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☞ V. B PALMER is Agent for this paper at his central 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.

OUR WESTERN RAILROAD.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the condition of this great Pittsburgh work is of the most satisfactory character. All along the line the work is progressing as fast as was anticipated, and gives assurances that the road will be ready for the cars as soon as was contemplated. Three ships have been chartered to deliver the iron in New Orleans, and the manufacturer of the American contract promises to be up to time.

Preparations have also been made to work the road. The energetic President of the Company, Gen. WM. RICHARDSON, Jr., and the Chief Engineer, S. W. ROBERTS, Esq., have lately visited the eastern cities, and have contracted for seven Express Locomotives, of the most superior grade, containing all the modern improvements, and calculated to run at the very highest speed. Three of the Locomotives are to be built in Boston, and four in Philadelphia—two by the Messrs. Norris, and two by Mr. Baldwin; both of these manufacturers being very celebrated.

Arrangements are also making for the construction of a sufficient number of very superior first class passenger cars, which in point of comfort and beauty will not be exceeded by any in the Union.

These locomotives and cars are to be paid for in the Bonds of the Company, at a very fair price; and Bonds have also been negotiated for the supply of all the additional funds needed to finish and stock the road. All the chairs and spikes for laying down the rails have also been contracted for: the chairs to be of wrought iron. In fact all the necessary arrangements have been made to finish and stock the road from this city to Wooster, and to make it in every respect equal to any railroad in the country.

The line beyond Wooster to the Western terminus will be put under contract as soon as the citizens of Ashland and Richland counties take a sufficient amount of stock to justify the Directors in taking such action. The sooner, therefore, they do the work appropriated to them in this great enterprise, the sooner will they enjoy its rich benefits; and they must not expect to have the road without—As soon as the Directors are assured the requisite amount of stock is taken, they will put the road under contract along the whole line, and purchase the iron to finish it. We hope, therefore, there will be no further delay, as we desire to shake hands with the people of Mansfield cotemporaneously with those of Wooster.

For the ability and remarkable energy with which the affairs of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been and are conducted, the public is mainly indebted to the indefatigable labors and great business tact of Messrs. Robinson and Roberts, the President and Chief Engineer. These gentlemen have devoted themselves to this work with a zeal seldom displayed in the conduct of private business and they have secured the lasting gratitude of the citizens of Pittsburgh by the success which has hitherto crowned their labors, and which sheds so bright a prospect upon the future. In less than one year from this time our citizens will be reaping the commencement of that bountiful harvest of prosperity which this magnificent work will pour into the lap of this city.

Public Thanksgiving.

The following Proclamation of Gov. Johnston will meet with a warm response in the heart of every good citizen. Notwithstanding any drawbacks upon our prosperity there is no people, we feel satisfied, who have greater cause of gratitude to God, than the citizens of Pennsylvania. We will meet with a warm response in the heart of every good citizen. Notwithstanding any drawbacks upon our prosperity there is no people, we feel satisfied, who have greater cause of gratitude to God, than the citizens of Pennsylvania. We trust the day will be universally observed by all classes of our people.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY WM. F. JOHNSTON,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH

A Proclamation

ANOTHER revolution of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the Supreme DISPENSER of national blessings. A beneficent PROVIDENCE has continued his guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. HE has preserved us, under the institutions of free Government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. HE has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness rewards the enterprise of the citizen; "The earth is full of the goodness of the LORD." While the bounties of PROVIDENCE furnish a suitable subject for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgement, an enlightened sense of duty and a humble attitude to that BEING from whom every flow, admonishes us to unite in reverent worship, "in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to HIM who watches over the destinies of nations" "who searches the hearts of the children of men," "who hath prepared HIS Throne in the Heavens, and whose Kingdom ruleth over all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the said Commonwealth, DO hereby appointand declare

Thursday, the Twelfth Day of December next,

as a day of General THANKSGIVING, throughout the State, and, I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty eight day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the sixty eight.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The great annual political contest, in New York, comes off to day, and the Telegraph will soon bring us the result. We have good hopes of the success of the Whig ticket, though it labors under some discouragements. We are glad to see, by the following despatch from Albany to the New York Commercial, that a proper feeling animates the Whig ranks there.

JOURNAL OFFICE, Albany, Nov. 1.

There was an enthusiastic gathering at the Whig ratification meeting held at the Capitol last evening; hundreds were forced to leave, not being able to get in.

Friend Humphrey was, on motion, called to the chair, and enthusiastically received. He was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Bonfires burnt at different points on State street and in front of the capitol, and there was abundance of music. The meeting having been opened, J. K. Porter, Esq., made the leading speech, which was full of spirit, stirring and eloquent, in defence of Whig men and measures.

He was followed by Mr. C. Morgan, who, in the course of his remarks, put the question to the meeting whether they would consent to be gagged, as proposed by one of the resolutions adopted by the Union meeting in New York city, on Wednesday evening. The response of "No" was loud and general, followed by deafening applause. He also asked whether those present approved of the fugitive slave law, recently passed by Congress, when another general "No" was given.

A person in the crowd asked the speaker what he thought of the President's approval of the bill—to which he replied that it was Whig doctrine that the President should give his sanction to all the acts of Congress which he believed to be constitutional. On this point the speaker was strong and emphatic.

Mr. Hammond, the candidate for District Attorney, and Mr. Dawson, of the Journal office, followed, stirring up the enthusiasm of the Whigs in the audience. The resolutions are conciliatory, but decided in their support of Whig men and measures. A good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. The approaching contest at this place will be warm.

THE FLYING MACHINE.—Capt. Taggart's machine went up yesterday from the Thatched Cottage in Jersey City, but the Captain didn't go with it.—Owing to some mismanagement in starting, the machine took a wrong course and was soused in the Canal, from which it was extricated with some difficulty. While drawing it back to the place of starting, the rope broke and the balloon darted off into space leaving its owner behind. It passed over the City, changing its direction several times, the wheels turning in the air, which led to the general belief that the aeronaut was with it and directing its course. Capt. Taggart will immediately commence the building of another apparatus.—*N. Y. Tyb.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The great "Union" meeting, for which there had been so much previous preparation, at Castle Garden, last evening, was certainly a very creditable demonstration of the kind, but it was not so generally participated in, as it would have been, but for certain manœuvring, which I hinted at in my last letter to the Gazette. There were perhaps five thousand persons present, and all the speaking that was done came from Messrs. Charles O'Connor, (Hunker,) Gerard, (Whig,) Brady, (Loco) and Ogden Hoffman, (Whig) lawyers, all of them of first rate standing at the New York Bar. The Whigs avowed their determination to vote for Union men only, no matter on what ticket they were found, and in like manner, the Democrats avowed their perfect willingness to do the same thing. A Committee of Vigilance was also appointed to keep an eye upon, and counteract the movements of the Abolitionists among us. A capital letter was read from Mr. Webster, and another, a very good thing in its way, from Senator Dickinson.

It is curious to mark the different views our city journals take of this meeting, indicative as they are of the great diversity of parties and factions, and cliques, here, just at this time. Thus the Tribune pronounces it to have been a "Cotton" demonstration, and nothing else; the Evening Post calls it a "meeting for the benefit of the two Daniels (Dickinson and Webster,)—while the "Sun" denounces it as a "Black Mail" manifestation of the darkest hue. "Who will decide, when doctors disagree?" The Courier damns it with faint praise, but the Express, Journal of Commerce, and Herald are delighted with it.

—Several thousand persons went over to Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, to witness the aerial ascent of Captain Taggart's celebrated Flying machine—but all hands came away sorely disappointed, and the only the persons that profited by the excitement were the Jersey Ferry Company. The machine, after it had gone up to the height of 12 or 15 feet, very unceremoniously "dumped" its inhabitant, the dauntless Captain, into the Morris Canal, and then proceeded straightway on its voyage to the skies. The "Captain" was not injured at all, and he may thank his stars that he didn't hold on to the "gas bag"—for in the course of an hour and a half it was entirely out of sight, and has neither been seen or heard of since.

The United States' Marshals progress very slowly with their census returns in this city. But four Wards, so far, have been canvassed, and the probability is, the aggregate will not be ascertained until the middle of December. The whole number of inhabitants in the Second Ward, is ascertained to be 6616; number of families, 945; "places of industry," 850; newspapers, 39. This is the greatest business Ward in the city, it is considered but its population is less than most of the other Wards, the houses being chiefly stores, offices, &c. The total value of real and personal estate is stated to be $18,924,061.

Immigration from abroad continues to pour in upon us, late in the season as it is. The Duchess of Orleans, which arrived from Havre to day, has 280 in the steerage, the William Tell, from the same port, 575; and the Waterloo, the William Hitchcock, and the Liverpool, all from English ports, an aggregate of 1500—making a grand total, for the twelve hours past, of 2355—Most of these immigrants are of the better class. Those from Havre, are chiefly Germans, who are going to the West, to settle. Those who come from Liverpool are, two-thirds of them, Irish. Crowded as these ships were, there was little or no sickness on board.

Jenny Lind gives another Concert, this evening

21st we have had in this country. Her engagements, here, will probably not last more than a fortnight longer. Meanwhile an effort is starting to persuade Barnum to give a grand "dollar" concert—so that the poorer classes of our citizens may have a chance to hear the Nightingale, before she goes off South. But Barnum says he can't afford it—the expenses of each concert being over $3000, thus—

Rent for Tripler Hall.	$300 per night.
Salary to Jenny Lind,	1000 " "
" " Benedict,	25,000 per annum.
" " Belletti,	15,000 " "

Even if Tripler Hall were filled, Barnum would sink $1000 nightly—at so low a price as $1. So there is an end to that scheme.

There is a good deal of speculation going on in stocks to day. Morris Canal has gone up two per cent, with large sales. Pennsylvania fives are 5-5 per cent. higher. U. S. stocks of 1867, 1-8, and Indiana State fives, 1-4. It is understood that there are large orders in market from abroad.

Money continues abundant as ever in the street. There is not much enquiry for it, however, so that rates, consequently remain very low. Call 1-2 per cent. for prime paper, having from 60 days to 6 months to run. Call loans 4 1-2 to per cent. Land Warrants are held at $135.

The receipts of *treasure* from the South have given great firmness to the Cotton market. Prices have gone up a little to day, and a further advance is confidently looked for. A dispatch was received from Mississippi, yesterday stating that heavy frost had appeared in the neighborhood of Jackson. This was immediately sent to Halifax, in order to be transmitted to Liverpool by the steamer which left Boston yesterday. A well known operator bought up $50,000 worth of the article, this morning, on speculation.

Flour, &c.—There is no material change in the market: a good demand exists, and prices are a shade firmer. The advance in the rates of freight prevents any rise at present. Canal sn, 2700 bbls at 4 62 1-2. Southern, 600 bbls at 4 87a5. Sales of Rye Flour at 3 18.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat, both for the local trade and export, with sales of 10,500 bu Canadian at 1 02a1 05; 5000 bu of Ohio, on private terms; 2?0 bus prime at 1 02, and 3600 Genesee at 1 14a1 14 1-2. Rye is held at 73c. Sales of 5000 bus Northern Oats at 40a41 1-2c, which is better. Of Corn the sales are 15,000 bus at 70 1-2c for common Southern, afloat; and 71a72c for round yellow.

Oils—Linseed is steady, 8000 gals were sold at 72a73c, in lots

Provisions—Pork is still heavy. The sales reach 1000 bbls at 10 75 a 10 87 for mess and 8 37 for Prime. Beef Hams, $12.

PENALTY IMPOSED FOR PASSING A FOREIGN BANK NOTE.—A few days since a suit was instituted at Philadelphia for a violation of the act of the Pennsylvania Assembly prohibiting the passing of foreign bank notes under the sum of five dollars.—Judgment was given for the penalty of twenty five dollars, which was subsequently paid by the defendant. The case is the first under the law that has been brought in Philadelphia county, and may serve as a caution to those trading Pennsylvania.

Notice to Bounty Land Claimants

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission through the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a *substitute*, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior.

UP WITH THE AGE.—One of the census takers of this city called at a house in the Fifteenth Ward, and was received by the house keeper, a lady of uncertain age, who answered all the questions put promptly and satisfactorily, until the census taker touched in a tender place:

"And pray, what age shall I put you down?" said he

"Forty five," said the lady, holding up her head rather stiffly.

"Come now" said the census taker, looking her in the face, "you are older than that, I know"

The lady bit her lip to control her indignation at such impertinence, but, after a moment's hesitation added, "you may make it fifty."

"Two to do, yet," said the ungallant official. "Fifty five, her."

"Yes" said the house keeper, as she shut the door in his face.

"Well, to be safe," said the census taker, as he made the entry in his book, "I guess I'll put it down sixty." And he was not much over the mark.—[N. Y. Trib.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—In the Journal of yesterday morning, one of a series of articles appeared, signed by *Alethes*, the tendency of which is to support (at least the writer thinks that will be the tendency, although he is much mistaken) the odious provisions of the lately passed Fugitive Slave Bill. We have read his productions, and should have answered, before this, his general argument, but on reviewing it, it appears so weak and is supported by such perversions, sophisms, half sightedness of view, and implied laxity at religious obligations with such an imbecile view of a christian's conscience and his rule of duty, that we have thought a formal reply unnecessary. It has not escaped the criticisms of even unedicated minds—criticisms, too, of the greatest and actual character. There is, however, in the article to which we allude, an attempt to disturb the meaning of the original Hebrew word in Deut. 23: 15, and which is well translated in our version by the term "*deliver.*" "*Thou shalt not deliver unto his master,*" &c. This word seems to give *Alethes* a great deal of perplexity. It is humiliating to a Hebrew scholar to just look for a moment at the bungling manner in which the Hebrew words are announced. Whoever Alethes is, certain it is he knows nothing of Hebrew. Perhaps he can identify the Alphabet, but that, we should judge, is about all. Such surpassing powers of criticism we rarely see from a man pretending to be learned. We shall attempt a correction, for the sake of those who think that because a man *appears* learned he must have the *truth*.

We have just opened a copy of Hahn's Hebrew Bible. The word in Deut. 23: 15, rendered in our version "deliver" is "*ngger*" (Alethes calls it beautifully, "*nzir,*") and is derived from "*nager,*" to which the root "*nazar*" is collateral, and from which the Hebrew word "*yizabrhu*" (Alethes calls it "*nsivru*") in Gen. 2: 8 is derived. Now Alethes admits that this word in Genesis means really to "*deliver.*" Here he has completely killed his own criticism, for the word in Deuteronomy is only a collateral form, from the same origin, with that in Genesis. He admits that in Genesis it means "deliver." He denies it in Deuteronomy! He appeals to *Parkhurst* for authority, which shows, by the way, that he is rather behind the age in his knowledge of Hebrew. Not knowing what root to look for, he "hunts up" "*zir*" instead of "*ngr,*" and finds "*to close, shut, shut up*" given as definitions. Had he looked in Parkhurst he would have found at the root "*ngr*" in addition to those other definitions, these, viz: "*to grow up, to grow out,*" with the very reference by Parkhurst himself applying this meaning to Deut. 23: 15! And had he known the genius of the Hebrew language and that the word in Deut. is in the Hiphil Conjugation, which signifies "*to cause to do a thing,*" he would have been forced in candor, and according to Parkhurst himself, to have translated the verse in Deuteronomy thus—*Thou shalt not cause to be given over, or delivered, the servant that is escaped from his master,*" &c. We are beginning to feel indignant at the scullism of the writer, but we shall endeavour to keep calm. So much for Parkhurst and Alethes!

We open the Lexicon of the celebrated philologist, Gesenius, and turn to the root "*nagar,*" and in the Hiphil Conjugation we find this definition with a direct reference to Deut. 23: 15 (in the English Bible it is the 15th verse) viz., "*to deliver over*" for example, to the keepers of a prison, Job, 11: 19; and generally to deliver into the power of any one, Josh. 20: 5. 1 Sam. 23: 12, 20 Psal. 31: 9 Lam. 2: 7. Deut 23: 16. Job, 16: 11 Amos 1: 6, 9, absolutely in Ob. 14. Also, *to nurger, to deliver over, to give over* to the power and discretion of any one, Ps. 78: 48, 50, 62, &c., &c." These are the definitions of the word in the controverted text in Deuteronomy. Also for Alethes and his criticism! But we have not done yet. "*Paulo majora canamus.*"

Alethes gives us a little more musical criticism. He says, "the *margin* of the vulgate, to be *serve*, gives "*trades*," which corresponds with our version "deliver" he thinks the vulgate editors didn't know as much about the truth in the case as himself. We have just opened the vulgate as amended by Popes Sixtus V. and Clement VIII., and we find the word "*tradas*" not in the *margin*, but in the veritable text! The whole verse, as it stands in the vulgate, reads thus, "Non *tradas* servum domino suo qui ad te confugerit," which, when translated, would be just exactly like our English. We find the Latin translation of the Syriac version to read thus, "Ne *tradas* servum domino suo, &c." Ton *may not deliver up, &c, or do not deliver up.* The Targum of Onkelos reads just like the vulgate—"*Thou shalt not deliver up.*" The translation of the Samaritan and Hebrew—Samaritan text reads, "*Non restitues servum*—*thou shalt not* RESTORE the servant." This is sufficiently exegetical of the word. The translation of the Arabic version reads, "*Ne prodas* hero suo servum—*thou* BETRAY not, &c." Pococke translates the Hebrew verse into Latin thus, "*Dimittes* servum Domino suo, &c.—Deliver not the slave to his master. Junius and Tremellius render it "*Non tradies* servum domino suo, &c. Deliver not the slave to his master." What, Mr. Editor, think you, becomes of the pompous criticism of Alethes? Gone, glimmering. The celebrated Parcus Professor of Sacred Theology, in Heidelberg, whose works were published in Frankfort in 1647, commenting on this passage, speaks thus—"Sex ergo capitibus Deus voluit sancire miserium in miseros. Primo ita enim fuit et servum ex vita domini sui conscium refugere, et malum tractatum iria restituere aut reliqui in ejus possessione, *quod* Lex, by which God would solemnly prohibit such a *deed* as against the contrary. For it was probable that even the slave was compelled by the cruelty of his master to flee away, and would be cruelly treated if he were restored, or should return into his power." But we have already written enough on this point. We now hope that Alethes will not tempt us to write again. We forgot to comment on the Septuagint version. The light thrown upon the Greek word there, by Schleusner and Parkow, gives us an irresistable argument.

ALETHES No. II.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The following incident is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer

"A distinguished gentleman from the West—an Ex-Senator—called on Mr. Fillmore, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the fugitive slave bill was received in the West. The reply was, that the law, although unpopular, no doubt would be obeyed and enforced. The remark was made, that, as the President had sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and laws,' he—the Ex-Senator—presumed Mr Fillmore would execute this law. 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President—'to the very letter,—sir, whatever may be the consequences.'

The Washington Union relates another incident, in which it is stated that the President declared that he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law, and would appoint no man to office who might be called upon and would not zealously co-operate in its execution.—[National Intelligencer.

Great Union Meeting in New York.

The great Union Meeting at Castle Garden, New York, on Wednesday evening, drew an immense crowd. The hall was decorated with flags and mottoes, expressive of devotion to the Union. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nicholas Dean, on whose nomination, George Wood, Esq., was chosen President, by acclamation, assisted by forty Vice Presidents.

After an emphatic and forcible speech from the President, letters were read from Senator Dickinson and Daniel Webster, in reply to invitations to attend the meeting. Senator Dickinson, on account of severe domestic affliction, was obliged to decline the invitation, but he expresses briefly and boldly his approval of the meeting. Mr. Webster's letter, which was frequently interrupted by applause, is as follows:

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER'S LETTER.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Oct. 29, 1850.

Gentlemen—Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and assuring you of my presence at the "Union Meeting," at Castle Garden, on Wednesday evening next. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men doubtless, but object slaves to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of love and attachment to the constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty, and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the great metropolis of the country speaks, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men every where; and when the country is aroused, the country will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honour to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall never forget, and trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them, in an hour of difficulty and of peril.

The peace measures of the last session are, the Texas Boundary act; the act for establishing the two territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, the act for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had proposed before I left the Senate, and which, of course, I should have supported, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding, deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it, counsel that which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed, and to the commission of capital offences. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on, in this career of faction, folly, and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted, they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is likely to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the right of others, and the obligations, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence says the foundation of all government, and is of itself a perfect absurdity, and which all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, who are well disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and re kindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue our people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not seem to do that, means to disturb the public peace, and to do what he can to overturn the government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution, in an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I "merge myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practices are most calculated to uphold the constitution, and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as it has been for months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these, my native hills, increases my strength and my spirits. I feel an invigorating influence while I am writing these few lines, and I shall return shortly to my post, to discharge its duties as well as I can, and received, in adversity, that so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial, without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regard,

Your obliged fellow citizen,

And obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER

After the applause following this letter had subsided, grounds for Seward were called for and given. Mr James W. Gerard then addressed the meeting and read the resolutions referred to in Mr Webster's letter, as follows:

1. Resolved, that we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, which framed the Union of the United States under the Federal Constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity, and prosperity as a nation, to the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birthright of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution, the maintenance and execution of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity safe secure only by an entire adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution.

2. Resolved, That the labors of our general Government were the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of country, of mutual respect for diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens, and of mutual affection, begotten by their common origin, and the common perils, toils and sacrifices, thro' which their common liberties had been won; and that the general government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect and affection.

3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the aquisition of territory, under the treaty with Mexico, and in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the Compromise is a fair one and sought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

4. Resolved, That the interest I think of this community, and of the whole nation—are due, and, on our part, are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Foote, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others, who, in the hour of danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predictions, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. Resolved, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good, in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves immortal fame, and for the Union, we trust an imperishable existence.

5. Resolved, That those members of Congress from the State, who, against influences the most unfavorable to the exercise of sound judgment, sustained the peace measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed, during their passage through Congress, those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the safety of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were concentrating themselves and each other, that the era of good feeling had revived, and promised to be an enduring one, agitated the subject, to throw new fuel into the brands of discord into Congress and the country.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the constitution of the United States—is carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in the identical form which the present law was passed, and that Congress in passing it, only have discharged its duty, in carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of the instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same by all lawful means.

8. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question in Congress would be fraught with inevitable danger to our Union; and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State offices or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who will not pledge himself, if he be host to be the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. Resolved, That we regard our obligations to the constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all to her our occasions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practices are most calculated to uphold the constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

Speeches were then made by Charles O'Conor, Wm. M. Evart, Edward Sandford, Ogden Hoff man, and James T. Brady. The latter gentleman concluded by offering the following resolution

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, whose names are hitherto unnamed, be appointed, with power to fill vacancies, and add to their numbers, to be called the

"UNION SAFETY COMMITTEE,"

charged with the duty, by correspondence and otherwise, of carrying out the objects of this meeting, which are hereby declared to be—to revive and foster among the whole people of the United States, the spirit in which the Union was formed, and the constitution was adopted; and to make every attempt to alienate a portion of our country from the rest, or to subvert the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Here follow the names of fifty prominent citizens which it is unnecessary for us to publish.

The resolution as well as the other resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

G. W. TAYLOR,
COMMISSIONER AND BILL BROKER,
112 Second street.

STRICT attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. Pittsburgh manufactured articles always on hand or procured at short notice Notes, Bonds Mortgages, &c., negotiated on favorable terms. Advances made, if required. oct22dm

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

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.

It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality it 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. aug22dlf

☞ WOMS! WOMS!—The symptoms of the presence of worms in children should be carefully watched by parents, and so soon as there is reason to suspect their existence, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. The proprietors of Alline's Worm Vermifuge are confident that they offer the best means of accomplishing this result that has ever been submitted to the public; and they invite to it the attention of all who have the management of children. The medicine is a safe and pleasant one, and never fails to produce the desired effect

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. oct24dew3

REMARKABLE CASE !!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST !!

MR. KIRK—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 best medical aid in the city, by which it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was entirely blind, of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did, and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,

M. FRANCES VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliot, Joseph Doughlass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last. aug5dtf

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR WHITE—Please announce the name of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of the 4th Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention, or a nominating convention of MANY WHIGS OF THE SECOND WARD. oct19.dtf

MR. WHITE—Sir—You will please announce the name of Alderman C. MARKS, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. Mr. Morgan's claims will be strongly urged by a host of friends, he being both capable and honest. [oct22dtf] MANY CITIZENS

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted by the subscriber of one Graham McDowell, a native of Ireland, who came to America a short time prior to or about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is understood that Mr McDowell kept a provision store during the Revolution, and had he engaged in the American Army extensively with provisions, that, at the close of the Revolution he made considerable purchases of land on the Ohio River, that he acquired an ample fortune, and that he died about twenty years ago. All the particulars of his residence in America, while living, and every thing connected with his history, have been fully communicated from a legal house. Any information, therefore, in regard to him and his death, &c., will be gratefully received by the undersigned, or by letters addressed to him, at Auburn New York

SAMUEL MCDOWALL.

WANTED,

A SECURE business man, having a cash capital of three thousand dollars, to take an interest in a very profitable business, located in Western Pennsylvania. He will control the whole business in his section. Address G. W. E., this office. [oct21]

SIGHT DRAFTS
ON
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
PHILADELPHIA
CINCINNATI
LOUISVILLE
ST. LOUIS
AND THE
OLD COUNTRY

For sale by A. WILKINS & CO.,
nov5 Cor. Third & Market sts.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until the 1st of December next, for the delivery at the Pittsburgh Wharf on the Allegheny River, of one hundred and eighty thousand feet of Hemlock Plank, to be three inches thick, twelve inches wide, and sixteen feet long.

ALSO,

Proposals for grading and laying down the Plank on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Plank Road Turnpike of the road to be graded and laid with Plank between the end of the road now graded, and its intersection with the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, near Henry Hacker's tavern.

JOSEPH CHALFANT, Sec'y Greensbt.
WM RICHBAUM, President.
F. A. M. Turnpike Road Co.

50,000 Copies Printed of Harper's New Monthly Magazine,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE November number is published on the 1st inst. Holman's, Third street, opposite the Post Office, the leading object of the New Monthly Magazine is to present to the public in handsome style, and at a cheaper rate, a greater amount of reading matter than any other periodical in the world. nov5

Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike.

AN Election for President, Treasurer, and Six Toll House, on the 4th of November next, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M. By order of

D. D. KING, President.

H. J. Cain, Secretary. nov5 dtd

LARD OIL—25 bbls Nr 1 winter strained just rec'd for sale by R E SELLERS,
nov5 57 Wood st

OIL PEPPERMINT—30 lbs warranted pure, just rec'd for sale by R E SELLERS
nov5

CHESTNUTS—50 bu just received for sale by JOHN WATT & CO
nov5 26 Liberty st

DRIED APPLES—10 bbs just received for sale by JOHN WATT & CO
nov5

ROLL BUTTER—5