THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1851. VOLUME LXIV—NUMBER 148.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY
WHITE & CO.
D. N. WHITE. SAMUEL HAIGHT.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS.

DAILY—Seven dollars per annum, payable half yearly. SIX DOLLARS if paid in advance.
WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. CLUBS will be supplied on the following conditions:—

Three copies per annum		$5 00
Six copies	do	9 00
Ten copies	do	13 00
Twenty copies	do	20 00

The packet for each Club to be addressed to one person, and to be paid invariably in advance. No Club Papers will be sent after the year expires, unless the money is sent for ...

JOHN D. MORGAN, Wholesale Druggist, and Dealer in Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.—No. 93 Wood street, one door South of Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERS.

SAMUEL P. SHRIVER, Wholesale Grocer, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

JEWELERS.

W. W. WILSON, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Military Goods, corner of Market and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired.

DENTISTS.

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur st., between Market and Ferry streets, Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITTSBURGH CITY GLASS WORKS.—W. CUNNINGHAM & CO. Manufacturers of Window Glass, No. 20 Market street, between First and Second ...

STEAMERS, MAILS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STEAM SHIPS.

The undernoted or other vessels are appointed to sail as follows:

Cunard Line—Weekly Trips.

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Canada	for Boston	Saturday, Jan'y 18.
Africa	New York	Saturday, Feb'y 1.
Europa	Boston	Saturday, Feb'y 15.
Asia	New York	Saturday, March 1.
Canada	Boston	Saturday, March 15.
Africa	New York	Saturday, March 29.
America	Boston	Saturday, April 9.
Asia	New York	Saturday, April 12

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE, PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Saturday morning, January 25, 1851.

The weather yesterday was clear and delightful, but, in a general way, business was quiet, and little or no change in prices was manifested.

FLOUR—There was a speculative movement in Flour yesterday, with sales of 1200 bbls. from store, at $3,50 ℔ bbl. Receipts were light, and we can report no sales of consequence from first hands; $3,45@3,50 ℔ bbl, are the ruling rates.

RYE FLOUR—The arrivals are light, and very little has been doing. We quote at $3,50 ℔ bbl. in limited quantities.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is moderately supplied, with sales at $1,75@1,87 ℔ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—There is a fair regular demand, at 55@60c ℔ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is without change, with sales at 73@78c; sales of Rye at 60c; of Barley at 70c; and of Oats at 34@35c from first hands.

GROCERIES—The market is steady, with no marked change in prices. A fair general business is doing at the following rates:—Sugar, 6½@6¾; Molasses, 32@33c; and Coffee at 12½@12¾c ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Bacon are confined to small sales at 5½@6¢ for Shoulders; 6@6½ for plain hams, and 10c for sugar cured do. Sales of Dried Beef at 9½@9¾c ℔ lb. Lard is selling in bbls at 7½, and in kegs at 7¾@7¾ ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Supplies are large, and the market dull. For the better qualities of roll, the demand is fair at 12@12½c, and for choice roll 14c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—We continue our quotations at 6@6¾ for good common, and 6½@7c for cream.

FLINT HIDES—Sales at 11½c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—There is a good demand for the better qualities, with regular sales from store, at 70@75c ℔ bu.

BEANS—Supplies are moderate, with sales from store, at $1@1,15 ℔ bu, as in quality.

OILS—Sales of Linseed at 96@$1; of No. 1 Lard at 58@60c and of No. 2 do. at 48@50c ℔ gall.

DRIED FRUIT—We notice a fair degree of firmness in the market, with sales of Apples from store, at 75@80c, and of Peaches at $1.31@1,87 ℔ bu.

PRICES OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following statement will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned, at our latest dates:—

	Flour.	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia	$4.62	103	62	45
New York	4.75	105	68	45
Boston	5.00	115	70	48
Baltimore	4.62	116	62	38
Richmond	4.75	105	67	30
Georgetown	4.62	105	57	35
Alexandria	4.75	100	67	35
Buffalo	4.25	100	55	35
Cleveland	4.25	100	50	35
Cincinnati	3.70	95	50	30
Louisville	3.75	90	58	30
St. Louis	4.00	115	60	33
New Orleans	4.50	85	70	43
Pittsburgh	3.50	75	45	35
Rochester	4.50	105	55	41
Albany	4.50	105	60	40

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF WISCONSIN.—The expenditures for all purposes, in 1850, was $62,746 20. The amount received into the State Treasury, in 1850, was $93,859 00.

The total receipts since the organization of the State Government are $160,218 52; the total expenditure $152,389 61 ...

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Thirty Fourth Aniversary of the Colonization Society—Speech of Mr. Clay, of Rev. Mr. Fuller.

I have just come from the very interesting meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, in celebration of the 34th Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Clay, the President, was in the chair, and delivered one of the best and most animated speeches, he ever made, relative to the object and the transactions of the Society during the past year. Mr. Clay spoke about one hour and was several times heartily cheered in the course of his remarks, and at their close. He repeated the sentiments of the well remembered letter published by him previously to the assembling of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, concerning the final extinction of Slavery in the U. S. It would reach its natural termination when the density of population became three or four times as great as now, and the price of labor became reduced to that point that the labor of the slave would no longer be profitable to the master. It might not occur for one or two centuries, but what were they compared with a nation's existence.

Mr. Clay referred to the solemn and impressive fact, that of all the men forming the Colonization Society thirty four years ago, he was the one solitary survivor. He looked upon the Colonization scheme as the only means of relieving this country from the evils of the continuance of the races on the same territory, and of suppressing the infamous traffic in slaves between the African continent and the slave countries of this.

The Secretary of the Society read the annual report, from which it appeared that four of the Vice Presidents, including Mr. McDonough, the New Orleans millionaire, had died within the year. A greater number of free colored emigrants had been sent to Africa than in any previous year since 1832. The receipts had amounted to $64,900. Virginia had appropriated $30,000 to be applied to the deportation of her free colored citizens to Africa. Ohio and other States had requested the general government to recognize the independence of Liberia.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Baltimore, made a very good *pro slavery* speech, but a much better one for colonization. He said he was a native of South Carolina, and a large slaveholder, but he could not shut his understanding nor his heart to the condition, the rights or the claims of the colored population of the United States. He was a Christian minister, and revelation had taught him that all men had sprung from one common stock, and were all possessed of powers and faculties capable of the highest cultivation. These races must be separated, and it seemed to him that that great object could only be effected through the agency of colonization.

Mr. F. indulged in some most mournful apprehensions of the consequences of the slavery agitation to the country. He said that the great danger arose from the deep, calm, religious feeling at the North, and the opposite sentiment which is awakened at the South. Politics was the science of compromise, but differences upon the principles of religion and the grounds of faith, could not be compromised. There was no hope in man. He looked only to God, and if God should not deliver us from this danger, he felt that there was no salvation for us. He closed with a very beautiful and pathetic allusion to the declining years of Mr. Clay, and an appeal to Heaven for its blessing and protection upon him.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, next delivered a very entertaining address upon the condition of the Liberian Colony, and its prospects.

Mr. Staunton, Chairman of the Naval committee of the House, though the hour was very late, commenced the delivery of his prepared speech in favor of the proposed bill of steamers to Africa, but the audience though not surfeited were satiated with the speaking of the preceding three hours, and many went away at the close of Mr. Latrobe's remarks, of whom I was one. Mr. Staunton is a good speaker, and a gentleman of fair abilities. He was evidently much discontented that Mr. Fuller had kept him out of the time he had promised himself, upon the ground that he could deliver himself in the House of Representatives, on the subject to which it was understood he would confine his remarks.

I respect the colonization movement because I believe it originated in good motives and humane intentions, and serves a good purpose in taking out of the country a portion of its colored population, which can well be spared. But that it can ever attain the great object of deporting to Africa, the mass of the slaves and free negroes of the United States, is a palpable error. It seems that a few hundred are taken over every year. The natural steady increase is 60,000 a year. Mr. Clay intimated to night, that it would be of no service to provide the means of conveyance for even ten thousand per annum, for that so great a number could not be duly provided with the means of subsistence or secure an orderly government for some time yet. The annual receipts of the society are $50,000, the expense of taking off the increase would be at least $6,000,000. It is obvious that the money could not be obtained, nor could the free blacks be induced to depart voluntarily.

I must defer many subjects of special interest until my next, on account of the length of the above sketch of the Colonization Meeting.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.

The following resolutions were offered this morning, in the House, by Mr. Hart of Philadelphia city, relative to the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and China, and Philadelphia; Norfolk and Antwerp:

Resolved, That we view with approbation, the project of uniting Philadelphia with the South, by establishing an Atlantic and Pacific line of steamers, which enterprise will secure much of the valuable trade from the continent of Europe, as also from China and the Pacific, hitherto so profitable to Northern enterprise, to the Southern States and Pennsylvania, who in common can advance to the eminence in commercial prosperity, to which their combined resources, favored position and adaptation to commerce, entitle them.

Resolved, That the combination of scientific and practical knowledge, evinced by Ambrose W. Thompson, the designer and constructor of some of the most safe, successful speedy steamers afloat, and through whose energies the "Atlantic Steam Navigation Company" was brought into successful operation, entitle him to the confidence of the United States and California, as well also of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in carrying out the projected undertaking, he being the first to engage in uniting the two States, in the enterprise, looking to their common benefit.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives are requested to support the bill reported by the committee on naval affairs, by which it is proposed that the government contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, to establish a line of steamers from California to China, and a line from Norfolk and Philadelphia to Antwerp, in Europe.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

They were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Hart, Simpson, and Packer.

Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia county, on leave given, offered the the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Serious inconvenience is experienced by the people of many parts of this Commonwealth, from the scarcity of silver coin as a circulating medium: *And whereas*, there is reason to suppose that improper means have been resorted to for the purpose of keeping as far as possible, such silver coin from circulation, with the view of embarrassing the monetary affairs of this State, to the serious injury of every branch of industry, and for the further purpose of producing such a state of affairs, that public feeling may be excited against the wholesome provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, prohibiting the circulation, in this State, of notes of any other State, under the denomination of five dollars. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be authorized to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law to restrain the banks of this Commonwealth from using improper means for the purpose of diminishing the circulation of silver coin, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The following rules were, this morning, reported from the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities for the Government, deciding upon the applications which may be made to it. They were adopted by the House:

1st. Two months service in the Revolutionary or Indian wars, prior to the treaty with the Indians, at Granville in 1795, shall entitle the soldier or his widow to a gratuity of forty dollars.

2d. Four months service as aforesaid, shall entitle the applicants to an annuity of forty dollars, payable half yearly, to commence on the first of January, 1851.

3d. Widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary or Indian wars, shall be entitled to a gratuity or pension, as the case may be, according to the services performed by their husbands.

4th. Proof by one or more credible witnesses, that the services were performed in the Pennsylvania militia, will be required. But in case the applicant makes oath or affirmation that positive evidence cannot be obtained, in relation to services rendered, then the following will be received. A detailed statement of the time and kind of service performed by the applicant, and officer under whom he served, verified by his own oath or affidavit, and accompanied by deposition of two or more respectable persons, stating that they are acquainted with the petitioner—that he is worthy of credit—that they believe his statement to be true—that he is generally reported by those who have known him, to have been in the Revolutionary war. The respectability of the witnesses to be certified by justices of the peace of the neighborhood where they reside, or by one or more members of the Legislature; and the like evidence shall be received in support of the application of widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary or Indian wars.

5th. The applicant must set forth in his or her petition, or accompanying documents, the services performed, the length of time served, to which statement he or she must be sworn or affirmed.

6th. No person who has received a gratuity at a former session will be allowed another.

7th. A certified copy for the War Department of the documents in which a pension was procured from the United States, for a soldier of the Revolution, will be considered evidence of the right of the individual to a gratuity or pension, agreeably to the rules aforesaid. *Provided*, however, that the widow shall, in all cases, prove her identity by the oath or affirmation of some person or persons having a knowledge thereof or by general reputation.

The Agricultural Convention met this afternoon, with the following officers;

President—Hon. G. W. Woodward.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. L. Elwin, A. S. Roberts, Jas. Gowin, Judge Kelly, Isaac Markly, Wm. Stanely, H. Jones Brooke, A. Kauffman, H. A. Muhlenberg, Gen. E. Shimer, Addison KcKean, Jno. W. Mayward, A. O. Hiester, J. S. Haldman, M. McClain, Stewart Turbet, Maxwell McCaslin, Geo. Lawrence, Col. Hiram Hultz, Arnold Plumer, Gideon J. Ball, John S. Rhey.

Secretaries—Robert C. Walker, Reuben C. Hall, Samuel C. Ford, Isaac G. McKinley, Wm. G. Waring.

Mr. Ball moved an invitation be tendered to the Governor, and Heads of Departments to attend the sitting of the Convention, which was agreed to. Messrs. Ball, of Erie; Hiester, of Dauphin, and Rogers, of Bucks, were appointed a committee to convey the invitation.

All the members of the Legislature were invited to take seats in the Covention, and also, all persons now in Harrisburgh, who take an interest in agriculture, coming from counties not at all, or partially represented.

A committee reported in favor of establishing a Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, of preparing a constitution, of preparing a memorial, to the Legislature, asking for a charter and a blank appropriation from that body, of passing a resolution that instruction in agriculture be introduced into the common schools of the State. All the recommendations of the committee were adopted by the Convention.

On motion, Petor A. Browne, Esq., addressed the Convention in a very learned manner on hair and wool. And Mr. Gowin was responding to the call of the convention, in a few remarks on practical farming, when the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Surveyor General, and State Treasure entered the Hall, and took the seats appropriated to them. Judge Hayes, from a select commitee, consisting of Messrs. Elwin, Hays, and Hultz, reported a constitution for the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. This constitution provides for an admission fee of not less than $1, and an annual contribution of not less than $1. Twenty dollars will constitute a life member. The officers shall be a President, a Vice President from each Congressional district, a Treasury, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Librarian, an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist, and Executive Committee of the above named officers, and five additional officers—the Society to meet annually on the third Tuesday of January, in Harrisburg, when all the officers shall be elected. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

The question being on the adoption of the constitution, Judge Kelly called for some reasons why a State Agricultural Society should be formed—some reason which will justify the Convention in asking the State of Pennsylvania to open her coffers and let this Society use her money. Mr. A. S. Roberts answered the question. He wanted some organization to bring the farmers together. In New York, individually, they are behind us, but, collectively, they are far in advance, and the reason is they are accustomed to talk together upon the subject, and more generally to diffuse information.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at half-past seven o'clock, which was agreed to.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

In the evening the Covention assembled and listened to several speeches from members of the Convention. Among these, I may mention the remarks of J. R. Ingersoll, Esq., and Judge Kelley, as being marked by a comprehensiveness of mind and powerful eloquence worthy of their reputation as public speakers, and of the noble cause they were advocating.

Gov. Johnston was offered the Presidency of the Convention, but declined it to prevent misrepresentation, and misconstruction of his motives.

DUQUESNE.

HOW McDONOGH BECAME A MILLIONAIRE.—The New Orleans Picayune notices a conversation among several of the distinguished lawyers, recently during some idle moments in a Court room, when one of them related the following reminiscence of an interview.

I said to Mr. McDonogh, you are a very rich man, and I know that you intend to leave all your property to be expended in charitable purposes. I have been thinking over your singular life, and I want you to give me some advice in regard to the great success which has attended you, for I, too, would like to become very rich, having a family, so as to leave my heirs wealthy. Well, says he get up, sir; and as I rose from my arm chair, he took my seat, and turning to me as if he was the proprietor and I his clerk, said, pointing to a common chair in which he had been sitting, sit down, sir, and I will tell you how I became a rich man, and how by following three rules you can become as rich as myself.

"I first came to Louisiana," continued Mr. McDonogh, "when it was a Spanish colony, as the agent for a house in Baltimore and a house in Boston; to dispose of certain cargoes of goods. After I had settled up their accounts and finished their agency, I set up to do business for myself. I had become acquainted with the Spanish Governor, who had taken a fancy to me, although I had never so much as flattered him, and through his influence I obtained a contract for the army by which I made $10,000. After this I gave a splendid dinner to the principal officers of the army and the Governor, and by it obtained another contract, by which I made $30 000. This is what the Creoles and French do not understand. I mean the spending of money judiciously. They are afraid of spending money. A man who wishes to make a fortune, must first make a show of liberality, and spend money to obtain it. By that dinner which I gave to the Spanish authorities, I obtained their good will and esteem; and by this I was enabled to make a large sum of money. To succeed in life, then, you must obtain the favor and influence of the opulent, and the authorities of the country in which you live. This is the first rule."

"The natural span of a man's life" continued Mr. McDonogh, "is too siort, if he is abandoned to his own resources, to acquire great wealth, and therefore in order to realize a fortune you must exercise your power and influence over those who in point of wealth are inferior to you, and by availing yourself of their talents, knowledge and information, turn them to your own advantage. This is the second rule." Here the old man made a long pause as if lost in thought, and seeing him remain silent, I asked "and is this all?" "No," said he, "there is a third and last rule which it is all-essential for you to observe, in order that success may attend your efforts." "And what is that?" I inquired. "Why, sir, it is prayer. You must pray to the Almighty with fervor and zeal, and you will be sustained in all your desires. I never prayed sincerely to God in all my life without having my prayer answered satisfactorily." He stopped and I said "is this all?" He answered, "yes sir, follow my advice and you will become a rich man." And he arose and left me.

"Well" asked one of the company, "have you followed his advice?"

"No," said the counsellor, "I have not for certain reasons! I do not wish to be considered harsh in drawing the conclusions I did from Mr. McDonogh's advice. They were that when a man desires to become rich, he must corrupt the rich, oppress the poor, and look to God to sustain him.

BAY STATE SHAWLS.—The ladies will be interested to learn that the Bay State Mills in Lawrence are now running the whole of their machinery in the manufacture of Bay State Shawls. They employ nineteen hundred hands, and daily use the wool of more than three thousand sheep. This latter fact, says the Lowell Courier, may assist the reader who is unacquainted with the details of manufacturing, in forming some conception of the immense amount of raw material requisite to keep such a vast establishment in motion, and the capital, energy, and enterprise engaged in it.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANA AND HER RAILROADS.

Situated as Indiana is, stretching from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan, presenting a great diversity of soil and climate, and the North and the South conveying their trade and business to entirely different markets, there seemed a few years back, but little prospect of so arranging and carrying out a system of improvements such as would bring the most distant portions of the State together, and enable the people to mingle in that free and friendly intercourse which is so necessary to a full understanding of each others wants and interests, and to the suppression of those sectional feelings and animosities which so frequently distract the councils and impair the strength of a State.

But it is now very certain that no State will have so complete a system of internal communication as Indiana, one that fully meets the wants of all, affording to every citizen ready and cheap access to every part of the State, and particularly the seat of government. This is the peculiar feature in the system. Every railroad, or nearly every one of any importance, connects with, or crosses each other at the capital, and by means of the numerous street branches, turnpikes, and plank roads, made or making, their benefits are extended to almost every county in the State.

Few of readers are, perhaps, aware of the nature and extent of these works and what they are destined to accomplish for the State in general, and Indianapolis in particular. On the North we have the Peru Railroad, and the Lafayette Railroad, the one running nearly north and the other north-west from this place, and extending to points on the Wabash, each about seventy miles distant from Indianapolis, and about fifty seven miles from each other. These lines will undoubtedly be continued; the Peru road, through the counties north of that place, to join the Northern Indiana or Southern Michigan Railroad; the other, in a direction to Chicago; thus making two lines of railroad from the centre of the State to its Northern boundary, generally, some seventy miles apart, at least after they cross the Wabash, and about twenty-five miles on either side of the Michigan road. This, the Michigan road, will, in another season, be planked the whole distance north, thus forming three thoroughfares through the northern half of the State, and reaching almost every county in that direction.

The grade on the whole line of the Lafayette road is completed, or will be in the next season. That on the Peru road is made to Noblesville, 20 miles, and the iron is now being laid upon it.

On the west, we have a railroad to Terra Haute, now nearly made, upon which iron will be placed next summer, and efforts are making to extend it east to Richmond, which no doubt will be successful; thus affording a thoroughfare east and west across the entire State.

Somewhat north of east runs the Bellefontaine Road, from which it seems more than probable, a line will be carried perhaps from Pendleton to Newcastle, and either to Richmond or Knightstown, on the national road.

The Bellefontaine Road is already in use for twenty-six miles, and soon will be carried to the State line. As if there were not enough, there is the National Road, upon which plank is now being placed, and much of it already opened for travel.

To the Ohio river we have as yet but one outlet, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; but others are in progress, and will soon reach us, giving great advantages to the whole Southern portion of the State.

The Lawrenceburgh Railroad has some twenty miles nearly ready for the iron, and the grade, as far as Shelbyville, under contract. A communication will thus soon be created between the centre and the south-eastern corner of the State, connecting at Shelbyville with two other roads running east and north-east, to Rushville and Knightstown, and south-west, to the Madison Road at Edinburgh. So, in the south-west, Evansville is connecting herself with Princeton and Vincennes by railroad, and one is constructing between Franklin, Johnson county, and Martinsville. These lines will undoubtedly be connected, by one via Gosport, Spencer, and Pt. Commerce. Jeffersonville will soon be connected with Columbus, and New Albany with Salem and Bedford, and after a while with Crawfordsville and Lafayette. Between the latter points, the road will soon be travelled, and some considerable part of the line between Salem and New Albany is already in use. Plank and other roads are constructing from various points on the Ohio into the interior, connecting with these more important works.

Indianapolis is thus made the centre of this net-work of roads, and whatever benefits are to be realized from these, she is to command the greatest share. Not only is this city, by means of them, brought into immediate connection with our own State, but these lines, or most of them, are great National thoroughfares, connecting leading points in the several States around us, with their nearest and best markets, and thus drawing upon them and through this place a large portion of the travel and business of the east and west.

Thus by the extension of the Lafayette Road to Chicago, we unite with the one making from there to Galena, carrying us to the Upper Mississippi.

By the Terre Haute Road we connect with St. Louis, and probably with Quincy, and other towns on the Mississippi, in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa.

By the Bellefontaine Road is found a direct communication with the Lake, and the several lines of road to New York and Boston. And by the Richmond line, we are on the direct way to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, most of which is in process of construction.

The Lawrenceburgh Road in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Road, gives a direct line to Cincinnati, the great mart of the west, and thence by various roads in Ohio, a direct line is found with the Bellefontaine Road. And by the one now making to Lexington, and others which Virginia is making, further and important outlets will be soon established with Richmond and Norfolk.

The works which the States of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina are pressing toward the Ohio river will soon reach Louisville, and there unite with the Jeffersonville and Columbus Road, thus opening to our produce the ports of the Southern States.

What Indianian, and especially if a citizen of Indianapolis, can contemplate the prospect thus presented of prosperity and improvement?

Prices are to be equalized, districts heretofore remote, will be brought nigh to market. New avenues of trade will be opened. New places of business established. The value of land and its production every where advanced.

The effect upon the growth of Indianapolis must be apparent to all. If, with the limited advantage heretofore possessed, she has outstripped almost every other town in the State, how certain her advance when all the improvements contemplated are in successful operation, and not only the trade and travel from all quarters of our own State, but those of the east and west, north and south of the whole confederacy shall pass through her streets.

AMERICAN RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

We were agreeably surprised and much gratified a few days since, in having been permitted to examine that extensive manufacturing establishment recently erected on Cooper's Creek, Camden, and known as the "Camden Cobalt and Metallic Works." Our readers also will learn with pleasure, that the whole of the cobalt made there, is prepared expresely and exclusively for the Staffordshire potteries, the Worcester and Coalbrookdale china manufactories, in England, where it is used for producing the brilliant blue color so elegantly prominent in dinner and tea service. It appears that there is an extensive and valuable mine in Missouri, containing cobalt and nickle, belonging to Mr. W. Fleming, of this city; and in the Camden Works, the ore produced from this mine, is placed at the disposal of Mr. Theophelus Merry, a very eminent practical chemist, and the superintendent and manager of the works. This gentleman, by a series of elaborate processes, which appear alike mystical, curious and extraordinary to the non-scientific observer, soon extracts from the mineral earth, both cobalt and nickle, and we are informed that in purity and every other desirable quality, the substances so produced, are not surpassed by any in the world.

Thus a mine in the State of Missouri causes a large factory to be built and put in operation at Camden, N. J.—whence the beautiful and valuable cobalt is exported weekly to Liverpool. The nickle, as is well known, is a chief ingredient in the composition of German silver, and we accordingly find that famous metal is extensively made by Mr. Merry, both for export and home consumption. Another valuable substance is also eliminated from the ore, called "hydrate of copper," which is extensively used in the making of vitrol. We believe that there are only two cobalt manufactories in the United States—the one we have described at Camden—another at Kensington—and both are supplied from the same mine. It is pleasing to see our rare mining resources turned to so excellent an account, and much credit is alike due to the enterprise of Mr. Fleming, and likewise to the justly appreciated skill and profound knowledge of Mr. Merry, as a mineral chemist.—*P. Enq.*

A tradesman of France has discovered the art of giving to a composition of his own preparation, the color and even the flavor of roasted coffee. A machine divides this material into berry-shaped morsels, so like the natural product as to be undistinguishable to the eye of the most expert judge of Mocha.