship" said a clergyman to me, the other day; "it is either a successful military chieftain, or a favorite politician, or a 'star' from abroad. The object of our idolatry now, though, is one that comes as near to the angelic as possible for a human being to come in this world. It is comparatively a healthy excitement her presence creates in the multitude. It does not stimulate the passions of one people against another, as the glorification of a conqueror may be supposed to do. Its influences are good, for it is impossible to be in the presence of so benevolent and high minded a woman, without imbibing some of that excellence of heart, which has made the name of Jenny Lind famous throughout the whole Christian world." There is a fair prospect of your hearing her at Pittsburgh, ere long. Her next concert here will be given on the evening of the 14th inst.

The annual fair of the American Institute, now holding at Castle Garden, is not so well attended, I think, as it customarily is; but this is doubtless owing to the bad weather we have here just now. The articles on exhibition, are so many evidences of American skill and ingenuity, in the arts mechanics, and manufactures, give the visitor a better idea of Yankee progress, than he can get elsewhere.

October comes in upon us quite squally. For the two days past, a high wind, and an abundance of rain, and a keen atmosphere, have given us a very appreciative foretaste of the "melancholy days that are a coming." Fires are become indispensible necessaries already. But coal is high, very high—owing to an apprehended short supply from the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Bad news that, for the poor.

Wall street has been considerably agitated, the day or two past, by the reported failure of Messrs. Howard & Son, the great California shipping house, but at this writing, I can safely say that all such reports are without the least foundation.—What gave rise to the rumor was the neglect of Mr. W. H. Brown, the extensive ship builder, (not his inability,) to take up his "paper."

There is nothing new to notice in the money market since my last. Stocks are firm, and a large business is doing in all descriptions at a general improvement in prices. Quite a large amount of State securities were sent out by the last steamer, for continental investment.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton—Sales for the past three days, 7000 bales. Low to good ord 12¼ @ 13½c; mid. to fair, 14 @ 14½c. At these prices the market is very firm. Flour is in good demand for shipment. Sour is selling at $3.62 @ $3,87½; No. 2 superfine, $3,75 @ $4,06½c, straight State, $4,50 @ $4,56½; Ohio, $4,50. Grain—Wheat is in excellent request, also for export Canadian, 105c, in bond; white Michigan, 110 @ 112½c. Sales 15000 bus Rye at 68½c. Canada Oats 40 @ 43c; Jersey do, 38 @ 40c. Ashes—Pots firm at $6 12½; Monireal do, $6,25, in bond; Pearls, $5,87½ @ $5 93½. Provisions—Sales 2200 bbls Pork, at $10 56½ @ $10,62½ for Mess and $9 31½ @ $9,37½ for prime. Lard in active demand at higher prices. Sales 1500 bls at 7½ @ 7½c for prime, and 7½c for extra. Iron in steady Sales of Scotch Pig at $20,26, and English wrought scrap at $25,50—six months. Bee. Cattle come in freely from the West. Sales last week, 1300 head, at prices ranging from $5 to $7,50. C.

NOV INTERVENTION.—We the undersigned citizens of St. Helena Parish, pledge ourselves most solemnly never to shoot any seceder or secession citizen of the North, or manned by a Northern crew, to take any part of our products to the city of Charleston, or elsewhere."

The above appears in the Charleston (S. C.) papers, with some fifty or sixty names attached—among which, by the way, we see two Jenkinsons, one John Smith, and two *Coopers*. Northern Coasters might as well go sell out their craft for firewood.

OFFICIAL.
THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } Oct. 3, 1850.

The Congress of the United States, at its late session, having, in a spirit of justice and liberality, passed an act "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the President has conceived it no less a privilege than a duty, to afford all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this benevolent measure.

It is deemed proper, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefit of the law, that, with his sanction, I have caused to be prepared such forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights to be prepared, and they are now in the hands of the printer. At the earliest practicable moment, copies of these papers will be forwarded to each Surveyor of Public Lands and to the clerk of the court of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be, a bounty to the soldiers, and not to agents and speculators. The forms and the mode of proof have therefore been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be afforded to applicants to establish their just demands. Clerks are now engaged in preparing, from the rolls on file, certificates of service, in order that those who have not received their land warrants, or have accidentally lost them, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of this law is all its provisions is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers. The act provides "that all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, and other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant herein before provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any way affected by or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent."

It is his judgment the *intent* contemplated in the body of the above recited clause of the law is the *sense of the parent*. Consequently, all sales, transfers, assignments, and incumbrances of soldiers' land claims, made before the issuing of the patents, are void, and will be disregarded by the Government. Speculators are therefore admonished that they can acquire no rights by purchase which will be recognized by this Bureau.

I feel it to be my duty, also, to warn the frank and confiding soldier against the arts and devices of agents, who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of obtaining the land in order to enhance their own charges.

The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten the only proof required will be of the identity of the applicant, or of the marriage and widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore the difficulties, will in most cases be merely nominal. And no fees are required in these difficulties, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the Government, I beg leave respectfully to recommend to the proper authorities of each county or town, to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, the poor soldier would be darkness they are not able to bear, and the Government from many embarrassments which may result from the awkwardness of incompetent agents.

In conclusion, I desire to say that great care will be used to guard against undue preferences of one class of applicants over others. With this view, at the proper time, a circular will be addressed to the officers to frame the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL $100,000.
J. PIERPONT, Jr., Secy. | R. MILLER, Jr., Pres't
Will insure against all kinds of risks, FIRE AND MARINE.
ALL losses will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid.
A home institution—managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS—R. Miller, Jr., Geo. Black, J. W. Butler, N. Holmes, Jr., Wm. H. Holmes, C. Inman, Geo. W. Jackson, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. Lippincott, Thos. K. Lilich, James M'Auley, Alex. Nimick, Thos. Scott.
OFFICE, No. 92 Water street, (warehouse of Spang & Co., up stairs.) Pittsburgh. octdly

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
189 WOOD STREET,
Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug19

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Cor. Wood & Fifth sts., Pittsburgh,
Where they offer a full and complete stock of hats, Caps, Furs, &c., of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug31d

LOCAL MATTERS.
REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

SONS OF TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The following is a synopsis of the resolutions presented at a Convention of the Sons of Temperance on Saturday last. We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents our publishing them e tire.

Resolved, That the several divisions of the Sons of Temperance elect quarterly two delegates to meet in convention, and confer with each other in regard to the best means of furthering the cause of Temperance.

Resolved, That in the event of the constitution being amended, and the Judges thereby being elected by the people, persons should be nominated as candidates for the offices of Judges of the Supreme court, and of the several courts of Quarter Sessions, who are resolute temperance men.

Resolved, That much evil could be prevented were the present license laws honestly administered.

Resolved, That it is but just and fair that owners of property where liquor is sold, should pay the expenses of our criminal courts and Poor Houses.

Resolved, That petitions be circulated, praying for the enactment of a law in accordance with the principles of the above resolution

Resolved, That said petitions also pray that a law be enacted providing that all petitions for license shall be advertised three times in all papers and that the name, residence, and occupation of the owner of the property shall be thereto appended

Resolved, That the law should be so altered, that no license shall be valid unless signed by the Judges in open Court.

Resolved, That each Division of S. of Temperance be recommended to take measures to return to the proper officers every person violating the license law

Resolved, That we disclaim any intention to take the cause of temperance out of the hands of the Ministers of the Gospel.

THE FERRY BOAT CASE.—Judge Irwin yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of the United States vs. the owners of the ferry boats plying near Pittsburgh. The United States claimed fees for the inspection of the boilers and hulls of the ferry boats, together with "hospital money." The opinion was in favor of the defendants.

WATCHMEN ARRESTED.—Two of the Committee's watchmen were arrested last night and taken to the watch house. The remainder, we believe, resisted.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE AND THE MAYOR.—The Police Committee met yesterday morning, when the learned and able opinion of the Hon. Charles Shaler, relative to the course of the Committee, fully sustaining it in every particular, was handed in.

The members, after adjournment, went round to the Mayor's office, and gave the Mayor a list of their watchmen, threatening him with legal proceedings if they were again arrested. His Honor stated that he recognised no watchmen but his own, and was determined to go ahead, so that there will probably be a riot to night. We subsequently heard Barker declare that he intended to put on a force of *eight thousand men* to night, to hang all the members of the Councils, the editors, &c., &c.

The Councils will meet this evening, and probably take some measures to guard against the outrageous conduct of the Mayor, who has been allowing persons recently discharged from the Penitentiary, and men of a similar stamp, to act as watchmen.

MEETING OF THE COUNCILS.—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, met last night.

The Police Committee presented a list of the members of the night watch, and a resolution, approving and confirming their appointment, was passed.

An ordinance was presented and passed in the Common Council, (not having been reached in the Select Council) giving the Police Committee additional powers, as regards the regulation of the night watch.

During the session of the Councils, remarks were made which exposed in a very striking manner, the outrageous conduct of the Mayor.

It was stated that, on Friday night, he had six men sworn in as watchmen who had been let out of the penitentiary within the past few months, together with other striking facts of a similar description.

PERJURY.—An information charging Alexander McQuiston, Barker's late Captain of the night watch, with perjury, was lodged yesterday before Alderman Buckmaster. The defendant was admitted to bail.

OPINION OF JUDGE SHALER.—The following is a condensation of the admirable opinion of Judge Shaler, on the right claimed by the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, to appoint the night watch for said city.

By the 8th section of the Act of the 18 h of March, 1816, incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, it is enacted, that the Governor shall appoint one Recorder and twelve Aldermen for the said city, who shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall severally and respectively have and exercise the powers and authorities of Justices of the Peace, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery

* * * * * *

By the 9 h section of the Act of Incorporation it is provided: That the members of Council shall, on a specified day, elect viva voce, one of the said Aldermen as Mayor of the said city, specially to attend to the due execution and enforcement of the ordinances of the corporation.—(Laws's Ordinances, pp. 31, 32.

The Mayor, therefore, by reference to the sections recited, has every civil and judicial jurisdiction possessed by the Mayor under the Act of Incorporation, in that which he possesses by virtue of his office as Alderman, and that the powers of a Justice of the Peace are accorded to him in virtue of that office.

* * * * * *

The 5th section of the Act of Incorporation enacts, that the powers of the Corporation of the city shall be vested in the Select and Common Councils, who shall in Common Council assembled, have full power to make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions, provided the same be not repugnant to the laws and constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, as shall be necessary and convenient for the government and welfare of the said city, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution by constables and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to appoint) and at their pleasure to revoke, alter, and make anew as occasion may require.

* * * * * *

By section 24, Councils may from time to time, by an ordinance duly enacted, vest in the Mayor of the said city, for the time being, the appointment of officers within the city, as they may deem expedient for the well being, order, and government of the same.

* * * * * *

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to employ nightly Patrols, was passed by the Councils on the 3d day of January, 1831.

* * * * * *

This ordinance having been rescinded, the question then arises; had the Councils the authority vested in them to rescind the ordinance of 1833

By the 3d section of an Act entitled "a supplement to an Act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," passed 28th December, 1833, (Layng's ordinance, 30) it is provided that the citizens of the several wards, &c., shall elect by ballot one of their number, including the frequency of one-fourth part of the same qualified, &c., to be Mayor of the said City; whose duty it shall be to promulgate the by laws, rules, and ordinances, of the corporation, and personally to attend to the execution and fulfilment of the same. And by the further supplement to the act of Incorporation, passed the first day of April 1834, it is enacted that any Mayor, so elected according to the provisions of the above supplement of the 28th December 1833, shall be and is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers which were exercised by the Mayor of said city, prior to the passage of said supplement, except such powers as are exercised in civil cases.

* * * * * *

When the act was passed for the election of Mayor by the popular suffrage, and the citizens were not confined to a selection from the Body of Aldermen, the consequence naturally followed, that the Mayor was not generally selected from the office of Mayor by the popular vote, and the Mayor not deriving any criminal jurisdiction from the act that authorized his election, it became necessary to confer the defect on the old law by restoring to him the power which he had possessed antecedently to the supplement of 1833.

By the Supplement of 1833, the duty of the Mayor was confined to the enforcement of the laws, rules, and ordinances of the Corporation, and specially to attend to the execution of the same.

* * * * * *

My opinion upon the subject is decided That the Mayor has no power to appoint officers or night watch, that the ordinance of 1831 is repealed by the other ordinances referred to, that the power intended to be given by that ordinance has not been revived by the act of 1st of April 1836, and that any appointment made by the Mayor under a pretended power derived from the ordinance of 3d January, 1831, is a manifest usurpation, and that any act of appointment by him of a night watch officers is illegal, and that acts of force and attempts at arrests by the persons so appointed, lead to breaches of the peace, and subject him and them to prosecution. CHAS. SHALER.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7, 1850.

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
93 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade.
It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds, aug31d

OFFICIAL MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

AWFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PADUCAH, Oct 7, 11 P. M.

The steam boat Kate Fleming, Capt. Dunham, from Louisville for Cairo, burst both her boilers on Saturday, the 5th instant, about 12 o'clock, M., at Walker's flat. She had been aground, but got off, and had been floating a short distance, when the bell rang "go ahead slow," and after making a few revolutions, exploded, and afterwards burned to the water's edge. The cause of the explosion is thought to have been the want of water in the boiler.

Annexed is a list of the killed, wounded, and saved, furnished us by Mr. John A. Lowry, clerk of the General Lafayette, who was on board at the time, and narrowly escaped. He arrived here this morning, with several others, in a skiff, from the scene of the disaster. The list is as complete as could be made out at the time.

Killed and Missing—E. T. Bocock, Christian County, Ky., first clerk; O'Dell, bar keeper; Annette, chambermaid of the Jas Hewett; Jeff. and John, steward and cabin boy of the Gen. Lafayette, Hutchison, servant of Mr. Moore, of Miss.; fireman and deck hand of the Gen. Lafayette; Wm. Jennings, of New Albany.

Wounded—Capt. Dunham, J. Thrasby, of Miss.; Steward of the Kate Fleming, the Second Cook, and also the Mate, and several deck passengers. It is said all the wounded will recover. Capt. Dunham is badly bruised, but not dangerously.

Saved—though many of them more or less bruised—Mrs. Anderson and four children; John Hepper, and wife, St. Louis; C. K. Budduke, New Orleans; Miss C. M. Baker, Westfield, Mass; Jonah Bradley, N. Hammer, New Orleans; Rev. M. Crooke, Golconda, Ill.; John A. Lowry, New Albany; O. S. Deckerson, J. Baird Thomas, John Shafer, Thomas Crooke, Geo T. Parker, Capt M. Quarrier, S. T. Moore, Miss; Ferguson, Pilot, Erasmus Gates, P. Hooker, Edward Brown, M. Ockender, Henry Bentley, M. Webb, of La.

SADLY BRUISED

Mr. Whitaker; Barby & Brown, Shelbyville; G. Cochran, of Ia.; Capt. J. G. Beatty, S. Malsbors, J. C. Spencer, James Conner, Jesse Miller and O. F. Burton, cabin boys; J Skinfol, H. Orniete, New Orleans; Caleb Warren, J. J. Ogsbon, N Orleans; T. J. Moore, Maysville, Ken.; Judge Haskell, of Galveston, Texas; Capt. Dunham, Capt. Quarrier, Mr. Lowry, with several others, were standing on the hurricane deck, and were blown several feet into the air. Captains Dunham and Quarrier fell on the bow of the wreck. Mr. Lowry and others fell into the river, but were saved by swimming

Dr. Jones, of this place, left this morning, for the scene of the disaster, to relieve the suffering.

The safe, containing a large amount of money, belonging to the boat, and deposited by passengers, was blown into the river, and it is supposed will be recovered. But little of the baggage and clothing belonging to the passengers was saved Some had the presence of mind to throw their trunks overboard.

Capt. Bentley, of the General Lafayette, remained at the wreck when our informant left, to recover the safe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The Atlantic passed off Halifax yes erday morning, and the Europa passed off Halifax this morning.

The Atlantic will reach New York about day morning night to morrow.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct 7.

Returns from the entire State, just in, gives Lowe, (Dem) for Governor 1576 ma j

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.

The river has fallen 4 inches in the last 24 hours—5 feet 2 inches in the canal.

Capt. Dunham, Commander of the ill fated Kate Fleming, is lying seriously ill at Paducah, but it is thought will recover. He estimates the number of persons killed by the explosion at 12, and wounded 15.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7

Flour—The market continues quiet. Standard shipping brands are held at $4 81 @ bbl, but sales are limited. Sales for city consumption at $4,87½ for common and good brands; $5,25 @ $5,62½ for extra.

Rye Flour—Sales 250 bbls at $3.

Corn Meal—Sales 100 bbls at $3.

Grain—There is but little inquiry for Wheat, but the amount offering is limited. We quote at 100c @ 101c, and white at 106c @ 110c. The market is fully bare of Rye Corn comes in slowly. Sales of 2000 bus Southern yellow, at 60c, afloat. Oats are in good demand. A cargo of Southern sold at 37c.

Bark is in steady demand at 400c @ ton for No. 1.

Groceries and Provisions—No material change to notice.

Whiskey—Sales at 27c for hhds and bbls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Flour—The market continue s firm. There is a good eastern demand, and some ab ping inquiry, without change to quote.

Grains are unchanged since Saturday's report.

Provisions—Pork has been heavy, with but little selling. Lard sells at 7½c.

Groceries—Coffee—The market is firm, with an improving tendency. Rio sells at 12c, and Java at 12½. Sugar is in active demand at 5½ @ 7½c, Cuba 6½c, Porto Rico 7¼ @ 8c. Molasses is required for the trade, and sells at 32c for Cuba.

Lead is steady. Market quiet.

Hemp—Supply of American large—being imperfectly dressed, meets with little sale; holders are firm.

Whiskey—Sales at 27@27½.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

October 7.

Flour—The market is heavy, with small sales at $3 56.

Whiskey is steady, with a fair demand at 22½c

Groceries—Sugar and Coffee are unchanged, there is not much doing in Provisions. Bacon shoulders and sides firm at 4½@4½ for city cured and packed.

Weather cool and clear, with frost at night—River falling.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S
SHAKER SARSAPARILLA!
IN QUART BOTTLES,
HAS no parallel in permanently curing and eradicating from the system all
CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS:
It will effectually eradicate from the system and cure Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dropsy, Scurvy, White Swellings, King's Evil, Neuralgic Affections, and all
FEMALE WEAKNESSES
And Obstructions, Hartrunks, Whites, Prior Albus, Falling of the Womb, Nervous, Slick Head Ache, Languor, Fainting Sensations, Palpitation of the Heart, Low Spirits, Epsom Salts, Dyspepsia Liver Complaints, &c.
It is Purely and Entirely Vegetable.
It has been used with the most signal success by the Profession in New York and New Hampshire, and the Eastern States generally, for many years—and as a general purifier of the blood and invigorator of the system—as a Genuine Family Medicine and an efficacious Female Medicine it has no equal. The purity and efficacy of the Shaker preparations are well known; and this medicine requires no long list of certificates and testimonials to establish its merits—demand for the past twelve years is its best recommendation.
It is put up in quart bottles, and is the only Sarsaparilla that acts on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood at the same time, which renders it altogether more valuable to every one, particularly to females
Dr. Muerle, Professor in the Ohio Medical College, says the Shaker preparations are truly valuable, and recommends them to the public. The sick and afflicted are respectfully call and obtain a pamphlet, and purchase a bottle of this valuable Family Medicine.
Testimonials inquire for Dr. S.D. HOWE'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.
For sale by J. A. Jones & Co, Schoonmaker & Co, W. Black, R. W. Mears, J. M. Foster, Lyon & Mahler, W. R. McClelland, Manchester, J. Crocker, Brownsville; James Paull & Co, Wheeling; J. H. Patterson and E. G. Morgan, St. Clairsville; McBean & Knox, Cadiz. Also, for sale by grocers generally.
DR. S. D. HOWE & CO., Proprietors, 1 College Hall, Cincinnati, O.,
To whom all orders must be addressed
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WHOLESALE FALL GOODS.
A. A. MASON & CO,
68 & 69 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOULD solicit the attention of Merchants from the interior of this country, to their immense Stock of New Fall Goods, comprising the largest and most complete assortment in the western country, consisting of
275 cases brei styles Prints;
40 do Imported and American Ginghams;
60 do Alpacas, Paramatas, and Merinos;
37 do Cashmeres and De Laines;
43 do Satinets and jeans;
29 do Cloths and Cassimeres;
70 do Bleached Muslins;
60 bales Flannels, all colors;
57 do Tickings all grades;