PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1851.

THE CHARITY CONCERT.—The reader will perceive, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Charity Concert advertised for this, Tuesday evening, has been posponed to Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th, when it will be held at Dr. Riddle's Church. It is a concert of Sacred Music, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Young Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor. Let the House be filled.

The work on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail road, in Allegheny city, and vicinity, is going forward with great rapidity. The track will be ready for the rails early in the spring, and as the hands on hand we may expect this end of the line to be finished in good season.

The Company has purchased, as a site for the outer depot, the twenty acres of ground, situated in the lower part of the city, recently offered for sale by Wm. O'Hara Robinson, Esq. The price paid for the ground was $35,000, and the mode and time of payment is favorable for the Company. The Company have secured this beautiful and most eligible site at a rate decidedly cheap. It will be worth quadruple this amount in a few years. Nearly every question of depots, right of way &c., so difficult to manage in a region like this, is now settled, and the work under its present able management will go rapidly forward to completion.

PITTSBURGH AND ITS VALLEYS.

The natural geographical position of Pittsburgh is one of the most remarkable on the continent. A great valley, running parallel with the mountains, and not far from them, extends from the southwestern part of New York, entirely across Pennsylvania, into North Western Virginia, collecting the mountain streams for a distance of more than four hundred miles. These collected waters brought together from opposite directions by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, when, united, form a large navigable river at this point, although not fifty miles from the base of the mountains in which they have their source.

This remarkable topographical feature renders this city the natural commercial centre of a large region of extraordinary natural resources.

We spoke a few days ago, of the valley of the Allegheny—its mineral wealth, of its being the route indicated by nature for a connection, either by slack water navigation or rail road, with the great thoroughfares of New York.

On the other hand, the people of Virginia are now seeking for a connection with this city, by means of an extension of the Monongahela slack water from Brownsville, where it now terminates, to Fairmont, in Marion county, Virginia, some thirty five or forty miles above Morgantown.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road crosses the Monongahela at Fairmont.

The trade and travel upon the Monongahela slack water, although only extending to Brownsville, is very large and important. The slack water navigation of the Youghiogheny, from its confluence with the Monongahela to the village of West Newton, has also opened up a large and mutually beneficial trade between the people of that fine valley and this city.

The Monogahela and its tributaries drain a region which for agricultural and mineral wealth has few equals on the globe. Its coal is of the first quality, and in quantities beyond the possibility of exhaustion. It is also well stocked with iron ore, and other valuable minerals, and its agricultural capabilities are of the first order.

Perhaps most of our readers may say, we knew all this before. Very likely; but we now come at what we want to say, which is, that as nature has indicated Pittsburgh as the commercial centre of this double valley, or these two valleys, her interest is intimately, indissolubly, connected with them. As there are no assignable limits to their productiveness, so there are none to the benefit which she may derive from them as their great central *factory*, their commercial centre. We believe it to be her interest to unite her energies with the people of these valleys in carrying out whatever plans may be fixed upon for facilitating trade and intercourse with them. Remember it is their manufacturing capabilities that give them importance, not their agricultural resources, although these too are important.

We are gratified to see that the people up the Allegheny are beginning to bestir themselves in the matter of a rail road from this city, to pass through the richest of the iron region of that valley, to Olean, N. Y., to intersect the New York and Erie Rail Road.

What an immense advantage this road would be both to this city and that great source of iron and lumber. The route they propose is via Clarich river to its source, thence over the dividing ridge to a stream which runs in the opposite direction to Olean, (one of the head waters of the Allegheny.) Thus from Pittsburgh to Olean there would be but one summit, and from that summit to this city there would be a slight descent all the way. A locomotive, on such a road, could transport at once hundreds of tons of freight; and at a cost so low that iron, or even lumber, could be transported upon it at prices which would take that trade off the river. The supplies would then come in regularly, and not in floods as now, regulated only by floods in the river. Lumber could be brought ready for the carpenter's hands, and not, as now, wet and sandy, and requiring months to season.

While it is true that this city is admirably located in reference to the Great West, yet her chief source of prosperity has been, and will continue to be, in her relation to these two great valleys, as their factory and commercial centre. The more their resources are drawn out, the more she will prosper.

The Hempfield Railroad Company is now fully organized; and the following gentlemen have been elected Directors, to wit:—

Hon. T. M. McKenna, President; Hon. Joseph H. Kuhnis and Hugh Y. Brady, of Greensburgh, Blessbhazzar Bentley, Esq., sen., of Bentleysville; George Wilson, Esq., of West Alexander; and Messrs. Sma'l Neal and Jas. Faull, of Wheeling, Directors.

The "*Monongahela Republican* says that the Company is now awaiting the action of the Legislature of Virginia, before which a bill is pending granting the right of way. Should it prove favorable, the road will be located. We incline to the opinion that the Company will have to wait a long time before Virginia grants the privilege asked; as if the right of passage should be given we think it exceedingly doubtful if eastern capitalists could be found willing to risk their money in so doubtful an experiment. We believe that a full examination of the whole subject, assisted by the light of accurate surveys, will show that the Hempfield route possesses no real advantages over that through Pittsburgh, as a route to the West, and that it will be folly to waste capital on a project of so uncertain a character. The route through Pittsburgh is secured, is now building, and will soon be completed, and it has secured to it connections with the Lakes and the Great North West superior to any route through Washington can possibly hope to obtain. It can also have, at comparatively small expense, connections with every railroad coming to the Ohio River from the West, from this city to Wheeling. In view of all these circumstances, we think it will be rather up-hill work to obtain money for the Hempfield project even if the right of way is obtained from Virginia, which is altogether improbable.

The local Editor of the Commercial Journal is out again upon the Connecticut Blue Laws. He admits that we have nailed the counterfeit to the wall, but he insists that there were some genuine "Blue Laws." Well, this is new to us, and as soon as we have leisure, we will examine them. It was the "counterfeit," however, that has been so long in circulation, and gulled so many credulous people. What has always been technically called "Blue Laws of Connecticut" was the suppositious code of which we spoke on Saturday; and if our friend of the Journal chooses to call the true code of that colony "Blue," that is another question. We cannot at present allow him to raise a new issue.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still remains warm and pleasant.

FLAX COTTON.

The progress of the experiment in Lancashire, on the practicability of adopting flax to some extent as a substitute for cotton, has been watched with anxiety. In various parts of Ireland, district meetings are about to take place, and arrangements are in progress for the establishment of scutching mills and of local markets for the accommodation of farmers in the sale of their flax.

There is no less anxiety on this subject manifested in this country. One of our enterprising cotton manufacturers, who has been seriously considering the question of removing his machinery to some State where the business is not trammelled by the absurd regulations imposed upon it by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, has concluded to defer any further action until the practicability of the new discovery is fully tested, and if it realizes the claims of its inventors, will turn his machinery upon flax, millions of pounds of which can be cheaply furnished in this neighborhood. A wide-spread interest has also been manifested by the farmers of this, and the States north of the Ohio, as the introduction of flax in the place of cotton will produce a revolution in the agricultural branches of industry, more important and remarkable in its effects than even the discovery of the Cotton Gin, which, so greatly benefitted the planting interests.

In addition to what we have already given on this deeply interesting subject, we copy from the *London Chronicle*, the following statement, which, although it contains some facts already published, is interesting, as showing that the probabilities are greatly in favor of the reality of this important discovery:

THE PREPARATION AND MANUFACTURE OF FLAX.—One of the greatest obstacles which has hitherto stood in the way of an extended cultivation of flax, viz.: that of the trouble, delay, and expense attendant upon its steeping, in order to prepare it for the market, has now been removed by an invention which entirely dispenses with that process, and enables the grower at the smallest possible cost to send his fibre into the market. By this process, of which Mr. Donlan is the inventor, the results are obtained by a combination of chemical and mechanical means; and as it avoids all the expenses connected with steeping, the fibre may be prepared at a cost considerably below that incurred in the present process, and may be made, we are assured, applicable either for fabrics of the coarseness of nail bags or canvass, or of the fineness of the most beautiful Brussels lace. But not only is the expense considerably less, but the time consumed in the preparation of the fibre, which, by the old process, ranges from ten days to three weeks, does not exceed as many hours by the unsteeped mode. It also possesses a vast superiority on account of the extreme simplicity of the means adopted, which may be made intelligible to and performed by a mere child. But by far the most important and valuable part of this invention is,—that it produces a fibre perfectly clean, and in its natural state, without any of the stains or impurities which necessarily attach themselves to the fibre during the process of steeping, and it also possesses the advantage of securing that regularity and uniformity of strength which to a greater or less extent is wanting in the steeped fibre.

Application has been made for a charter of incorporation for a company which will be prepared to purchase the flax produced upon 100,000 acres in Ireland, at £12 per acre, and to prepare it for the market in cases where the grower may not possess the necessary facilities for preparing it himself. The uniformity of strength and freedom from stain and impurity which exists in the flax prepared by the unsteeped process, in conjunction with the last four days, led to the practical demonstration of an invention, of the value and importance of which, to the agriculture and manufacturer of this country, it is impossible to form any adequate idea, and which consists, among other things, of the adaptation of the flax fibre to the cotton machinery. The patentee of this invention is M. Le Chevalier P. Claussen, member of the Brazilian Institute, well known as the inventor of the circular loom, and by his collections of objects of natural history and plants of South America in the British Museum, and in the Museum of Paris. We started on Monday last that we had placed in our hands a quantity of flax rovings and yarns spun upon cotton machinery by the inventor. Since that period we have had an opportunity of personally inspecting, at Manchester, the whole process connected with the invention, and the result has fully convinced us of its practicability. The finest portion of the yarn spun, in our opinion—and we were confirmed in it by a gentleman of great experience and long connection with the cotton trade—was equal in fineness to 120's cotton, the coarsest being equal to 40's. The application of such a test as that of 120's for the first time was certainly a most severe one. The result, however, was perfectly successful. A slight difficulty arose at first with the machinery, in consequence of the length of the fibre; this, however, was easily obviated by a slight alteration in the position of one of the rollers. As the fibre, however, may be prepared to any length, there will be no necessity in future for even this alteration, the existing cotton machinery being perfectly adapted for the purpose of spinning flax prepared according to the process patented by M. Claussen. The patent granted to M. Claussen for England, is for the preparation of flax in a short staple, so as to produce a substitute for wool and cotton capable of being spun upon cotton machinery, and also for the mixture of the materials thus obtained, which can be carded together with silk, cotton, or wool, or separately, as cotton for spinning yarns. The right is also secured for preparing long fibres as a substitute for silk, for bleaching, in the preparation of materials for spinning and felting, and also in yarns and felts. The inventor does not, however, confine himself to flax, for the purpose of producing a fibre adapted to his purpose, but states that he can obtain similar results from hemp, jute, Chinese grass, and, to use his own expression, from "an old tar rope, or a bamboo cane." As the patents are not yet secured for several continental States, and some portions of the United Kingdom—for our absurd patent laws require that separate patents should be granted for each of the three kingdoms which form what is termed the United Kingdom—we are not at liberty to state the nature of the process, or the means adopted for the purpose of bringing the fibre into the required state. We may state, however, that from 1½ cwt. of the flax fibre prepared and cleaned upon the unsteeped process, one cwt. of a substance, identical with clean cotton, can be produced at a cost for material of less than half a crown. The cost of manual or mechanical labor required in its preparation, including the expenses of bleaching, an operation performed in a few seconds, does not amount to more than 7-10ths of a penny per pound. The mixture of the two substances, viz.: wool with flax reduced to a short staple, forms a fabric exceedingly durable, while its cost may be judged by the fact that while wool costs 4s. 6d., the flax prepared and ready for spinning may be obtained for sixpence per pound, so that with flax and wool spun together in equal quantities, the cost would be reduced by nearly one half. Of the actual value of the invention, and of its practicability, the most convincing proof is to be found in the fact that a native of Holland, who has for several years directed his time and attention to the subject, and who has also succeeded in producing a fibre of the same quality and nature of M. Claussen, has been offered by the Dutch government the sum of £20,000 for his invention, which has been refused—the sum demanded being £50,000. The negociations are still pending, and the 17th instant is fixed upon as the day upon which a final answer is to be given by the Dutch government. We believe that on Wednesday a formal application was made by M. Claussen to the board of trade, requesting that machinery might be placed at his disposal, in order to enable him to produce at least one ton of yarn, and to make a series of experiments as to the best mode of adapting the fibre to the machinery; the experiments to be conducted in the presence of some impartial and well qualified person, to be selected by the government; and we have reason to believe that the application has been favorably received, although no answer has yet been given on the subject.

THE TARIFF.

Things at Washington look a little encouraging to the friends of protection. We need not expect much; but a few judicious modifications will probably be made at this session, which, when found to work well, may lead to others.

We find the following paragraph on the subject in the New York Courier and Enquirer:

THE TARIFF.—Our Washington correspondent informs us by telegraphic despatch that several delegations from the North and South, without regard to politics, have repaired to Washington to urge upon Congress a modification of the Tariff. Their consultations among themselves and with members of the two Houses, authorize a reasonable expectation of a change of the following effect—an *ad valorem* duty of forty per cent. to be laid on iron, assessed on the average cost for the preceding ten years. *Second:* a restoration of the free list of 1842, which contains a clause levying a duty of five cents on woolen goods costing under seven cents, and admits free dye stuffs and other articles necessary in carpet and calico manufactures. *Third:* a declaration that the duty shall be assessed on the value of the imported article, at the time and place of exportation; a provision in accordance with the real intention of the act of '46, but evaded under a decision of Judge Woodbury. *Fourth:* the making imported manufactured goods pay ten per cent more duty than the raw materials of which they are composed. This last proposition is opposed by many democratic members, and no definite decision has yet been had upon it. The other modifications will, in all probability, be concurred in, since they are judged in a liberal spirit.

President FILLMORE having been invited by W. S. STONE, Esq., an American merchant of Manchester, England, to be present at the "Worlds Fair," sent the reply below, which is introduced by the *London Daily News*, by the following very appropriate paragraph:

"The following letter from the President of the United States precludes, we regret to say, at least for the present, the hope that London will, during the coming exhibition, be honored by the presence of the executive head of this great Republic.

In common with others, both English and American, Mr. Steel believed such an event would pave the way for a visit from her Majesty to the city of New York, the citizens of which would vie with each other in giving her a rapturous and national reception. It is not the first time that rumor has assigned to her Majesty an intention to take a trip to her North American provinces—and should she ever fulfil that intention, her easiest and safest way of reaching Canada would be by first proceeding to New-York. It is obvious how much such interchanges of courtesy on the part of the respective heads of the two nations would tend to strengthen the bonds of sympathy and good feeling between them. From the following, however, which is the President's reply, it would appear, that the first step towards such a result is not likely to be immediately taken."

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1850.

William S. Stell, Esq., Manchester.

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, of the 8th ult., through Mr. Randall, expressing the hope that I may visit the World's Fair in London, in May next, and assuring me that if I do so I shall receive a cordial welcome from my countrymen in England, and tendering me the hospitalities of your own house whilst I remained at Manchester.

Provious to the death of my lamented predecessor, I had anticipated the pleasure of visiting London at the time of the Fair, but I deem it now impossible to leave my official duties here; and your kind letter causes a still deeper regret at my disappointment. Were it possible for me to be absent for such a length of time, nothing could be more gratifying than to accept your proffered hospitalities. I well remember meeting you and your lady in the fall of 1837, and should be extremely happy to renew the acquaintance. Independent of that, I have always felt a strong desire to visit Great Britian. Its soil is classic ground to me, and I should be most happy to make a personal comparison between the leading men of that country and my own, and to see how far we have improved upon the political institutions of the mother country. But this must be deferred till a more convenient season.

Accept my thanks for your kindness; remember me most cordially to your lady, and believe me, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE."

We earnestly hope Mr. FILLMORE will review this decision, and consent to go to London sometime during the Fair. They have had Kings and Emperors enough, and by way of contrast let us show them a plain republican President. Mr. Fillmore is an excellent specimen of a native American citizen, filling the office of Chief Magistrate of a mighty republic, and we believe it would do the people of Europe good to look upon him, as it would fill the heart of every American citizen with patriotic pride to have them do so. He would invite Queen Victoria, in the name of the American people, to return the visit, and he could assure her she would meet with a most enthusiastic reception. Such interchange of civilities would do much to strengthen the good feelings now existing between the two countries, and could do no possible harm. We can see no real objection to Mr. Fillmore going, except the few week's absence from his post; and, surely with so able a Cabinet the country could get along during the interval of the session of Congress. We vote for the President to go.

HOPS OF RELIEF.—The following extract from the Washington correspondent of the *North American* gives a slight glimmer of light in the midst of surrounding darkness, in regard to the modification of the Tariff.

The tariff is in a tight place, it is true, but there are some screws which have not been applied. It might be in a much tighter place.—Mr. Hunter, chairman of Finance in the Senate, has publicly avowed the necessity of a modification for the prevention of frauds, and is well inclined to other changes. Several other Southern Senators are disposed favorably; and even Mr. Bayly, in the House, is willing to listen to reason. A proposition is now under consideration which I may not refer at the moment, which will do something for Pennsylvania and other intetests, if adopted. And as something is better than nothing, it seems to me that the policy of practical wisdom is to take whatever can be squeezed through Congress. This is the conviction of one who has been compelled to be a close observer of men and things, and to estimate chances by better data than personal partialities. If the Tariff is not modified now, it will not be changed at all until ruin and desolation will cry trumpet-tongued for redress throughout the land. That day has been put off by an unprecedented juncture of events. It cannot be postponed much longer, as things now going.

NORTH CAROLINA ON THE TARIFF.—The following resolutions have passed both houses of the Legislature of North Carolina by large majorities. Comments are unnecessary:

Whereas, The Southern States of this Union have, since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and nourished the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries, which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States;

And whereas, these acts of generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property therefore,

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations, by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

Resolved, That if our industry needs protection, it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That the present Tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be increased.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members in both Houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or other interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumers of any of the products of foreign countries.

AMERICAN TEAS.—The experiment now making in South Carolina of the raising of the tea plant has proved partially successful, enough to show that the soil and climate of a portion of this country are suitable to its growth. Whether its cultivation will be profitable is the point yet to be tested by further and more extensive experiment. The prospect so far is favorable to the supposition that it will, and that eventually the United States will grow its own tea, which would save an annual sum of several millions of dollars, to the South alone. The plant grows like a weed spontaniarly in China and Japan, between the latitudes of 30° and 45°, and in a country which presents features similar to those of our own country between the same latitudes. The attempts in Europe to cultivate the tea plant have been failures, but in Brazil, a country between the Equator and the 30° of latitude, the experiment has been very successful. We have received from Mr. Edward S. Sayers, the Vice Consul of that country at this port, three several specimens of Brazilian teas—hyson, gunpowder, and black teas—which in their dry state have the same flavor and taste as the Chinese. They show a degree of success in the cultivation and preparation of this plant highly creditable to the agricultural enterprise of this country, and afford an additional incentive to perseverance to those who are attempting in the United States to bring the experiment to a successful issue.

A trial of the tea, the hyson, enables us to say that the quality is excellent, and that it is of a most delicate and pleasant taste, equal to the best kinds received from the flowery nation itself. —*Phila. Ledger.*

SMALL DEBTS.—No man, says the Boston Transcript, who is able to pay, ought ever to say to a poor man "call again," when the payment of a few dollars would make his creditors and family comfortable. This is sound morals. Delay in payment obliges the creditor to lose time by running after the money, which is equivalent to so much value deducted from the debt. Where the debt is of small amount, two or three errands after it would cost to the creditor more than its whole value.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL AT ROME.—The New York Post, says that a letter from Rome, dated December 23, 1850, states that Mr. Cass has had an interview with the Cardinals on the subject of the future of the American chapel, which has resulted in its being permitted to go on without molestation.

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF RUM.—A startling incident, connected with the misery which follows in the train of King Alcohol, says the Pottsville, (Va.,) Press, occurred in Rev. Mr. Johnston's Second Methodist Church, of that borough, on Sunday evening last. While the collection was being taken up, a man whose personal appearance and dress denoted a shattered constitution, and consequent misery and suffering, threw into the basket a small paper carefully rolled up, which, on subsequent examination, was found to contain a half dime, the last remnant, it seems, of a wasted patrimony, for on the paper was written, "*This is the last of four thousand dollars of my own father—Rum and its Effects!*" Who the poor fellow was, or whence he came, is not known, for he was a stranger, and evidently a wanderer upon the face of the earth.

A CENTENARIAN.—John Vanhooser lives in the county of Jefferson, Tennessee, and he voted for Gen. Washington for the Presidency. He is in the 122d year of his age.

Until recently, the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register tells us, he was in the habit of walking to and from that town on calls of business, a distance of five or six miles, without experiencing fatigue. He is a German by birth, but emigrated to this country about one hundred years since. He was in several of the most important battles of the revolution. He voted for General Washington for President of the United States, and boasts that he has never failed at any election for President, from that time to the present, to vote the Whig ticket. Recently one of his daughters, a fine lass of eighty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health. We doubt if another such case of longevity can be found in the United States.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We are advised that during last week the Allegheny mountains were covered with Ice and snow, and the traveling over on the National Road dangerous. The stages were hard to control, and many persons intimidated from traveling. From a gentleman recently arrived, we learn, that during last week a merchant who was coming west, in looking out, was so much frightened by the running about of the stage, and the danger that threatened that, on taking his place he leant back, and a few miles thence was taken out a corpse, having doubtless died from the effect of fright."

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND RIO.—The Philadelphia board of trade have resolved to request the members of Congress from the district to use their influence in obtaining the contract from the U. S. Government for carrying the mails between Philadelphia and Rio Janeiro, in a monthly line of new steam ships, to be built without government aid, and to touch at Pernambuco going and returning.

The New York Tribune says that a barrel of flour, from Newark, Ohio, has been received in that city, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair in London.

THE ATLANTIC.

We take the following from the Baltimore Patriot received last night:

The following facts are stated by one who has watched the building of steam vessels for 25 years:

1st. Her boilers being made with double tiers of furnaces, the consumption of coal is much increased, without deriving proportionate advantage in heavy weather, when half the revolutions of the wheels are performed in the air.

2dly. Her stock of coal taken on board at Liverpool would be more likely to be lessened than increased for a winter's voyage, owing to the pressing importunities of shippers, many of whom had been shut out from previous steamers.

3d. Being so lightly sparred, all the canvass she could spread would not drive her through the water at a greater rate than three knots, impeded as she would be by her wheels, and having on board in cargo, machinery, &c., a dead weight of probably 3000 tons.

But if the wind was foul she would have great difficulty in beating up against it, being encumbered with her wheels and deficient of a bowsprit and head sail, consequently she would drift with the gale, and is now perhaps in the neighborhood of the Azores, from whence we shall hear from her by the London fruit schooners, who make average passages of nine days from Fayal to Cowes; therefore, until the middle of February we cannot expect news from these islands; and for the previous reasons, together with the knowledge of her great strength, I feel persuaded we shall hear of her from that quarter.

The New York Courier & Enquirer expresses substantially the same views.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

We have mentioned that an effort is making in England to obtain the repeal, or the very essential modification, of the duty on paper. A London journalist gives a remarkable illustration of the effect of this duty. A coarse brown paper is used in the process of coppering vessels. It underlies the copper sheathing, for which it forms a better bed than the wood. The cost of this paper sufficient for a large vessel is about £450, of which the paper tax amounts to nearly £400, and the London journal in question says that a large ship builder in Liverpool, having made careful calculations, finds it cheaper to send his vessels here to be coppered than to have the work done at Liverpool. We have an impression, however, that not above three or four years since our American ship builders held the contrary opinion. At least we remember that American ships were coppered in British ports. It may be that we had not then capacity to dock ships of the size that now are coppered abroad. We design principally to advert, however, to the expensive fact that in England a simple brown paper, necessarily of the very coarsest kind and use dip immense quantities, is subjected to a duty of 200 per cent and that not for protection but for revenue.

Persons not familiar with the statistics of taxation for revenue in Great Britain can form no conception of the extent of its ramifications. We speak not of duties upon imports, imposed for the purpose of protection to the manufacturing or agricultural interests of the country, for from these the country may be supposed to derive advantage, but of taxation for the support of royalty and the costly machinery of Government. It is by little trifles, every one of which squeezes silver and gold out of men, women and children; out of every quadrupled almost; out of every inch and every pane of glass windows, out of coaches and stages, railway cars, and carriages, and wagons, and carts; out of the painting of a crest on the panel of a carriage door, or the engraving of armorial bearings upon a wafer seal; and when nothing that a man has is left to tax, his very income is taxed in advance.

Now we do not know that, with the exception of the class upon whose limited and precarious means the inexorable claims of the tax gatherer press most heavily—the shop keepers, or small tradesmen—the people of England are radically dissatisfied with this state of things. That they are, no less than both asserted and denied. To a considerable extent, no doubt, this excessive taxation has become incorporated with the whole political economy of the country, and forms part of the basis of all business calculation. Now and then, however, some bold spirits—some interested, some disinterested—assail some particular tax, and a strong popular effort is made for its repeal or reduction. A few years' observation will show, we suspect, that in any decade of years little practical relief is obtained. The practice of the Government is to lay on a tax, and if one is taken off, another, sooner or later, is put on. And this of necessity, so long as the people remain attached—and we are far from thinking that there is any abatement of the popular loyalty and pride in this particular—to their present costly mode of Government. The vast revenue thus obtained only meets the current expenditures of "the realm"—barely supports no numerous employees of Government and pays for the adjuncts of a monarchical establishment; and sometimes fails to do even that. The only relief therefore, is in reduction of the Government expenditure, and what prospect there is of such a remedy being applied most worth much, for the present century at least.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

AMERICAN TEAS.—The experiment now making in South Carolina of the raising of the tea plant has proved partially successful, enough to show that the soil and climate of a portion of this country are suitable to its growth. Whether its cultivation will be profitable is the point yet to be tested by further and more extensive experiment. The prospect so far is favorable to the supposition that it will, and that eventually the United States will grow its own tea, which would save an annual sum of several millions of dollars, to the South alone. The plant grows like a weed spontaniarly in China and Japan, between the latitudes of 30° and 45°, and in a country which presents features similar to those of our own country between the same latitudes. The attempts in Europe to cultivate the tea plant have been failures, but in Brazil, a country between the Equator and the 30° of latitude, the experiment has been very successful. We have received from Mr. Edward S. Sayers, the Vice Consul of that country at this port, three several specimens of Brazilian teas—hyson, gunpowder, and black teas—which in their dry state have the same flavor and taste as the Chinese. They show a degree of success in the cultivation and preparation of this plant highly creditable to the agricultural enterprise of this country, and afford an additional incentive to perseverance to those who are attempting in the United States to bring the experiment to a successful issue.

A trial of the tea, the hyson, enables us to say that the quality is excellent, and that it is of a most delicate and pleasant taste, equal to the best kinds received from the flowery nation itself. —*Phila. Ledger.*

NOVEL MODE OF INSURANCE.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We are advised that during last week the Allegheny mountains were covered with Ice and snow, and the traveling over on the National Road dangerous. The stages were hard to control, and many persons intimidated from traveling. From a gentleman recently arrived, we learn, that during last week a merchant who was coming west, in looking out, was so much frightened by the running about of the stage, and the danger that threatened that, on taking his place he leant back, and a few miles thence was taken out a corpse, having doubtless died from the effect of fright."

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND RIO.—The Philadelphia board of trade have resolved to request the members of Congress from the district to use their influence in obtaining the contract from the U. S. Government for carrying the mails between Philadelphia and Rio Janeiro, in a monthly line of new steam ships, to be built without government aid, and to touch at Pernambuco going and returning.

The citizens of New-Orleans have held a public meeting, in order to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Jackson. There is every prospect of the effort succeeding.

The St. Louis Republican states that the window glass establishment of Messrs. Farrell, Glover & Co., of that city, is capable of turning out about 8000 boxes of superior window glass yearly. The same paper notices the vial and bottle factory of Messrs. Sell, Hale & Co., which went into operation about a year since with a capital of $5000, and which has in that time manufactured and disposed of more than $40,000 worth of goods.

The matrimonial state is becoming better appreciated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It appears that while there were only fifty three marriage licenses issued in Queen Anne's county during the year 1849, there were seventy three issued from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 15th inst.

U. S. AND ST. DOMINGO.—R. M. Walsh, commercial agent of the U. States for St. Domingo, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday Mr. Walsh is to go out in the U. S. steamer Saranac, whose departure is only delayed by the absence of Capt. Tatnall in Washington. He was expected on Thursday.

Prolific Pullets.—S. S. Lawrence, of Tyngsborough, Mass., has a Shanghai pullet, 8 months old, that has laid *forty two* large sized eggs in *forty five* days. One day she laid two of the above number. Mr. Lawrence, also, has one other Shanghai pullet, seven months old, of March's stock, that has laid *twenty two eggs in regaty three days*, and is laying daily at the present date.

The number of deaths by cholera in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, since the disease first made its appearance, is set down at 8,646. The largest number of deaths in any one town was at Jalapa; where 2,287 deaths occurred.

The number of hogs slaughtered at Louisville during the present season is set down by the Courier at 194,414. The total number killed in the various towns on the Wabash is stated by the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal to be 212,000.

Brown, the Artist, the New York Post says, is hard at work on his group of the Indian rescuing a child from a Panther, which promises to be not only a very beautiful but an uncommonly spirited work. The model of the Indian is just finished, and ready to be cast in plaster. The warrior, a young man in the flower of his age, about to aim a deadly blow at the fierce animal near him is a fine sample of manly beauty and proportions. In every muscle of every limb you see the tokens of strength collected for the stroke he is about to deal. The child which is to be added to the group, is at present only sketched in the clay.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. Physicians are using it in many cases, at least when they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the expense of taking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of liver Pills, with which directions will be furnished, which will work a speedy cure. The following letter from an agent shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated:

Burnt Cabins, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 23d, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co., Wood st., Pittsburgh—Gentlemen—We find we can sell a great many more of Dr. M'Lane's Pills than your agent left with us. These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have almost sold all that we had. If you can send us ten or twelve dozen more boxes, they will last, perhaps, until your agent can bring us a new supply.

T. & J. BELLY
For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
ja15&4w8 No. 60 Wood st.

Desirable Suburban Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and grounds where he now resides, situated on Park street, below Tremont, in Allegheny, and about 25 minutes' walk from the market of this city. The lot is 140 feet front on the street, running back 252 feet, to an alley—containing nearly one acre of ground, and is bounded on every side by large open lots, adorned with trees and shrubbery. The house is nearly new, large, and exceedingly well arranged, having a front of 50 feet, and a depth of 72, and contains fourteen rooms, besides hall, nine feet wide. It is built in the best and most durable manner, and has a tempered roof, and contains all the modern conveniences. Two pumps, with an unfailing supply of hard and soft water, are at the door. On the premises are the necessary out buildings, stable, carriage house, &c. The grounds are laid out in lawn, covered with choice fruit trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., and a small garden. The fruits of the best kinds, in great variety, are for their prime, and yield enough for the wants of an ordinary family. The situation of this property, as to salubrity and suburban comforts, combined with contiguity to the city, is not surpassed by any other in the vicinity. It is near a view of the Ohio River; for over a mile, of Temperanceville, South Pittsburgh, the city, the two rivers, and the hills around, forming altogether a panorama of great beauty, which the eye never wearies. Every boat which enters or departs from the port of Pittsburgh on the Ohio, passes in full view. The pleasure and grounds are also completely protected from all intrusion, and afford to the owner a place of comfort and recreation, and affords a retirement as quiet and peaceful as if located in some quiet nook in the country. The property will be sold at a bargain, and possession given on the first of April. Enquire at the Gazette office.

ja10;d6t D. N. WHITE.

REMARKABLE CASE!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST.

MR. RICE—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 "Introlens."

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. I letter which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her eye was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also the other, if she should live. She, however, performed a cure in a few days, which I have ever been happy in the reflection that I ever had the opportunity of recommending your invaluable Introlens. I do certify that at the time my father (J. R. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your Introlens, *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 the Almighty, been cured by Introlens.

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

Agents—Jos. Fleming, 68 Wood st; A. McDowell, 140 Wood st; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,

S. M. RICE,
nov7;d4w:3 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS. Office No. 71 Wood street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

C. G. Hussey, President. R. W. Bagaley, Sec.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise, in store, and in transitu, or canals, &c.

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

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Leigh D. Kirkpatrick, Edward Heazlett, John Haworth, S. M. Kier. ap20;d

Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold & Silver, Bought, Sold & Exchanged
AT THE
EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE
OF
WM. A. HILL & CO,
No. 64 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. ja16d

COPARTNERSHIP—We have associated with us THOMAS BELL, late Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Bank, who will devote his personal attention to the business. The style of the firm remains as heretofore.

A. WILKINS & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WILKINS & CO.,
Corner of Third and Market sts., Pittsb'gh.
Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW RECEIVED
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*
HARDWARE,
Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at prices that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

European Agency.

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France, and Germany, during the months of April, May, and June next, leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th, and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care.

JOHN D. DAVIS.
jan7;dtm;3t

DIED,

In Allegheny city, on Saturday, 25th instant, MARTHA DAVIDSON, aged 17 years and two months.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOM—A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade Association will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Third and Wood streets. The citizens generally are invited to be present, as business of public importance will be laid before the meeting.

W. A. HILL, Secy.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Sacred Music, for the benefit of the poor, will be given on Tuesday evening, 4th feb. in the Third Presbyterian Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Awake the Harp.....Haydn.
Qui Vi hat Beauty.....Mozart.
Native Worth.....Haydn.
Achieved is the Glorious Work.....do
On Thee each living soul Awaits.....do
Hallelujah to the Father.....Beethoven.

Part 2.

The Morning—a Cantata.....F. Rela.
Seek, Spirit R