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☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

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

Pennsylvania Election.

We have not much for congratulation in the result of the late election in Pennsylvania. The Whig party has not done its duty, and has suffered a partial defeat. If it shall stimulate to renewed exertions in the more important elections of next year, and the year following, it will be some consolation for the present disaster.

In regard to the State ticket, we have no definite returns, as yet, but we may take it for granted that the Locofoco candidates are all elected by a handsome majority. We consider this result disastrous to the real interests of Pennsylvania, but the people have willed, and patient submission becomes a duty.

DISTRICTS.	WHIGS.	LOCOFOCOS.
1.	Thos. H. Florence, gain.	
2.	Joseph R. Chandler.	
3.	H. D. Moore.	
4.	John Robbins.	
5.	John McNair, gain.	
6.	Thos. Ross.	
7.	J. C. Dickey, probably.	
8.	Traddeus Stevens.	
9.	J. Glancy Jones.	
10.	Milo M. Dimmick.	
11.	H. B. Wright, gain.	
12.	A. G. Grove.	
14.	Thos. M. Bibighaus.	
15.	Wm. Hunts, gain.	
16.	James X. McLanahan.	
17.	Andrew Parker, gain.	
18.	Joan L. Dawson, gain.	
19.	J. H. Kuhns, gain.	
20.	John Allison.	
21.	Thos. M. Howe.	
22.	John W. Howe, probably.	
23.	John H. Walker, prob. gain.	
24.	A. Chapore.	

The thirteenth district will probably be Whig, if so, and the results shall be as we have indicated in the above table, the delegation will stand equally divided between the two parties. We have gained two districts and lost six.

THE LEGISLATURE

Will be Democratic, the precise majority we cannot yet tell. The Locofocos will, however, have a working majority in both houses.

We refer to our telegraphic head for details.

The Ledger of yesterday morning, contains a reply to Judge Shaler's opinion, by James Dunlop, Esq. These two gentlemen, who are both able and experienced lawyers, are of exactly opposite opinions in regard to the relative powers of the Mayor and Police Committee, and both sustain their views with considerable skill and ability. When such distinguished legal gentlemen differ so widely, it is not surprising that the unlearned in the law should not be able to discern the straight path through the multifarious enactments and confused legislation of the State and city.—What a pity that a little more plain common sense was not exercised in legislating for a plain people!

As Mr. Dunlop's opinion has been widely circulated, in hand bill form, it is not necessary to repeat it in our paper, which is a good deal taken up now with the laws of Uncle Sam, which we hope will be more easily understood than our home made municipal laws, which have so widely divided our shrewdest heads.

A Model Farm.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman who resides in Bethany, Brooke county, Va., and holds a situation as professor in the college there, and spends his leisure time in superintending his farm. He says, in a letter dated Oct. 2:

"I have just finished sowing five acres of wheat this evening. I sowed about two thirds of the Blue Stem, and the remainder in Mediterranean. My crops are very good this season. I have only about fifty acres of cleared land, and I have paid about this season for 6 horses, 14 hogs, 19 head of horned cattle, and have put up in nice order more than 20 tons of hay, and have raised 150 bushels of wheat from four acres, 300 bushels of oats from 3 acres, 400 bushels potatoes from 1 acre, and 1000 bushels of corn from 14 acres—besides some small matters, as 10 bushels sweet potatoes, melons, pumpkins, garden vegetables, half an acre of buckwheat, &c., &c. I am sure no one in this county can show so large a produce for the same amount of land."

Here is an example for our farmers. It shows what can be done with good farming, on a small piece of land; and if such results can be produced in Brooke county, Va., they can be almost any where in Western Pennsylvania. It shows, also, how much more profitable it is to farm a small field of ground well, rather than to cultivate a large farm in a slovenly manner. If our farmers would generally cultivate less land, and do their work thoroughly, we should scarcely ever hear a complaint of bad crops, from any cause whatever.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for November, is to hand, and distances all its competitors in the richness of its embellishments, and the beauty of its printing.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Among the closing acts of Congress was the passage of a bill giving to the State of Illinois a tract of land about as broad as the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of constructing a rail road through Illinois, from north to south; and lands in like proportion to the States of Mississippi and Alabama, for a continuation of the road through those States to the Gulf of Mexico.

By the terms of the grant the road must be built in ten years. It probably will be. If so, we shall soon have a direct and rapid means of communication between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and Mobile will rapidly become one of the first cities in the Union.

This will be the great channel for travel between the Northern and Southern cities, and give a new and gigantic impulse to the tributary internal improvements of other States.

The following six great lines, completed, or in process of completion, which look for terminal on the Mississippi, will in fact be but parts or sections of this great thoroughfare:

I. The extreme southern line, from Savannah and Charleston, already completed through Georgia to the Tennessee river, and soon to be finished to Nashville on the Cumberland.

II. The Virginia line, recently provided for by the Legislature of that State, and to run from Norfolk and Richmond, over the Alleghanies, along the course of the Kanawha to the great western valley.

III. The Baltimore and Ohio line, already nearly finished to Wheeling, on the Ohio, and to be continued to Cincinnati, by way of Zanesville.

IV. The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh road, for which a system of provisions has been made as far as St. Louis.

V. The New York, or rather the "Hudson and Erie" road, to be extended along the southern shore of Lake Erie, through Cleveland, to join the southern Michigan line, and run to the Mississippi.

VI. The Boston, Albany, and Buffalo line, to be connected with the last mentioned road at Dunkirk. A charter has also been obtained to extend it through Upper Canada, to Detroit, and thence by the northern Michigan route to the Lake of that name. From its opposite shore, also, a continuation is in progress from Milwaukie to Mississippi.

The effect of this bill on the value of Illinois bonds was immediately perceptible in this city.—They have already advanced ten per cent., with an upward tendency.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

GEORGIA.—The election for members of the next Congress does not take place in Georgia till October, 1851, the time having been changed by the last Legislature so as to make it simultaneous with that for the State election. The election for Delegates to the State Convention, called by Governor Towns, is to be holden on the 25th of November, but the Legislature is to meet before the day fixed for the assembling of the Delegates, 10th December, and may repeal the law under which they are to be chosen. The "Athens Banner," a democratic journal, says Gov. Towns' proclamation is "but a solemn mummery, under the existing calm of public opinion, after the late adjustment of the slavery question by Congress."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CAMBRIA.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1850.

GERMANY—FLIGHT OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE CASSEL.

The signs of approaching trouble in Germany have at length distinctly developed themselves.—Happily, however, on the present occasion there is every indication that the people have taken warning from the past, and thus far the new struggle which has commenced has been carried on in a way that would do credit even to the English race.

The theatre of the movement is only the small State of Hesse Cassel, but if its termination should equal the spirit of its commencement it will furnish an example that will spread throughout the entire country.

Hesse Cassel is one of the independent German Governments, and its prince or head is styled an Elector. It is insignificant as regards size, but important from its position in the very centre of all the other States. After having long suffered under a corrupt rule, the people took advantage of the ferment caused by the French revolution of 1830 to obtain a reformed constitution. With this they were satisfied, and when the rest of Germany was convulsed in 1848, they abstained, as far as their own local position was concerned, from forcibly seeking any direct change. The reigning elector, however, was personally distrusted and despised, and abundant manifestations were conveyed to him of that fact. He was known to be plotting, as the tool of Austria and Bavaria, in favor of reaction; and chafing under the restrictions which the existing constitution of the State placed upon his own arbitrary desires, he looked for the interference of these powers to enable him to sweep them away, and to establish once more all the perfect enjoyments of a German despotism. To effect this it seemed simply necessary that the people should be provoked to such acts of violence as would allow him to follow the fashion of declaring a state of war, and then, when all existing laws were suspended to deal with their future rights in such a manner as might be essential to the cause of despotism under the name of "order." He saw all the rest of Europe, and even as far as the expression of opinion could go, a large portion of the English population, sanctioning the wildest tyranny under the name of the term, and he thought the time was come to take advantage of it. At the same time, also, there can be little doubt he had made complete arrangements with Austria, Wirtemburg, and Bavaria, that they should hold troops at his disposal in case the resistance he was about to provoke should unexpectedly exceed his own powers of repression.

The whole plan was so straight forward and so perfectly in accordance with what is going on in Europe, that it appears hard it should not have been successful. The project has failed, however, and the poor elector is the victim of circumstances. Instead of being, at this moment, a sort of small Emperor of Russia, he is a runaway at Frankfort, and without, at present, the least prospect of being able, at an early day, to share the fate of his brother potentates, Pius the Ninth, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Baden, and the Emperor of Austria; who, although forced to abscond in 1848, were soon enabled to return in a wreak increased mischief on their subjects, in revenge for their temporary mortification.

The whole of the short drama was soon concluded. At the commencement of his plans, the Elector appointed a Hassenpflug, who had been a Professor of a Prussian university, and had just had the misfortune to be pronounced guilty of forgery by the court of appeals in his own city, to be the President of his Cabinet. This was a plain beginning, and the people of Hess knew, from the character of the man, what was coming. Instead of convoking the Hessian Diet, at the usual period, Hassenpflug ordered that it should not be called together until the last moment, and then merely for the purpose of demanding a vote of supplies. The Diet refused to make a blind grant, and insisted that proper estimates should be produced, and discussed in the usual manner. The Elector forthwith decreed their dissolution, and accompanied his decree by a notice that he should cause the taxes to be collected, regardless of the absence of the constitutional sanction.

The chief members of the dissolved Diet, who had been constituted a committee by the general body, instantly declared the illegality of this proceeding, and applied for an injunction against it from the High Court of Appeal. Enraged at the cool but resolute attitude of the people, and seeing that no time was to be lost, Hassenpflug counselled the Elector to put a stop at once to this peaceful and legal resistance by declaring the country in a state of siege. Accordingly this was done, although not a finger had been raised against any of the authorities. Hassenpflug believed, however, that an outbreak would certainly be provoked by this bold step, and he therefore regarded it as the finishing stroke of his policy. Bavarian troops having at his instance been quietly assembled on the frontier, ready to march in on the first shot that was fired. To his utter disappointment, however, the chief magistrate of the town pronounced the proclamation of the state of siege to be illegal, and when soldiers were sent to execute the arbitrary orders that were issued against resisting individuals, they found themselves met by the officers of justice, who disputed their authority and threatened them with the consequences of their proceedings. Ultimately the public prosecutor preferred an impeachment against Hassenpflug himself, and issued a warrant for his attachment on the charge of malpractices and treason.

The execution of the warrant was delayed by technical objections, but meanwhile a commissioner of police, who had consented to enforce one of the illegal orders, was taken into custody. And so sensitive to terror, and so ready to yield, and to add to his panic unequivocal signs were shown exhibited that the military would not consent to act against the magistrates and the officers of the judicial courts. He found also that his reliance upon Bavaria and Austria had been counteracted. Prussia having declared that if they interfered she would march an army to check them. Driven to the last stages of fear and humiliation, nothing was left for the Minister and his master but immediate submission or flight. They chose, of course, the latter, and took the road to Frankfort. On their way they were recognized, jeered and insulted, and at one of the stations on the line the Minister was reminded by the populace that he was a convicted forger. Another conspicuous board vacated by Hassenpflug, was his Minister of War, Major Hautau, and it is also remarkable that since his arrival at Frankfort he has removed to a town called Hanau, close to that city, but within the Bavarian territory, where he talks of establishing a provisional government, from which he can again run in case of necessity.

To complete the mortification of all despots throughout Europe, Cassel remained after the departure of her Sovereign in the profoundest tranquility. The magistrates issued a notice that harmony prevailed between the people and their power, and that there was consequently no ground for the least anxiety. The population of Cassel is between 30,000 and 40,000.

The whole of these proceedings, although they have occurred in a petty state, must be regarded as constituting one of the finest chapters in history since James the Second absconded from England, unless, indeed, we except the recent triumph of moral force on the part of our colonists at the Cape of Good Hope. Had the people been tempted so far as to betray their cause as to resort to violence, even to the throwing of a single stone, their hopes would have been defeated and the entire press from one end of the continent to the other, and especially in France, would have been filled with adulation of the energy and firmness of the triumphant Elector, and with acknowledgments of inestimable services in protecting society and repressing anarchy.

FURTHER HOSTILITIES IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Danes in Schleswig appear determined to rest satisfied with their success, and to take the chance of further conflicts, which may be produced by the negotiations which it is to be presumed are still going on among the European powers. But General Willisen has felt it necessary to gratify the impatience of the Holsteiners by a retaliatory disaster by attempting to bring about another battle, or by throwing upon the Danes the refusal of the challenge. Accordingly, on the 12th of September, he made a general attack upon the Danish intrenchments, and forced their outlying parties to retreat, but without making any impression on their fortified works, or provoking them into a general engagement. On the Holstein side the loss is killed and wounded on this occasion was between 200 and 300, and according to General Willisen it was still greater on the side of the Danes; but this is extremely improbable. General Willisen, however, asserts, and perhaps with truth, that his troops effected what they proposed. "They have," he says, "offered the enemy battle under the most favorable circumstances for him, destroying, at the same time, his camp and a large portion of his field-works, and proving that he is not so fully master in Schleswig as he gives himself out to be."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the miscellaneous circumstances of the week has been the publication of a long composition by Lord Brougham, on the defects in the administration of our criminal law—the object of his lordship being to urge the creation of a new ministerial office under the title Ministers of Justice.—The suggestion is sound, but its recognition will probably be delayed, owing to the vivid sense which Lord Brougham would have of the individual to be selected for the dignity, but whose eccentricities have unfortunately of late years been such as to render it almost impossible that he could occupy any position in which the respect and confidence of the public would be essential.

Another personage that has occupied an equal share of the papers has been the sea serpent. A rage appears to have sprung up among the humorous excursionists on the West coast of Ireland for the manufacture of the detailed accounts of the appearance of this monster. He seems now to exhibit himself with regularity, and to have been shot at so often that he quivers thaougout his whole bulk when he hears the whir of a rifle ball.

The despicable folly of balloon ascent within a live pony, which has lately had a run in London and Paris, has led at last to a fatal result, the sufferer being Lieut. Gale, a well known English aeronaut. The ascent took place at Vincennes, in France, and he appears to have prepared himself for it by intoxication.

Nothing further has transpired regarding the electric telegraph between England and France.—The line will require to be continued from Cape Grisnez, the point where it emerges from the sea on the French coast, along the shore to Calais, a distance of 18 miles, and some difficulties on this subject between the patentees and the French authorities are said to have added to the other causes of delay.

ADVERTISING ON THE GALLOWS.—Foot, who was executed at New Haven last Wednesday, on the scaffold said that he had intended to make a few remarks, but the substance of them could be found in the new edition of his book, to which he referred his hearers. While in prison, by an arrangement with the jailer, he charged 12 1-2 cents to each visitor for a sight of himself.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Summary of Events.

The San Francisco Herald of Aug. 31, furnishes the following summary of events since the sailing of the previous steamer:

The arrival of a gentleman by the last steamer charged by Mr. Letcher, our Minister at Mexico, with a mission in regard to land titles in California, has served to give much confidence to property owners. It is the belief of this agent, that most of the grants made by the Governors before the acquisition of California by the United States will be confirmed by our government on the evidence Mr. Letcher is prepared to furnish from the official records in the city of Mexico, as to the invariable practice of the Mexican Government in this particular.

The excitement against the foreigners in the southern mines has subsided, and the assassinations have almost entirely ceased. A large number of Chilians and Mexicans have left the country in consequence of the law compelling them to take out licenses to mine, and business in the San Joaquin district has suffered in consequence; but, nevertheless, the mining operations are still prosecuted with industry and success. In the Mariposa mines steam machinery has been brought into requisition in crushing the quartz rock, and the result promises amply to reward those engaged in the enterprise. The Stockton and Aspinwall mines have been sufficiently tested to give assurance of unbounded success. Several companies have recently been started for the purpose of crushing the quartz rock, and several crushing machines have been ordered.

Business, hitherto back ward, has given some indication of improvement. In Sacramento there is a decided brightening, and in this city there is every reason to believe there will be greater activity in the course of two weeks. The appearance of the city is much improved by the fine rows of buildings lately erected, and the streets have in progress of repair. The great cost of freights, as well as the expenses of building on the site of the recent conflagration, have rendered money for some time scarce, but now that it begins to come in from the mines, and it will, doubtless, from this time for the remainder of the season, continue to flow in abundantly.

The Overland Immigrants.

A letter from Mr. Johnson, who took charge of the company which started from Sacramento, with supplies for the overland immigrants, is published in the Placer Times. It is dated Carson's river, Aug. 9. He arrived there on the 5th, in advance of his train, and found much destitution among the immigrants. He bought up all the flour that he could procure, and dividing it into rations of five pounds, divided it as occasion required.

The San Francisco Herald says:

There are now on the overland route not less than sixty thousand persons. The first of those who arrived endured privations and sufferings innumerable, and it is but natural to suppose that those who come later in the season will suffer more severely still. The forty miles of desert which stretch from the base of the Sierra Nevada, are strewn with the bodies of dead cattle, while several persons have been found drowned, some by accident in crossing the rivers, and more lamentable still, some by their own act, having been driven to utter despair by their miseries.

It is proposed to send out another expedition, with the view of establishing a depot of provisions at the edge of the desert, and a united effort is to be made all over the State to aid in this charitable undertaking. We wish that, by any feeble words of ours, we could impress upon this community the terrible necessity which exists for prompt and speedy action. It is to be apprehended that hundreds, God preserve us, have already died with hunger, and hundreds will as surely die if they be not speedily relieved.

The most praiseworthy exertions appear to be making at San Francisco to raise funds for the relief of this suffering. The paper before us acknowledges the receipt of over four thousand dollars in money, and a large amount of provisions.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican

FORT LARAMIE, August 26, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The tide of emigra ion is on its last ebb. For some time past, the pilgrim faces have been "few and far between," and now only the few straggliers whom chance or mishap prevented from starting earlier, bring up the rear, and, Ruth like, follow the reapers on their trail to the promised land. The greatest part of the Mormon emigration, which this year is estimated at 5,000 souls and persons, has already passed this point, and the tail end is closely wagging on after the advance. Up to the 14th inst, the register here exhibits the following aggregate: Mormons, 2,421; children 609; horses 21,172; 7,548 mules; 36,116 oxen; 7,223 cows; 2,106 sheep; 9,927 wagons; deaths on route, 316. I am certain that not more than fifteen hundred persons by these three routes to California and Oregon registered their names. At that rate, the number of persons would equal about fifty five thousand, wagons, 5,000 in due proportion, and they would show much fair or definite idea of the actual amount of this year's pilgrimage. In comparison with last year, very, very few have returned from this point to the States.

I saw a day's party of ten returned Californians, most of whom went out by this route a year or two ago, and are now returning to their homes to stay there. The account of the country is rather unfavorable, and would satisfy any other than a human being; but our nation is too fond of taking a peep at curiosities, although the price of admission be high, and every one thinks that he can do no better than his neighbor. The opinion of these men is that the average time that can work in the mines in one year, is not more than one hundred days, and the average amount per day of each man is not more than an ounce, and taking into the debits and credits, and striking a balance at the end of one year, if a person does not come out at the little end of the horn, he is close enough to see through it. The farther west that one comes in every branch of business and speculation more completely overdone than in California. On every road and every path to any mine or placer where there is any chance of extracting an ounce of gold, a Doodle is stationed, with wooden nutmegs, notions and clocks, to get his share of it.

Sickness prevails there and at the upper mines. They report, when they left diarrhoea and intermittent fevers prevalent, and state that many persons were becoming sick, if not bodily, of the country. In the cities, particularly, many persons who are out of employment, and many young men who are not physically fitted for any laborious employment, and who have gone there expecting to jump into lucrative situations, are sadly disappointed, and are now anxiously looking for the end which young men generally chew in cases of sad disappointment. They also say that the most successful branches of domestic trade are monte and faro, and an alcaldership, for justice there was until recently, dispensed on the same terms as in the United States, i. e. costs to plaintiff or defendant, profit to alcalde.

Things in this vicinity are lulling into quiescent state, and the old Fall hail, sent several cool messengers in advance to inform us that he is not far behind. The Indians (Cheyennes and Sioux) are beginning to show the cloven hoof, preparatory to the fall hunt, and the organization of war parties. The traders are now receiving their out fits to trade for peltry the ensuing winter. The small pox has been among one or two bands of the Sioux, and numbers have died of it, but crusts and other diseases incident to their intercourse with the immigrants, has not prevailed this season to any thing like the extent they did last year.—Capt. Stansbury, Topographical Engineer, who went out under orders nearly eighteen months ago, to survey the Salt and Utah lakes, arrived here a few days since, and is about to start on his return to the States, striking southeast from Fort Bridger across to the Arkansas, and thence home. Assisted by Lieut. Dennison, Topographical Engineer, the surveys have been completed in a manner highly creditable to both, and we may look for much useful knowledge and entertaining matter to be embodied in the report which in due time will be laid before the country.

Few persons in the East are aware of the growing importance of that place called Deseret, and the report of this survey will throw much light on the subject, and will develop many of the resources of the country, of which there are not a few. Nothing of interest to you has transpired lately, except that your "Cheyenne" friends, a long since, had stolen a "rubber" with a grizzly bear, and was just six when the bear was half a dozen, fortunately "Cheyenne" played high, and and thus made GANZ o' the bear.

In haste, yours respectfully,

LARAMIE.

The election returns, now nearly complete, from Maryland, give Clark, the Whig candidate for Governor, 26,046 votes to 27,597 for Lowe, the Democratic candidate. This gives Lowe a majority of 1,551 in the whole State. The vote has been several thousand lighter that at ordinary contested elections. There were seven State Senators to be elected, of which the Whigs have chosen five and the Democrats two. The Senate will now stand 12 Whigs and 9 Democrats.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES AN ARCHBISHOP.—We learn that by a brief of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., dated the 19th of July, the See of New York has been erected, at the request of the late Provincial Council of Baltimore, into an Archiepiscopal See, with the Sees of Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo, as suffragan Sees. By this the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes is, of course, elevated to the dignity of Archbishop.

The Bishoprics of Cincinnati and New Orleans have, no doubt, also been erected into Archiepiscopal Sees. St. Louis was made an Archiepiscopal See, nearly two years since, so that in the United States proper, there are five Roman Catholic Archbishops, and another in Oregon, the Archbishop of Walla-Walla.—*N. Y. Post.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Livingston, Ala., to his friend in Washington:

"We held a meeting here some weeks ago (about 500) and beat the Disunionists hollow. If we can get them to make a question against the Union we can beat them ten thousand in this State, and nearly the same in Mississippi, and more than that in Georgia. Let them try it. The Whigs are nearly all sound, and many of the old Jackson Democrats are with us.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC No. 46.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two millions seven hundred and fifty eight thousand two hundred and sixty two dollars; and that there be paid by the proper accounting officers to William J. McAlpine and Wm. P. S. Sanger, the emoluments that was paid to their predecessors as engineers in chief during the time they severally performed such service at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, and that the same amount of salary is provided for the said William J. McAlpine and William P. S. Ganger, be paid to James Herron, the engineer in chief at the navy yard at Pensacola during the time he has been employed at said yard.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, seventy three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

To equalize the salary of the clerk of the naval constructor at Kittery with those at other navy yards two hundred and fifty dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and officers attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty six thousand two hundred dollars Provided, That so much of the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the half ending and year beginning the first day of January, and ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty three, and for the fiscal year beginning the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty three, and ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred forty four," approved the third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, as requires the Secretary of the navy to advertise once a week for at least four weeks for proposals for the transportation of supplies for the use of the navy, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter such advertisement shall be made for a period of not less than five days.

For surgeon's necessaries and appliances for the sick hurt of the navy, including marine corps; thirty six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of American water rotted hemp, to be bought by the Secretary of the Navy in open market, provided that hemp the growth of American hemp shall not exceed the average of the foreign article for the last five years, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

And that the Secretary of the Navy be authorised to examine into the merits of the various condemners for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water, and that he report to this house at its next session the result of said examination, together with his opinion as to the value of the best of said condemners to the Government of the United States, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect this provision.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the navy, two thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and ninety one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the purchase and repair of nautical instruments for the hydrographical office ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts, for the hydrographical office, four thousand one hundred and twenty nine dollars.

For backing and binding the same and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For models, drawings, copying, postage, stationery, freight, and transportation, for pay of lithographer and for working the press, including materials for painting trees, sodding and keeping grounds and buildings in order for pay of porter, gardener, watchman and instrument maker for fuel and lights of the hydrographical office and National Observatory, eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars

For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the world and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c., in the National Observatory seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds at Annapolis, twenty eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may occur for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of steam engines and machinery, and a proper regard to use the same, repair of and attending on steam engines in yards, purchase and maintaining of horses and men, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workman's tools, repairs of public offices, furniture, for Government houses, fuel, oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations, examining and cleaning out public wells and cisterns, rent of buildings not applicable to any other appropriation, labor attending on delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, traveling expenses of officers, funeral expenses, stationery and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings and packing cases, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services and expenses of the navy, pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage law; pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage law; pay to persons rendered to vessels in distress, and for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and ninety two thousand one hundred and forty five dollars.

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for such services, except in proportion to the mail service performed, or that may be hereafter performed: And that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make payment in said proportion only: *Provided*, That flogging in the navy and on board vessels of war be, and the same is hereby abolished from and after the passage of this act. And that no midshipmen in the navy shall be appointed from any Congressional district from which at the time of appointment there shall be more than two officers of that grade in the navy from such district. And whenever an appointment shall be made from any State, the person so appointed shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district, from which the appointment purports to be made. *And provided further*, That such Congressional district of any State shall not be entitled to at least one appointment before any other shall be made from any district of the State having one or more officers of that grade in the navy.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. *Provided*, That hereafter the meridian of the Observatory at Washington shall be adopted and used as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and that the meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted for all nautical purposes. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed, in making contracts and purchases of articles for naval purposes, to give the preference, in other things (including price and quality) being equal, to articles of home growth, production, and manufacture of the United States. And that in the article of fuel for the navy and naval stations, the preference shall be given by the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to discriminate and purchase, in such manner as he may deem proper, that kind of fuel which is best adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. And the pay of the Superintendent of the Naval School at Annapolis shall be at the rate allowed to an officer of his rank when in service at sea.

For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of dry dock, filling in wharf east of timber shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy three dollars.

AT NEW YORK.

For one officer's house, one work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

For extending wharves numbers one, two, and four, extending ways in ship house G, moving ship house F, and extending ways, two culverts, and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber shed five, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officer's houses, and for repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand and ninety three dollars, and the pay of the engineer, Ward B. Burnett, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, to be two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, commencing at the time of his appointment, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty nine.

AT WASHINGTON.

For a building and machinery for a copper rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty one thousand three hundred dollars.

AT NORFOLK.

For storehouse number nineteen and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine house to smithery, and machinery; iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds, sixty two thousand five hundred dollars.

AT PENSACOLA.

For extending permanent wharf, dredging towards timber shed, coal house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near number twenty six, limehouse, master house, and office for clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ninety seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

AT MEMPHIS.

For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, rope walk and boiler house, saw mill, one wing of stone house, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, turning house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw mill; and for constructing a hemp house, house for fire engine, cisterns, pavements, drains and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty four thousand dollars.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For fences and repairs of all kinds, seven hundred dollars.

FOR HOSPITALS, viz:

AT BOSTON.—For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c., one thousand dollars.

AT NEW YORK.—For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence round burying ground, and current repairs, sixteen thousand dollars.

AT PENSACOLA.—For general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR MAGAZINES, viz:

At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At New York, five hundred dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the stone dry dock at New York, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Kittery, Maine, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Philadelphia, three hundred and seventy one thousand two hundred and forty two dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Pensacola, four hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For commencing the construction of a floating dry dock on the coast of California, one hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into a contract for the construction, with all reasonable dispatch, of a sectional or balance floating dry dock, basin and railway, at such harbor on the coast of the Pacific ocean as he may select, of a capacity and dimensions in no respect inferior to those of the dry dock in progress of construction at Pensacola: *Provided*, That, by granting the said contractors permission, if required, to prepare the materials chiefly at some place on the Atlantic seaboard, and advancing moneys thereon as the works progress, the said works can be completed at a sum not exceeding by more than twelve per cent. the total sum contracted to be paid for the floating dock, basin, and railway at the Pensacola Navy Yard, with the addition thereto of what would be the cost of their transportation to and from coast of the said materials thus prepared, and with the reservation till the works are done of ten per cent and the usual surety for the faithful performance of the contract, the Secretary of the Navy shall also be authorized to enter into an agreement with the contractors, if they will keep the said works in repair and take proper care of the same for any period not exceeding five years, free of charge to the Government, to permit them to use the said works during such period on their own account for repairing merchant vessels, when not occupied by vessels of the navy, to which precedence shall at all times be given, on such terms as he shall deem reasonable

The sum of five hundred dollars for suitable plans of the buildings and requisite improvements at the naval depot near New Orleans, and that said plans be procured and formished under the direction of the senior officer resident or stationed at New Orleans.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and fifty three thousand four hundred and six dollars and seven cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, twenty thousand dollars.

For clothing, forty six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz freight, forriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, journals of congress, fuel, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head quarters, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, should he deem it practicable, to employ such part of the naval force as may be necessary to remove the wreck of the steam frigate Missouri, lying in the harbor of Gibraltar.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized, if he deem it advisable, to submit the demand of the claimants for salvage on the United States vessel Water Witch to the arbitration of the Judge of the District Court of the United States in the southern district of Florida.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

The Washington Republic closes a long editorial on the secession from the White State Convention at Syracuse, by saying that it "cannot but honor Mr. Duer, Mr. Granger, and their associates, for their determination to abide by the platform on which they stood with Harrison and the Whigs of the Union in 1840, and on which only we may all stand together at the present day."

GEORGE W. BRAINARD.—Our friend and townsman, George W. Brainard, leaves the city this evening for Pittsburgh, which city he intends making his future residence. He is engaged there as musical director at Christ Church, and is promised, and when he becomes known to the burghers of the Iron City, will receive liberal patronage as a music teacher. In his Cleveland home he leaves a circle of warm friends and capital fellows. He is a favorite in this Forest City and we heartily commend him to the citizens of his new home.—*Cleveland Herald.*

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!

MR. EDS.—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the