THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1850.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The doings of this Convention of Southern Disunionists, are not telegraphed to us very intelligibly, but enough is known to authorise the assertion that a more treasonable body never assembled in this Union. If the South attempts to act upon the doctrines and principles it has adopted, nothing can prevent a most bloody civil war—for it is not to be supposed that the great mass of the people of this Union will submit to see the nation dismembered at the caprice of a comparatively small number of dissatisfied fanatics. The Federal Government at Washington is the creation of the people of the Union in their aggregate capacity as a nation, and to it the people owe allegiance directly, and not through their State Governments. Our General Government is not a confederation of independent States, but the Union of a great people under one general Government, for all purposes purely national, and the citizens of the whole Union are as much bound to pay all due allegiance to the General Government, as to the Government of each particular State in which they live. We are citizens of two distinct sovereignties, each limited in their powers, and working together in perfect harmony. The people are the foundation of the Government of each. A State has no power to release a citizen from his fealty to the Federal Government, or to assume powers which belong to that government; and what one State cannot do, a union of two or three, or more, cannot accomplish. Any attempt to act at naught the power of the General Government, by the people of any State, acting under State authority, will subject each separate individual, whether a Governor, militia officer, a Legislator, or private soldier, to indictment and punishment for treason against the Government of the United States. It will make no difference if the offender acts under the authority of State law, for all State laws which come into contact with Federal authority legally exercised, are unconstitutional, and therefore void. If Pennsylvania commands a citizen to disobey a constitutional law of the Federal Government, he is bound to disregard the command. His oath of citizenship is just as sacred in one case as the other.

It is the duty of the Gen eral Government, then, to suppress all rebellion against its just authority, whether it comes from an authorized body of citizens, or with all the sanctions of state authority. If South Carolina, as a State, rebels against the Federal authority, the inhabitants of that Commonwealth, as citizens of the Federal Union, must be punished for contumacy, and be compelled to submit.—No person will dispute that a rebellion against state authority can legally be put down by a state government, and provision has been made for bringing in the whole force of the Union to its aid, if necessary. The same power is possessed by the general government over its refractory citizens, whether found in Maine, or Georgia

The people who formed the General Government will look to its authorized officers to preserve it in all its integrity. They will expect that any thing like rebellion, or armed resistance, shall be promptly suppressed, and severely punished. Our happiness and character as a nation require this, as well as our future peace and prosperity. Happily we have, in the person of our Chief Magistrate, MILLARD FILLMORE, a gentleman who has both the moral and physical courage to preserve in tact the precious charge committed to his trust. He will not scruple to use all the tremendous power constitutionally placed in his hands, for the suppression of any out break; and we assure him that he may implicitly depend upon the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to aid him in any emergency. We most fervently pray that there may be no occasion to test the strength of the Government, and the patriotism of the people, but if the sad occasion does arrise, we have no fears but that both President and people will be found equal to the occasion.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature, so far, stands: Senate—11 Whigs, 24 coalition, 5 no choice. The Boston Atlas says that there is some doubt about the election of two of the coalition candidates in the Bristol district. House—The Advertiser gives a table which stands 159 Whigs, 67 Locofocos, 56 Free Soil, 39 Coalition and 73 no choice; thus showing a total of 189 Whigs, 175 Opposition. The Atlas elects 189 Whigs, 178 Opposition, and leaves 79 no choice.

The Gubernatorial vote, is as follows:

	Briggs.	Boutwell.	Seat. & Phillips.
Suffolk, com.,	6417	2136	1257
Essex, com.,	8146	5190	3741
Middlesex, com.,	9235	7159	4450
Worcester, com.,	9331	9232	7459
Hampshire, com.,	3403	1127	1314
Hampden, com.,	3509	3401	677
Franklin, com.,	2586	1855	1182
Berkshire, com.,	2610	3162	577
Norfolk, com.,	4476	2271	2340
Bristol, com.,	2793	2270	1895
Plymouth, 20 T.,	3069	1537	2529
Nantucket, com.,	396	68	127
Barnstable, com.,	1322	707	428
Dukes, 2 towns,	179	19	38
Total,	57,912	36,778	28,212

This includes the whole State except Hanson and Rochester, in Plymouth county, and Chilmark, in Dukes county.

On the Congressional vote, Scudder, Whig, is defeated by 300 votes in the 10th district.

Wabash and Erie Canal.

To show the extent of the business of the Wabash and Erie canal entrusted to the hands of the Trustees, Messrs. Butler, Hoett, and Dowling, we subjoin a statement of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending Oct. 1, 1850:

RECEIPTS.

From toll and water rents,	$150,604 27
Lands, Logansport office,	53,764 22
Lands, Vincennes District,	50,228 47
Interest, Exchange,	13,444 24
Bondholders' Subscription,	250,010 00
Total receipts,	$521,961 20

EXPENDITURES.

General expenses,	$19,503 44
Ordinary repairs of Canal,	39,840 02
Extraordinary repairs,	94,614 81
Superintendence,	6,915 22
Land Office,	1,772 47
Collection expenses,	5,181 56
Damages and water power,	6,650 50
Expenses of surveys,	12,965 11
Interest on bondholders,	40,759 84
Construction,	270,199 26
Total Expenditures,	$519,012 07

The exhibition shows a revenue of one fourth of a million of dollars, independent of the Bondholders' Subscription, and which is faithfully applied to the prosecution of the work. The resident Trustees are devoting themselves faithfully and efficiently to the work, and expect its completion in the fall of 1852.

THE LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.—The grading of the first division—Lebanon to Indianapolis, twenty six miles—has been put under contract, and the whole line is to be completed by the first of July next. This road, says the Indiana State Journal, being the direct and only route to Chicago for all the lines converging at Indianapolis from the east and south, must rank with the leading thoroughfares of West

THE TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAIL ROAD.—This enterprise having been presented in the shape of a lottery scheme to the people, failed to secure their support, and the city of Toronto, to which the road would be most beneficial, refused to issue its bonds for half a million of dollars, to aid it. The Common Council of Toronto have lately resolved that in the event of a subscription of $50,000, and ten per cent paid down, by the citizens of the place, the remaining $450,000 will be made up by the issue of the city's debentures.—Mr. Copreal, who has been the most efficient manager of the affair has been induced to retire, and the stockholders are to elect the managers. A project has been agitated in Toronto to establish a line of steamers from that place to Rochester.

THE Hon. J. C. Fremont and Lady, with their attending friends, passed through Cruces, on the Isthmus, on the 23d ult., in good health, on their way to California.

CHIEF Justice Williams, of Connecticut, has contributed a thousand dollars, to be used as a loan, without interest, to aid in building meeting houses of the Congregational Churches in Illinois.

BEYOND PURSUIT.—The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday, says that William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitive slaves from Georgia, arrived in that city from Boston, on Friday morning last, and sailed for St. John, N. B., in the British steamer Commodore Saturday night.

CONNECTICUT has voted for two amendments to her constitution, the first providing for the election of probate judges and the second providing for the election of justices of the peace, both by the people Majority for first amendment, 10,715; for second do., 10,867. Only about 13,000 votes were polled upon the occasion.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Little Rock [Ark.] Gazette notices the arrival there of Capt. Joshua Barney's surveying party from St. Louis. Capt. Barney belongs to the United States Typographical Engineers, and he has been engaged for a year past, under the orders of Government, in an experimental survey of a Railroad route from St. Louis, via Fulton on Red river, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence to the Pacific Ocean.—The Gazette learns from conversations with Captain Barney and one of his assistants, that the line marked by them deviates but little from a direct course. "It passes near Greenville, Mo., thence about 15 miles east of Pocahontas, in Randolph county, Ark; crosses White river at Jackson Port, Jackson county, Little Red River, near Prospect Bluffs; and runs about three miles east of Searcy, White county; intersects the road from Little Rock to Memphis, at Mr. P. McCraw's, 12 miles east of Little Rock; and strikes the Arkansas river about 3 or 4 miles below Little Rock.

"For some 60 miles before striking the Arkansas, the line, we understand, is perfectly straight. At White River, a considerable deviation from a direct line is made, to avoid some abrupt hills that make in to the river; but beyond that river, a perfectly straight line, for some 50 to 60 miles, can be obtained, without any obstacle to the construction of a Railroad. The principal obstructions are found north of the Missouri line.

"The party is now engaged, on the south side of the Arkansas, in exploring the Fourche bottoms and valley, to find a level route in the direction the road is to run, and, when we last heard from them, we understood the prospect was very flattering for the finding of a good level route without much diavation from a direct line."

A writer in a disunion Journal down South, objects to the new Fugitive Slave Law, because, under the old law there was a faint hope of recovering slaves, whereas, under the new one, the negroes are scared into Canada, where they can never be recovered.

CHAPLIN'S TRIAL.—The Court at Rockville having refused to admit Chaplin to bail, affidavits were filed by him, affirming that he could not obtain a fair trial in this Court, and claiming a change of *venue*. His application was granted, and the case fixed to the spring term of the Howard District Court. The Court fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, which is not yet obtained. The grand jury presented seven indictments—three charging Chaplin with assault and battery, with attempt to kill two for larceny of Toombs and Steven's slaves, and two for assisting the slaves to escape.

ANOTHER COLORED ROW.—At the colored church in Burlington, New Jersey, on Sunday evening, a number of negroes, suspecting a black man to be acting as a spy of slaveholders, made an attack upon him. He was badly stabbed, and, escaping from the church, took refuge in a carpenter's shop, into which he got by breaking a window He here defended himself with an axe. The matter is now undergoing judicial investigation

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT FREDERICKTON, NEW BRUNSWICK—*Two thousand Persons Rendered Houseless, &c*—A dispatch from the office of the New Brunswicker, St. John, November 13, A. M., gives the following further account of this fire:

"A fire broke out at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Monday afternoon, and burned nearly four entire blocks, situated in the centre of the city. A great majority of the buildings consisted of the principal stores, and contained large quantities of goods."

The editor of the Fredericton Reporter has just written us as follows

"It is impossible to ascertain the loss, though between two and three hundred houses have been destroyed, and an immense amount of property. Two thirds of the stores were, in that portion of the city, destroyed.

With regard to the insurance, it is impossible to be correct. The greatest part of the loss falls on the Hartford, Ct, offices, which are deeply involved.

Vast amounts of property were uninsured The policies of several of the heaviest losses had but just expired.

The Wesleyan church was destroyed. Full two thousand persons are by this dreadful calamity rendered houseless."

PRINCE Albert, of England, Victoria's husband, has no surname. He is descended from an ancient line of kings, who never were necessitated to assume a surname, when it was done by the nations of Europe.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Newbury, and the Hon. Myron Lawrence has been defeated in Belchertown.

THE RICH MEN OF BOSTON.—According to the pamphlet published of persons, copartners, and corporations who were taxed on $6,000 and upwards in 1840, there were eight who were taxed for over half a million of property; seven for between $400,000 and $500,000; fourteen for between $300,000 and $300,000, and one hundred and twenty five for between $100,000 and $200,000. The following are the names of those taxed for over half a million; Abbot Lawrence. $1,032,400; Robert G. Shaw $929,400; David Sears $782,600; Jonathan Phillips, $638,000; Josiah Quincy, Jr; $619,000; John Wellles, $616,000; Thos. Wigglesworth, $556,000; John Bryant, $549, 700.

VERMONT.—The following is the official return of the vote cast for Congress in the 1st District of Vermont at the second trial: (A plurality elects after the first trial)

Cos.	WHIG. Minor.	WHIG. Lyman.	FREE DEM. Peasrts.	OLD LINE. Clark Sc.
Rutland	1,888	1,125	1,063	173
Bennington	1,003	1,354	791	90
Windham	1,422	1,614	688	218
Total	4,323	4,102	2,532	411

Minor elected by 220 plurality. (One town not returned would make it 231.)

Mr. Minor is one of the most intelligent, efficient and deserving Whigs in the State and will ably represent the District—as we think Mr. Lyman also would have done. We rejoice that the District was not thrown away by the unfortunate feud between their respective friends, which we trust will forever forth be forgotten.

NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton *State Gazette* of Friday, gives the following complete table of the votes cast for Governor at the recent election in that State, as compared with the votes for President two years ago

Dist.	1850 Dunn.	1850 Foster.	1848 Taylor.	1848 Cass.
I. Atlantic,	237	655	476	[illegible]
Cape May	486	341	655	[illegible]
Salem	1459	1962	1791	[illegible]
Cumberland,	1412	1329	1667	[illegible]
Gloucester	1219	1057	1693	[illegible]
Camden,	1450	1532	1967	[illegible]
	6175	6736	7757	6893
II. Ocean,	959	740	New County	
Monmouth,	1895	1861	1171	[illegible]
Burlington,	3237	3114	3595	[illegible]
Mercer,	2237	2279	2630	[illegible]
	8328	9298	9613	8524
III. Hunterdon,	2090	3277	2190	[illegible]
Warren,	1411	2503	1674	[illegible]
Sussex,	1057	3335	1211	[illegible]
	4558	9115	5075	9251
IV. Middlesex,	2124	1971	2469	1595
Somerset,	1690	1598	2028	1216
Morris,	2616	2700	2889	2495
	6500	6269	7387	5317
V. Essex,	4806	4235	5997	[illegible]
Hudson,	1244	1174	1433	[illegible]
Bergen,	716	1262	1003	[illegible]
Passaic,	1589	1630	1717	[illegible]
	8159	8310	10150	7133
Total,	34,054	39,726	40,003	36,825
Fort's maj.	5,572	Taylor's maj.	3,114	

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.—The following table shows the population of the counties, so far as heard from, showing an increase of over sixty per cent in two and a half years:

	1847.	1850.
Brown,	2,914	6,157
Columbia,	3,791	6,153
Kenosha,	8,782	10,778
La Pointe,	307	496
Milwaukee,	22,791	31,071
Rock,	14,799	20,879
Sauk,	2,178	4,391
Marquette,	2,251	8,638
Lafayette,	9,385	11,605
	67,148	103,569

Should the other counties show the same rate of increase, we have now about 350,000 inhabitants in this State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, now in session, has almost unanimously voted to strike out of the Constitution the clause imposing a religious test, and quite unanimously voted to strike out the clause requiring a property qualification for office. Hereafter a majority of votes will be the only indispensable requisite. This is as it should be. The Convention has also voted—114 to 76—that the Legislature shall meet "once in two years," instead of "every year," but this may be reconsidered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1850.

Personal Movements—General at Panama—A Union Newspaper at Washington—Some Thoughts upon the Rascality of the Disunion Cry.

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, arrived this evening from North Carolina, where he has been to arrange for the removal of his family to Washington. I believe he brought them with him. A considerable number of anxious gentlemen, expectants of Navy contracts, were impatiently awaiting the return of the honorable Secretary. Mr. Graham is said to be an excellent man of business, and although rigid and strict in all his notions of public duty, highly popular with all who have occasion to meet him in matters growing out of his official station.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden are the only members of the Cabinet not yet at their posts.—They will be found in position before the meeting of Congress.

Hon. John A. Dix, late Senator from New York, was engaged to day in the transaction of business before the Commissioner of Claims against Mexico. The ex-Senator brings to the advocacy of a client's case the same winning suavity of manner, and smoothness of speech, which made him so popular in the Senate.

Judge Douglass, of Illinois, arrived to night.—He is on his way to North Carolina, where his wife and her rest secure from the fury of the free sellers and abolitionists, who have conspired to make the Judge's residence in his own State so uncomfortable. The Judge says Chicago is a fine place, and his constituents are a fine set of fellows, but really they appear profoundly and obstinately ungrateful for his exertions in their behalf in the matter of the fugitive slave law.

C. K. Green, Esq., Deputy Collector of San Francisco, is here for some further instructions in reference to the revenue system on that coast.—He will take his departure in the next steamer for the land of gold. San Francisco will return a revenue of three or four millions within the current year, and the coast of Oregon and California are absorbing considerably more than their full share of the same, but then they have large claims for arrearages in the distribution of government favors.

A long list of charges and complaints have been made against Mr. Cozzens, our safe and indefatigable Consul at Panama, which I have no doubt in the world are instigated by perfidy, malice, or by the self interests of those who prefer them. A brother of the Consul is doing all that is necessary, probably, to protect his character against the unfounded allegations. Mr. C. has had many difficult and responsible duties to discharge at Panama, and he has always bidden equal to them on every occasion. It would be a poor reward for faithful services to recall him at this time, in deference to clamors which time will prove to be unfounded.

There is a project afloat here for getting up a new Union newspaper, as the basis, it is said, of a new party organization, to be effected by the fusion into one mass of seceders from the Whig and Democratic parties. The design of this is simply arrogant and silly. Who can think or speak with patience of the insolent assurance which presumes to characterize such journals as the Intelligencer and Republic as exponents of disunion sentiments, or as feeble and incompetent supporters of union, or which denounces all who will not hasten to enrol themselves on the list of every ephemeral faction which springs up under the auspices of demagogues with Union on their lips, as enemies to the Constitution, and traitors to their country. This business of raising a yell of "danger to the Union," and immediately setting up a political huckstering shop on the strength of it, as so much capital has gone far enough, and ought to be put promptly down by the good sense and patriotism of the country in the playing of which the Union as a stake against official spoils. Point me the men at the North who is bellowing "danger to the Union," and urging people to form new party ties and association to avert that danger, and I will show you some knave who is an unsuccessful applicant for office, or who is from his general worthlessness and notorious scoundrelism, cannot, in quiet times, when respectable men rule, rise to even an aspiration for office. The best way to weaken the bonds of the Union, and prepare for its fall, is to keep up this cry of disunion, disunion. It operates by way of premium, a sort of bounty, payable in posterity, to every party agitator who may take this mode of getting himself into notice. Where would your Rhetus and Colquitts, your Garrisons and Smiths, be, if their sedition and fustian were not regularly advertised in the papers, and their names kept before the country in consequence?

J. SMITH.

For the Gazette.

To the Public.

In the published proceedings of a Temperance meeting held in Sharpsburg, Nov 5th, a statement appears to the purport, that by report the granting of the license of L. Winchel was done by Judge Kerr in a drog shop, when intoxicated.

Believing that the citizens composing that meeting had no intention that injustice should be done, however much they may have felt injured by the granting of the license, the undersigned, officers of the meeting, deem it due to Judge Kerr, as well as the citizens, to state that from later and more reliable information they are convinced that the above mentioned statement is entirely incorrect—that the license was granted in the Court.

It is to be regretted that so much injustice has been done by the hasty action of the meeting and is hoped that all papers which have given currency to the original statement, will publish this correction.

JOHN WHITE,
H. GREISEMER,
H. H. PEASE.

Sharpsburg, Nov. 19th, 1850.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., held at the Wesleyan church, in East Sugar Grove, on Thursday, Nov. 7, for the purpose of considering the Fugitive Slave Law, the following resolutions were reported by James Catlin, Esq., from a committee appointed at a previous meeting for that purpose, and unanimously adopted

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of every Free State to insist that every person within its limits shall be presumed a freeman until he shall be proved to be a slave, and tried on every charge involving his life, liberty, and property, according to the forms of law for the trial of Freemen.

Resolved, That the forms of law which have been the guards of personal liberty since England emerged from barbarism—the right of trial by jury, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and which are expressly re-asserted in every free Constitution, cannot be discarded in reference to any class of persons without danger to all.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law expressly discards all these guards of human liberty, in the only trial which a citizen claiming to be a Slave, arrested under it, may have—presumes a man a slave until he is proved a freeman—seizes courts of summary trial, under irresponsible judges, from whose decisions there is no appeal—Courts which decide from ex parte evidence, and, indeed, recognize one party only in their hearings—that of the claimant. Thus this law reverses, on the mere charge of a person claiming to be a Slave holder, all the principles and practices of common law.

Resolved, That for these and other reasons we regard the enactment as unconstitutional and as so completely destructive of the principles of every free constitution as to be wholly destitute of legal force.

Resolved, That our moral sense revolts at the law as unjust, barbarous, and oppressive,—as unnecessarily cruel and despotic in its details and penalties,—as making acts of humanity to the innocent and suffering high misdemeanors,—and as conflicting at every point with the higher obligations of the Divine Law.

We cannot hunt the fugitive back to bondage worse than death, though the loss of our liberty or property may be the cost of refusing to join in his capture, when called on.

Resolved. That an enactment which thus makes the least office of humanity to persons guiltless of crime, high offences, punishable by fines, imprisonment, and civil damages, has no moral force as law, and would dishonor a people deeply by its willing observance.

Resolved, That those members of Congress from the free States, who sided in, the passage of this enactment, betrayed their constituents, and betrayed humanity; and that the representative from this District, James Thompson, who was evidently selected to lead this class, deserves, from his persistanious efforts in pressing the motions he was charged with, to stand first in the list of infamy.

Resolved, That the noble expression of Members of Congress recognizing a Law higher than the Constitution, by which we are bound above all others, commands our highest admiration; and, although we do not admit that the Constitution conflicts with that higher law, we believe that declaration would be, if affirmed by the people, powerful to prevent those perversions of the Constitution which would make our laws but machinery to save the interests of despots.

Resolved, That the clergy of all denominations, inasmuch as they are the watchmen upon the walls—the Ambassadors of Him who came to bind up the broken hearted—to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound,—and inasmuch as they are our public religious teachers, set apart and ordained to the work of teaching us our duties to God and man—are imperatively called upon in this crisis to lift up their voice like a trumpet, in reprobation of those who frame mischief by a law, and in declaring the supremacy of God's law over all human enactments.

Resolved, That the age is now past for any compact binding us to reshrine men into slavery after their manful escape, to claim any respect or observance at our hands. For nearly sixty years we patiently submitted to the infamous act of '93, our submission has only emboldened the oppressor. We now ask the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, and that of '93, of which, the first is an amendment.

Resolved, That we see in all this conclusive evidence that liberty and slavery are utterly irreconcilable in this government, and that laws which favor one are necessarily destructive of the other; and that we have now to choose between submission to the most humiliating and unrighteous demands of slavery and its entire destruction.

Resolved, That we will do our utmost to create a public sentiment which shall render the law utterly inoperative, the acceptance of its offices the deepest disgrace, and the execution of its processes impossible.

On motion of Frederick Miles, Esq., it was further *Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the County Journals, and to the Pittsburgh Gazette for publication.

THERON PLUMB, Pres't.
J. BLODGET, Sec'y.

Return of the Exploring Expedition from Oregon.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis of the 13th instant, informs us that Captain Stansbury, topographical engineer, and party, who had been sent by the Government to explore the regions of the Utah Mountains, in Oregon, to the valleys of Great Salt Lake and Utah Lakes, arrived in that city on the evening previous:

"The party having left Fort Leavenworth in May, 1849, having been out on this expedition for upwards of twelve months, and have returned in good health. The Mormons are spoken of in high terms by Captain S., for having afforded the party considerable aid in their explorations, and for their industry in adding a cultivated territory to the Union, in a place where ordinary civilization would not have reached for years, and where we need a thriving and agricultural population, between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The surveying party left the city of Salt Lake on the 28th of August. At the outskirts of the town the first Mormon train was met; afterwards trains were encountered, all getting along fine ly. It is estimated that at least twelve hundred wagons will have reached the city of Salt Lake this season from the States. The crops are all good in the valley.

Captain S. and his party were charged upon by a war party of Snake Indians, who did no harm the assailants discovered that preparations were being made to receive them, and that they had mistaken the party for Utahs, with whom they were at war.

Sioux and Cheney Indians were met in large numbers. They were very friendly. Several tribes of Indians were at war with each other

Captain S met Owens Sutler at Fort Hall, His train had been robbed by the Crow Indians in South Pass.

Livingston's and Kinkead's train met at Fort Bridger on the 15th of September, where the first train was met on the 9th; the second was met on the 17th of October.

Captain Tuttle's train was met on the 27th of October, 35 miles beyond Fort Kearney, and Rothwell' train at the head of the Little Blue the next day

POPULATION OF NEW HAVEN.—New Haven is growing rapidly in population. The present census of its inhabitants, as shown by the census just taken, is 22,529. This is a gain upon the former census, of 1840, of 8 189 The population of Hartford is 17,951

NOTES AND BROKEN BANKS—*Look to your Guard.*—Every few days we receive accounts of the breaking of banks, running away of the officers with the capital, and leaving the "dear people," for whose "special benefit" the institutions are shattered, to get the notes redeemed at the best way they can. The Savannah Republican says

"One half of the Banks in Louisiana are either insolvent or worthless. Of the banks in Illinois, one is closed. Mississippi has but one good bank. The banks in Florida are all bad; and those in Arkansas are no better. Of twenty nine banks in Georgia, thirteen are suspended or worthless, three more with bills too bad to be sold, and one doubtful. Seventeen out of twenty nine have toppled down within a few years in one State. If these institutions are to be relied on to provide for their own credit, or have none, these enormous frauds upon the public would be less numerous, if they did not entirely cease. For a bonus, or some other bribe, the Legislature lends the cloak to a gang of swindlers to make them appear like honest men, in order that they may make their gains out of the pockets of those whom circumstances compel to receive their paper. In fact, the Legislature have no right, upon any fair principle, to endorse the bills of a bank without being themselves liable as encorsers."

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The principal importance attending the political complexion of the next House of Representatives of Massachusetts is in reference to the choice of a United States Senator. This election is not made by joint ballot of the two branches, as is commonly supposed, but each House elects by and for itself." If, therefore, the Whigs should have control of the House, it is evident that a Whig will receive the vote of that body, and the Senate non concurring, no choice would be made, and the post of Senator would be vacant. The chance for preventing the election of any but a true Whig United States Senator should stimulate the Whigs of the township to elect representatives to the next Legislature.—*Springfield Republican.*

DELAWARE.—We stated a week ago that there were three tickets running in Delaware—the Whig, Democratic, and Temperance tickets—and that or those who supported the latter, *at least three fourths of them were of the Whig party.* Our anticipations of a defeat from this temperance ticket were foreshadowed in our article on the subject. These political temperance men have done the mischief in their power. The Whig candidate for Governor, P. F. Causey, is, by this means, defeated by seventeen majority out of about 13,000! In Kent county the whole Whig ticket is elected by about 150 majority. In Newcastle the Democratic ticket has succeeded by about 135 majority. In Sussex some of both parties are said to be elected, but the Democratic ticket prevailed by a very meagre majority. The majority in the Legislature will be very small, but sufficient, we suppose, to defeat the election of Mr. Walcr, the present excellent representative of the State in the Senate of the United States.—The Democratic Representative to Congress, George Read Riddle, is also elected by a small majority over the Hon. George B. Rodney. There is no doubt that were the vote of the State fairly given on the issues between the Whig and Democratic parties, the Whigs have a decided majority in the State. We observe that Mr. Clayton was not a candidate for any office at this election.—*Nat. Intel.*

President Fillmore's Life Member of the American Sunday School Union.

Some time since (says the Rochester *American*,) the Sabbath School children of the Brick Church, in this city, contributed fifty dollars to constitute MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, a life member of the American Sunday School Union. On being apprised of the appointment, the President addressed the following letter to the corresponding secretary,

"WASHINGTON, Oct 14, 1850.

"To FREDERICK W. POSTER, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union.*

SIR—I have received, through the Post Office, a certificate signed by you, as Corresponding Secretary, by which it appears that I am appointed a life member of your association, by the payment of fifty dollars by the Sunday School children of the Brick Church, Rochester, New York.

This is an unexpected, and I fear an undeserved, compliment, so delicately and modestly conveyed, that it could not fail to reach the heart. I therefore beg leave to be enrolled as one of your life members, through you, to make my grateful acknowledgments to the children for this valued token of their kind remembrance, and to assure them that I shall ever preserve it as a treasure from my young friends

I am truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE."

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.—The reader is already aware that the City Council of Chicago had adopted an ordinance nullifying the recent act of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves. An immense meeting of the people of that city was held, in consequence of this act of the Council, which was addressed by Judge Douglas, of the U. S. Senate, in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating the fugitive law, and condemning the efforts to evade it. The effect was tremendous; the meeting unanimously dissented from the act of the Council, *and that body subsequently rescinded the act.* Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, & manfully maintained. Judge Douglas deserves the highest credit for his patriotic efforts to sustain the law and the constitution of his country —*Savannah Rep.*

"GOV. SEWARD'S DISTRICT.—We are happy to learn that Gov. Seward is to be represented in the next Congress by a Democrat."—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Of course you are "happy" whenever a Loco Foco beats a Whig; but why don't you let your readers know that Mr. How, the "Democrat" in question, is a most inveterate Barnburner, who supported Van Buren and Adams with all his might, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with Preston King in the next House. If you would only let your readers know *what sort* of a "Dem ocrat" the "National Whigs" of Auburn elected and chuckle over, perhaps they would be "happy" too!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Judge Nisbet, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was invited to attend a mass meeting of the "friends of the Union," to be held at Kingston, and responds to the invitation in a letter, from which the following is extracted:

"I find it difficult, gentlemen, to realize the fact that there are in Georgia, at this moment, men of influential character and political position, and possessed of extensive circulation, "whose sole object is to dissolve the Union."

It is, notwithstanding true. Two years—indeed one year ago—I would have scouted such an imputation as a vile slander upon our great, growing State. However melancholy the truth, yet no sensible person can now fail to recognize it. That leading men, in a sister State, have for years deliberately contemplated the dismemberment of the confederacy, I have long believed. Those persons can now claim, and justly too, in a project so inglorious, the earnest co-operation of gentlemen of high standing in Georgia, and some four or five of her presses. Georgia has been invoked to follow Carolina in her crusade against reason, common sense, and the Union; but a few of her sons are listening to her invocation, and enlisting under her banner—a banner *without* the stars and stripes. That will I never do until Southern wrongs become far more aggravated than they now are."

THE IRISH CALIFORNIA OF 1848.—*Candles, &c, from Peat.*—Our readers will recollect that about a year and a half ago Lord Ashley and O'Gorman Mahon startled the British House of Commons by an announcement that a method had been discovered by which Irish peat could be made to yield a variety of products of the most valuable kind, which would realize in the market a profit of upward of 100 per cent. Much excitement was created by it at the time. A few explanations, however, showed that Lord Ashley had fallen into precipitancy, and that although the products he mentioned could undoubtedly be obtained, (for he had a lighted candle, produced from peat, then on the table of the House,) yet there was no satisfactory evidence as to the real cost of the process and its consequent profit. A London letter, to the N. Y. Commercial, now says:

"Since that time, however, the party by whom the patent was taken up (Mr. Owen, a private gentleman of property and unquestionable integrity,) has caused the experiments to be carried on upon a definite scale, and results have at length been arrived at, it is said of the most satisfactory kind, by which not only the candles and other products can be exhibited, but their cost, as it would appear, can be definitely estimated. The following statement of the annual expenditure and produce of the trial works for one year has just been placed in my hands

Expenditure.

36,500 tons of peat, at 2s per ton,	£3,650
450 tons of Sulphuric acid, at £7,	3,185
Wear and tear of apparatus, &c.	700
Wages, labor, &c.,	9,000
Cost of sending to market and other incidental charges,	2,182
Profit,	11,908
	£23,625

Produce.

535 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia, at £12 per ton,	£4,380
255 tons of Acetate of lime, at £14,	3,570
19,000 gals of Naptha, at 5s,	4,750
109,000 pounds of Paraffine, at 1s	5,475
73,000 gals of Volatile oil, at 1s,	3,650
30,000 gals of fixed Oil, at 1s	1,800
	£23,625

These results have not yet been made public in any way, in London, but if they should be fully borne out they will open a great sensation, since nearly one seventh of the whole surface of Ireland consists of bog. The commercial value of the various articles has been stated considerably below the existing market quotations, and the profit which would also be obtained in the process, has been entirely omitted from the estimate, as well as the subsequent value of the land that would be reclaimed by the removal of the peat The statement shows, nevertheless, a profit of more than 100 per cent. The paraffine is a fatty, inodorous matter, and if, as from its name the candles are made, have one of them burning before me at this moment, and its appearance and flame are the same as wax The light, however, seems rather less white than that from spermaceti. The English candle manufactures in London have fixed the price they are willing to give for the paraffine at 1s per lb

Office of Gen. 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 Eight instalments of five dollars per share, as the office of the Company, on or before the 30th day of August The ninth instalment on or before the 30th day of September The tenth instalment on or before the 30th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 30th of July last.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer

REMARKABLE CASE !!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!

MR. EDIT—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 "Incredible."

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 whom 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 cure 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. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Incredible." He was satisfied that it would prove a cure, although the best of physicians had given up the case. She told me that her case