PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1851.

Whig State Central Committee.

The Members of the Whig State Central Committee will meet at Carver's Hotel, in the Borough of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 4th of February next at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Judges, &c.

A full and early attendance is requested.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Wilkesbarre, January 15, 1851.

FIRST PAGE.—Washington Correspondence—Confessions of an Attorney," an interesting tale, the remainder of which will be given tomorrow.

THIRD PAGE.—Telegraphic News, Local Items, &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—Ethan Spike's Stump Speech, &c., &c.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

In the rapid and brilliant career of California, Oregon has been temporarily cast into the shade. We see but hear of it now; and when we do, it is in the simple annals of infant settlements, patiently contending with the difficulties incident to such a state of things as exists there now.—But from California comes the sound of eager thousands, scrambling for immediate wealth.—In the one, the adventurer is trying to amass a fortune to be carried and expended elsewhere; in the other he is laying the foundation of a permanent empire, to be the future home of himself and his children. One is the work of a few months, and in that time it is either accomplished or abandoned; the other is commenced, and will never be abandoned.

The history of the world has shown that gold imperishes every country in which it has been found; or at least such has been the fate of all such countries. Why is this? Is it because that particular pursuit enervates a people, and renders them unfit for other and more essential pursuits? This is partly so; but it fails to account for the fact we have mentioned. There is another cause more potent than the mere enervating influence of gold placers.

As water, if not forcibly restrained, will find its level, so money, by a similar law, will flow to those places where it has the highest relative value. Money is the representative of value, but not the standard. Perhaps the best standard is the price of a day's labor, or of a bushel of wheat. In Pennsylvania one dollar will buy either of these; while in California either of them will cost three or four. For that reason money will not stay in California, neither will the men who own the money settle down permanently; because by removing to some other part of the world they can treble the availability of their money. Great Britain and Holland abound in cash capital, because there a given sum will command the largest amount of labor. Mexico and Peru are very poor, although possessed of immense resources in the precious metals: but money, bearing a low relative value in those countries, flows away.

We may reasonably expect, therefore, that the same cause will work a like effect in California; and that that State will never reach a condition of permanent, substantial prosperity.

Oregon, on the other hand, in its natural features and resources, promises to become a country of substantial wealth, and of immense commercial importance. Fortunes made there, will remain there: because like the wealth of Old England and of New England, it cannot be removed. It will consist in farms, and forests, and mills, and mines, and furnaces, and manufacturing establishments. In Oregon a scale of prices will rule, which will admit of the prosecution of business of every kind. Ships can be built and fitted out for the general commerce of the world, a thing which cannot be done in California, owing to the high prices which do and ever will rule there.

Oregon has a healthy and delightful climate, one which will bring the human constitution to its vigor, and most perfect development.—Much of its soil is good, and agriculture, so far as it has gone, has been highly successful. It is said to abound in iron and coal; and we know it has abundant water power.

Its location, as a commercial State, is unrivalled, commanding, as it does, the entire Pacific. And being admirably adapted to manufactures, it bids fair to become the Great Britain of this continent.

A railroad to the Pacific is now a favorite project; but the great anxiety seems to be to reach San Francisco. Just now that is, perhaps, well enough; but the day is not very distant when the branch to Oregon will be the great thoroughfare; and even now a road to Oregon city would be of more substantial service to this nation than one to San Francisco. For as sure as that irreversible law exists, of which we spoke in the beginning of this article, so sure the attempt to make San Francisco a great commercial city will be a splendid failure. In our opinion—and we have given reasons for that opinion—Oregon is destined to be the Empire State on the Pacific coast.

THE GRAND CHARITY CONCERT, for the benefit of the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, takes place this evening, at Lafayette Hall. Judging from the high professional character of the performers, and the excellent programme presented, this concert will be one of the best of the season, and well worth the price of the tickets. Surely, then, when so rare a treat is offered, for the benefit of so noble a charity, we may look for an overwhelming house. The Orphan Asylum is at present greatly in need of money, and those who can at all afford to spare a small sum for its aid, should embrace the opportunity of enjoying a delightful evening while discharging a pleasant duty.

THE ATLANTIC.—Every day adds strength to the painful impression that this vessel is lost.—Still we do not yet give up hope of its safety.—Its great size and strength, we think, would enable it to outride the severest storms, even if the machinery was disabled. But having no bowsprit, and a very disproportionate amount of canvas, its progress, without steam, would be very slow; and at this stormy season it probably would be unable to sail westward at all.

The President, some years ago, was probably destroyed by collision with an ice-berg; but there are no ice-bergs now. We will therefore hope on for three weeks yet, if it should remain out that long.

THE HENDERSON TRIAL.—We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 21st instant, that the case of *Henderson*, tried for violating the neutrality laws by a participation in the late invasion of Cuba, has been brought to a close. The jury, after having the matter under consideration for some time, were unable to agree on a verdict, and were consequently discharged. A new trial, it is supposed, would be held.

FIVE WEEKS' SICKNESS IN CALIFORNIA.—We observe, by the "Placer Times" of the 12th December, that almost the accounts presented for adjustment to the City Council of Sacramento, is the following bill of expenses attending the illness of the late Mayor of the city of Sacramento, who was wounded during the squatter riot:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29, 1850.

Hon. H. BIGELOW, Mayor of Sacramento city,

To J. W. STILLMAN, Dr.

To cash advanced for sundries during his illness at my house,	$480 00
To cash paid out for washing clothes soiled by his wounds,	165 00
To five weeks' use of the best and largest room in the house, at $100,	500 00
To one carpet, ruined by chloride of lime used in sick room,	77 00
To cash paid for pair boots,	16 00
To sundries, bandages, extra candles extra refreshments, wines, &c. for self and attendants at night, &c. five weeks,	500,00
To five weeks' attendance of Mrs. Stillman, night and day,	500 00
	$2,526 00

COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The resolutions sustaining the Compromise offered by Mr. Thompson, in the Assembly of New York, a few days since, have been referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions; and other resolutions of a similar character were offered by Mr. Varnum, using in part the language of the President's message. The Seward whigs have also introduced resolutions that no more slave territory be admitted—that every citizen be protected in his liberty, and the fugitive slave law be modified so as to give trial by jury in the place where taken.

THE HOME INDUSTRY QUESTION.

The following letter, from HENRY C. CAREY, Esq. to Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER, was published in the January number of the 'Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.' It is a brief, concise, and powerful statement of the questions now at issue between the friends and opponents of protection to home industry. It is a plea for American independence and prosperity, against those who prefer to support European Workshops and Agriculturists, to sustaining the same interests at home, and who see no evils in the rapidly increasing and alarming indebtedness of this country to foreign capitalists. Let this able letter be read and pondered, and laid up in memory.

TO THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

SIR:—As author of the tariff of 1846, you are regarded as the leader of that portion of the country, commonly known as the "free trade party;" and, as such, you have been appointed chairman of a Committee of the Association, denominated "The Free Trade League," and in that capacity it is that I now address you. The object of that association is declared to be that of endeavoring to bring about the entire abolition of tariffs, whether for revenue or protection, and the substitution of direct taxation for the support of government, with a view to the emancipation of trade from all restriction, and to the substitution of an economical government for that which has within the few past years become enormously expensive; and nothing, as I conceive, could be more desirable than its accomplishment.

The League, thus formed, is composed, as I understand it, not of statesmen, but of teachers of statesmen. As such, their position is even more responsible than that of the statesman himself, yet the high responsibility of even the latter is so well exhibited in the following passage from a recent British free trade journal," that I should scarcely feel justified in omitting to invite to its perusal, not only yourself, but all the members of your association:

"It is of the last moment, that all who are, or are likely to be, called to administer the affairs of a free state, should be deeply imbued with the statesmanlike virtues of modesty and caution, and should act under a profound sense of their personal responsibility. It is an awful thing to undertake the government of a great country; and no man can be any way worthy of that high calling who does not, from his inmost heart, feel it to be so. When we reflect upon the fearful consequences, both the lives, the material interests, and the moral well being of thousands, which may ensue from a hasty word, an erroneous judgment, a temporary carelessness, or a lapse of diligence; when we remember that every action of a statesman is pregnant with results which may last for generations after he is gathered to his fathers; that his decisions may, and probably must, affect for good or ill the destinies of future times; that peace or war, crime or virtue, prosperity, or adversity, the honor or dishonor of his country, the right or wrong, wise or unwise solution of some of the mightiest problems in the progress of humanity, depend upon the course he may pursue at those critical moments, which to ordinary men, occur but rarely, but which crowd the daily life of a statesman: the marvel is that men should be forthcoming bold enough to venture on such a task."

It is "an awful thing to undertake the government of a great country;" and "when we reflect upon the fearful consequences both to the lives, the material interests, and the moral well being," not only of thousands, but of millions, and not only for the present but for all future time, that may result from error on the part of men charged with the duties of government, we may well be surprised that "men should be forthcoming, bold enough to venture on such a task." Still more might we be surprised at the confidence with which the thousands of men who, as editors or contributors to the daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly press, undertake the yet higher task of enlightening the governors, as to the mode of proceeding most likely to promote the physical, moral, intellectual, and political well being of those over whom they are placed. With a large portion of these, the sole requisite for the office with which they charge themselves, is so entire an unacquaintance with the facts by which they are surrounded, that errors of statement are perfectly excusable, because they are so no better; while many of them have obviously in view nothing but the promotion of their own supposed and temporary interests, caring little, if even at all, for the community whose interests they profess to advocate, and solacing themselves, for the ruin of thousands of their fellow citizens, by the fact that they themselves have been enriched. At one moment, they teach that the community is to be benefitted by the expansion of banks, and the making of roads: because they or their friends have land, or lots, or stocks, to sell. At the next, the banks are denounced as having produced speculation, and the denouncement is the more severe because their lots or stocks are sold, and the greater the decline the lower will be the price at which they can repurchase. They are *bulls or bears* on all the great questions of the country, as their or some particular interests appear likely to be promoted by one or another course of action.

Of all the questions by which the country has recently been agitated, the only one now remaining to be settled is that of the road by which we may speedily and profitably reach perfect freedom of trade: whether it is to be by means of the immediate abolition of custom houses, by continuing the collection of revenue duties so arranged as to give inefficient protection, or by complete protection.

In regard to the advantage that would result from the freedom of trade, there can exist no difference of opinion. We are all free trade men. We all feel the benefits resulting from the existence of that freedom in the intercourse between the various states of the Union, and we all know that great advantage must result from the establishment of similar freedom among the various nations of the world, whenever it shall become possible. How to render it possible is, however, a question in regard to which there will be found much difference of opinion; and it is, as I suppose, with a view to the discussion of the true mode of arriving at the point of entire and absolute freedom of trade that your League has been formed, and not for the purpose of teaching that there exists but a single mode, excluding the consideration of all others, as is the custom, without exception, as I think, of all the self styled "free trade" journals of the day.—Their editors can see but one road leading in the direction of the goal at which they desire to arrive, and they denounce as "obsolete," the idea that any other road exists; yet, if we take the present House of Representatives as an index to the state of opinion, not less than *three fifths of the voting population of the Union* are of opinion that there is another, a better, and a safer road than that by which they would lead us; and if we take the various Congresses of the past thirty years, we shall find that there has never been a single one that has not furnished evidence that *a large majority of the voting population* was of that opinion. Such was the case, as you know, with the Congress of 1846. How absurd then is the effort to stifle discussion of this most important question!

It is one upon which men may, and do, honestly differ; and the true mode of arriving at a decision upon it is to have it fairly, fully, and honestly discussed. The truth will then fully and fairly relieve all what was said by Adam Smith, when he spoke of "a nation of shopkeepers." It is a nation of middle-men, living at the cost of the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other, and having for its whole code of morals the obligation of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, to produce cheaply, the large manufacturer must have labor cheap, and the more land is centralized in the hands of the few, the greater must be the "competition" for employment, and the lower must be the wages of the unhappy laborer or workmen, delivered over to the tender mercies of "the sweater,"[1] another *middle man*, who stands between the trader-man and his workmen. The consequences are precisely those anticipated by Dr. Smith. The class of high minded English merchants, renowned in earlier times, has disappeared, to give place to a body of gamblers, whose dishonesty and rottenness are brought full into view, on the occasion of each successive revulsion—the little agriculturist of older times has become the occupant of the cellars of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester—the artisan has become the slave of the middle-man,[2]—his wife eke out the wages of her husband and herself by the gains of infanticide[3]—or her children, if allowed to live, contribute, by all of incestuous intercourse, to the maintenance of population—while the nation, becoming daily weaker, sinks from the station of the proud England of olden time to become the mere creature of the lords of the loom.

Such are the efforts of an insane effort to compel the world to permit her every where to interpose herself, between the producers and the consumers of the fruits of the earth—such the results of a long series of laws having for their object the establishment of *a monopoly of the machinery for the production of cloth and iron*—and such as they are, they are precisely those predicted by Adam Smith three quarters of a century since.

It is to aid in the maintenance of a system like this that we are invited in the holy names of friendship, and peace, and freedom of trade. In their names we are invited to close all our mills and furnaces, that we may have more food and cotton to send abroad to enable the cotton and iron lords of Britain to swell their immense fortunes, to monopolize more land, pull down more cottages, drive more laborers to the lanes and alleys of London and Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow; increase the "competition" for employment, and thus enable the cotton lord to buy labor in a much cheaper market and sell in a dearer one. To their names we are invited to send more cotton and more food, to pay more taxes for the support of armies to be employed in enslaving the people of India, of Ireland, of Scotland, and of England herself. In their names we are invited to contribute toward the maintenance of a system that has done, and is doing, more for weakening, demoralizing, and enslaving the people of the world, than any that has ever been devised, and that must be annihilated before liberty can raise its head.

To the maintenance of that system we are now the largest contributors. Without that aid it perishes. Ask you then to reflect whether, as men, as Christians, as Americans, as statesmen, or as teachers of statesmen, we are not bound to inquire, before we adopt any measures tending to render us the accomplices of the great monied aristocracy of Great Britain in the perpetration of such a series of crimes?

Happily, the effort for the annihilation of this cold blooded and detestable system need involve no sacrifice. An examination of the tables here given must, as I think, convince you that, under a system of efficient protection—that system which looks to a war upon monopoly for the sake of perfect freedom of trade, the return to labor and capital both increase. It must, I think, satisfy you that when we build the most furnaces, we produce the most food; that when we build the most mills, we produce the most cotton; that when we make the most cloth and iron, we build the most ships; that when we most diminish our necessity for depending on distant markets, we enjoy the most power to go to those markets; that when we look most to home, we enjoy most influence abroad.

It is to the inquiry whether this is, or is not, true that I invite you. Your influence is great. Your political friends are accustomed to look to you for instruction on this great question, and the whole responsibility of the success or failure of the present system—perhaps, indeed, of our whole system—must rest on you. You have heretofore acted, as I am persuaded, under "a profound sense of the responsibility" incident to the direction of affairs involving "for good or ill, the destinies" of millions of your fellow citizens, and you will not now forget that "every action of a statesman is pregnant with results which may last for generations after."; and, therefore, will pause and reflect before you undertake the further advocacy of a system that tends to lay the nation prostrate at the feet of Britain. I ask you only to inquire if the time has not arrived when we should emancipate ourselves from the control of such a soul destroying system as that of Britain has proved itself to be; if it is not time that we should go back to the doctrines of Adam Smith, repudiating entirely those of the men who have repudiated him. That emancipation must follow the establishment of your association, provided only that its members determine to study and discuss this great question preparatory to undertaking to determine for themselves, or to advise others, as to which is the true and certain, the speedy and the profitable road to that perfect freedom of trade which we all so much desire to see established.

I am, yours very respectfully,

HENRY C. CAREY.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 24, 1850.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI.—Yesterday, in some remarks concerning the Hempfield Railroad project, we incidentally referred to the efforts now making in Ohio, to secure a direct Railroad between Springfield, Ohio, the terminus of the Little Miami Railroad, and Loudonville, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, passing through Delaware, Mount Vernon, etc. This will give us a direct a Railroad to Cincinnati as is possible, taking the nature of the entire country between this and Cincinnati into view. The following article, which has just come to hand, is from the *Springfield Ohio Gazette*, and shows the state of feeling on the subject in that region:

THE LINE.—It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we refer the reader to the abstract of the act of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company. In making any connection, so important to our interests, we desire to do it understandingly. Believing the future position of Springfield to be identified with a central communication with the East, we have carefully studied the proposed routes, and acquainted ourselves with their prospects and condition.

Of first impression, we are free to acknowledge, were favorable to the Wheeling and Baltimore route. At the time, the Pennsylvania road, its prospects and mode of construction, were but little known to us. (If the Pennsylvania will do what we have never been led to believe,—its efforts were being made for the central route, (as the road from Wheeling to Columbus was termed,) and strong assurances given, that the leading friends of the enterprize in Zanesville and Columbus would favor the most suitable connection.

These assurances, however, soon failed in the dim perspective, and it became evident that the western connection at Columbus, should it ever reach there, would be made with the Xenia route. Our smart friends at the capital might consent to a branch at London, which our charter granted, but deal weights enough would be interposed to cut of the main trunk.

The great distance yet to be completed from Cumberland to Wheeling, with its Alpine grades, has already been alluded to. We express a doubt then if Wheeling would ultimately be the point. Even by the route now designated, the Baltimore road debouches upon the Ohio at a point some miles below, reaching Wheeling by running up the river banks. This is the height of folly.

It is, besides, well known, that the Directory has striven for years to wrig the consent from Virginia to pass down to Guyandotte, or some point more favorable for river navigation. There is a new movement now on the tapis, which may yet effect the change,

Be all this as it may, the Legislature of Ohio, has recently chartered a new road, connecting Zanesville and Cincinnati, via Lancaster, Circleville, Wilmington, &c.,—a very direct and feasible route, represented. A charter, to be sure, is a small beginning in the way of constructing one or two hundred miles, of railway, as our friends will find. In Clark county, at least, it would not be worth the paper on which is enrolled, if we may judge by the past.

A connection with Columbus merely, irrespective of any advantage that might accrue from being a link in the main chain with the great Eastern route, would be a very small affair. It could not pay its running expenses. The Cleveland and Columbus passengers would pass on by the Xenia route, controlled and owned mainly by the same stockholders.

The same interest must control the passengers by the Zanesville route, should it ever reach Columbus. The citizens of the latter place would be very heavy stockholders, and they have the reputation of being shrewd business men—they would protect themselves.

Hurried and brief as is our exposition, enough has been stated, we are sure, to satisfy every one how very frail must be the reliance, on any connection that way, which could ensure to our advantage. Our central position, as a great connecting point between the East and the West, is gone.

There is but one way open to retrieve the past, and secure the future, and we may well congratulate ourselves it is the very best *that could under any circumstances*, be proposed.

How is it, then, in a matter that so nearly concerns us, there is so much apathy, such a strange indifference!

Clark has been put down for $150,000.—Is it too much, with our county subscription? Why, Springfield could raise it in a day, if it was for a bank charter, with the assurance of a dividend of fifteen per cent. There is no doubt the road would pay ten per cent. at least, and as for safety of investment, there could be no comparison.

The incidental advantages, to real estate, business, development of our manufacturing facilities, &c, would outweigh all the rest.

Union has pledged $100,000—and, what is more, she will raise it.

Delaware, through a hearty subscriber to the Cleveland and Columbus railway, with full confidence it would pass through the shire town of the county, will not fail us for the same amount. Circumstances will enable her to do more.

Knox, we cannot doubt, would equal our own subscription at least. She is deeply interested in it—quite as much as Clark.

These amounts would be all sufficient to insure the completion of the whole line. The road once ready for the iron, the Rubicon is past.

This will be the last appeal we can make to our readers. The organization of the Company is soon to be attempted. The issue is with you. Under any circumstances, we may claim the satisfaction of having done our duty—you are the best judges of what the common welfare may expect at your hands.

In a word does the enterprise strike you as important to the interests of Springfield? If so, of course you will manifest it by your subscription. Remember, the *aggregate tell*. Do something, and do it willingly. The very amount you put down, may insure its success—be it one ten, or fifty.

ELLE LAWS.—The local editor of the Journal is still manifesting his hyena propensity. He is again exhuming, or trying to do so, some of the weaknesses and frailties of the pilgrim fathers. He has no admiration for their heroic virtues, their high-toned principles, their trials and sacrifices in the cause of Liberty and Truth.

Our controversy with him ended with his admission that the code to which Dr. Riddle alluded in his sermon was a fabrication. We have no other issue. We think it hardly worth while to defend men whose virtues have been extolled by Brougham, Macauley, Everett, Channing, Webster, and a host of others, and whose characters are entirely beyond the reach of injury from such writers as him of the Journal. Dr. Riddle, in his sermon, seemed to anticipate such criticisms, and in doing so, has sketched their character to the life:

"If we were curious and so disposed, we might, too, pick out some "dead flies" amidst "the ointment" of their memories. If we taxed our reading and recollections, we might trace some "little follies" in these men, deservedly "in reputation for much wisdom;" and without bearing false witness, probably, or being blamed with malice, we might give some darker colorings to the picture. Such things have been done, and there are some who take special delight, and evince peculiar capacity in such business; men who, in a lovely landscape, have eyes only for deformity; in a beautiful portrait can seize upon the slightest defect, seen or surmised; in a glorious character, or class of men, can feed upon infirmities or infelicities, apparently with no taste for excellence or sublimity. "If," as Macauley says, "in any part of any great example, there be any thing unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with unerring instinct, and dart upon it with ravenous delight." To such fingers, optics and taste, we prefer to leave the ungracious task. We would rather imitate the conduct, and inherit the blessing of Shem and Japhet, than follow in the dark footsteps and bring upon ourselves the dire curse of Ham, the father of Canaan, the first on record, though the race is not likely soon to become extinct, who gloried to tell his brethren of their common father's nakedness."

The President recognizes Theophile de Rutte as Vice consul of Switzerland at San Francisco

Jenin, of New York, sends a case of hats and caps to the world's fair.

One of our exchanges complains that whiskey punch makes the sidewalks slippery.

Those who live to the future must always appear selfish to those who live to the present.

[1] Edinburgh Review, Oct., 1850.

[2] Federal numbers give to every three voters south of Mason and Dixon's line, the power of five north of that line.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.

THE Scrip Dividend declared by the Board of Directors, on Nov. 4, 1850, has now received at this agency, and ready for distribution.

The following, persons are entitled to Scrip Dividend, declared for 1847 and 1848, remaining in the office, and ready for delivery, when called for, viz:—

1847.

Andrews John	$5 00	Jackson Geo.	20 00
Atwood, Jones & Co.	5 00	Kearney H. N.	133 00
Brown, Ryan & Co.	10 00	Kinzey Z.	10 00
Bidwell J. C. Ag't	5 00	Linford Thos.	10 00
Cassell A. W. & Co.	25 00	Laughlin Jas.	10 00
Caldwell John	5 00	Leech M. & Co	10 00
Campbell Thomas	40 00	Mellor L. & J. S.	25 00
Coleman R.	10 00	Maclean P. & Co	30 00
Dales W. G.	20 00	McKee Sam. & Co.	5 00
Dales John S.	5 00	McDonald D. & M. & Co.	15 00
Davis James H.	5 00	McCormick J. L.	40 00
Fraley R. C.	5 00	Peacock, Mitchel & Co.	10 00
Goff John	50 00	Poe Adam	5 00
Graham N. W.	50 00	Pentley Alex.	5 00
Hind Henry	10 00	Shoenberger G. & J. H.	10 00
Gerrey Thos.	75 00	Spang & Co.	25 00
Howard Jas & Co.	10 00	Scott John & Co.	10 00
Homes Jas.	5 00	Robinson Wm. J.	40 00
Hulme Wm. R. & Bro.	15 00	Stinson R. & Co.	20 00
Hussey C. G.	15 00	Halston John H.	10,00
Have John Y.	20 00	Whiteman B.	5 00
Heman R. T.	20 00	Wright John & Co.	10 00

1849.

Atwood, Jones & Co.	5 00	Hussey C. G.	20 00
Bleakmore Jas.	10 00	Hagey J. H.	5 00
Blackmore Thos.	5 00	Kinsfelter M.	5 00
Bidwell J. C. Agent	15 00	Lippincott, V. & J. T.	10 00
Butler J. W. & Bro.	20 00	Leslie Geo.	10 00
Butler J. M. H.	25 00	Lippincott Wm. & Son	20 00
Bidwell, Myers & Co.	10 00	Lucas M. R.	5 00
Bidwell J. C. Ag't	5 00	Livingston, Rogers & Co	10 00
Brown J. Percy	5 00	Latch & Co.	5 00
Barnes Thos.	20 00	Latch & Co.	5 00
Bingham Jas.	5 00	Lunn G.	55 00
Bingham Wm.	50 00	Leech M. & Sons	25 00
Bingham Geo. A.	5 00	Lippincott & Co.	25 00
Cunningham R. W.	5 00	Miner Sam.	25 00
Calhoun Jas M.	10 00	McCutchen W. & H.	15 00
Clarke J. A.	20 00	McKee & Co.	10 00
Cuddy, Jones & Co.	15 00	Miller & Eickelson	55 00
Cochran Jas.	10 00	Miller A. & A. B.	10 00
Coson Lewis	55 00	Mulvany & Leslie	5 00
Campbell R. A. & Co.	5 00	Mitchell, Phelps & Co.	20 00
Coleman, Hallman & Co	10 00	McIntyre Wm.	45 00
Clemson Richd.	65 00	Mills E. P.	20 00
Childs H. A. & Co.	5 00	Marsh Jas.	10 00
Carothers, Miller & Co.	15 00	Mason A. A. & Co.	5 00
Colfelt, Myers & Co.	15 00	Moore Robt.	5 00
Cope W. R.	15 00	Morehead, Copeland & Co	60 00
Campbell Thomas	20 00	Morris Lewis	45 00
Daniell, Lewis & Co.	5 00	Peacock, Mitchel & Co.	5 00
David S. Smith	10 00	Palmer R. H.	5 00
Dalzell R. & Co.	20 00	Price W.	50 00
Dean Alex.	20 00	Pepper, Stanilish	5 00
Davis J. A.	5 00	Phillips J. & H.	10 00
Dales John S.	55 00	Reis & Berger	20 00
Dalzell J. Agent	10 00	Robinson J. V. & Sons	20 00
English & Bennett	5 00	Robertson & Rupert	10 00
Eberhart Wm.	20 00	Scully Jas. O'H.	10 00
Fitzsimons & Son	10 00	Scott John & Co.	5 00
Fallow W. H.	50 00	Semple & Bissel	5 00
Farmer Jas.	5 00	Spang & Peal	5 00
Fisher Jas P.	10 00	Smith Thomas	5 00
Freeblee D.	20 00	Smithers D.	5 00
Green Daniel	55 00	Thompson Jno M.	15 00
Greer J.	5 00	Williams Harrison J.	15 00
Gregg Thos. J.	55 00	White Wm.	5 00
Graf Henry & Co.	10 00	Watson Robt.	15 00
Gray Jas.	5 00	Weaver Jacob	5 00
Gray Jas.	10 00	Ward Wm.	5 00
Graham Wm.	50 00	Ward James & Co.	5 00
Hutchison H. F.	55 00	Wood Jas. W.	5 00
Hunter Wm.	5 00	Wood & Hughes	5 00
Howard Jas. & Co.	5 00	Weeks, Edwards & Mo-	
Haslett G. C.	50 00	Knight	20 00
Hays W. & F.	5 00	Waterman L. S.	10 00
Hamilton R. A. W.	20 00	Welsh John & Co.	5 00
Hamilton, Smith & Co.	10 00	Young Wm. F.	25 00

Jan30dlw P. A. MADERIA, Agent, Pittsburgh.

13 BBLS PRIME ROLL BUTTER;
2 kegs strained Honey;
3 boxes Pearlie
50 gross pint and quart flasks;
200 boxes 8x10 Glass;
30 boxes 10x12 do;
50 dozen Corn Brooms;
7000 lbs hemlock tanned Sole Leather;
For sale by ENGLISH & BENNETT,
jan30 1,22 Second, and 121 First sts.

FOR RENT—A beautifully located Lot, containing 6 acres, more or less, situate on the Turtle Creek Plank Road, the greatest part river bottom, admirably suited for a market garden, with a quantity of good bearing apple trees, and only half an hour's walk from the Court House. Possession given first of April, 1851.

For terms and further particulars, enquire of

THORNTON A. SHINN, Attorney at Law,
Lowrie's Building, (2d story,) Fourth st. above Smithfield.
ja30ndlw [Post copy and charge this office.]

10 KEGS 6 Twist Tobacco;
50 bbls. Tanner's Oil;
200 boxes Prime Cheese; For sale by
jan 30 JAS. DALZELL, 68 Water st.

SUNDRIES—150 bags Rio Coffee;
72 packs Y. H. Tea;
10 do Pouchong do;
250 boxes manufactured and leaf;
50 pkgs Green Coast Varnish;
For sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.,
jan 30 Water and Front streets.

3 CASES Cassinetts;
2 cases Plaid Flannels: For sale by
jan30 MURPHY & LEE.

200 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES;
20 bbls fresh Roll Butter;
100 kegs No. 1 Lard;
200 bbls Dried Peaches;
300 bbls Dried Apples;
50 bbls extra Family Flour. For sale by
jan30 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

25 BBLS LINSEED OIL;
20 bbls Tallow;
100 doz Brooms;
15 bbls Pearlash;
12 boxes pure Tobacco;
20 bbls Bolt Butter;
50 kegs do do;
50 kegs do do;
400 boxes Cream Cheese;
300 do Common do;
250 do English Dairy do;
4 bbls Pickles;
200 bush Dried Apples;
6 bbls Eggs;
A few tons Pig Iron;
A small lot of Sheep Pelts. For sale by
J. H. CANFIELD.
jan30

REMARKABLE CASE!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST.

MR. EDS.—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 "Petrolium."

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 to the Infirmary, Baltimore st., who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, she would certainly lose not only that one, but also the other eye. She however, did her all in scrupulous attention of the blind. And I do certify, that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your Petrolium, it 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 an Almighty, been cured by Petrolium.

Yours, respectfully,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850. M. FRANCES VASHON COLLES.

For sale by Keyser & 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.

nov7dlyw:3 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

C. H. GRANT, President.....A. W. MAKEE, Sec'y.

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

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

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Hadwen, R. M. Riker. ja30d

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 entire attention to the business. The style of the firm remains as heretofore.

jan1 A. WILKINS & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE

OF

A. WILKINS & CO.,

Corner of Third and Market sts., Pittsb'gh.

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.

jan7dtmr17 JOHN D. DAVIS.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete assortment of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the retail trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at RATES that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

CONCERT.

THE BLAKELY FAMILY,

(From New England.)

RESPECTFULLY announce, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they will give a Musical Entertainment, at MOZART HALL, on Monday evening, Jan. 31st, at WILKINS HALL, on Friday evening, 31st Jan.

On which occasion they will introduce a great variety of Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, &c; also, several Overtures and Marches by the orchestra. Vocal score, two ladies and two gentlemen. Overture, "Lucia Polti, four hands, by two ladies. First and second Violin and double Bass.

The Vocal Music of the Blakely Family consists of every variety, from the simple melody to the highest artistic style, and their Instrumental Music is an entire new feature, as connected with Vocal Concerting Families. It has been received with unbounded applause wherever they have appeared.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.—Concert to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the Music Stores, Book Stores, principal Hotels, and at the door. ja30d2

Closing out the Entire Stock.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A further reduction in prices. The subscriber wishing to close out the balance of his stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods by the 1st of April next, would respectfully call the attention of his old customers and the public, who are in want of good goods at fifty per cent. below former prices. To any person wishing to commence business on Market street, this would be a good opportunity, as he will dispose of the balance of the stock on liberal terms, with a lease of the store, which he has occupied for over 11 years, and last six excellent family trade.

jan30 New York Store, Market st. Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.—ENGLISH & BENNETT, Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Produce, have removed to No. 122 Second, and 121 First sts., between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. jan30

ENVELOPES.—Just received, a large quantity of buff, blue, and white Envelopes, of all sizes, for sale at unusually low prices at

W. S. HAVEN'S, Stationary Warehouse,
jan30 Cor. Market and Second streets.

WRITING INK—Arnold's Writing Fluid, Copying and Red Ink.
Hilbert's Chemical Fluid and Red Ink.
Harrison's Columbian Ink—red and black.
Hogan & Thompson's Commercial Ink—black, scarlet, and red.
French Carmine Ink. For sale by W. S. HAVEN.

NOTES AND DRAFTS.—Engraved and Stereotyped Notes and Drafts, of most beautiful designs, in sheets, or bound in books of various sizes. For sale at W. S. HAVEN'S Blank Book Store,
jan30 Cor. Market and Second sts.
[American, Journal, and Post copy.]

JOHN M'FADEN.....JOHN COVODE.

McFADEN & COVODE,

[Successors to John McFaden & Co.]

Canal Basin, Penn Street.

Penna. Rail Road Co.—Central Rail Road.

THE subscribers, having been appointed shipping agents for the Pennsylvania or Central Rail Road, inform the public that they are now prepared to receive merchandise or produce for shipment east on the opening of the canal.

Goods via this route will be carried through in five days, and all consigned to us will