THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements intended for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ 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.

☞ Philadelphia North American.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ Philadelphia Commercial List.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

Baltimore American.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ Cincinnati Daily Gazette.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

If we can judge by the tone of the Whig press, which has arrayed itself on different sides in the unhappy controversy which now agitates the party in that State, there appears to be but little hope of any amicable adjustment. The most earnest and active warfare is waged, not against the common foe, but of brother against brother, of Whig against Whig! The cause of the quarrel, if we rightly understand it, is partly personal, and partly founded on the amount of opposition to be urged against the encroachments of slavery. The chief cause, we think, lies deeper than appears upon the surface. It is, we imagine, the outbreak of factions which have long existed in the party in that State, and which have frequently threatened its peace and usefulness. Mr. Seward is the acknowledged head of one wing of the party, the leading organ of which is Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Evening Journal, which is conducted with no little tact and ability. There is no person very prominent as a leader on the other side. Mr. Duer, a member of the present Congress, and a gentleman of ability and influence, appears to take the most prominent position at present. The leading organ is the Daily State Register, a respectable sheet, and conducted with considerable ability, published at Albany. This is a new paper, antagonistical to the Journal, and was started, we presume, to furnish the wing of the party opposed to Seward, an exponent of its views at the seat of the State Government. The Buffalo Advertiser, the leading paper of that city, also favors the same cause, as well as the Express, of the city of New York. The New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Commercial Advertiser, both Whig papers of marked ability, take no particular side in this controversy, but endeavor to pour oil on the troubled waters of political strife. The New York Tribune is a devoted partizan of the wing of the party headed by Mr. Seward. Like all intestine quarrels, this one is waged with a good deal of zeal and acrimony, and we fear the seeds are sowing which will produce the fruit of confusion and disunion after many days.

To an outsider, who is free from the prejudices which are the real origin of this contest, there is nothing in the ostensible reasons set forth to justify the differences which exist. The opposition which Mr. Seward has waged against the extension and dominant power of slavery, can certainly be no insurmountable barrier to the respect and good will of the Whigs of New York, who are almost unanimously anti slavery men. Neither can the resolution to oppose its encroachments in future be a sufficient cause of rejection. For while an institution so entirely antagonistic to liberty exists, there will be in the hearts of men a perpetual opposition to it. It is a vain hope to indulge, that the legislation of the last session of Congress will for ever quiet this slavery agitation. While slavery exists, there will be more or less excitement and controversy arising therefrom; and while Southern Senators are ready to do battle on the instant for every fancied encroachment on the "domestic institution," why should we not also have men in the same body ever ready to plead for the rights of humanity. We cannot expect in a great and intelligent State, such as New York, that all the acts of a public man will meet with universal assent, and the mere passage of a complimentary resolution could never, and ought never to be construed into a party endorsement of the opinions of the man. It appears to us, therefore, that the course of the seceders from the Syracuse Convention was not dictated by the wisest dictates of party policy, and had not for its foundation a cause of sufficient magnitude. We think the great national Whig cause, which we believe the seceders have truly at heart, would have been better promoted by submitting to the action of the majority, until it could be legitimately reversed. For it must be clear to the most casual observer, that a permanent split in the Whig party of that great State, must be fatal to the prosperity and success of the national Whig party. With the certainty of the loss of that State, all its energies would be paralyzed in a national contest.

On the other hand, we cannot view the manifest disposition to find fault with President Fillmore, and to connect him in some way with the quarrel, by the friends of Mr. Seward, but with extreme regret. Mr. Fillmore is the President of the nation, and since his accession to his high seat, he has displayed an impartiality, a firmness, an entire abnegation of personal feelings and preferences, a consecration of himself to the good of the whole country, which should command the admiration and gratitude of the entire people. If he has erred, it has originated from the intense desire to act justly as the President of the nation, and not as the leader of a party. In the discharge of his duties, he should be projected against the attacks of the opposition, by all the Whig hosts, whether they can agree among themselves or not. He should be permitted to remain entirely unmixed with the intestine quarrels which afflict the Whig party, receiving the respect and support of all.

The Whigs of New York may be assured that their brethren in Pennsylvania look upon their disputes with deep regret. We, of this State, beg them to come together, to bury the hatchet of discord and smoke the pipe of peace. If they cannot agree in some even important matters, they can still act together in the selection and support of good Whigs to office, until time shall remove the cause and obliterate the remembrance of these difficulties.

Hedge Farm Nursery.—We take pleasure in recommending to all persons wishing to purchase fruit trees, evergreens, &c., to the Nursery of the Messrs. Murdock advertised in another column. They will find an abundant supply, in capital order, and most gentlemanly and obliging men to deal with. Their stock of fine evergreens, those beautiful ornaments for lawns, is not exceeded in this country.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The Honesdale Democrat says that in that county, Mr. Grier, the regular Locofoco candidate for the House of Representatives, is defeated by Col. Freeman, the independent candidate. John S. Strunkey, Whig, is thought to be elected in Schuylkill, instead of one of the Locofocos whom we have announced.

President Fillmore has formally recognised J. B. Fah, du Canton de St. Gall, as Consul of the Swiss Confederation for Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Arkansas, to reside at New Orleans, and Phillippe Jacques Franz, du Canton de Berne, as Consul of the Swiss Confederation for Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minesota, to reside at Detroit.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., has been appointed by Judges Grier and Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, United States Commissioner for the county of Cumberland.

Passed Midshipman Thomas B. Wainwright, late acting master of the U. S. Ship John Adams, died on board that vessel on the 14th of August, while off the coast of Africa. His disease was inflammation of the stomach.

The Columbia Branch of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road was opened a few days since. It is constructed in an excellent manner and laid with the best T rail. It commences at Middletown, which is about 9 miles below Harrisburg, and the wole road is immediately along the Susquehanna and Pennsylvania Canal. It is connected at Columbia with the old Columbia road. It will avoid the necessity of the delay in transshipping to the canal, and enables the cars to proceed directly through to the Central road.—*N. American.*

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. James Spicer, in company with a Mr. Baker, discovered two slaves on the road side, in Hickman county. According to the slaves, they demanded where they were going, when instantly the negroes stepped behind each his tree, and one, taking deliberate aim, fered full at the breast of Mr. Spicer. The shot, or ball, penetrated to the breast bone, where it was arrested. The whole neighborhood was speedily aroused, and in search for the ruffians; but when last heard from, the negroes had effected their escape across the river, into Missouri.—*Hickman (Ky.) News Letter.*

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Agitation at the South—The Convention—Secession Movements—Affairs in the Infected States—Duty of all Friends of the Union in those States—Disunion can only be crushed by the South.

Washington, Oct. 12, 1850.

We have sulphurous intelligence from the South, and the horizon in that direction is truly towering. The resistants at all hazards, and to the last extremity, appear to be filing into line in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, and are defining their position with much exactness. Their last extremity is thirty six thirty, and the final hazard is disunion or death. The symbol of the dire alternative is a coffin; the flag of the leaguers for secession is red, indicating that no quarter is to be given or taken; and the device is the grinning skull and the cross bones.—The Georgia division of the chivalry is "heading off," and the Palmetto cohorts are egging them on with big winds, in all times the chief ammunition of that sort of people. All of them are doing a large business in the coffin line. Some time in November, the election for members of the Convention is to be held in Georgia, whether that assemblage will take place before the meeting of the Legislature in December, seems to be doubtful. What the Convention is to do, if it gets together, or what its promotors complain of or propose to remedy, are matters equally incomprehensible in these parts. The South Carolina professors, play actors, and braggarts of chivalry, politics, and fustian, are likely to save themselves from spontaneous combustion and explosion by an early and special meeting of the Legislature. I have had private information for six weeks past, upon which I place more reliance than that which comes through the papers, and from which I have been led to expect that this called session would be held, and that the wits of the plotters would be sharpened, and the wills of the plotters would be intensely exercised devising the ways and means to induce Georgia or some other State to do the indispensable "heading off," for the South Carolina operators are perfectly conscious that they are somewhat stale in the markets of sedition, and that not even "the South" of their hopes and imaginations can be persuaded to follow any such lead as theirs.

The accounts from Mississippi are conflicting, or rather we have news of movements which are conflicting. The men of sense and national feeling are afraid, and are doing what they can to make their voices heard for the Union and the law. But there is much active malignity, much personal conceit and pot house rybancy in this State, and those sentiments also find the fullest expansion. There can be no doubt that Davis, with his inordinate stock of vanity, inexibility, and offensive pretension, is a faithful type and representative of the latter feelings. I would be sorry to believe that Foote represented the loyalty and fidelity of the State to the Union and national authority, but it is evident that some streaks of patriotism pervade the singularly constituted mind of this man, and there is some reason to hope that Providence may have selected him for an instrument of good.

There have been in Texas, according to the latest accounts, some unexpectedly violent and excited proceedings against conciliation and quiet submission to the action of the federal government. But I have no doubt in the world that November will tell a different and more sensible tale. If the people do not almost unanimously accept the proffer of the United States, I shall be mistaken; and for one, I confess that I am utterly indifferent whether they do or not. If the people of Texas, or their demagogue leaders, want to fight, I think the ten millions would be infinitely better spent in teaching them their place and duty in the Union, and in vindicating the rights and title of the other States to the territory proposed to be surrendered to Texas, than making a present of it to her.

And now what will be the result of all this agitation in the South, after the settlement—with respect to the great questions at issue—was supposed to have been effected? What does the political element, called "the South," want? What are its grievances? How does it propose to redress them? The general allegation, so far as any thing specific can be gathered from the incoherent ravings with which the malcontents rend the air, is, that they are degraded by the legislation of Congress, that their right to an equality of advantages and franchises has been taken away from them by that power. Wherein? By the admission of California with her anti slavery constitution. But Congress did not make that that constitution, nor had any department of the general government the least control over it.—Congress had no discretion, but was bound by the constitution to admit the State with or without Slavery. But the act is done, and cannot be reversed. Do the agitators in any Southern State expect to get California out of the Union? Or do they suppose that they have the right or the power to change the constitution of California?—To suggest such objects, is to demonstrate their absurdity. But on every other point, "the South" has obtained all that was openly demanded for it. They demanded the organization of territorial governments without the promise; they have secured it, they demanded a Fugitive Slave Law; they have got one which annihilates some of the dearest and highest constitutional rights of the North. What then are they getting up secession leagues, non intercourse societies, and State and General conventions for? A mole can see and understand the grand design that informs the whole. They want disunion. They want a southern slave confederacy. That is what they want, and that is all they are laboring for. The thin veil that concealed their purposes for a time, is now thrown aside. The cant of "justice or disunion" is now seldom indulged in, the sort of justice they once asked for, because they hoped they would not obtain it, has been granted them, and now they go for disunion without contingency.

But as to the issue. It seems to me that the union party at the South should be left to fight out this battle on their own resources. It is a contest between the pro slavery "higher law" party and the supporters of the constitution and government. The "exaltados" of the Slavery party, have raised the question of submission or resistance to the authority of the republic. They declare submission disgraceful to southern men, and "submissionists" traitors to the South, and announce themselves resistants. One of them solemnly recorded his oath in Congress, "I am for resistance, so help me God." If there are in there are in the Slave States a majority of those who will not "submit" to the law, and who are for "resistance at all hazards and to the last extremity," it ought to be ascertained, and if that majority is so strong and decided that it cannot be controlled by the "submissionists" to the constitution and laws, then that majority ought to be permitted to secede and set up another government. To that point I think all correct reasoning brings us. I have always held, that whenever this mighty confederacy and glorious Republic could not be preserved except by the armed compelion of a part of its members, the day of its destiny would have arrived. We can never preserve the Union by civil war between the States.

In the Union I would have no war, but should any one or more of the States leave it, the case would be altered. In a future communication, I may with your permission trace some of the consequences of disunion to the parties now agitating for it. I will also take occasion to offer some remarks upon the Fugitive Slave Law, which I regard, upon mere mature consideration then I had time to be slow upon it during its pendency in Congress, as a stupendous scheme for undermining and destroying the liberties of white men, in order that the slavery of the blacks be better assured and perpetuated, and as being clearly unconstitutional and null.

In the mean time, we are forced to concede, those of us who, like myself, have been most anxious for a final adjustment of the lamentable and distressing controversy which has been going on among us for thirty years, we are forced to concede that the agitation is not quieted, that the generosity and sacrifices of the free States have produced no substantial fruit, and that the true principles of concord between Northern and Southern brethren have not yet been discovered, or if so, have not been practiced upon.

Junius.

The Wheeling Gazette says that the Pope and Council of the Propaganda at Rome have confirmed the Decree of the Provincial Council, by which Western Virginia is made an Episcopal See, and the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan appointed Bishop of Wheeling. It is thought this event will contribute to the prosperity of that city, by attracting thither, as settlers, those persons emigrating West who are of the Catholic persuasion. An effort is about to be made to effect the object.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[Public—No. 48.]

AN ACT to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said lands whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in making out a list, and plats, of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved September 28, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Public—No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Indian Agents in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three agents for the Indian tribes within the State of California. Such agents shall perform the duties now prescribed by law to Indian agents, and shall receive an annual compensation of three thousand dollars each.

Approved Sept. 28, 1850.

[Public—No. 50.]

AN ACT for the payment of a company of Indian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to the spy company of Indian mounted volunteers (Shawnees and Delawares) called and mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel W. K. Harney, United States army, on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty six, and discharged the thirty first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty six, one day's pay and allowances for every day held in service under said muster, and the usual travelling allowances according to rates established for volunteers under existing laws; and the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the object out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved Sept. 28, 1850.

[Public—No. 51.]

AN ACT to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in each district, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the judges of the districts of California shall hold two sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San Jose, Sacramento and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June, at San Jose, on the first Monday in April, at Sacramento, on the first Monday in October, and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June, and at Los Angeles, on the first Monday in December.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts, for the space of five days next after such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof *Provided,* That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said court, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time, and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed to each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the said duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services, and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgements, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed, for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer, and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, &c., removed shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[Public—No 11]

A RESOLUTION relative to the Public Printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing, except they shall not audit or allow the account for printing the obituary notices on the death of President Taylor, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether should be inferior to the standard; and in all things to possess the same power over the public printing as is conferred upon the Joint Committee on Printing by the joint resolution approved August 31, eighteen hundred and forty six: *Provided,* that the authority hereby conferred shall only be exercised during the next recess of Congress, and shall cease at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[Public—No. 12]

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act amending the act entitled, 'An act granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty one, eighteen hundred and forty eight, extended by the act of February twenty two, eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designed therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as have been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: Provided, that the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

OHIO.

Congressional Elections.

Districts.	Members Elected.	
1. Hamilton	David T. Disney,	Loco.
2. Butler &c	Lewis D. Campbell,	Whig.
3. Montgomery &c	Hiram Bell,	Whig.
4. Logan &c	Benjamin Stanton,	Whig.
5. Lucas &c	A. P. Edgerton,	Loco.
6. Seneca &c	Frederick P. Green,	Loco.
7. Brown &c	Nelson Barrere,	Whig, gain
8. Ross &c	John L. Taylor,	Whig.
9. Fairfield &c	Edson B. Olds,	Loco.
10. Franklin &c	Charles Sweitzer,	Loco.
11. Richland &c	George H. Busby,	Loco.
12. Athens &c	John Welch,	Whig.
13. Morgan &c	James M. Gaylord,	Loco.
14. Muskingum &c	Alexander Harper,	Whig.
15. Belmont &c	William F. Hunter,	Whig.
16. Coshocton &c	John Johnston,	Independent.
17. Jefferson &c	James Cabell,	Loco.
18. Wayne &c	David K. Carter,	Loco.
19. Summit &c	Eben Newton,	Free Soil, Whig.
20 Ashtabula &c	J. R. Giddings,	Free Soil.
21. Lorain &c	Norton S. Townshend,	Abolition Loco.

So stands the new Congressional delegation from Ohio.

Johnson, Independent, is elected to Congress in the 16th district over Hoagland

The resultsfor Congress is, 9 Whigs, 8 Democrats, 1 Giddings, Free Soil, Townshend, Ab Locofoco, and Johnson, Independent

So much for Ohio in 1850

Meeting in Opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, in New Bedford.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that there was a large meeting of that place in opposition to the fugitive slave law. Thomas A. Green presided, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, of which James B. Congdon was chairman. The meeting was addressed by T. D. Eliot, Rev. Mr. Weiss, and Henry Jackson, a fugitive slave. The resolutions reported speak of the fugitive slave bill as repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and as unconstitutional and oppressive, in suspending the habeas corpus act, and denying the right of trial by jury.

Shaw Catching Escitement.—The extitement to which we referred yesterday, in regard to the negro, Rose, continued through most of the day yesterday, in which men of our citizens participated. Mr. Knox, the U. S. Marshal, performed his duty, under the strict law of Congress, with a single eye to his oath of office, and the requirements of the bill. In the performance of this duty, he was sustained by the Mayor and city authorities, and by the companies of U. S. troops, under command of Captain Gore, by the Grayson Light Guards, the Detroit City Guards, and the Scott Guards.

The military escort was considered necessary, under the circumstances, and the requisition for its assistance was rendered necessary under the circumstances.

The examination, which took place before S. G. Watson, Esq., was adjourned until Tuesday next, to give the prisoner time and opportunity to meet the accusation of the complainants.

Rose vs. Rose.—Before Samuel G. Watson, Esq., a U. S. Commissioner at Detroit, October 9th, 1850.

The claimant caused the respondent to be arrested upon a warrant of the Commissioner, as a fugitive slave from Tennessee. After being lodged in Detroit jail one night, and guarded there by a company of troops, he was brought before the Commissioner.

The counsel for the negro presented an affidavit duly sworn by the former, stating that he was manumitted by deed of the claimant for seven hundred dollars which the latter had received for the same, and that the deed is now in the hands of the negro's friends in Cincinnati.

On this affidavit the counsel for the prisoner moves that the case be continued until the deed of emancipation can be procured and used as evidence. The Commissioner decides that the deed would be inadmissible if produced; that he has no power to inquire into any defence the negro may have against the claim, but only to determine whether the case presented by the claimant is sufficient to entitle him to a certificate for the removal of the negro. The matter, however, is laid over for adjournment for several days and the negro remanded to jail.

The construction of the late act will, we presume, strike many persons with surprise. It absolutely annuls a deed of emancipation, and enables fraud and perjury to snatch any person, white or black, from his home in a free State, and carry him to the adjoining slave market.—We hope this decision will be reviewed by the Commissioner.—*Detroit Adv., Oct. 9.*

Depression of Manufactures.—The Saco, Me., factories are discharging hands to the utmost limit allowed to them, and the bad state of the business has cut down the wages of those who remain ten per cent.

Massachusetts Nomination.—Dr John G. Palfry has been again nominated by the Free Soilers of the fourth Congressional district as their candidate, to hold an intermediate term of and court to such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time, and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed to each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the said duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services, and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgements, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed, for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer, and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, &c., removed shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[Public—No 11]

A RESOLUTION relative to the Public Printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing, except they shall not audit or allow the account for printing the obituary notices on the death of President Taylor, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether should be inferior to the standard; and in all things to possess the same power over the public

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

AMERICA.

Halifax, Oct. 15—2½ P. M.

The steamship America has just arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

Flour has declined 6d ⅌ bbl. Cotton is firm, and without change.

There is a great stir in the Ocean Navigation and Electric Telegraphs. The proposed railroad from Halifax through Moine, has completely aroused the friends of Galway. The Directors of the great Southern and Western railroad are about laying a line of telegraph between Galway and Dublin. The government also appears to be very anxious in the matter, and had a survey of the capability of Galway, all of which prove most favorable. The keel of a suitable steamer to run from that station is already laid.

The papers, both English and Irish, are full of the subject. The City of Glasgow steamer has been bought for the Liverpool and Philadelphia Line, and with another, the City of Philadelphia, will form the nucleus of the enterprise. It is stated that the Cunard new line of steamers will run between Glasgow and New York.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The war in the Duchies has been renewed with considerable vigor, the Holsteiners having thus far the advantage, but without bringing about any very important result.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton—The Hibernia's news caused a momentary advance in the market on Tuesday, but the general tone of the market since has been extremely dull. The sales of the week amount to 2270 bales. The total stocks in port on the 30th ult, is stated at 32,924 bales, of which about 22,000 are American.

Ashes—Pots are firmly supported, with a good demand.

Coffee—Prices have advanced.

The America has 90 through passengers, and five for Halifax.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night at 11 o'clock. The Washington arrived at Southampton on the 4th ult. The Asia was spoken off Holyhead on the 5th inst., at 7 P. M.; and on the 8th the America passed the Pacific at 10 o'clock A. M., in Lat. 51, Lon. 18 The Washington exchanged signals with the Niagara on the 24th of Sept. in Lat. 43 deg. 47 min., Lon. 56 degrees 53 minutes.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Cotton—The Hibernia's news caused a slight impulse to the market, which subsequently became lifeless. Master and manufacturers from India having reached Liverpool on Friday, caused the market to assume a very animated appearance, the sales of the day being about 10,000 bales, the market closing firm at the prices current at the sailing of the Cambria. The sales of the week are 46 000, of which 30 000 were American. Speculators took 10,700, and exporters 2,650 bales.

Brown, Shipley & Co's circular states that there continues a good demand for yarns from Germany at full prices, with but little doing for home consumption.

Most descriptions of goods are unsaleable except at ruinous prices, and the stoppage of looms is consequently daily expected.

Breadstuffs—The arrivals of Flour have been very heavy, which has caused a decline of 6d ⅌ bbl, and 2d ⅌ bu. for Wheat; at which decline transactions on Friday were very large. For Corn there is a good demand for export to Holland, and the market is up to 28s for American yellow, of which a few parcels yet remain on offer. Prime white has become very scarce, it is most long red for sale, and will bring an advance. Corn meal is quoted at 14s 3d ⅌ bbl, with a moderate demand.

Provisions—In Beef, the transactions are limited, and prices are in favor of the buyer. In Pork, cod, the market is nearly bare, and transactions are very limited. Shoulders continue in demand at very full prices. In Hams, there is no improvement to be noted. Lard sold to the amount of 150 tons, at full prices. Cheese is in good demand, and full prices are readily obtained—inferior qualities are unsaleable.

Tallow—There is good demand at old advance

Groceries—Sugars are very active at full rates, and in some parts at 6d advance. Of Molasses large sales were made at full prices.

For Coffee the demand is less active, but holders are firm at previous rates.

For Tea the improved demand continues good, and good cargoes have further advanced ½ pennyper lb. Green Teas are more inquired for, and prices are tending upward.

Rice has slightly improved, and Carolina sold at 18s 6d a 19s.

Tobacco—is in good request at improved prices.

Iron—The market is unchanged.

Freights are rather lower, and passengers are abundant at previous rates.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 5.

There is a large demand for money for commercial purposes, but the supply is abundantly adequate to all demands. The rates of discount are unchanged. Consols, for money, closed on Monday at 96 ¼.

American Stocks—U States Go are selling at 93 a 94. U States 6s, 1862, 103 a 104, do 1868, 109 a 109 1-2.

Lead—Upper mines is held at $4 20@4 25 ⅌ cwt.

Freights to New Orleans, are—Flour 50c; Oats 20@25 ⅌ 100; Lead 25c; Corn 14@15c per cwt; Hemp $7 per ton; Tobacco $5 per ton.

Exchange on New York and the Eastern cities are quoted at ¼ prem.

There are 6½ feet water in the channel to Cairo.

The weather is fine for the season.

R. P. TANNER & CO.,

SHOE WAREHOUSE,

53 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.

Have 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

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-d1yin

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

Office—No 81 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transits vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lawrence, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apl8-tf

OGDEN'S

EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,

SEWICKLEY.

THE Winter Session will commence on Monday, the 4th of November. Superior teachers have been engaged for the different departments Boarding and tuition in any or all of the English branches, $65 per session of five months. For further particulars, see circulars, at Messrs John Irwin & Sons, Water street, or T. H. Nevin & Co, 126 Liberty st, Pittsburgh. oct9d1w D. F. NEVIN

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO.

MR. F. HARBORDT, (pupil of the first European masters,) late of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that he has arrived, and intends making this city his permanent residence, for the purpose of imparting instruction on the Piano. Applications left at Mrs. White's Boarding house, 60 Liberty st, or at Kleber's Music Store, will meet with prompt attention. oct9.