THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1849.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE.

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. EPPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF.

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

ED. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER.

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONERS.

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page. See next page for Telegraphic News.

The next national census is to take place next year. Its results are already beginning to be anticipated with much interest. That it will show a vast advance, in ten years, in the population, business, and resources of the country, is evident to all, but the relative changes it will show are subjects of the greatest curiosity. The advance which the North has made on the South, the West on the East, one city and town on another—these are the questions which excite more curiosity than even the aggregate result. New York will undoubtedly maintain her position as the *Empire* State, but a doubt has been expressed whether Pennsylvania will hold her position as the second State in the Confederacy. Ohio is already disputing with her the precedence. The Cincinnati Quarterly Review, in a late article, estimates that in 1850, Ohio will show a population of 2,459,132, while Pennsylvania is estimated at only 2,205,792. New York, it is estimated, will show a population of 3,039,151; or only some 600,000 more than Ohio. The census will, doubtless show important errors in these estimates. We admit that Ohio has been making rapid advances upon us, that Pennsylvania will lose her high position. Ohio will undoubtedly appear as the third state in the Union, if not the second. Virginia will have to rank as fifth or sixth.

Ohio not only exceeds Virginia in population, but in almost every thing else that goes to exhibit the greatness and prosperity of a people. It is stated, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the last fiscal year, that "the State of Ohio, an entirely inland State, is the sixth in point of ship building," that she builds as much tonnage in vessels as all the states and points from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, "and double as much as Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida."

If the people of the South can withstand the evidence of the blighting effects of slavery upon the prosperity of a country, which the next census will show, they are more infatuated than we are now inclined to believe. But for slavery, Virginia would now be the first or second State in the Union, instead of ranking far down on the list.

CUBA—The Washington *Union* keeps up a most absurd clamor about the key affair, and condemns the conduct of the administration, because it does not demand satisfaction from the Court of Spain for an insult to our national dignity. We have the most undoubting confidence that the honor of the country will be perfectly safe in the hands of Gen. Taylor, and so most probably have the editors of the Union. It is not difficult to see their motive for all this pretended zeal for national honor. Their object is two fold—first, to injure the administration with those hotheads who delight in national difficulties, and who would rejoice in nothing so much as a brush with Old Spain—and, second, they would rejoice in any difficulty which would result in annexing Cuba to the United States. It would make two, if not three, fine slave states, and secure the balance of power to the South. Such a result would exceedingly delight the editors of the Union.

We confess we should have no particular objection to see that fine Island annexed to this country, if it could be done honorably and done in as *free* territory. It would be exceedingly useful in many ways, and under Yankee rule and them would become the finest Island in the world, a most desirable residence, and a place of immense resort. It would strengthen our maritime power, increase our commerce, open up a fine market for the ex hange of products, and enable us to exert a powerful and beneficial influence on all the West India islands, and the neighboring shores of the continent. But all these advantages are far outweighed by the disadvantages which arise from the existence of slavery. Coming in as one, or more slave states, she would prove a curse, instead of a blessing, to the Union.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY—PROSPECT OF A COALITION—It seems that all hopes of a union of the two sections of the New York Democracy were not abandoned after the ineffectual effort at Rome. The Old Hunkers held their annual convention, for the nomination of a ticket, at Syracuse, on the 4th inst., and proceeded to nominate a ticket. This concluded, the Convention, by a vote of 17 to 31, adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic State Convention be directed to withdraw any of the nominations presented by this Convention, excepting those of Comptroller, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, provided that the Utica Convention ratify those names, and complete the ticket by nominating well-known and acknowledged Democrats as candidates for the Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer and State Engineer, and shall impose no test upon the said candidates inconsistent with the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention lately held in the Presbyterian Church at Rome."

The "Utica Convention" is that of the Barnburners, which will meet on the 13th. The Tribune says:—

"We rather think the Barnburners will ultimately close with this offer, and creep in at the back window of Tammany Hall. The signature is big enough to admit them, disencumbered of their principles."

MR. FULLER'S POPULARITY.—The popularity of our candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Fuller may be inferred, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, from the position he occupies at home, in Luzerne county, and from the fact, that he was elected to the Legislature last fall by the people of that county, which has usually given a Locofoco majority of from eight hundred to one thousand, by a majority of almost fourteen hundred votes. We may well be proud of such a nominee. From every portion of our commonwealth, we are in the receipt of good news with regard to the coming election. The nomination of Mr. Fuller appears to have infused a new spirit into the party, and aroused its members to action. The election is pregnant with importance, and we expect to see every Pennsylvanian do his duty.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD—Delegates to the great Rail Road Convention, to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in October, are already appointed in some places. Pittsburgh ought to be largely represented, and we understand some of our citizens are ready to go, if they are properly accredited.

THE STATE DEBT REDUCED—A GREAT WORK BEGUN.—Gov. Johnston, and the Whig administration, have the power of commencing a reduction of the State debt, which is now over one hundred thousand dollars less than when the Whigs came into power. What a noble achievement, and how gratifying to state pride! Ought not such an administration to receive the entire confidence of the whole people? The announcement of a redemption of a portion of the public debt, is made as follows, in the North American, of last Saturday:

"We are gratified to learn that, within the past three days, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania have purchased $113,500 of the State loans, for the sum of $100,001 12. Having thus invested the amount in hand, they are now out of the market. The good work of the redemption of the public debt having thus commenced under favorable auspices, it cannot be doubted that it will be steadily persevered in, and that the credit of the State will never again be questioned. The payment of interest in gold and silver, and a system actually established and in operation for the gradual liquidation of the principal, affords a basis for credit as proud and solid as it is worthy of our noble old Commonwealth."

The *Cuban* expedition has been taken up both at Round Island, in the Gulf, and at New York, by order of the Government. The propellers, Sea Gull, and Florida, and the steamer New Orleans, have all been taken possession of by Government officers, at New York, by orders from Washington. They were chartered, it is said, for the secret expedition.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

One of the own special correspondents mentions the circumstance that the Queen was observed, on landing at Glasgow, to have been considerably tanned during her visit to Ireland. Of course, tanned faces now will be all the fashion, and the ladies will be galloping about the parks of London and the country lanes bare headed, as a means of securing the necessary browning.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia has just sent, in his own name and in that of his wife, 5,000,000 silver rubles, to be distributed to the army by the military authorities of Moscow.

The Commissioners in Chancery have taken the alarm at Lord Denman's decision in Miss Nottige's case, relative to the case of lunacy, which we lately laid before our readers. His lordship decided, in effect, that extravagance of religious belief was no legal evidence of lunacy, and that people might believe in and practice Fourierism and any other absurdity of that character, so long as they did not conflict with the rights of others, without liability to molestation on the ground of insanity.

The following we take to be as remarkable an instance of fecundity as any upon record.—

"SURVEY CHILDREN IN TWO YEARS—There are now living within half a mile of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, on the Worcester road, four children born at one birth, all girls. They are 15 months old, two of them can walk alone, and the others nearly so. The father is a laboring man, named Lambert. His wife, at her previous confinement, bore him three children, the whole of whom are also alive, making seven children within two years."

At a great London meeting of sympathizers for Hungary, they resolved in the words of Hudibras, that,

"Sympathy without relief
Is like to mutiny without beef."

As was generally expected, Lola Montes failed to appear on the day named in her recognizances, and they were extended one month. The upshot of that business will be, that her green husband—such *pro tem.* at least—will pay the amount of her bonds, $10,000, and when he gets tired of her or she with him, the pair will quarrel and separate, and he will think he has paid very dear for the whistle. Too poor fellow has already, by the way, been whistled out of his commission, for it is announced that he has been compelled to resign it. After the man had made such a spectacle of himself as to become united to a common courtezan, no other course was left to his colonel than to insist on his quitting the regiment, which he did.

London, like Philadelphia, is divided into independent municipal districts. The city of London proper has but little over 110,000 inhabitants, and it is this fact which occasions many mistakes among foreigners.

The account of the escape of the celebrated patriot and partizan Roman leader, Garibaldi, is interesting. It will be seen from the following statement, extracted from an Italian paper, that a vessel under our own glorious flag, had the honor of providing him with a refuge and protection. May it ever wave over such deeds and such men:

"Having arrived at San Marino, and seeing the impossibility of continuing his march to the Adriatic with the whole of his troops, Garibaldi made choice of the most compromised among them, and directed the remainder to send a deputation to Rimini to make their submission. By this means he diverted the attention of the Austrians from his own movements, and succeeded in gaining Cesenatico with 300 men, through a country full of trouble country. His wife preceded him with a sort of vanguard, when at Cesenatico, she placed advanced sentinels, directed barricades to be constructed with carts, &c., on the high roads. While they were embarking, the Austrians arrived from Ravenna with a Croatian corporal and a soldier, who were taking two or three racks of shoes to the army. Garibaldi thanked them for the shoes, which he said he wanted very badly, and they told him they had better go with him, as, if they returned to their corps, they would be severely punished. Garibaldi was the last to embark; as his boat was in too shallow water he was obliged to wade to the sea, and pulled it out with his own hands. An English colonel was with him. An hour after the departure of Garibaldi, Gen. Gorzkowski arrived at Cesenatico with 500 men; finding he came too late, he set out immediately for Rimini, and, after four days, Garibaldi's flotilla having reached the open sea, fell in with a large vessel sailing under American colors, where his son was said to be. They joined her, and pursued their course for Venice. A rumor was current that Garibaldi attempted to board an Austrian brig, but was beaten off, and lost four boats."

"A proclamation from the military authorities was posted up at Bologna on the 20th, announcing that, among the persons that had escaped the Austrian sea and land forces, was the chief himself with his wife, far advanced in pregnancy. It is declared that, whoever incurs their flight or does not give them up to the authorities, is liable to be punished by martial law.

The *Republicano* of Lugano quotes a letter from Verona of the 5th, stating that 17 large vessels were seen at noon yesterday off Venice to pick up Garibaldi and his men. The Venetians freely scour the continent with 800 infantry and 600 horse and collect an immense quantity of provisions and ores."

The pirates in the Levant and Grecian Archipelago have become wonderfully daring. A French polacco has been surprised by them, in the harbor of Olivieto, the crew had their throats cut, and the captain had to pay 10 000 francs, by way of ransom. The Porte has entered into an agreement with the French and English admirals to put them down. But what scenes are these to take place in the very centres of ancient civilization.

A serious and curious case has occurred at Genoa. A negro has boxed a prince's ears in the public street. The matter occurred thus: A party of low and disorderly fellows, during the siege, broke into the Prince Doria's palace, among whom was the negro, there called the Moro, or the Moor. He however prevented the others doing mischief. Afterwards he behaved very well in his regiment, for he was a soldier, and was promoted to be serjeant. But he was recognized by the prince's servants and he vehemently demanded his degradation, but without effect. The prince then went into the news papers, and made out the *nigger* to be a great deal blacker than his natural complexion. The darkie was, it appears, a favorite, and his captain advised him to make the Prince recant. The Moro demanded a recantation accordingly, and the Prince refusing to make it, Coffee, as we should say in the United States, boldly cuffed his highness' ears, before all Genoa. His captain stood by supervising the operation, and promptly tendered all requisite satisfaction. A duel would have been the consequence, but the Duke said he ready could have no fighting.

We have used terms in narrating the above incident not to our taste, but rather for the purpose of illustrating the different feelings with which colored persons are regarded in different countries. What a comment is here upon Othello! We wonder, in reading that masterpiece of genius, that a negro general should be appointed to lead the armies of Venice, and yet at this day, a thousand years later, we see in a neighboring province of that same Italy, a common negro soldier inflicting, with impunity, a gross indignity upon a prince of the land.

Madame Sontag has taken to doing "Susanna, oh Susanna!" at the Queen's theatre; but it is not our Susanna, "way down from Alabama." It is another sett of a character of the same name in the "marriage of Figaro."

On the application of Lady Franklin, the emperor of Russia has ordered an expedition to be fitted out to search for Sir John Franklin, along the northern coast of Siberia and Kamschatka, for it is supposed to be possible that he may have found a passage through and been wrecked on those hyperborean coasts.

Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, is to be ruined by the new Spanish tariff. For Lisbon is now the great entrepot for British goods intended for Spain. They are stored there and then smuggled over the border. Under the new tariff, they will be admitted on payment of moderate duties, and will go through Spanish ports in a legal manner.

A pamphlet is now in circulation in London, with the title, "Shall we give up the Canadas?"

The operations for raising the monster iron bridge, for the railway across Menai Straits, were begun on the 14th of August, and proceeded very well for four days, at the rate of six feet a day, until the 15th, when one of the tubes of the hydraulic engines burst with a fearful explosion, and the bridge and all the machinery fell a few feet; but, owing to the firmness of the abutments, raised to support the mighty structure in its progress through the air, no irreparable damage was done. It now rests twenty one feet from the water. The pressure on the cylinder or tube, which exploded, was 9000 pounds to the square inch. The accident will delay the work two months.

There are 17,000 lunatics in public and private establishments in England and Wales.

All the world being now at war, peace societies are becoming very numerous. To Dr. Noah Worcester is attributed the honor of instituting them. He began in 1814, and the first society actually organized was in New York, in 1815. The memorial of Worcester, by which he induced four gentlemen to form such an organization, by having read Dr. Worcester's pamphlet on the subject. Fighting and the formation of peace societies have since gone on *pari passu*. The wars will continue, doubtless, until love and hate, and all the other passions of our nature, and nature itself, shall have vanished from among the creations of the Deity.

The trial and punishment of Peter Bonoparte was a mere farce. He was fined two hundred francs. The deputies of the left deposed that the old gentleman, whom he struck, gave him no insult at all, and no one deposed to the contrary but Bonoparte himself. When, some months ago, young Raspail struck a member out of the Assembly, for an insult to his aged father, he was sentenced to imprisonment. The difference is that Bonoparte is a cousin of the President, and Raspail is a republican.

There are brilliant military operations going on at Chatham and Portsmouth, where all sorts of siege operations, sham fights, ambuscades, surprises, retreats, pitched battles, victories, and defeats take place every day, with an immense expenditure of her majesty's gun powder, and much to the amusement of her majesty's subjects.

The Paris papers persist in their statement that three United States ships relieved Venice with supplies of food and other stores.

Lola Montes' real maiden name was Rosanna Gilbert, but she says she was first married under an assumed name. She always acted upon the assumption that the marriage was void, at least to the extent of admitting other persons beside her husband to the enjoyment of marriage privileges.

It is proposed to remove the British station for Cunard's steamers to Galway, on the west coast of Ireland. Three steamers, of fifteen hundred tons each, are to be built at Glasgow, for the service, and that they will make the run from Ireland to Halifax in six days. The saving expected to be made by this new arrangement is $700,000 per annum.

The days of chivalry are gone. Lately a Protestant curate in a remote part of Ireland, challenged a Catholic priest to a theological combat, and the parties had actually taken their places for the discussion, when the police cruelly interfered and stopped the sport.

THE GENERAL ELECTION LAW—We publish the following section of the Laws of Pennsylvania for 1849, in reference to the general election law, as a matter of interest to all concerned.

Section 24. That the qualified voters of that portion of Indiana township, in the county of Allegheny, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line of John Cable's farm, and running a northerly direction between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd, to the northeast corner of said Cable's farm, thence running a westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such manner as to include all Patrick Cunningham's district, and known as the "river tracts," within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at all general elections in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election hall of said borough: and that the fifty-second section of an act regulating election districts, approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, be and the same is hereby repealed.

THE PARISIANS AND THE POPE—The Paris correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal says that on the morning of Sunday, August 12, the following inscription was placed on one of the side walls of the cathedral of Notre Dame, in that city:—"The good Shephard gives his life for the sheep. Pius IX destroys his with grape-shot." It excited so much attention that the police interfered to disperse the crowd. The inscription was effaced, but it was renewed during the night, and it is said that all the churches had a similar inscription on their walls.

RETURN OF WIRE—Mr. Wise, who was committed to jail in Palmyra, charged with the murder of Mr. Sharp, was released on this city yesterday, on the Whitewind. As already stated, he was taken before Judge Reese, at Canton, in Lowry county, and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Mr. J. McVicker and Mr. White of Canton, are sureties upon the bond.—*St. Louis Rep.*

IOWA—At the recent election in Iowa, the county of Pottawatomie polled 556 Whig, and 4 Locofoco votes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The Cuba invasion scheme, which has been rife in this city for some time, has been summarily checked by the interference of the United States Government. On Thursday night, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State, the District Attorney procured a force from the Navy Yard, and with a steamer proceeded to the lower bay, where he took possession of the steamer Sea Gull, on board of which he found 1000 stand of arms, with a large stock of provisions. The steamer was brought to the city, and placed under the guns of the North Carolina. The party then proceeded to the dry dock, and seized the steamer New Orleans, which was fitted up for 900 passengers, and the propeller Florida. Six warrants were issued to arrest ringleaders but one only has been captured thus far. The expedition has been nipped very rudely, and it will not make head again very soon. The President and his Cabinet have been very energetic in this matter, and have shown the Locofocos that they do shine like the early Presidents. Gen. Taylor has done for the Cuba insurrectionists what Gen. Washington did for "Citizen Genet," when he asserted the right to fit out in our ports privateers against nations with whom we are at peace. His course cannot be too much praised in the whole business.

General Taylor's rapid tilting through the city yesterday, is the cause of much regret. To be sure, the streets leading to the dock, from whence he took his departure, were crammed, and the boat in which he crossed was covered as with a swarm of bees, and his entire passage blocked by eager citizens, but that was not enough. We wanted to give him a New York reception, and a procession that would have been honorable to this Republic, or, indeed, to any Republic that ever existed.—But he is gone, and our only consolation is, that we shall get him here at an early day.

The letters by the steamer were delivered last night, but the contents do not disagree with the printed advices made in England continues steadily, a d every thing indicates a steady demand, not only for cotton in large quantities, but for all our staples. American stocks, though not active, were firm, and in good demand. And we pass to the field here early in the winter, in consequence of the fall in government stocks, but he did not lose much money, for he never had a large sum He borrowed money on his stocks, and continued to buy and borrow until his whole capital was exhausted, in the margin he left as security to those of whom he borrowed. The stock fell, and his stakes, for it was a bet, really were lost. Money continues to accumulate in the Sub Treasury, and the Report now $3 379 000 The coin in the bank is correspondingly large, and the money market remains easy, and loans few at low prices Not a single failure has been announced in any department of trade, for a long time, which is good evidence of the soundness of commercial credit here

In markets, the changes are not very marked. Ashes are firm at $6 75 for Pots, and $6 44 for Pearls. The Cotton market remains much as before the steamer. Flour continues heavy, with a fair demand from the home trade Good brands of Ohio, $5 37½@$5 56. Pure Genesses $5 50 @$5 62½. Wheat is in moderate demand for export, with sales of 12,000 bushels. Corn is heavy, and lower prices would be accepted. Mixed 81@82½. In Provisions there is a general dullness. Mess Pork $10 50 asked. Prime $8 75. Lard 5½@7c. Butter and Cheese are firm.—Whiskey has seen the highest point, and holders are now quite anxious to sell. Considerable sales of iron at the recent quotations. Tobacco is very firm, and held above the views of most buyers. Leather, with a small stock, is in active demand at full prices. Sugars are active, and higher prices have been obtained, with free sales. In Wool, no great movement Manufactured goods hold off, and speculators do not press their stocks in the markets. The quotations are, Saxony, 38c; 40 for full blood; mixed 30@37½; common 25@30. C.

THE NEWS FROM HUNGARY—Disastrous indeed, beyond all parallel, says the New York Express of Thursday, is the news we publish from the scene of European warfare, and it will send a thrill, we are sure, to the heart of this nation which will reverberate and respond to the quivering of the electric telegraph, from the Bay of Fundy in the Gulf of Mexico. The last resting place of Continental Liberty is invaded, and the last faint gleam of Republicanism is overshadowed and put out with a suddenness which almost amazes and confounds.

The drama is done! The last act of the European tragedy is before us, and the curtain drops upon a scene terrible enough to alarm the friends of liberal principles, in whatever part of the world they are now to be found—in Great Britain or in the United States. The sword is sheathed, and Monarchy is the victor!

Thus, continues the *Express*, ends the grand series of events that, following in the train of the Parisian revolution of 1848, gave birth to a hope that a mighty and combined effort was to be made for the disenfranchisement of Europe. The effort has been made, and has cost rivers of blood. But in France, where it began, it has eventuated only in a contemptible farce—in Italy a comedy—in Hungary a tragedy!

The Magyars, however, transmit a heroic memory to after generations, who, at some future time, may unsheath again the sword, to accomplish what the present generation has failed to achieve. Not from any want of determination on their part—for how fixed and consistent was that, from beginning to end, the world has witnessed with admiration—but because of the tremendous power the oppressor has vengefully hurled at them.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

MR. EDITOR—The friends of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, have purposely refrained, for the few months past, from any discussion in the Journals of your city, of the claims of their road, as they had no desire to embarrass the effort making in favor of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. The location has now been made, and a portion of the line put under contract, hence we cannot now with propriety be charged with interference with your efforts, as others have been.

It is nevertheless due to ourselves and the community, that we ascertain who it was that made the true representations to the public, when the merits of the two routes were under discussion.—I refer to the route from the mouth of Beaver, by Salem to Canton, and the other from Beaver, by Wellsville to Canton; and for convenience I will designate them as the Salem and Wellsville routes.

The friends of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, have uniformly claimed that the Wellsville route would be five miles shorter, for a Western road to Canton, and not more than two or three per cent longer for the Lake road, in measured distances, as that the equated distance would give the advantage to the Wellsville route, for the Cleveland road, and increase the distance in favor of the same route for a Western road several miles.

From Mr. Roberts' pamphlet report, we extract the following paragraph:—

"This matter has been very fully investigated, and the result of our preliminary surveys show, that of the different lines examined, the one by way of Yellow creek, comes the nearest to ours, and that from Pittsburgh, ours has the advantage over it, of about *ten miles in distance to Cleveland on the Lake, and seven miles to Canton.*"

Mr. Roberts has made similar statements in all his published speeches. Here then we have the issue fairly made, and neither party should shrink from the investigation—the cause of truth demands it, and we shall now, as we ever have been, be ready to meet the issue, and if it shall be found, that we have been in error, we will as publicly acknowledge it as we have made our statement.

Mr. Roberts admitted in his 4th of July speech, that from Beaver to the State line, it was twenty three miles.

From Beaver to State Line,	23 miles.
" State Line to Salem,	22 "
" Salem to Freedom,	15½ "
" Freedom to Canton,	18½ "
	79 "

(WELLSVILLE LINE.)

From Beaver to Wellsville,	24½ miles.
" Wellsville to the mouth of Haun's run	31½ "
" Haun's run to Canton	19 "
	75 "

Difference in favor of Wellsville route 4 miles. When the definite point is fixed for the crossing of our road, we will be prepared to use the accuracy of the two statements in relation to the Lake to Cleveland.

We have labored under great embarrassments in discussing the merits of the two routes.

The grades and the curvatures on the Wellsville line were cheerfully furnished Mr. Roberts, with a promise to incorporate the favor, and although requested by our Engineer and the President, we have not been able to secure the least information from him on the subject. He studiously avoided giving that kind of information in his speech at Pittsburgh, and his pamphlet or published speeches since.

The letting of the 23 miles has developed one fact, and that is the quantity of excavation and embankment upon the twenty first miles, and deducting the excavation and embankment upon the 3½ miles from Wellsville to the mouth of Haun's run, by *more than one hundred and forty thousand yards.*

The fact here stated, that upon the Wellsville line all the heavy summits are included leaving only a light summit between Haun's run and Canton to be overcome, while on the Salem route, there have three more summits to overcome, and one of them a long and steep cut.

Thus establishing the fact, that the line reaching from the river to the table lands (we have heard so much about rising upon the Salem route hundreds of feet, more than it does upon the Wellsville route.) Surely if the development of future letting should equal this, the line may not have been inappropriately christened, "the Back Bone Line"

We might now retort upon Mr. Roberts, and complain of the excess of distance in favor of the Wellsville route would be five miles shorter, for a Western road to Canton, and not more than two or three per cent longer for the Lake road, in measured distances, as that the equated distance would give the advantage to the Wellsville route, for the Cleveland road, and increase the distance in favor of the same route for a Western road several miles.

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