THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Congress,
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Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville.*
Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*
Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*
Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Allegheny.*
Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*
Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*
Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*
Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

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CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to communications which may appear in this paper, we have one or two remarks to make. We will insert none without the name of the author being first made known to us, and when inserted, must always be taken as expressive of the views *of the writer*, and not the editor of this paper, unless the views so expressed are editorially remarked upon and approved.

☞ Six cents per copy will be paid to any person furnishing the following numbers of the "Daily Post"—No 1 (July 22, 1845) to No. 14, 112, 174, 214, 248, 260, 264:—

Persons having any of the above numbers, will much oblige us by leaving them at our office, as we wish to complete our files.

Resignation of a Senator.

The Hon. W. H. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, resigned his seat in the United States Senate on Saturday. Mr. Haywood, it is said, was unwilling to vote for Mr. Kay's Tariff Bill, and rather than violate what he believed to be the will of his constituents by voting against it, he resigned his seat in the Senate. We now feel quite confident that the House Tariff Bill cannot pass the Senate in its present shape.

FIFE AND LEVIES.—Is there no way of ridding the public of these troublesome pieces of currency? If we mistake not, efforts were made some time since to shove them out of use, but lately they have become as plenty as ever. We frequently hear people complain of having smooth levies, which pass for but eight cents at the Post Office, palmed onto them in market; this is an outrage, and some plan should be immediately suggested to rid the public effectually of this miserable currency.

KIDNAPPING.—A case of kidnapping occurred in Philadelphia last week. An ugly looking customer seized a boy, about 12 years old, on Willow street in open daylight, put a pitch plaster over his mouth to prevent his giving an alarm, lifted him into a wagon and drove out of town; in the evening the boy managed to get out of the wagon and made tracks for home, with the plaster still on his mouth. The police were on the look out for the kidnapper.

The Oregon Question.

The following article from the *Paris Press*, we hope no one will omit to peruse, as it is the testimony of a disinterested party, and may be supposed to indicate public opinion in Europe on the subject of the Oregon treaty:

"Did not time fail us, we should only have to search the annals of the diplomacy on the Oregon question to find terms sufficiently explicit, delivered from the mouths of English negotiators, to the condemnation of the treaty of which Lord Aberdeen has now taken the initiative. We should discover that in 1827, Mr. Gallatin made an offer of the 49th degree, granting to England the navigation of the Columbia River. Both Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Addington rejected the separation, which, nevertheless, would have given to Great Britain all the territory she will now gain, and have insured to her forever that community of navigation which is now conceded to her for a limited number of years only. Thus, the English ministry of 1846 has not only accepted, but even demanded, less than that which was refused by the English ministry of 1827. But what need have we to go back into times past to seek for comparisons! Cannot we find some equally extraordinary and significative in the course of the negotiations that have been carried on during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, and in which the two governments had for their champions the same diplomatists as have been intrusted with drawing up this treaty of partition? Are not the terms, in fact, identically similar to those which were proposed by Mr. Buchanan, in October or November last, rejected by Mr. Packenham, to whom they appeared so contrary to good faith and equity. (these are his own words) that he would not even submit them to his government! The American Secretary of State had by order of Mr. Polk, offered the line of the 49th degree, with common rights of entrance into the straits of Fuca.

Now, these are the two fundamental conditions of the treaty, the conclusion of which we are hereafter to announce. To these conditions, it is certainly true, there are added, for the benefit of the Hudson's Bay Company, the temporary navigation of the Columbia. But is it not evident that this, like the question of appropriation and indemnity, is only a secondary accessary interest which Mr. Polk could not offer, but which he would have as readily have granted six months ago, as he has to day, had it been asked for. The English government will, no doubt, endeavor to shelter its diplomacy under the small fraction of land through the concession of which it has become the sole and legitimate sovereign of Vancoover's Island. This, however, will be a puerile jurisdiction; because the acquisition of that part of the island which lies between the 49th degree and the straits of Fuca can have no other result than the giving it as a right of boundary the navigation of the straits, which Mr. Polk had offered in perpetuity, as a concession over a territory which would have remained American. In short, the solution attributed to the Oregon question is nothing more than a complete retrogradation of Great Britain upon a ground in which there was danger of war, in case she should refuse to suffer herself to be forced back within the limits imperiously marked out by the Federal Union. This solution is a first, though pacific triumph for America, in her rivalry with Great Britain, a triumph much more precious for the one, and compromising for the other, than if it had been the fruit of a sanguinary and disastrous war, because it teaches, not only America, but France, and indeed the whole world, that it requires only to show a bold countenance, and use big words, to compel Great Britain to concede through prudence what would be demanded in vain from her justice."

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is considerable of interest excited among a number of the goodly citizens of Pittsburgh, in relation to the construction of a line of *Morse's Magnetic Telegraph*, to extend from this city to Harrisburgh, perhaps a short article explanatory of the Telegraphic Alphabet; the manner in which private messages can be conveyed &c., would be interesting to the readers of the Post.

It is, perhaps, not generally understood, that messages of a private character can be conveyed from one point to another, wherever there is a line of telegraph established, with as much, and perhaps more *secrecy*, than by the present mode of conveyance by mail.

In order to make this matter familiar to the reader, it will be necessary first, to give a correct copy of the characters used by Prof. Morse, to represent the English Alphabet, and then one or two samples of the different *arrangements* of the Alphabet by which correspondence of either a public or private nature can be accomplished by means of the Telegraph.

The following is a correct copy of the characters used to represent the Alphabet.

Alphabet.	Alphabet.	Alphabet.
A . —	J . — — —	S . . .
B — . . .	K — . —	T —
C — . — .	L . — . .	U . . —
D — . .	M — —	V . . . —
E .	N — .	W . — —
F . . — .	O . . .	X — . . —
G — — .	P	Y — . — —
H	Q . . — .	Z — — . .
I . .	R . — .	& . — . . .

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c. are represented as follows:

1 . — — — —	4 . . . . —	7 — — . .
2 . . — — —	5	8 — — — .
3 . . . — .	6 —	9 — — — —
		0 — — — — —

It will be observed that every letter in the English alphabet, and every number from 0 up to 9, has a corresponding representative in the Telegraphic alphabet. If there was a line of Telegraphs established from this city to Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh would then be in connexion with Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Boston, Springfield, Utica, Buffalo, &c., and persons then in Pittsburgh, wishing to obtain information from any of the above places, could do so in less than *three minutes* from the time they would make application at the Telegraph office.

Suppose a great fire would occur at Boston, and the clerk at the Telegraph office wished to convey the news to Pittsburgh, just as soon as he would commence writing in Boston, the Telegraph here, (if there was one established) would, most likely make the following characters on paper:

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