patent met in the courts, according to the act provided in such cases?

The fifth and sixth charges, if they may be so called, allege that if the invention were Chaffee's, he was not entitled to a reissue, because he expended no more than fifty dollars on the invention, and received eight thousand dollars.

An examination of the testimony gives a very different idea of Chaffee's profits. But, even admitting the statement to be correct, no witness estimates the value of Chaffee's invention at less than one hundred thousand dollars, and some estimate it at three times that sum.

Now, the law authorizes the party to obtain compensation for the ingenuity as well as the time and expences of making the invention, and every part of the value of the invention which is not covered by time and expenses is covered by the ingenuity of the inventor. The law designs that the party shall receive the full value of his invention, and nothing less would be just. When an inventor has made an improvement that saves a hundred thousand dollars a year, or even half that sum, it is a poor answer to his claim for an extension, to say that he has received eight thousand dollars; an answer which few, except the signers of these charges, would ever think of presenting.

The seventh and tenth charges allege that Chaffee's patent was illegally extended for the benefit of assignees, and not, as the law contemplates, for the benefit of the inventor.

In reply, it is sufficient to state that the facts of the case were decided according to the evidence, and not according to the statements of Mr. Day and his coadjutors. But no such facts as alledged herein were proved. If Mr. Chaffee had made a contract for the sale of the extended patent, it is to be hoped he will receive the value of his contract, which will be for his own benefit. It will be perceived by the examination of the arguments filed by the counsel of the opposers, that they did not pretend there was any ground for the allegation in this charge, which, if sustained, would have defeated the extension.

In regard to this act of the Commissioner, it is due to him to state that this case was universally regarded by the examiners and all others in the office, familiar with the facts, as a remarkably clear case for extension.

The eighth charge alleges that the Commissioner had not read the testimony, arguments, &c., in the case prior to granting the extension.

If the facts were as charged it would imply no neglect of duty. The first section of the act of 1848 directs the Commissioner to procure a full report of the case from the examiner, and "*thereupon*" grant or refuse the extension, &c. Such a report was furnished by the examiner, and it would have been perfectly legal and proper to grant the extension "*thereupon*," as the law authorizes you to do. But I know the allegation to be utterly false, as I spent many days with you at the same table, reading with you, and for you, and otherwise aiding you, while you were making notes of the testimony in this case. I know, therefore, that you did examine the case with the utmost care.

*The ninth charge* alleges that the Commissioner in the matter followed neither the laws, rules, nor the practice of the Patent Office.

In relation to this charge I can state, having had the case constantly under my own charge during its pendency, that the whole proceedings on the part of the office were perfectly fair, and violated neither the law, the rules, nor the practice of the office. Some new points arose in the cases which were disposed of, in the absence of rules, in the most impartial manner; and I can safely remark that no honest man in the trade or acquainted with the subject denies that Chaffee is the first inventor of the inventor of the improvement patented to him, or pretends that the compensation he received for it bore any reasonable proportion to its value.

In conclusion, I will remark that the testimony in this case rendered it perfectly clear that Chaffee was the first inventor of the improvement patented to him; that the invention was vastly important and useful to the public; and that he had failed, in consequence of circumstances beyond his control, to obtain a fair remuneration for his invention, and was therefore justly entitled under the statute to an extension of his patent; and I may add that the opposition to the extension has come almost exclusively from those who for years have been pirating the invention.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. GALE, Examiner.

Hon. Thos. Ewbank,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. It will be perceived that the rules for taking testimony in litigated cases before this office require the party to give notice to the opposing party of the time and place of taking the same; and in order that the applicant for the extension may give this notice, it is necessary that he should know who the opposing party is.—As no one case had previously occurred requiring a rule on this point, the subject had been overlooked by your predecessors, and no rule was found. An order was therefore adopted to meet the exigency. Thus the opposing party should within reasonable time, notify the office of his intention to oppose, and of his grounds of opposition, and that the applicant should be informed of the same, that he might know to whom notice should be sent in taking testimony. For without such notice the testimony, according to the pre-existing rule, would be ruled out. The course thus pursued is too obviously fair to justify comment. With this single exception the case was conducted in all respects in the ordinary way, and precisely in accordance with the rule in analogous cases where no rules had been provided. A clearer case than Chaffee's for extension, it has never been my lot to examine.—The palpable falsehoods and misrepresentations contained in the charges are too numerous to be noticed here. But many of them are noticed in pencil, and subsequently inked on the margin of the printed copy. They are the same as those which went the rounds of the newspapers, by the procurement of the said Day, when Chaffee's case was under consideration, and which were at the same time pressed upon the senate by every means which an interested, unscrupulous, and malignant spirit could invent.

L. D. G., Ex.

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The Plank Road enterprise, which is to connect Cumberland, the present terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with West Newton, where there is steamboat navigation to Pittsburgh, is going forward with zeal and energy. The following particulars respecting it are furnished by the Cumberland Civilian.

*Plank Road to West Newton.*—We have had several spells of pinching cold weather, which caused a brief suspension of the operations on this great work; but not a day that men could work has been lost during the whole winter.—The main object, and chief expence, attending the constructions of a plank road, is the procurement of plank. Every plank is being distributed ready to be laid as soon as the road bed is freed from the frost.

The Company have two powerful steam engines; one ten horse, the other forty horse power, driving Page's Circular Saws with great effect. Some delay has been occasioned whilst teaching men to use them, but nothing daunted, they are now in a condition to drive them night and day. The quantity of plank sawed daily by these mills is incredible, and surprise all who have seen them at work.

Heavy losses have been sustained by a third Steam Mill, and two Page Power Circular Saw Mills in operation, capable of cutting one plank at each mill per minute.

Next Tuesday will be pay day. The President, who neglects nothing he undertakes, and almost lives on this road, will be in Somerset on that day, ready to pay, in cash, all the Contractors for the plank delivered along the line of the road. We are sure the Stockholders will not fail to pay up their instalments regularly, so as to strengthen the hands of our energetic President.

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*The Central American Gold.*—The account of the discovery of a gold placer, near Chinendega transmitted from the Corre del Istmo, was proved to be a humbug. It was a speculation of some enterprising hotel owners in Chinandega to draw a crowd there and increase their profits. They procured a small quantity of gold dust, and secretly scattered it here and there in the soil.

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*Sentenced to be Hung.*—George Pharaoh, convicted at Westchester, Pa, of the murder of Miss Sharpless, the school teacher, was on Wednesday sentenced by Judge Chapman. He was very impressive in his remarks previous to pronouncing sentence of death, but the culprit listened to him with the utmost composure. It is understood that he has since confessed the crime and that his object was to obtain the watch she had on her person.

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A Self-loading Gun.—Mr. Porter, residing at or near Memphis, has constructed a most novel and curious firearm, called the "self-loading gun," in which the simple operation of "cocking to shoot, by the assistance of valves or equivalents, separates from the magazine attached to the gun the materials for each load, and loads the gun. It is capable of being discharged forty times in a minute, and shoots a ball with tremendous force, and with usual exactness. The editor of the Memphis Enquirer, after careful examination and repeated experiments, is satisfied that nothing which can bear comparison with it in efficiency has been discovered, and that no "revolver" of any kind approaches it in destructiveness, or in the adaptation of the means of safety against accidents in their use.

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**Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

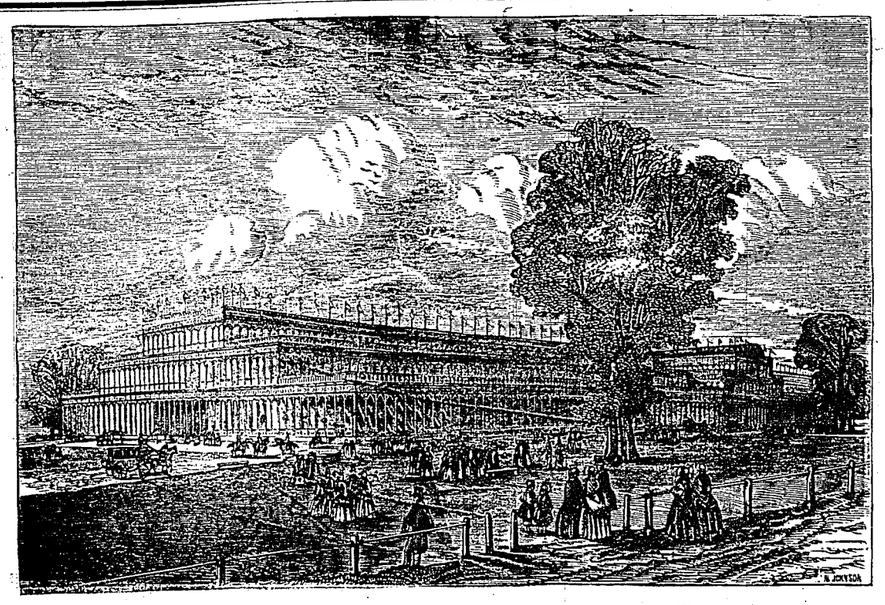
OFFICE No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. Grant.

C. G. Hussey, President.——A. W. Marks, 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 Directors, Trustees, &c., is afforded in the character of the Directors, Institutions, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors.—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apo2d

## THE GREAT HALL FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR, IN LONDON, 1851.

The building is 1848 feet long, by 408 feet broad, and 66 feet high. The long line is crossed by a transept 108 feet high, which encloses a row of elm trees now standing at a point so near the centre as to divide the length into 948 feet on the one side, and 900 feet on the other. In addition to the timber for joists, flooring, &c., the glass, and supports of iron, comprise the entire structure. The columns are similar in form throughout. The same may be said of each of the sash-bars, and of each pane of glass. The number of columns varying in length from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet; is 3,230. There are 2,244 cast iron girders for supporting galleries and roofs, besides 1,128 intermediate bearers or binders, 358 wrought-iron trusses for supporting roof, 34 miles gutters for carrying water to the columns, 202 miles of sash-bars, and 900,000 superficial feet of glass. The building stands on about 18 acres of ground, giving, with the galleries, an exhibiting surface of 21 acres; but provision will be made for a large increase of galleries, if necessary. The gallery is twenty-four feet wide, and extends nearly a mile. The length of tables, or table space for exhibiting is about eight miles. An idea may formed of the immense quantity of materials that have been employed in this edifice, from the fact that the glass alone weighs upwards of 400 tons. The glass roof consists of a series of ridges and valleys exactly 8 feet wide. Along the sloping sides, without and within, the water is conducted into gutters at the head of each column, whence it escapes through the columns themselves. In no instance has the water further than 12 feet to run before it is delivered into the valleys. The provision for ventilation is, according to Mr. Paxton, a very peculiar part of his plan. The whole building has been fitted with louvre, or cluffer, boards, so placed as to admit air, but exclude rain. The roof and south side of the building is covered with canvass, and in very hot weather it may be watered, and the interior kept cool. In the transept alone, there is above 5,000 superficial feet of ventilators provided. By covering the south side and roof of the building with canvass, a gentle light can be thrown over the whole building, and the whole of the glass of the northern side of the building gives a direct light to the interior. As already explained, the exhibiting surface will occupy a space of about 21 acres. The total cubic contents of the building is 33,000,000 feet. The total amount of contract for use, waste, and maintenance, is £79,800, or very little more than nine-sixteenths of a penny per foot cube. The total value of the building, were it to be permanently retained, would be £150,000, or rather less than one-pennyand one twelfth of a penny per foot cube.


# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 19, 1851.


### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In another column we present our readers with a handsome engraved view of the celebrated Hall erected for the great exhibition in London. As this magnificent Hall is one of the great wonders of the age, and as the attention of our readers will be much taken up for the ensuing six months with the Fair to be held in it, we have had the wood cut, we give to day, engraved especially for our paper, by Mr. Neville Johnston, of this city, from a drawing in the London *Art Journal*. The engraving, and the description accompanying it, will give the reader almost as good an idea of the building, as a personal inspection would do. To assist the reader, we copy the following extracts from a Lecture delivered by Professor Cowper, on the spot, to the members of the Royal Society of Arts, who were invited to visit the building. We copy from the London Times:

The lecture was delivered in a square of the building fitted up for the occasion, a little to the West of the contractors' temporary offices. It was so interspersed with references to diagrams and models that anything beyond a summary of the topics touched upon would be unsuitable in these columns, yet in confining ourselves in that, we are fully sensible how inadequate an idea the reader can form of the talent and ingenuity which the details of construction have called forth—of the mechanical and engineering skill developed—of the intricate calculations—the nice distribution of forces—the novel appliances of old facilities—the invention of machinery, where the work required it—and above every thing else, the untiring energy, the marvellous rapidity and the perfect organization of labor with which an undertaking so vast and so new has been pushed forward to a point at which its success may be pronounced certain.

Professor Cowper, in drawing attention to those parts of the building which were most worthy of examination, said that he had hesitated to accept the office, under the impression that Mr. Paxton would have been the most suitable person to do so, but that gentleman had already delivered a lecture on the origin of the building, and as Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, wished the details of construction to be fully explained, he had undertaken that duty. He then proceeded to vindicate the Crystal Palace from the imputation of jobbery which so frequently attached to Government works. When Mr. Paxton laid his plan before Messrs. Fox and Henderson they went at once with it to the commissioners, and laid their suggestions with reference to it before them.

The details were worked out, the cost estimated, and the required strength of the materials to be used determined, all in one week. Messrs. Fox and Henderson were the only firm that made a tender, and in entering into the contract they reserved a large discretionary power as to the mode of carrying it out. The building which they had constructed was not an architectural edifice in the strict sense of the word. It was not built of wood, or stone, or brick, but of iron—a material which, he maintained, had hitherto been ignored by architects, and he mentioned as an illustration of this that the hall of King's College had its roof supported by iron pillars, which were encased in wood, so as to impress one with the idea that the columns had a greater diameter than in reality was the case.

Architects, building up edifices stone by stone, and attending chiefly to beauty of design, were not under the necessity of making minute calculations, but the mechanical engineer must calculate step by step, and therefore there was not a point in the edifice where they were assembled which had not beforehand been submitted to the most rigid calculation. What had been the result? There were no broad surfaces—no columns never feet in diameter, like the British Museum, supporting nothing at all but a succession of straight lines. People looked and said, "What a slight building." The building was a light one, it was true; but the difference lay between the words "slight" and "light," and the letter "s" ought to have been omitted. As an illustration of the strength of hollow columns the learned Professor showed that two pieces of quill, one inch in height, would support a weight of nearly two hundred weight. He also announced and explained the proposition that a given quantity of matter disposed in the shape of a tube pillar would bear a pressure nearly four times as great as the same quantity in the form of a solid column.

Passing to the manner in which the columns were fixed, he described the mode in which the beds of concrete on which they rested were made, and then adverting to the fact, already so often noticed, that all the dimensions were multiples of twenty four, he drew attention to the effect of this arrangement—that, which ever way the spectator looked, the columns covered each other, and all appearance of confusion was entirely destroyed. Had these relative distances not been accurately preserved, the girders, cast as they were at a distance, would not have fitted. The cast iron columns being mounted on each other, tier above tier, with centre-bits intervening between them, it was necessary that the points of junction should be fitted to each other with mathematical precision. This necessity Professor Cowper illustrated by pieces of wood, roughly cut in pillar shape and placed above each other, which, of course, would not stand straight, the same experiment being repeated with pieces of wood pillar shaped and the ends turned in a lathe, of course with a very different result. Thus, he continued, it became requisite that the ends of the pillars should be turned

There were 2500 columns and 200 "facings" to be done. Few engineers would have ventured on such an undertaken, but Messrs. Fox and Henderson had accomplished it, and the result was that there was not a crooked line in the building. Professor Cowper then adverted to the girdeas, and proceeded to show how, in technical language, they "behaved." As an illustration on this subject, he demonstrated by experiment that thin tin plants in a tubular form could bear a pressure of 2 cwt. whereas in a flat form they gave at once. He explained by models the object of the girder, and showed that, with its trellieed form, every part of it was designed to distribute the strain which would otherwise have fallen unduly upon particular points. One of these models was executed in thin tath, yet it bore a pressure of 1 cwt. without breaking. The subject of girders naturally led the learned Professor to consider the amount of "stiffness" secured to the building. Here his illustrations were again in lath, and were admired for their great simplicity and ingenuity. He then proceeded to explain the method of proving the girders by the hydraulic press, and he stated that while they generally broke with a weight of 30 tons, and were tested by one of 15 tons, the greatest pressure to which they could be subjected in the building was 7½ tons.

Adverting to the means by which the edifice had been erected, and to the common remark that there was no scaffolding and nothing to be seen but a few ropes, pulleys, and poles, the Professor commented upon the striking simplicity of design in an edifice which in its progress itself supplied nearly all the scaffolding required for it.—He then adverted briefly to the Paxton gutters, which were made by hand for the Chatsworth Conservatory, and explained the ingenious contrivance by a groove on the outside of each gutter for catching the moisture condensed within the roof of the building. The gutters were now cut entirely by machinery constructed from the design of Mr. Fox. He also drew attention to the machinery for cutting sash bars, for painting and drilling. Referring to the general design of the building he said that it was first intended to be uniform, but Messrs. Fox and Henderson suggested a transept, as it would greatly strengthen the whole fabric, and they also advised that that portion of the edifice should be crowned with an arch roof overtopping the lofty trees that grow there.

By models the Professor explained the thrust and tension to which an arch of the kind was subjected, and he also minutely described the way in which the wooden ribs of the arch were formed, and the manner in which they were raised in pairs at a time. Technically the ribs are called "principals," and are composed of four layers of wood laid flat upon each other, the two central ones four inches thick, and the two outer ones three inches. A curved plank and a strap of iron above it shaped to the arch and bolted to it, held the whole together, and it was found that when the principals were set up in pairs with their purlines and diagonal ties, the friction alone was sufficient to prevent their spreading out. The weight of each pair of principals raised was 8 tons, and the first idea of taking them up in that manner, was suggested by Mr. Willbee, Messrs. Fox & Henderson's agent; that idea was subsequently expanded by Messrs. Fox & Henderson into making each pair of principals into a travveller when raised to the required height, and thus the whole work of forming the arched roof of the transept was carried forward with the utmost simplicity and despatch.

Professor Cowper stated that Mr. Fox had personally superinten led the process of construction from the commencement, and he highly and deservedly complimented him, not only for his indefatigable exertions, but for the great ability which he had displayed. Mr. Fox had been therefrequently from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night, and every operation had been carried on under his personal superintendence. The general management of the works had been most efficiently conducted by Mr. Mitchenne.—The laying out of the ground had been entrusted to Mr. Browninger, and Mr. Cowper, a son of the lecturer, had constructed the new machinery from the design of Messrs. Fox and Henderson. Adverting to the presence of so many trees within the Glass Palace, Prof. Cowper said, that persons our friends from the continent visited them, nothing would strike them as more preposterous than retaining those trees; but he thought that their preservation conveyed a very useful lesson. Some of the nations abroad were in the habit of planting trees of liberty, which very soon dried up, withered, and decayed.

The English people were not very fond of emblems: but he could not help thinking that these were real trees of liberty, as they proved that we did not live under a despotic Government. The people wished that these trees should be preserved, though 1,000 trees had been cut down in Kensington garden a few years ago without the slightest complaint being made. John Bull, however, had set his mind on retaining these trees, whether they spoiled the building or not, and there accordingly they remained, a standing proof of the attention which the Government paid to the will of the people. He thought he might carry out the imagery a little further, for these might be said to represent the rights and interests of the various classes of the country, all that was required being that they should be so lopped and pruned that one should not overshadow the other; while the arch above might be compared to the glorious constitution, which was comprehensive enough to protect and include all.

At the close of the lecture the learned Professor closely waited on by his audience, proceeded to the different points of the building, and, on the spot, explained the hydraulic press for proving the girders, the travelling scaffolding, the punching and cutting machines, the mode of preparing the Paxton gutters, the circular saws for cutting the gutters and sashbars, the painting machine, the tents for glazing, the system of ventilation by louvre boards, and the construction of the transept.

Unfortunately its close proximity to the highway prevents the proportions of its principal facades from being thoroughly seen and appreciated by the thousands who daily flock to ascertain its progress and scan its vast dimensions. The South end of the transept, however, has now been completed, and presents a singularly imposing appearance. In the broad day-light, and with window tax recollections about him, one can hardly bring himself to believe that such an expanse of glass work is real; that in England so daring and wholesale an admission of the sun's rays into any building should have been successfully attempted; and that at lastthe clouded murky skies, and the darknees visible of our buildings, should alike receive help and cure from the hands of the glazier.

But, striking as the external view of the transept is on the South, during the day, it is still more so at night, when, as once or twice a week, happens, a bonfire of shavings is lighted, and every line and column in the building is illuminated by the flame. Within and without this is a grand sight and indicates what splendid effects might be produced were the contaissioners hereafter (say in compliment to the Celestial Empire) to hold within their crystal palace a "feast of lanterns."

The period is now rapidly approaching when the contractors will have concluded their labors, and the busy hands of artisans, mechanics, and laborers that at present throng every portion of the building will have been withdrawn from it. The pillared isles andextended airy galleries will then be peopled with other occupants, and instead of those implements of trade, useful but not ornamental, by which this vast fabric has been formed, and the strong arms that wielded them, will be seen the costly and elaborate productions of our greatest industrial communities.

Before the one set of actors depart from the stage, and a new cast appears on it, the public who are curious in such matters, will do well to pay the Crystal Palace a visit. The charge for admission is unavoidably and for obvious reasons fixed rather high, but every hour in the day scenes are occurring full of dramatic effect, and social interest to an intelligent observer.

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We have printed a few proof copies of the Engraved "View of the Great London Crystal Palace," which appears in our paper to-day, on fine paper, suitable for framing, or preserving, which can be had at the counter. Price 10c.

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In the list of the articles for the great Fair at London, from Pennsylvania, are the following:—

"Peter Remers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; bust of Bishop Upfold.

Hall and Spear, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Iron centre plough.

Samuel Eakins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Galvanic plastic hydrometer."

The whole list from Pennsylvania number sixty three. Strange that none of our Glass or Iron is to be exhibited.

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The Right of Way.—The Senate of Virginia has passed the bill for the incorporation of the "North-Western Virginia Railroad Company," just as it came from the House of Delegates, so that it is now a law. This is the bill which grants the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend a branch of their road to Parkersburg, on certain conditions, and gives the right of way through Virginia to the Hempfield Railroad Company. Whether the right of way to the Hempfield road is granted without restriction, or whether it is saddled with conditions, we do not know. Suffice it to say that the right of way is granted, and that, we confess, is an event wholly unexpected to us, and hard to be accounted for, except on the principle of compromise. We do not believe, however, that the road will be built very soon, if ever, or that if it is built it will be a very formidable competitor for the trade of the West.

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Reimersburg Convention.—In our local column will be found a notice of the trip of the steamboat Allegheny Belle No. 2 up the Allegheny river, at a time to suit the delegates to the Railroad Convention at Reimersburg, Clarion county, on Saturday next. The Belle will leave this city on Friday evening, and be at Redbank, by 8 o'clock next morning. The landing is some four miles from Reimersburg.

Our friends up the river may expect a good delegation from here, and we trust they will have every thing ready, so as to enable the Convention to make a good report of their route. They have plenty of facts, if they will only bring them out.

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We conclude to-day the defence of Professor Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, against some grave charges which have been made and extensively published against him, touching the discharge of his official duties. We think he has fully vindicated his conduct, and the justice of the decision in question.

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For the Pittsburgh Gazette

### MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. Editor,—The subject of a new market house has occupied the attention of the people for some time past, and efforts have been made in Councils more than once, to erect a new one, and to rebuild the old. But it appears that nothing has been done in relation to the matter except talking about it, and it is very probable that the whole subject will be laid aside. The object in erecting a new market house should be to make it as nearly central as practicable. It is certain that the site of the old one at present is far from being central, however it might have been in days gone by, when we had but the east and west wards. Now we have nine wards, and the present market is only convenient for the first, second and fourth, whilst the third fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth labor under great disadvantage from being so remote from the market that 'market day' is actually looked forward to with dread as being a day of toil. This important subject has occupied my mind for months past, and I now respectfully offer a few suggestions to the public, and it will be for the people to decide whether they will be satisfied with the present arrangement, or to better their condition by making a new one and in another place.

Take for instance Cherry alley, from its intersection with Liberty street, to Water street, let it be opened 150 feet wide clear through, and what a street for a market we would have. Some persons would perhaps think that the city would be ruined by the movement, and thrown into an enormous outlay from the effects of which she would never recover. But such is not the fact, as I shall endeavor to show before I am done with the subject.

Suppose that an act of Legislature could be passed, (and why not?) authorising the city of Pittsburgh to open Cherry alley, and make it 150 feet wide from Liberty street to the Monongahela river, assessing the damages and advantages, as the case might be, upon the property on the alley and all the streets crossing the same.

Suppose A. owns a lot of 30 feet front, running 100 feet on the west side of Cherry toward Smithfield street, and B one on the east side running same distance toward Grant. I will suppose that each lot is now worth 100 dollars, and the city should take 50 feet from each to make the street the required width, would not the balance of the ground being 50 feet deep, fronting as it then would, on the best street for business in the city, be worth four times as much as it now is or ever will be. Suppose again that C owns a lot on one side, running 40 feet toward Smithfield street, and D one on the opposite side running 50 feet toward Grant. In running the line of the street you take all of C's 16t, and 10 feet additional off the lot immediately in the rear, how is C to be remunerated for the loss of his property? The answer is plain. Simply by assessing the loss of C on the lot in the rear, which would be rendered more than six times its present value, notwithstanding the loss of 10 feet in making the required width of the street. The same may be said of D, who loses all his lot, and gives the man in the rear a front on the street, which would increase the value equally with B. Now it may be that there are some lots on the alley, say 60 feet deep, and by taking 50 feet from them, it would render the 10 feet left useless in a measure, for business purposes to the present owner, but would be worth more to the owner of the lot in the rear, than the whole 60 feet under the present circumstances.

L. W. C.

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### DIED.

At Franklin, Venango County, Pa., on Thursday, the 13th instant, in the 65th year of his age, Col. James Kinnan, recently Associate Judge for said county.

An affectionate husband and father, an ardent friend and a high minded gentleman, his death occasions a void that will long be lamented in the community in which he lived.


**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

1851. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1851

Forty-six hours to Philadelphia.
Forty-four hours to Baltimore.
280 miles Railroad—103 miles Canal.

**Two Daily Lines Express Packet Boats.**

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS,)
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation, Two Daily Lines New Express Packet Boats will leave for Johnstown, thence by Portage Railroad to

HOLLIDAYSBURGH,

There taking the

NEW PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Two Hundred and Forty-five miles direct to

PHILADELPHIA.

Time through FORTY-SIX HOURS.

Fare to Philadelphia, $10. Fare to Baltimore, $9.75.
The Cars on this route are new, and of the most approved construction for comfort and safety.
Packets leave every morning precisely at Eight o'clock, and every evening at the same hour.

**Passengers for Baltimore,**

On arrival of Cars at Harrisburg, take the York and Cumberland Railroad, (now finished) direct to that city, (eighty four miles.) Time, FIVE hours.
No change for handling Baggage on this route.
The Increased Speed make this the most comfortable, safe and desirable route, now to the Eastern Cities.
For passage or information apply to

J. P. HOLMES, Agent,
Or to D. LEECH & CO.
Canal Basin, Penn street.

N. B. On the 1st of July, the Pennsylvania Railroad will be finished to Lockport, which will shorten the time through SIX hours.
Pittsburgh, February 19, '51.

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COPARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us Thompson Hall, late Cashier of the Farmers Deposite Bank, who will devote his personal attention to the business. The style of the firm remains as before,

A. WILKINS & CO.

**EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE**
OF
**A. WILKINS & CO.,**
**Corner of Third and Market sts., Pittsburgh**

Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove a few miles into the country, offers for sale the property in which he now resides, fronting about 100 feet on the south side of Liberty street, and extending back to Strawberry alley. The dwelling, a double one, and built of brick, is large and commodious, and has been recently repainted and papered. The lot fronts fifty feet on the Cut road, running back two hundred and eighty feet, and is laid out with taste, containing choice shrubbery and fruit. The out-buildings, consisting of a spacious brick stable and carriage house, are conveniently located. The situation is pleasant, and the Wire Suspension Bridge shortly to be placed over the Allegheny will bring the property within a few minutes walk or drive of the city.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, No. 139 4th street.

MOSES HAMPTON.
feb19d3m

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ORANGES—100 boxes, in prime order, for sale by

ENGLISH & BENNETT.
feb19 122 Second, and 151 First sts.

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS—W. McClintock invites the attention of those wishing to furnish, to his extensive assortment of Table and Piano Covers, at No. 85 Fourth street. feb19

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THREE PLY CARPETS—W. McClintock is now prepared to sell the largest assortment of three ply Carpets now offered in this market, and of the latest and most approved styles and patterns, which are direct from the importers and most celebrated factories in the Union. Call at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 85 Fourth st.
feb19

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TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS of superior styles and colors, in store and for sale by

W. McCLINTOCK.
feb19

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INGRAIN CARPETS—A large assortment of the latest and newest style in store and for sale by

W. McCLINTOCK.
feb19

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Oil Cloths, a large assortment of well seasoned Oil Cloths, for sale at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 85 Fourth st., to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

W. McCLINTOCK.
feb19

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BROOMS—200 dozen for sale by

S. & W. HARBAUGH.
feb19

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PUBLIC NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Executorship on the Estate of Lewell Howell, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against, or knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make known the same to the subscribers without delay.

JOHN M'KENZIE,
JOHN M'DONOUGH,
Executors.

Elizabeth, Feb. 17, '51. feb18w3t

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration to the Estate of Thomas McKenry, late of McKeesport, Allegheny County, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, without delay.

JOHN McKENRY, Administrator.
McKeesport, Feb. 17, '51. feb18w3t

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

Sarah Jane McCully
vs.
J. C. M'Cully's Adm'r with notice to heirs and legal representatives of said J. C. McCully, deceased.

Venal Ex. No. 190 of February term, 1851.

Upon a writ, February 8th, 1851, on motion of J. J. Kuhn, Esq., the Court appointed David Hitchie, Esq., Auditor, to ascertain the amount of debts due by J. C. McCully, the decedent, and to make distribution of the proceeds of sale to the creditors of said decedent.

From the Record. ROBERT G. HAYS, Pro.

The Auditor appointed in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on 4th street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DAVID RITCHIE,
feb18w3t Auditor.

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**BONN, BRO. & CO.,**

HAVE REMOVED from No. 22 South Charles street to the new warehouse on the NORTH EAST CORNER OF CHARLES AND LOMBARD STREETS where they intend conducting the WHOLESALE TOBACCO BUSINESS, in all its varieties, having made contracts with several of the most prominent manufacturers in the State of Virginia, for a regular supply of the choice brands, viz: Mocking Bird, 1's and ½ lbs; Springer's 0's and 2's; Bale of Virginia, 1's and ½ lbs; Clisby's celebrated sun cured; P. Robinson's peach flavored pound plugs, imported and Domestic SEGARS, of every description; SMOKING TOBACCO and SNUFFS, of all kinds. We are also Sole Agents for Gresser's FINE SPUN ROLL TOBACCO, Leaf Tobacco, of every description; Segar Labels; Brands, Pipes &c. All of the above articles will be sold on accommodating terms.

N. B. We are just receiving 100,000 of the IMPORTED PRINCIPE SEGARS, Eagle and Barlee brands, Rico.
Baltimore, feb18t3m BONN, BRO. & CO.

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**A. & G. A. ARNOUX,**

DRAPERS & TAILORS, No. 303 Broadway, corner of Duane street, above the Irving House, New York, respectfully invite the attention of friends and the public to their assortment of new SPRING GOODS, of the newest patterns, which they are prepared to make up in the best manner and most fashionable style, at their usual moderate prices. Fresh Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of latest importations, elegant light silks for Vests; dark do. do. new patterns of Paris Embroideries. There are three skillful artists employed in this establishment—one to cut COATS, one to cut PANTS, and one to cut WAISTCOATS. Each department is complete in itself—ARMY and NAVY UNIFORMS made to order, with accuracy and despatch, and in the most approved manner. Strangers who visit this metropolis, will find at this establishment every thing to their taste, and a most perfect fit is always insured.

PREMIUM WAISTCOATS.—These elegant waistcoats, that were so much admired at Castle Garden, have been awarded the first premium of the American Institute at their late Fair.
feb18t.3m.

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MAGAZINES FOR MARCH, at J. B. Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post office.

Godey's Lady's Book for March
Graham's Magazine do
Sartain's Magazine do
Ladies' National Magazine, do
Waconsta: or the Prophecy, an Indian tale. By Mayo Richardson.
Dictionary of Mechanics, No. 22;
Stanfield Hall a Historical Romance;
Henry Smeaton, by G. P. R. James;
Self Deception, by Mrs. Ellis;
Shannondale; a new novel, by Mrs Southworth.
feb18

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EXCHANGE BANK STOCK—50 shares for sale. Enquire of

WM. A. HILL & CO.
feb4 Bankers.

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EXTRA YOUNG HYSON TEA—Just opened at 256 Liberty street, a very superior Young Hyson Tea, which we think we can say with confidence cannot be surpassed at the price in Pittsburgh. Price $1. For the lower grades, 75 cents, 62½ cents, 50 cents, and 37½ per lb., which we warrant fully equal if not superior to any to be had at the same price.

Also, Oolong, Imperial and Gunpowder of all grades, for which all we ask is a fair trial, and they will recommend themselves. A liberal discount made to retailers and to families buying by the quantity.

W. A. McCLURG & CO.
feb18 Tea Dealers and Grocers.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—A comfortable and pleasantly situated dwelling house and lot on Chestnut street, in the Eighth Ward, of this city. The house contains five rooms; the lot is forty feet on Chestnut street by one hundred in depth. Enquire of

S. S. WICKERSHAM,
feb18 corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

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FOR RENT—That large dwelling house with extensive grounds for garden, and stable attached, the residence of the late Wm. J. Totten, adjoined to Cliff street. Possession given on the first of March.

For terms, apply to L. B. M'Aboy, Guardian, or R. C. Totten, at the Fort Pitt Works. feb18d4pd

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CLOVER SEED—4 bbls in store, and 62 do. to arrive, for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSTON.
feb18

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CORN—400 bush. for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSTON
feb18

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TOBACCO LEAF—4 hhds. for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSTON.
feb18

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HICKORY NUTS—15 bbls for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSTON.
feb18

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HOPS—5 bales for sale by

WM. H. JOHNSTON.
feb18

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700 DRUMS SMYRNA FIGS—Just received per stmr Editor, and for sale by

A. CULBERTSON & CO.
feb18

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SALLAD OIL—20 casks for sale by

A. CULBERTSON & CO.
feb18

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DRIED PEACHES—100 bus for sale by

A. CULBERTSON & CO.
feb18

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SEGARS—100,000 Principe, Regalia, and Havana Segars of all grades, for sale by

A. CULBERTSON & CO.
feb18

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NOTICE—All persons having claims against James M'Donnell, of Lower St. Clair township, will present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

P. MURPHY,
S. BONNER,
Pittsburgh, feb4w3t Assignees of Jas. M'Donnell.

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STORE KEEPER WANTED—A man of sober, industrious habits, and competent to attend a store, situated a few miles in the country, may hear of a situation by applying immediately at this office. A married man would be preferred. feb18t.

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*The great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs, Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.*

WE do not wish to trifle with the lives and health of our fellow men, but we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertion as to the virtues of this medicine, and to hold no hope to suffering humanity, which facts will not warrant.

The Moss of Ireland, and the Pine and Wild Cherry, are justly celebrated for the cure of all disease of the Lungs and Liver, which are so fearfully prevalent in all Northern latitudes. From a combination of medicinal extracts, procured from this Moss and those Trees, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is chiefly formed.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a fine HERBAL MEDICINE, composed entirely of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

HEREDITARY CONSUMPTION CURED by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The following case of Jeremiah Isgrigg, of Consumption, (two of his brothers and sisters having died of Consumption,) is truly wonderful:

Pleasant Hill, Hamilton co., Sept. 27, '50.

J. D. Park—Dear Sir: I take the liberty of advising you of the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I was prostrated by that terrible scourge, Consumption, in May last. The attack was truly horrifying to me, for five of our family, (my brothers and sisters) had died of Consumption. I was afflicted with nearly all the worst features of the disease. I had a distressing cough, and expectorated a great deal of blood