PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1855.

The Pittsburgh Gazette in its Seventieth Year.

The *Gazette*, "the first Newspaper ever printed west of the Allegheny mountains," entered upon the seventieth year of its existence, a few days since. The *Gazette* bears its age well. Though one of the "oldest inhabitants;" though it has borne the brunt and shock of wars and contentions for more than half a century and is not yet at peace; though it has seen scores of rivals spring up at its side and sprout lustily for a season; the *Gazette* is younger, firmer, sounder than ever. Its head is *White*, and it looks a long way back into the Past; its heart is young, and it peers boldly and hopefully into the dim unseen of the Future.

The *Gazette* was first issued in 1786, by John Scull and Joseph Hall. It was a weekly, printed upon a diminutive sheet and in rather an antiquated style. The paper upon which it was printed was received by "John Wright's pack-horses" from Chambersburgh. As an evidence of the difficulties the publishers had to encounter in those primitive days, we mention the application in 1792 of Mr. Scull to Major Isaac Craig for a supply of three reams of paper from the public stores, the pack-horses having failed to bring any—"owing to none being finished."

When the *Gazette* was started, the population of Pittsburgh was between four and five hundred. It contained several retail stores, and a small garrison of troops was stationed in Old Fort Pitt. The houses were chiefly built of logs, but now and then one assumed the appearance of neatness and comfort. There were no mails in those days. Correspondence depended on the courtesy of casual travellers. In 1788, however, the *Gazette* announced a post-route established from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh *via* Bedford. In 1786, there was one Calvinistic clergyman in Pittsburgh, (Rev. Samuel Barr,) and one German Lutheran occasionally preached here; and the old First Presbyterian Church, the site of which is now occupied by the magnificent edifice on Wood street, was begun in the same year.

In the first number of the *Gazette* appeared an article from the pen of the late Judge Brackenridge, author of "Modern Chivalry."

Feeling assured that our readers will be pleased to read this interesting article, we shall copy the article entire. It will amply repay perusal, and will serve as a sort of "Anniversary" for the sixty-ninth birthday of the "*Pittsburgh* Gazette."

The article is as follows:

The Allegheny river running from the north-east, and the Monongahela from the south-west, meet at the angle of about 33 degrees, and form the Ohio. This is said to signify, in some of the Indian languages, bloody; so that the Ohio river may be translated the River of Blood. The French have called it La Belle Riviere, that is the Beautiful and Fair River, but this is not intended by them as having any relation to the name Ohio.

It may have received the name of Ohio about the beginning of the present century, when the Six Nations made war upon their fellow savages in these territories and subjected several tribes.

The word Monongahela is said to signify, in some of the Indian languages the *Falling-in-Banks*, that is, the stream of the Falling-in, or Mouldering-Banks.

At the distance of about four or five hundred yards from the head of the Ohio is a small island, lying to the north-west side of the river, at the distance of about seventy yards from the shore. It is covered with wood, and at the lowest part, is a lofty hill famous for the number of wild turkies which inhabit it. The island is not more in length than one quarter of a mile, and in breadth about 100 yards. A small space on the upper end is cleared and overgrown with grass. The savages had cleared it during the late war, a party of them attached to the United States having placed their wigwams and raised corn there. The Ohio, at the distance of about one mile from its source, winds round the lower end of the island and disappears. I call the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela the source of the Ohio.

It is pleasant to observe the conflict of these waters where they meet: when of an equal height the contest is equal, and a small rippling appears from the point of land at their junction to the distance of about five hundred yards. When the Allegheny is master, as the term is, the current keeps its course a great way into the Monongahela, before it is overcome, and falls into the bed of the Ohio. The Monongahela in like manner having the mastery, bears away the Allegheny and with its muddy waters discolors the crystal current of that river. This happens frequently, inasmuch as these two rivers, coming from different climates of the country, are seldom swollen at the same time. The flood of the Allegheny rises perhaps the highest. I have observed it to have been at least 30 feet above the level, by the impression of the ice upon the branches of trees which overhang the river, and had been cut at the breaking up of the winter, when the snow and frost melting towards the north-east throw themselves down with amazing rapidity and violence in a mighty deluge. The current of the Allegheny is in general more rapid than that of the Monongahela, and though not broader or of greater depth, yet, from this circumstance throws forward a greater quantity of water in the same space of time. In this river, at the distance of about one mile above the town of Pittsburgh is a beautiful little island, which, if there are river gods and nymphs, they may be supposed to haunt. At the upper end of the island and towards the western shore is a small ripple, as it is called, where the water, bubbling as if it sprung from the pebbles of a fountain, gives vivacity and an air of cheerfulness to the scene.

The fish of the Allegheny are harder and firmer than those of the Monongahela or Ohio, owing, as is supposed, to the greater coldness and purity of the water. The fish in general of those rivers are good. They are, the pike, weighing frequently 15 or 20 pounds, the perch much larger than I have ever seen in the bay of Chesapeake, which is the only side from whence I have ever seen perch; there is also the sturgeon and many more kinds of fish.

It is a high amusement to those who are fond of fishing, to angle in those waters, more especially at the time of a gentle flood, when the frequent nibbles of the large and small fishes entertain the expectation, and sometimes gratify it by a bite; and when those of a larger size are taken, it is necessary to play them a considerable time before it can be judged safe to draw them in. I have seen a canoe half loaded in a morning by some of those most expert in the employment, but you will see in a spring evening the banks of the rivers lined with men fishing at intervals from another. This, with the stream gently gliding, the woods, at a distance, green, and the shadows lengthening towards the town, forms a delightful scene. Fond of the water, I have been sometimes highly pleased in going with a select party, in a small barge, up or down the rivers, and landing at a cool spring, to enjoy the verdant turf, amidst the shady bowers of ash-wood, sugar-tree or oak, planted by the hand of nature, not art.

It may be said by some who will read this description which I have given, or may be about to give, that it is minute and useless, inasmuch as they are observations of things well known. But let it be considered that it is not intended for the people of this country, but for those at a distance, who may not yet be acquainted with the natural situation of the town of Pittsburgh, or having heard of it, may wish to be more particularly informed. Who knows what families of fortune it may induce to emigrate to this place?

There is a rock known by the name of McKee's rock, at the distance of about three miles below the head of the Ohio. It is the land of a promontory, where the river bends to the north-west, and where, by the rushing of the floods, the earth has been cut away during several ages, so that now the huge overhanging rocks appear, hollowed beneath, so as to form a dome of majesty and grandeur, near one hundred feet in height. Here are the names of French and British officers engraved, who in the former times, in parties of pleasure, had visited this place. The town of Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, is scarcely visible from hence, by means of an intervening island, the lower end of which is nearly opposite the rocks. Just below them at the bending of the river is a deep eddy water, which has been sounded by a line of thirty fathoms, and no bottom found. Above them is a beautiful extent of bottom, containing five or six hundred acres, and the ground rising to the inland country with an easy ascent, so as to form an extensive landscape. As you ascend the river from these rocks to the town of Pittsburgh, you pass by on your right hand the mouth of a brook known by the name of the saw-mill run. This empties itself about half a mile below the town, and is overlooked by a building on its banks, on the point of a hill which fronts the east, and is first struck by the beams of the rising sun. At a small distance from its mouth is a saw-mill, about 20 perches below the situation of an old mill) built by the British, the remains of some parts of which are yet seen.

At the head of the Ohio stands the town of Pittsburgh, on an angular piece of ground, the two rivers forming the two sides of the angle. In front of the point, stood, when I first came to this country, a tree, leaning against which I have often overlooked the wave, or committing my garments to its shade have bathed in the transparent tide. How have I regretted its undeserved fate when the early winter's flood, tore it from the roots and left the bank bare.

On this point stood the old French fort known by the name of Fort Duquesne, which was evacuated and blown up by the French in the campaign of the British under Gen. Forbes. The appearance of the ditch and mound, with the enlight angles and bastions still remains, so as to prevent that perfect level of the ground which otherwise would exist. It has been long overgrown with the finest verdure, and depastured on by cattle; but since the town has been laid out it has been enclosed, and buildings are erected.

Just above these works is the present garrison, built by Gen. Stanwix, and is said to have cost the crown of Britain £60,000. Be that as it may, it has been a work of great labor and of little use—for, situated on a plain, it is commanded by heights and rising grounds on every side, and some at less than the distance of a mile. The fortification is regular, constructed according to the rules of art, and about three years ago put into good repair by Gen. Irwin, who commanded at this post. It has the advantage of an excellent magazine, built of stone; but the time is come, and it is hoped will not again return, when the use of this garrison is at an end. There is a line of posts below it on the Ohio river, to the distance of three hundred miles. The savages come to this place for trade, not for war, and any future contest that we may have with them, will be on the heads of the more northern rivers that fall into the Mississippi.

The bank of the Allegheny river, on the north-west side of the town of Pittsburgh, is planted with an orchard of apple trees, with some pear trees intermixed. These were brought, it is said, and planted by a British officer who commanded at this place early on the first occupation of it by the crown of England. He has deserved the thanks of those who have since enjoyed it, as the fruit is excellent, and the trees bear in abundance every year. Near the garrison on the Allegheny bank, were formerly what were called the King's Artillery Gardens, delightful spots, cultivated highly to usefulness and pleasure, the soil favoring the growth of plants and flowers, equal with any on the globe. Over this ground the ancient herbs and plants springing up underneath the foot, it is delightful still to walk, covered with the orchard shade.

On the margin of this river once stood a row of houses, elegant and neat, and not unworthy of the European taste, but have been swept away in the course of time, some for the purpose of forming an opening to the river from the garrison, that the artillery might incommode the enemy approaching and deprived of shelter; some torn away by the fury of the rising river, indignant of too near a pressure on its banks. These buildings were the receptacles of the ancient Indian trade, which, coming from the westward, centred in this quarter; but of these buildings, like decayed monuments of grandeur, no trace remains. Those who, twenty years ago, saw them flourish, can only say here they stood.

From the verdant walk on the margin of this beautiful river, you have a view of an island about a mile above, round which the river twines with a resplendent brightness; gliding on the eastern bank, it would wish to keep a straight direction, once supposed to be its course; but thrown beneath, it modestly submits and falls towards the town. When the poet comes with his enchanting song, this little island may aspire to live with those in the Ægean Sea, where the song of Homer drew the image of delight, or where the Cam or Isis embracing in their bosoms gems like these, are sung by Milton, father of the modern bards.

On the west side of the Allegheny river, and opposite the orchard, is a level of three thousand acres, reserved by the State to be laid out in lots for the purpose of a town. A small stream at right angles to the river passes through it. On this ground it is supposed a town may stand; but on all hands it is excluded from the praise of being a situation so convenient as on the side of the river, where the town is placed; yet it is a most delightful grove of oak, cherry and walnut trees; but we return and take a view of the Monongahela, on the southern side of the town.

This bank is closely set with buildings for the distance of near half a mile, and the houses range the town chiefly lies, falling back on the plains between the two rivers. To the eastward is Grant's Hill, a beautiful rising ground, discovering marks of ancient cultivation; the forest having long ago withdrawn, and shown the head and brow beset with green and flowers. From this hill two crystal fountains issue, which in the heat of summer continue with a limpid current to refresh the taste. It is pleasant to celebrate a festival on the summit of this ground. In the year 1781 a bower had been erected, covered with green shrubs. The sons and daughters of the day assembling, joined in the festivities, viewing the rivers at a distance, and listening to the music of the military on the plain beneath them. When the moonlight rising from the east had softened into gray, the prospect, a lofty pile of wood enflamed, with pyramidal rising, illuminated both the rivers and the town, which far around reflected brightness. Approaching in the appearance of a river god, a swain begirt with weeds natural to these streams, and crowned with leaves of the sugar tree, hailed us, and gave prophetic hints of the grandeur of our future empire. His words I remember not, but it seemed to me for a moment that the mystic agency of deities well known in Greece and Rome, was not a fable; but that powers unseen haunt the woods and rivers, who take part in the affairs of mortals, and are pleased with the celebration of events that spring from great achievements and from virtue.

This is the hill, and from whence it takes its name, where in the war which terminated in the year 1763. Grant advancing with about 800 Caledonians or Highland Scotch troops, beat a reveille a little after sunrise to the French garrison, who, accompanied with a number of savages, sallied out, and flanking him unseen from the bottom on the left and right, there engaged with wood, ascended the hill, tomahawked and cut his troops to pieces, and made Grant himself a prisoner. Bones and weapons are yet found on the hill, the bones white with the weather, the weapons covered with rust.

On the summit of this hill is a mound of earth, supposed to be a cataconb or ancient burying place of the savages. There can be no doubt of this, as on the opening some of the like tumuli or hills of earth, bones are found. In places where stones are plenty, these mounds are raised of stones, and skeletons are found in them. To the north-east of Grant's Hill there is one still higher, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, which is called the Quarry Hill, from the excellent stone quarry that has been opened in it. From this hill there is an easy descent the whole way to the town, and an excellent smooth road, so that the stones can be easily procured to erect any building at Pittsburgh. From the Quarry hill you have a view of four or five miles of the Allegheny river, along which lies a fine bottom, and in high cultivation, with different enclosures and farm houses; the river winding through the whole prospect.

This hill would seem to stand as that whereon a strong redoubt might be placed, to command the commerce of the Allegheny river, which flows directly opposite, on the Monongahela side, to the south-east stands a hill of the same height and appearance, known by the name of Ayres' hill, so called from a British engineer of that name, who gave his opinion in favor of this ground as that whereon the fort ought to be constructed, as being the highest ground, and which most command the rivers, and the plain with the inferior rising grounds on which the town is built. The hill has been cultivated on the summit by a Highland regiment, who built upon it, though the buildings are now gone, and the brow of the hill is still covered with wood.

From Ayres' hill issue several fountains, falling chiefly towards the north, into a small brook, which increasing, encircles the foot of the hill, and takes its course through several beautiful little meads into the Monongahela river. On this brook, before it takes its turn to the Monongahela, is a delightful little valley, and in the neighborhood of some plum trees, the natives of the country, was the ancient residence of a certain Anthony Thompson, the vestiges of whose habitation still remain; an extent of ground cleared by him lies to the north, accustomed to long cultivation, and now thrown out a common. The best brick may be made from this ground, the fine loam and sand of which the soil consists, and the water just at hand, highly favur the object.

As you ascend from this valley, through which a main leading road passes from the country, you see the Monongahela, and approaching Grant's hill on the right; you have the point of view from whence the town is seen to the best advantage. It is hid from you until by the winding of the road you begin to turn the point of the hill; you then see house by house on the Monongahela side opening to your view, until you are in front of the main town, in a direct line to the confluence of the rivers. Then the buildings on the Allegheny show themselves with the plain extending to the right, which had been concealed. You have in the meantime a view of the rising grounds beyond the rivers, crowned with lofty woods. I was once greatly struck in a summer morning, viewing from the ground the early vapor rising from the river. It hung mid-way between the foot and summit of the hill, so that the green above had the appearance of an island in the clouds.

It may be here observed, that at the junction of these two rivers, until eight o'clock of summer mornings, a light fog is usually incumbent: but it is of a salutary nature, inasmuch as it consists of vapor not exhaled from stagnant water, but which the sun of the preceding day had extracted from trees and flowers, and in the evening had sent back in dew, so that the rising of a second sun in fog, and becoming of aromatic quality, it is experienced to be healthful.

The town of Pittsburgh, as at present built, stands chiefly on what is called the third bank; that is the third rising of ground above the Allegheny water. For there is the first bank, which confines the river at the present time; and about three hundred feet removed is a second like the falling of a garden; then a third, at the distance of about three hundred yards; and lastly, a fourth bank, all of easy inclination, and parallel with the Allegheny river. These banks would seem in successive periods to have been the margin of the river which gradually has changed its course, and has been thrown from one descent to another to the present bed where it flows. In digging wells the kind of stones are found which we observe in the Allegheny current, worn smooth by the attrition of the water. Shells also intermixed with these are thrown out. Nature, therefore, or the river, seems to have formed the bed of the town as a garden with level walks, and fallings of the ground. Hence the advantage of descending gardens on these banks, which art elsewhere endeavors with the greatest industry to form. Nor is the soil less happy than the situation. The mould is light and rich. The finest garden in the known world may be formed here.

The town consists at present of about an hundred dwelling houses, with buildings appurtenant. More are daily added, and for some time past it has improved with an equal but continual pace. The inhabitants, children, men and women, are about fifteen hundred;* this number doubling almost every year from the accession of people from abroad, and from those born in the town. As I pass along, I may remark that this new country is in general highly prolific; whether it is that the vegetable air, if I may so express it, constantly perfumed with aromatic flavor, and impregnated with salts drawn from the fresh soil, is more favorable to the production of men and other animals than decayed grounds.

There is not a more delightful spot under heaven to spend any of the summer months than at this place. I am astonished that there should be such repairing to the Warm Springs in Virginia, a place pent up between the hills, where the sun pours its beams concentrated as in a burning glass, and not a breath of air stirs; where the eye can wander scarcely half a furlong, while here we have the breezes of the river, coming from the Mississippi and the ocean; the gales that fan the woods, and are sent from the refreshing lakes to the northward; in the meantime the prospect of extensive hills and dales, whence the fragrant air brings odors of a thousand flowers and plants, or of the corn and grain of husbandmen, upon its balmy wings. Here we have the town and country together. How pleasant it is in a summer evening to walk out upon these grounds, the smooth green surface of the earth, and the woodland shade softening the late fervid beams of the sun; how pleasant by a chrystal fountain is a tea party under one of those hills, with the rivers and the plains beneath.

Nor is the winter season enjoyed with less festivity than in more populous and cultivated towns. The buildings warm; fuel abundant, prepare ago, saw them flourish, can only say here they stood.

* This estimate of the population here is a most extravagant one, being about fifteen to a house, which is incredible. The Editor of the Gazette appears to refer to the matter of houses and population again.

GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. Kinsleer, with whose exquisite performance on the French Horn those of our citizens who attended Mr. Kleber's late musical Soiree are well acquainted, intends to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert on Monday evening next, August 27th, at Lafayette Hall. Apart from the musical attractions, which are of the highest order, Mr. R. has other claims to the favor of a republican people. He has served in no less than five revolutions in his fatherland, Germany. At the memorable siege of the fortress of Rastatt in Baden being then the commander of battery; he espoused the peoples' cause in favor of liberty, and turned his cannon upon the combined Badensic and Russian armies. We all know and deplore the failure of this unfortunate revolutionary effort, in the cause of which Mr. R. was made prisoner, thrown into the casemates (damp, subterranean prisons) of the fortress, and finally condemned to be shot. He managed to escape, however, and, immersed up to his breast in the water and shielded from view by a shelving rock, he stood there for eight hours; he swam the river, and finally, after innumerable hardships, succeeded in reaching Switzerland. The concert will be one of the most brilliant of the season. Added to the unrivalled performance of Mr. R. on the French horn, he has been promised the assistance of the best resident talent, vocal and instrumental. As this is the only genuine musical treat offered this season, we need not urge our lovers of music to avail themselves of this rare chance.

HARRAS CORPUS CASE.—On Wednesday last suit was entered before Mayor Adams, of Allegheny, against a man named John Hughey, for non-payment of water-tax. The house which Hughey had occupied for five months up to the first of April last, on which the tax was assessed, is owned by a person who is now absent in California. Hughey was fined $5 and costs, (in all $6,31) for breach of the city ordinance, and in default of payment, he was committed to jail on an execution, where he remained until yesterday afternoon, when he was brought before Judge Hampton on a writ of Habeas Corpus. Col. Black and Capt. Naylor, appeared for the defendant.

Capt. Naylor read Section 10 of the Water Ordinance of Allegheny city, to show that the owner, not the occupant, of a house is personally liable for the water tax.

Col. Black referred the Court to a late (1854) decision of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in Matthias case, where it is laid down that in an action for a penalty which is directed to be recovered, as debts of like are recoverable, the defendant is not liable to arrest; and that an execution, in such cases, authorizing the imprisonment of the person is void and the defendant may be discharged on habeas corpus.

The Court said it was a clear case, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Thursday last as the mail train was approaching Salem Station, Mr. Cary, of the place, was thrown from death. He was walking on the north side-track with his back turned toward the train, aware of the approach of the train, but supposing that it passed down the main track, south of the station. The beam which supports the cowcatcher struck him in the small of the back, turning his feet over toward the engine, and throwing him clear from the ground over the cowcatcher, to which he clung till the train was stopped. His back and shoulder were somewhat bruised and his nervous system received a severe shock. The train was running slowly, or the result would, in all probability have been otherwise. He is recovering.—*Salem Republican.*

FOURTEEN years ago, a gentleman now residing in the city, stamped his name upon a piece of the Silver coin commonly known as a "levy." yesterday he received it by letter from his father in Germany, who had received it there. The history of that shilling would be curious. Who can imagine its various adventures?

NOTICE.—The attention of the Street Commissioner of the Second District is called to the bad condition of Crawford street below Centre avenue, as the late rains have made it impassible. By attending to this soon he will confer a favor on the citizens in that vicinity.

THE heavy rains of Wednesday night did considerable damage in different parts of the city. I Boldie's paper factory on Pennsylvania avenue was inundated, and considerable damage done to its contents.

THE Gypsies are now encamped near Salem.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, of Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth sts. Chartered April, 1855, and fully organized; 300 students and upwards have already received instruction in this Institution, which is now in full and very successful operation, having a full board of

TRUSTEES:
His Excellency, Gov. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Gov. Col. WILSON MCCANDLESS, Col. WM. HOPKINS, and others.

PRINCIPAL—P. W. JENKINS.

FACULTY.
I. I. Hitchcock, Professor of the Science of Accounts, and of the art of Book-keeping.
John Fleming, Associate Professor in the same department.
Geo. P. Hitchcock, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Teacher of Penmanship.
P. W. Jenkins, Associate Professor in the several departments.
James H. Hopkins, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar, Lectures on Commercial Law.

BOOK-KEEPING in this College is taught and practiced in such a manner as will enable graduates with readiness to apply it to business in all its forms.

The completeness of the Faculty—their superior merits—long practice in business—success in teaching—discarding a strict conformity to obsolete printed books—productions of men who have had no practical knowledge of books that conform to the present transactions of business—the "First Class Business Houses" of this city daily entering their sons for a thorough course—the advantages arising from a system of business that has stood the test of years, and has proved upon it a DOUBLE DAILY LINE, which has been a source of profit to more than 1500 young men.

Persons over our friends and those disposed to patronize the State Improvement, there will be notice spared on our part to render satisfactory all business entrusted to our care. Our facilities for transacting forwarding and receiving eastern and western freights with promptitude and dispatch are unsurpassed.

ELIAS ROSS, JAMES MITCHELL,
jul22-6md Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

LARIMER'S MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.

THIS FINE PROPERTY of Sixteen Acres near East Liberty Station, will be sold on MONDAY, the 10th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, the residue at 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest.

THOS. MELLON, Trustee.
aug11-td

NEW ALE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and customers that he commences brewing for the season on the 20th inst., and will be prepared to furnish his patrons with a fine article of ale, in any quantity desired. The highest market price in cash paid for good, sound, clean barley.

Grains and Yeast supplied on low terms.

GEO. W. SMITH,
aug14-1md-cp Pitt street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Locust Grove Seminary—Lawrenceville.

THE NEXT SESSION will open on WEDNESDAY, September 10th, 1855.

The proprietor desires an early application on the part of such as desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

For circulars or admission, apply to

Rev. WM. H. CLARK,
aug14-d Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Cooks and house servants for our city and country hotels, ladies that need nurses or any kind of female help, and gentlemen that want clerks or salesmen of business habits, with good references, address, or personally apply to the subscriber, do any kind of work can be supplied at HARP'S Intelligence Office, 410 Liberty street.

Harvest hands wanted; high wages paid. ja26

Candle Moulds.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF MOULDS for Moulding Candles, of Hard Britannia Metal, and warranted. Manufactured by John Calverley. Also, Syringes, Surgical Instruments, and Britannia Ware.

JOHN CALVERLEY,
jul26-1m 109 Race street, Philadelphia.

For Sale or Rent.

A LARGE and convenient three story Brick Dwelling House on Second street, (south side) adjoining the residence of Wm. R. Shinkle, and a few doors east of Market street.

Also, a large three story Brick Warehouse on Front st. (north side) adjoining the store of J. W. Butler & Co., and a few doors west of Market street.

Also, a large lot of ground in the Eighth Ward, fronting about one thousand feet on the Monongahela river, and extending back to Second street, with five small Dwelling Houses and a valuable Lime Kiln thereon erected.

Also, for sale one other three story Brick Dwelling House, adjoining the one above described on Second street, and being the one now occupied by the late Shinkle.

And also, the fine Country Seat, at Oakland, occupied by Wm. Richardson, Esq., embracing nine or ten acres of land, with a large and tasteful Dwelling House, a Gardener's House and other improvements in order.

Inquire of THOS. WILLIAMS,
aug11-tf Office, No. 47 Fourth street.

Desirable Coal Property for Sale.

THE undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a very desirable tract of coal estate, located in lower St. Clair township, about 2½ miles south of Pittsburgh, containing 30 acres, underlain the greater portion of which is a good vein of excellent coal. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and has erected upon it a dwelling house, stable, &c. The terms are such as to make it a desirable investment.

Any information in regard to the property, terms, &c. can be obtained by applying to

J. V. BLIGH, Attorney at Law,
jul21-dwf-tf No. 108 Fifth street.

Hoesen's Hydraulic Cement or Water Lime

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a large quantity of this article, of the best quality. The attention of Contractors and Builders of Navigation Locks, Reservoirs and Bridges, is particularly invited to this article. The well known firmness and improvement in the hydraulic properties of this Cement recommends it of best necessity, in all structures where exposure of water or dampness.

BINGHAM & RICHARDSON.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—A mass meeting of Free Soilers was held at Lawrence, in Kansas, on the 14th. Over six hundred persons were present. Gen. Schuyler presided, assisted by the usual number of vice-presidents and other officers. Strong resolutions were passed, denouncing the election of the 13th March as a great outrage, and denying the legality of the Legislature now sitting and pretending to enact laws, regarding its action without authority, and pledging themselves to resist its authority; recommending the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, with a view to immediate State organization, and an application to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State. A resolution of thanks to Governor Reeder was also passed unanimously.

Agreeably to recommendation the Territorial Free Soil Executive Committee call a Convention of five delegates for each representative district, to be appointed to meet in the several districts on the 25th August—to meet at Big Springs on the 5th September—for the purpose above recommended and other actions which may be deemed necessary.

FORT CLINTON, Pa., August 23.—A special excursion train for Niagara, with over 400 excursionists, and Cornelius and Baker's excursion party, arrived here at twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock this morning, and stopped for breakfast. It has created a great sensation; in all the towns along the road the population are turning out to listen to the music of the bands and witness the unusual sight. The party are all well and in excellent spirits.

NORFOLK, August 22.—During the last twenty-four hours fifteen deaths had occurred from yellow fever in this city; two at Juleppe Hospital and three at the Naval Hospital. In the same time there were twenty deaths in the city of Portsmouth. Capt. George Chambers is dead; Commander Barron and Doctors Schoffield and Parker are out of danger.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 23.—The train on the Indiana Central Railroad due here last night at 8 o'clock P. M. ran over a cow, 25 miles east of this place, precipitating two passenger cars down a bank fifteen feet. Several persons were considerably hurt, but none fatally.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Alexander H. Petrie was arrested to-day charged with conspiracy to run the Steamer G. W. P. Custis ashore on her passage from Washington to New York with a view to defraud the Insurance offices.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 22.—The *Union* of this morning announces that the President has had an attack of chills and fever, similar to that from which he suffered last year.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The Mayor and City Councils of Rochester visit this city on Monday next and will be entertained as guests of the city.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton dull, with sales of 500 bales N. O. Middling 11¼. Flour unchanged and in active demand; sales 16,000 bbls. at $8@8,75 for State, and $9,25 for good Ohio. Wheat unchanged; sales 20,000 bush. at previous sales. Corn steady; sales 50,000 bush Western at 90. Pork unchanged, with active demand; sales 4,000 bbls. Beef firm at previous rates; sales 400 bbls. Lard firm; sales 300 bbls. Whiskey unchanged; sales 400 bbls: Groceries firm. Iron better; sales 100 tons Scotch Pig at $33. Tobacco dull. Stocks lower. Money easy: Penna. Coal 6. 104¼; Cumberland 27¾; New York Central R. R. 102¾.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—There is but little export demand for Flour and the only sales reported are 700 bbls. Penna. at $8,70; small lots sold at $8,87@$9,25 for common and good brands and $9,50@10 for extra; of Wheat but few samples have been offered; sales 8000 bus. good and prime Southern red at $1,80@1,82 afloat. Sales 200 bushels Penna. White at $1,98 in store. Corn, 2000 bushels Penna. Yellow sold at 95 and some mixed Western at 92. Whiskey, demand limited; in bbls. 41@42 and in hhds. 40.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 480 bbls at $6,75@$8,05. Wheat active at $1,25. Corn dull at 70@71. Nothing doing in provisions. Whiskey firm, sales 525 bbls at 38@38½. Sugar in good demand, sales 150 hhds good fair at 7¼@7¾. Molasses in good demand, sales 100 bbls at 36.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Flour steady; sales 2300 bbls. City Mills at $8@8,12½; Howard st. held at $8,50, while only $8,25 is offered. Wheat firmer, without sales. Corn unchanged.

Summer Retreat.

KEYSTONE HOTEL, Huntingdon Co., Penna., *one hundred and thirty-seven miles east of Pittsburgh, and only six hours ride.* This delightful resort, which has become so popular of late years, is located on the "Blue Juniata," at the confluence of Spruce Creek—the best spring in Pennsylvania, bursting from the mountain side, and mingles its murmurs in concert, as they rush down the sparkling mountain stream.

The very central position of this Hotel makes it a desirable resort for a day, a week or a month, for men of business and their families, and the invalid seeking for unrivalled health and heat of the city. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, where the great turnpike from the Susquehanna and other roads, concentrate—making stages and hackers several times a day, by the cars and stages, to Altoona, Tyrone, Huntingdon and Bellefonte.

The House is a new brick one, four stories high, spacious and well ventilated, painted and furnished from basement to attic, with all the improvements and appliances of Cold Baths, &c. It is also finely ventilated. There are superb views of river, Spruce Creek, and Pennsylvania scenery—the "glorious mountains," the "eternal hills." Telegraph Office in the House, always ready for work—and the proprietor ready to receive visitors at moderate charges. R. HARTSHY, Proprietor.

REFERENCES IN PITTSBURGH:
William Gray & Co., 228 Liberty street.
John Snowdon, Ninth street.
William S. Campbell, St. Charles Hotel. jul2

Cider and Vinegar.

VINEGAR made expressly for family use and now sold in more than one half of the Retail Grocories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, where Pickles can be found in my Warehouse that have been saved in it for years.

Wine Vinegar made from Ohio Grapes, equal to the best imported.

Old Cider Vinegar that will bear reducing one half and still be good vinegar.

The attention of private families, hotel keepers and the country merchants in particular, is directed to this Vinegar.

Cider that will keep sweet until next Fall.

The above Vinegars and Cider warranted to be as represented. A. BALDWIN, 116 Water & 142 1st st.

ALEXANDER HAYS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, Penna.,

HAS PERMANENTLY LOCATED and will punctually attend to all business entrusted to his charge.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, President Allegheny Valley R. R.
" Robert Pitcairn, Chief Engineer " " "
Geo. R. Eichbaum, Assistant " " "
D. Mitchell, Jr., Chief Eng'r Pittsb'g & Steubenville " " "
Jas. Blair, Pittsburgh & Connellsville " " "
Jas. S. Dey, Civil Engineer, Allegheny City. aug-dw tf

KIER'S TRANSPORTATION LINE.

ANTICIPATING the want of facilities for transporting freights to and from the Eastern cities via Penna. Canal and Railroads, we have fitted up our stores of Boats, &c. on same, to a DOUBLE DAILY LINE, which gives us a capacity of over 1500 tons per day, without each way.

We therefore over friends and those disposed to patronize the State Improvement, there will be notice spared on our part to render satisfactory all business entrusted to our care. Our facilities for transacting forwarding and receiving eastern and western freights with promptitude and dispatch are unsurpassed.

ELIAS ROSS, JAMES MITCHELL,
jul22-dwf Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR AUGUST.
W. R. BROWN, V. P.—C. W. RICKETSON, S BARNWELL.
JNO. S. DUNCAN, ISAAC M. PENNOCK.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Friday Morning, August 24, 1855.

FLOUR—market steady and unchanged; sales on wharf of 30 bbls super and extra at $7,25@$7,37, and 170 do. extra, in lots, at $7,40@$7,50; from store 50 bbls extra at $7,62.

BACON—sales of 17,000 bbls Shoulders and Hams at 9¾ and 10¼, cash; 4000 lbs Shoulders at 9¾, cash; 12,000 lbs assorted at 9¾, 10¼ and 11, time; 3000 lbs canvassed Hams at 11¼, sixty days; and 30 tcs canvassed Hams on private terms.

ASHES—a sale of 7 and 4 tons Pearls at 6¼ four mos.

METAL—sales of 150 tons Lucinda furnace at $28, seven mos. and 100 do at $28, six mos.

WHISKEY—sales of 25 and 26 bbls rectified at 38.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, August 20—For the week just closed, the receipts of leading products from the different rivers were Hemp 2941 bales, lead 10,443 pigs, flour 6,640 bbls, wheat 31,404 sks and 181 bbls, corn 11,784 sks, oats 26,180 sks, rye 1,626 sks, bitses 435. Besides these, 1,102 bbls pork were received, and 650 bbls and 622 tcs lard, for re-shipment.

During the week, hemp, wheat, lead, lard and bacon advanced, tobacco, flour, pork, oats and hides remain at nearly the same figures, although oats and flour underwent several changes in the meantime.

A brief recapitulation of closing rates may not be inappropriate. Hemp $120 to $130, fair to prime undressed. Lead $5,60 to $5,65. Flour $8,62½, country superfine, and $7,50 to $8 extra—no city brands sold, held at $8,25 to $7. Wheat 150 to 160, inferior to prime white. Corn 60 to 65, mixed yellow and white. Oats 32 to 33. Rye 60 to 65. Mess Pork $18, sibbed sides, 9¾, clear 10¼ to 11, plain and canvassed hams scarce, the former at 10 to 10¼, the latter 12 to 12¾. Lard in bbls and tierces 11, and in kegs 11½. Sugar 7¾ to 8¾ from levee, coffee 11¾ to 12, hides 11¼ for dry flint, 6¼ green.

The rivers at this point, after attaining an additional stage of water of about ten feet, came to a stand on Friday evening and is now falling as fast as it rose. The rise proceeded from heavy rains in the lower sections of the Missouri. Upper Mississippi and Illinois in good order. We have arrivals from all the different rivers bringing full cargoes.

With the exception of an unabated activity in hemp at increasing prices, the market presents but little of interest. The demand for wheat at other points, with no corresponding improvement in flour, has tended speculative views. The season is almost too far advanced for a change in corn and the stock of pork and lard is far in excess of the demand for immediate consumption. City smoked bacon continues in good demand at increasing rates, but operations are quiet.

—Republican.

The price of land warrants has a downward tendency. The supply of 120 acre warrants being comparatively large the quotation is 108@110c ⅌ acre, while the other descriptions are 110@112c ⅌ acre.

TOLEDO, August 20—Receipts by Railroad much heavier and dealers begin to open in a little more spirit. The wheat arriving is in a bad condition, as but few fields were harvested in this section on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad, without being wet and sprouted.

Rosin—Sales of 100 bbls Rosin at $3 ⅌ the quantity, and $3,50 ⅌ barrel.

Wheat—a sale of 1100 bus red from Richland, at $1,63.

CORN—Buyers offer 70c. Holders ask 72c. No sales.

OATS—more plenty, and worth 28c in large quantities.

The receipts of flour have been large during the week, amounting to the equivalent of 18,000 bbls, and the demand having been fully equal to the supplies, no stock has accumulated. To-day the market is dull and prices declined 15@20c per bbl, but the arrivals were not over 2,000 bbls, which the holders more unwilling to submit to a decline.

The market is bare of provisions and prices are irregular. One thing is now well established, namely, the stock of provisions in all the leading markets will be entirely exhausted long before the new crop comes, and it is now ineviitable that Hogs will open at high rates, say $5,75@$6 per cwt, and perhaps higher.

Money is plenty at 8@10 outside the banks, with a lim