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☞ ADVERTISERS will hereafter proceed to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specific time will invariably be charged until ordered out and time will invariably be observed.

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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL
JOSEPH RITNER,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SENATE, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Sewickly.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

FOR AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Hempfield Rail Road and Mr. Knight's Report.

When a person is asked to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company, he has to consider what the work will cost, whether it will pay, and whether the means to complete it promptly can be procured.

Of course no man of sense will put money into a railroad, until the necessary legislation to authorise its construction has been obtained.

Until a careful instrumental survey, location, and estimate of cost, have been made by a competent and disinterested engineer; the safest criterion by which to form an opinion of the expense of the work, is to assume the same cost per mile as that of some similar work, running through a country of the same general character and the cost of which is known.

Now, with regard to the Hempfield railroad, it is well known that an engineer employed to make a preliminary examination never fails to report as favorably as the truth will permit; and this no doubt is the case with the recent report of Mr. Jonathan Knight, who admits that he neither levelled nor surveyed the ground.

The railroad, he says, will strike the State line of Virginia near the 10th mile post from Wheeling, (a the national road;) and yet he estimates the railroad distance, from that point to Wheeling at only 14 miles. If his other estimates of distance are made like this, we think they will be found far short of the fact. The country is very rough and hilly; but even if the distance should not exceed the turnpike distance of fifteen miles, how is the right of way to be obtained from Virginia?—The men, who refused so often to grant to Baltimore the right of way to Parkersburgh, will not give to Greensburgh the right of way to Wheeling.

Mr. Knight estimates the distance from Wheeling to Washington at 33 miles, and from Washington to Greensburg at 49 miles, making the whole distance 82 miles. East of the Monongahela he made no examinations; and yet, on the part of the line that he did examine, he proposes grades of 80 feet per mile, and *no less than five tunnels*, the shortest of which will be more than 1000 feet long. Truly Mr. Knight's route is "a route of bridges and tunnels," and the cost of its construction and repairs would be correspondingly great. Why he should estimate it to cost so much less per mile than other roads in a similar country he does not inform us.

Mr. Jno. Edgar Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, estimates the cost of the western division of that road, from Pittsburgh to Johnstown, a distance of 78 miles, at $5,715,000, or $31,800 per mile; and yet the line, although it crosses the country, crosses no rivers, except the Conemaugh where it is a small stream.

Mr. Knight's line not only crosses a very rough country and various creeks and ravines, but also the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, and yet he estimates the whole cost of the Hempfield railroad at only $26,500 per mile, or for 82 miles, $2,173,000.

If the work was no worse than that on the Pennsylvania railroad, now under contract and in progress, its cost, for 82 miles, at $34,800 per mile, would be $2,853,600, or $680,600 more than Mr. Knight's estimate. Considering the rivers that have to be bridged, and the great uncertainty in tunnelling, we may safely say that the work cannot be accomplished for less than three millions of dollars.

With no right of way in Virginia, and with no populous city on the line in Pennsylvania, we may well ask where is the money to come from for such a project as this? The intelligent farmers of Washington county will think twice before they vote to tax their farms to construct such a work for the purpose of carrying their produce to Greensburg; when a line of moderate length and comparatively easy construction will connect them with the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh.

In reference to the Hempfield Railroad as part of a grand trunk line, the argument of Mr. Knight is more specious than sound.

The main thoroughfare railroads of our country are mainly sustained by their way business; take that away from them, and their stocks would be almost valueless. This is a consideration too often overlooked. On the railways of Great Britain the average distance travelled by each passenger is about sixteen miles; we do not know the average in our country, but it is probably not far from twenty miles.

It is by no means certain that the shortest possible railroad between two distant points will be the most profitable. The grades and curvatures, the cost of construction, and the amount of business to be commanded must all be considered.—Distance is not an accurate measure of time, for on some lines an engine can run twice as fast with equal safety as it can upon others. Then with regard to expense, it takes *six* engines to draw as many tons on a grade of eighty feet per mile, as *one* engine can draw upon a level.

For about one million of dollars a good railroad, generally on a dead level and with very moderate curves, can be made along the Ohio river from Beaver, by Wellsville and Steubenville, to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling. The distance will be about 59 miles. From Pittsburg to Beaver, 25 miles, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will be opened next summer, with a line, like the Hudson river railroad, adapted to speeds of forty miles an hour.

At an average speed on the river road of 28 miles an hour, the distance from Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, to Pittsburgh, can be run in three hours; and from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, thirty one miles, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at twenty five miles an hour, will require one hour and a quarter.

Mr. Knight estimates the time at four hours from Wheeling to Greensburgh, by his proposed railroad of bridges and tunnels, 80 feet grades, and curves of 600 feet radius. The time saved is indeed trifling, and it should be remembered, in this connection, that the Wheeling bridge is entirely unfit for railroad purposes, and that the sword of justice may cut it down before another year.

The river road is sure to be made, and the first twenty five miles of it are going on rapidly to completion. Five great railroad companies are interested in the enterprise, to wit: the Central, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Wellsville, the Steubenville, and the Columbus and Wheeling. The interests of all of them demand its construction; it will have a string of towns along the whole line, and its business will be immense. It requires no bridge over the Ohio river and no right of way from Virginia.

Mr. Knight carefully avoids mentioning the railroad by the national route along the river bank, and says that travellers will save ten hours by the Hempfield railroad, because the steam boats go very slowly between Wheeling and Pittsburgh!

If Virginia should ever give the right of way to the Hempfield Railroad, and parties should be found speculative enough to put their money in it, they must do it with this competition staring them in the face.

The great Central Railroad, from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to St. Louis, does not pass through Columbus and Cincinnati. It runs over the high level table lands of Ohio, and passes one hundred miles north of Cincinnati. It does not make a great detour to the south, and descend to the Ohio river at that city, for the purpose of climbing up from it five hundred feet, to reach the table lands again. It leaves the Ohio at Beaver, and maintains its high level until it strikes the Mississippi. At twenty five miles an hour, but little over twenty four hours will be required to bring a passenger from St. Louis to Pittsburgh; and the links of this long line are fast filling up.

Mr. Knight admits that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is the right route to northern Ohio and the Lakes, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, and Chicago; but he claims a saving of thirty seven miles in measured distance, by the Hempfield railroad, from Philadelphia to central and southern Ohio. Even if this were so, the distance equated for grades and curves would show a different result; but he adds about twenty five miles to the length of the Pittsburgh route, by computing the disante by the common road; and he shortens his favorite line by calling it only 150 miles from Wheeling, over the hilly country, by Zanesville, to Columbus. We are quite satisfied that the best route to Columbus and Cincinnati is by way of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroads. Our article is already too long, but our facts and arguments are by no means exhausted.

The Senate is now doing up its work with considerable rapidity. The Fugitive Slave Bill was finally passed. Of its exact character we are unable to judge from the telegraphic report. It is not probable, however, that it is such a one as will meet with the approval of the people at the North, or that it will be of much benefit to the slaveholders, even if it becomes a law.

But what a mass of work is before the House, where all seems to be in a state of chaos. The result of the various Slave Bills in that body, is exceedingly doubtful, and we think there is not any probability of a speedy adjournment. It cannot see that the question which has occupied Congress for seven months past is any nearer adjustment than ever.

NUMBER OF JEWS.—A distinguished and learned Jew, of Amsterdam, Mr. Isaac Da Costa, computes the whole number of Jews in the world at from five to seven millions. He estimates that there are only fifty thousand in the United States, where their condition is, in all respects, better than in any other country, except, perhaps, Turkey.

THE COTTON CROP.—The first bale of cotton of the new crop, was received at New Orleans this year rather later than last year, but the Crescent shows by statistics that this is no indication of the character of the crop. Some years, when the receipt was early, the crop was short, and at others, the reverse took place.

MYSTERY AND EXCITEMENT IN DANVILLE.—A Miss Smith, formerly of Luzerne county, died a few days since at Danville, Pa., under circumstances leading to a suspicion that she was the victim of a dreadful outrage. Her death bed disclosures caused the arrest of a lawyer named Rankip and Wm. H. Crandall, a physician of the town in which she formerly lived. Crandall has been committed to the Bloomsburgh jail.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—Though there were over 900 patients in the Charity hospital on the 11th, the weekly number of deaths continue to be remarkably small. The deaths for the week were 33.—There is no cholera or yellow fever in the hospital.

RAIL ROAD FROM CORINTH TO DENMARK.—It is stated in the Buffalo Courier, on the authority of Mr. Storey, one of the contractors of this road, that it will be finished and in running order by the 1st of May, 1851.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay is again agitating. He addressed an audience of four thousand citizens of Brown County, Ohio, on the 1st instant, being the anniversary of the West India emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. A resolution was unanimously adopted to oppose the propagandism of slavery at all times—at all places —by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

LETTER FROM REV. ALBERT BARNES TO REV. THOS REES, OF WALES.—The following letter appears in the British Banner, of July 10th, and was written by Mr. Barnes, March 28th. It will interest the Christian public.

"I am much obliged to you for your labor of love; it is allowing me to speak to the people of Wales in their own tongue; and I hope that you will continually see evidences that your labor is not in vain.—To be permitted to speak to your people is an honor which I by no means anticipated when I began my labor, for I had no expectation then that my book would ever go beyond the great waters.

"I am drawing near to the end of the New Testament, and to the end of my labors in endeavoring, by this way, to explain the Scriptures. I have just finished a work on Daniel, though it will not be published for some time to come, and am about to say a word on the book of Revelations; and, when these works are sent forth to the world, if they ever are, I shall feel that my work, in this department of labor, is ended, for I do not now contemplate the preparation of any other work on the Scriptures. I should have been glad, if I could, to have prepared a work on the Psalms; but the whole seems to me to be so great and difficult, that I do not now think of attempting it.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF UNITED STATES STORES.—Government stores to the value of more than $40,000 were shipped on Monday, from New York for Santa Fe, El Paso, and New Mexico, designed for the United States troops. They were securely packed in iron-bound casks and boxes, and have been forwarded to their destination via Buffalo and St. Louis. The shipment weighed upwards of 35 tons.

THE Charleston News, on receiving intelligence of the engrossment of the California Bill in the Senate, calls for a convention of the people of the slave States. It says—

"Let few words be spoken—a single resolution be passed. Let it assert that the right to hold slaves is sacred under the Constitution. That the question was settled on the Missouri line. That it must remain settled there. That we will make no further compromise."

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Thursday last: its session commenced on the first Monday in June. No doubt the members were greatly aided by the result of Constitutional Conventions in other States. They have rather revised the old constitution than made a new one.

Homestead exemption and an Elective Judiciary are among the new features. There is to be an Independent Supreme Court, but eight Circuits with one Judge elected in each. Every county of ten thousand inhabitants has four terms of court a year. The question of negro suffrage is to be submitted to the people; freedom may become citizens. A proposition to refer to popular vote the question of licensing or not licensing the sale of ardent spirits was rejected. The legislature is required within five years to establish free common schools, to be kept open three months in each year, and also as soon as practicable to establish a State Agricultural School, setting apart the twenty-two sections of all spring lands for its support. The convention provided that every newspaper publishing the Constitution should have $25 for it. A good quarrel attended the close of the session. Mr. McClelland, ex-M. C. and candidate for the U. S. Senate in place of Mr. Felch, chairman of the committee on phraseology, was accused of changing the Homestead Exemption provision, by making it the duty of the legislature to exempt not *more* than forty acres instead of not *less*, and was justly castigated for the trick. How this point was finally settled we are not informed.

The Constitution, as finished, was adopted by a vote of 59 to 11. It is to be accepted or rejected by the people in November next.

GOVERNOR QUITMAN, OF MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin notices a ridiculous paragraph which has been excessively circulated through the press, stating that the Governor of Louisiana had made a requisition on the Governor of Mississippi for himself, to answer the indictment presented against him by a Grand Jury in New Orleans. The Bulletin thus puts a quietus to this, and other absurdities:

We presume every one knows that the prosecution against Governor Quitman is on the part of the United States, and, of course, in a Federal Court, and that, consequently, the State authorities having nothing to do with the business. The process to bring Governor Quitman within the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, will be for the latter to issue its warrant and place it in the hands of the U.S. Marshal of Mississippi, which made will, of course, be adopted at the proper time, should Gov. Quitman not be willing voluntarily to come forward, and meet the very grave charge which has been preferred against him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The Difficulty with Portugal settled amicably.—Diplomatic Appropriations —Charges Returning.—Thaddeus Stevens.—Senate on Fugitive Slaves.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to day, reported to the house that the Secretary of State, acting by direction of the President, had accepted the offer of the Portuguese Government to refer the case of the privateer, Gen. Armstrong, to arbitration, and had proposed either the President of France, or king of Sweden, as the referee, intimating a willingness to acquiesce in the choice of either, by Portugal. There was some discussion of the alleged threats under which the Government of Portugal had consented to the payment of other claims beside that growing out of the affair of the Armstrong. The fact is, no threats were used, and no demonstration of force was made. The American Charge was understood, by the first minister of Portugal, to have advanced menaces of employing coercive means, in the course of a personal interview subsequently to the presentation of his situation in an official dispatch. This next day a written correspondence passed between the negotiators, in which the minister gave the impressions of the conversation, and desired that it should be rectified in writing. Mr. Clay replied that nothing had been further from his intention than to threaten a resort to forcible means. Notwithstanding this disclaimer the misapprehension has not been generally corrected, and it is probable that the arrival of two or three American vessels of war in the Tagus, contributed to keep its countenance. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. McClernand, explained this morning, by authority, that the appearance of the Independence and Mississippi frigates, in the port of Lisbon, was not designed to intimidate the Government into a compliance with our demands.

The selection of the king of Sweden as a referee comes from Portugal, and is accepted, with an invitation to choose between that monarch and the President of France. It is reported that the Portuguese Government have thought the difficulty with the United States of so grave a character as to require them to confer upon their Charge here the higher grade and fuller powers of a minister of the first class.

Mr. Bayley, to day, moved the addition of the sum of $18,000, to the appropriations for foreign intercourse, to permit of the dispatch of new representatives of the Government to Spain, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and another South American power, in the place of the gentleman now accredited there, who have returned, or are about to return home. The Committee consented, after a very short explanation, and passed the items. But little progress was made with the pending bill in the House, to day, and it adjourned at three o'clock.

Though the matter seems scarcely worth referring to, Thaddeus Stevens disgraced himself and the House, by dragging into the discussion on the Portuguese affair, an almost impertinent and scurrilous assault upon the correspondents for newspapers, whom he denounced as a "miserable race of liars." A more unwarranted and gratuitous denunciation of a whole class of men, I never heard. In my opinion, so long as the House admits upon its floor these ignominated agents of intelligence, between its own body and the people, it is bound to protect them from such unofficial backguardism. I trust it is pretty well known to your readers, by this time, that I am no respecter of persons. I have more than once commended Mr. Stevens' ability and fidelity to, what I believed to be, the cause of freedom. I have, at the same time, said that I considered his style of speaking towards opponents in debate, not in good taste. I have now to say, that it is highly discreditable to the House, and ought to be suppressed. The offences against good manners and gentlemanly propriety, which he frequently perpetrates, cannot be tolerated without bringing the House into general contempt.

Pushmat these remarks upon Thad Stevens, to the discretion of the Editor, and shall not object to the suppression or modification of them. Continued and increasing illness contributes nothing to my amiability.

The Senate, also, is demonstrating in a most forcible manner its inefficiency. It has been three days debating a proposition, by Mr. Pratt, of Md., to pay out of the U. S. Treasury the value of such fugitives as may not be delivered up to their owners on a certain sort of legal proof, and yet no question is taken. It may be noticed that the northern democrats turned their backs, on Monday last, upon their southern friends, on the question of trial by jury. Bat eleven votes were given for it, and three by northern Whigs. I believe, answerary, for I have not the votes by me, that Mr. Simpson stood last by his southern friends and insisted the principle of his patent, Mr. Bradbury, which is that of the closest attachment to the most extreme advocates of slavery extension.

The Senate was probably for all the week engaged with this bill. It will compete for one of the measures relative to slavery, which have absorbed the attention of this branch of Congress, for nine months.

JUNIUS.

A New Pathy

A new method of curing diseases! It is called a system of Mechanical or moder medicine—a *Thacopathy*, or the cure of diseases by specific active and passive movement. It has been practised for forty years in Stockholm, and in this year, for the first time, becoming prominent in England. There is a good pamphlet on it under the classic title, by Georgius. The method consists in applying external motions, passive and active exercise, to the body; and in rendering these so special, that you can operate on the various inward organs, or on parts of them specifically. Friction, posture, percussion, motion, are all made use of; and the science has so far advanced, that already as many as a thousand different movements have been devised for the purpose of moving and jogging the failing parts and powers within.

There are thus the organs of *nudger* to rem ht brain, liver, spleen, and all their neglected duties The effects produced appear the plan, and stamp it as an art and science. It is exercise, cautiously taken and as an ingredient in the living frame, and throws the chemical and molecular views, which are dead and chaotic, into the back ground, bringing forward the physical and mechanical, which are large enough to be living and founding upon them a method of curation. It is remarkable that this laying hold of the mobility of the frame comes from a Swede, 'Ling, the Poet.'

What a delightful mode of cure to a person suffering an attack of acute rheumatism!

From the Steubenville Herald

Cotton Factory Stopped.

We stated some week ago, that the Cotton Factory of Warner, Brown & Co. of this city would stop manufacturing during the present months—that thereby a large number of operatives would be thrown out of employ—and in reference to the cause, attributed it to the high price of cotton, and the low tariff on imported goods—one of the evil results of the Locofoco Tariff of 1846.

That the manufacturers could not bring their fabrics into market at this time and dispose of them, except at a loss—consequently they complain deed to suspend operations. Accordingly on Saturday—yesterday—to do nothing than to "make out of pocket."

This statement was pronounced at the time, by the locofoco paper of this place, edited by the Pittsburgh Post, one Allen, with no ordinary "flourish of trumpets," alleging that the mill was not stopped on account of "short profits,"—but, on the contrary, in consequence of the great amount of money making, the proprietors were induced to stop to enlarge the building and add machinery.

That the mill has made money, we are not disposed to question; for it really is a paying concern, and if the capital invested, the proprietors would be able to make such improvements every year—but that the mill has been making moderate profits for the past three months, or that the real object in stopping the mill was to make improvements, is most ridiculously false.

The free trade advocates may doubt this, but we have been so informed by one of the proprietors, and it is very reasonable to suppose that he knows more about his own business, (the cause of the stoppage of the mill,) than the public, or any journal here or elsewhere.

To prove the foregoing, and to establish what we have said previously, we will state a few facts as to the cause of the decline, on the part of the proprietors of the Cotton Factory, to manufacture at the present time. For instance, brown sheeting of which three yards will weigh one pound, have been sold for some months past in the eastern cities as low as 7¼ cents per yard, and on eight and ten months credit. The commission for selling is five per cent., and the discount for cash is the same—which will make three yards of goods bring 29 cents. Cotton has been worth in cash 13½ cents per pound, on which the general allowance for waste is fifteen per cent., (but call it 12 per cent.,) —leaving the manufacturers 4½ cents for making three yards of cloth, *or one cent and one half* per yard!

Will this price bring interest on capital in a cotton mill, pay for wear and tear of machinery, pay for labor, for insurance, for individual losses, and the various contingent expenses in manufacturing? Tant it will, no reasonable man will contend.

What has brought such a state of manufacturing about? What has made it necessary for the American manufacturer to close his manufacturing establishment—to fail to employ laborers? It is the blighting effects, the indirect influence of the free trade policy forced upon the country by the locofoco Congress of 1846—the competition with foreign labor and capital, and the want of a *Protective Tariff!*

FIRE CHOLERA.—A great mortality among cows is reported in the St. Louis Intelligencer to have occurred in that city within the past three or four months. One man lost ten and another six milch cows in the short space of two weeks. Another lost five in one week. Another had thirty sick. Altogether, over two hundred cows had been lost by milk-men in and near the city. The Intelligencer says: "The disease which was at first erroneously supposed to be akin to cholera, is a strange and inexplicable one. The animal, as a general rule, has been stricken but a few hours, when it is seized with a violent trembling, followed by a weakness in the limbs, and in a very short time dies."

The disease at St. Louis, we suppose, is nearly or quite identical with a kine sickness which appeared in this State a few years ago. It was very prevalent, we remember, on the Darby Plains, and often fatal in a few hours.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—*Election of John G. Miller.*—The Western mail of yesterday, brought us returns from the two counties in the Third Congressional District, from which no returns had been received. According to these figures, John G. Miller, Whig, is elected Representative in Congress from the Third District, by a majority of seventy-eight votes over James S. Green. This is close work, but we do not suppose it will be changed by the official returns. In most cases, the information was derived from letters from the several counties, and generally after the vote had been officially ascertained. It is claimed that there is an error in the Howard vote, but even if this were the case and corrected, it would make no difference in the general result. John G. Miller is the Whig Representative in Congress from the Third District.—*St. Louis Repub., Aug. 16.*

CHOLERA OF BALTIMORE.—The parties engaged in enumerating the population of this city have been busily employed for some time past, and, we learn, have nearly completed their task. Although the work is not yet finished, enough is known, we believe, to establish the fact that the population of the city will not be far short of *one hundred and sixty thousand.* The population in 1810 was 102,513 so that the increase will be shown to be nearly sixty thousand. This is truly a gratifying statement, and is an evidence at once of the rapidly increasing prosperity of our city, as of the resources we possess to continue it. We shall look with interest to the details of the statistics gathered by the Sub-Marshals, not only in this, but in all the other parts of the country; and we have no doubt many interesting facts will be elicited which will add greatly to the stock of public information, and enable the people to form a just and proper estimate of the country and its wealth. —*Balt. American.*

MT. PROSPECT COPPER MINE.—The Copper Mine in this town, about four miles west of this village, proves to be one of the richest, probably in the known world. Within a day or two, ore of the richest quality has been taken from the mine opened by Captain Martin, a few months since, under the direction of the American Mining Company. In all probability, this mine will yield an inexhaustible supply of the richest ore. We understand that Sheriff Sedgwick has actually been offered, and refused ten thousand dollars for his interest in this mine.—*Litchfield (Ct.) Republican.*

Such are the prospects of the above mine, as we understand that they bare no comparison to those of the Litchfield Mining and Manufacturing company, at Litchfield, Scuata Farms, and in which that lucky P. T. Barnum, and his brother, are large stockholders. The reports made by Professors Hubbard, of New Haven, and Taylor, of Philadelphia, show that these mines yield more than twice the amount of copper since discovered in this country. A quantity of very rich ore arrived from there last week. We learn that full gangs of miners are employed there, and that the digging is kept up night and day.—*Brid., ct ors Former.*

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. D. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Teeth inserted so as to restore the face where there is expression, and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refers to H. W. Beecher, D. D. Eaton. ia16

DR. D. HURT,
Dentist Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Wood and Penn streets. ap24-dly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

C. H. SELWYN, PRESIDENT.—A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.

OFFICE—No. 61 Wood street, in the warehouse of C. H. Selwyn & Co.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Also, against loss or damage by inland navigation and transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, by river, canal or land conveyance, and vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the stability and integrity of the institution is afforded in the character of the Directors, some of the most eminent of whom are the Companies known in the community for their prudence, discretion and integrity.

Directors—C. H. Selwyn, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heyl, Jr., A. Knox, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

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Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LEWIS, of Utica, has a letter testimony to the use and virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for some time afflicted with a humor in the eyes, and very severe, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about two months, so that I was not able to attend to my business, and had a small prospect of having it restored to the soundness, my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial. In the course of a few days I received some relief, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Manufactured at Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LEWIS.—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 30, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. Patterson, 72 Wood; D. M Carry, Allegheny city; D. A. Fahnestock, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth installment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 30th day of August. The ninth installment on or before the 30th day of October next.

The 7th instalment was called for on the 26th of May last. aug5 2d WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

PITCHER'S VERMIFUGE.—To Messrs. Kidd & Co., Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having induced the inventor of the great remedy to offer it to the public. This he has done through them. It has now been before the public for more than a year. It has been introduced into all parts of the Union, where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials.—

"Howard, Steuben Co., Ky., Sept 6, 1847.

"Mr. Kidd—Sir: I have a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge never has failed to produce the desired effect.

"J. ALLEY & CO."

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 62 Wood street. aug21-dawtf

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 WOOD STREET.

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of Imported, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

M'CORD & CO,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Cor Wood & Fifth sts., Pittsburgh,

Where they offer a full and complete Stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug19 d

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,

Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;

Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade.

It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds. aug8 dtf

DIED,

On Sabbath morning, 25th instant, at half past five o'clock, JOHN W. BLAIR, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, Monday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, on Penn street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited.

In Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 24th of August inst., Mrs. JULIA ANNE HOWARD, wife of Mr. Pearson H. Buchan, late of this city.

WILKINS HALL.

FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE HERON FAMILY.

Complimentary Benefit for Little Agnes.

THIS Evening, MONDAY, 26th of August, 1850, A GRAND CONCERT, in three parts, with other entertainments.

Admission 25c; Parquette 35c. aug26 d1t

WANTED,

A SMALL TOW BOAT, light draught, good engine, and otherwise in good order. Apply to WILMARTH & NOBLE, City Mills.

aug26

☞ UP STAIRS.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD inform their customers and others generally that, in consequence of workmen being engaged in enlarging and improving their Store Room, they have removed their goods to the Second Story of the building they occupy, until the improvements are finished, where they will be happy to see their customers as usual, and for the trouble of walking up stairs, will try and remunerate them by selling them Cheap Goods.

☞ Entrance from Fourth street. aug23

New Fall Prints.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received a supply of new style Dark Fall Prints, fast colors, at 12½c per yard. aug26

Extra Family Flour.

A FRESH supply of the Poland Mills extra Family Flour, a very choice article, just rec'd for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE, 105 Liberty st

aug26

SUPERFINE FLOUR—100 brls on hand for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE. aug16

ROSIN SOAP—50 bxs No 1 just rec'd for sale by A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE. aug26

FIRE BRICK—10,000 in store and for sale by JAMES DALZELL. aug23 70 Water st

COFFEE—100 bags prime Rio for sale by JAMES DALZELL. aug26

LARD OIL—25 brls No 1 for sale by JAMES DALZELL. aug26

TANNERS' OIL—24 brls for sale by JAMES DALZELL. aug26

MACKEREL—75 brls No 2, for sale low to close consignment aug22 JAMES DALZELL.

DEPPER SAUCE—6 cases Wells, Miller & Provost's superior, just rec'd for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO aug26 254 Liberty st.

SUPERIOR OOLONG TEA—10 kf cases very fine, just rec'd and for sale by the kf chest or lb, as low as it can be bought west of the mountains. aug25 WM A McCLURG & CO

OLIVE OIL—Bordeaux, Marseilles, & Nice brands just received and for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO aug26

SALERATUS—100 bxs in store and for sale by STUART & SILL 1¼ Wood st aug26

BROOMS—50 doz in store and for sale by STUART & SILL aug23

GLASS—50 bxs 7 x 9; 25 bxs 8 x 10; in store and for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

CHEESE—A small lot prime Cream rec'd by STUART & SILL aug26

VINEGAR—15 brls old, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

BACON—6 hhds prime Sides, for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

BATTING—50 bales No 1, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

COTTON YARN—Assorted Nos. for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

BUCKETS—50 doz Beaver Buckets for sale by STUART & SILL au 23

BED CORDS—Different sizes, for sale by STUART & SILL aug26

TOBACCO—50 bxs sundry Qs; 30 kegs 6 twist; just rec'd for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK 102 Liberty st aug26

MACKEREL—100 brls No 3 inspection, for sale BROWN & KIRKPATRICK aug26

FLOUR—100 brls S. F. in store and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK aug8

COFFEE—100 bags Rio arriving, and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK aug8

BACON—20 casks Sides and Shoulders for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK aug8

LOST OR MISLAID,

A DRAFT dated Pittsburgh, July 23, 1850, for Two Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Five Cents, No 11, drawn in favor of Russell & Lyman, and then made payable to Bower, Hopkins & Jones, on Messrs. Hutchison & Co., Philadelphia, by Harris Patrick & Friend, Pittsburgh. We hereby give notice, that payment of the original draft has been stopped, and a duplicate received and paid.

RUSSELL & LYNCH aug16 dtf

Desirable County Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, the property on which he now resides, situate in Allegheny and Manchester, containing five acres of ground. The above property is probably better stocked with grape vines, fruit trees, currants, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb, &c., than any ground of the same extent in Western Pennsylvania, the proceeds of which annually yield a large sum. There is also on the premises, convenient to the house, a never failing spring of the purest water. The grounds are sheltered from the north by hills, and most always retain the luxuriance of the rising in that direction, and be always free from smoke and annoyances. The front of the property is on a handsome street, and capable of being laid out into lots, leaving behind one or more of the most desirable locations for country residences that can be imagined. WM MARTIN aug21:1w

Head Quarters for Good Teas.

MORRIS & HAWORTH have obtained the exclusive sale of selling the Best and Cheapest Teas in Pittsburgh. If you compare their Tea with what you purchase elsewhere you will see a difference in their superiority. They are very careful in the selection of their Teas. They buy altogether for cash from the importers here, and are satisfied with very small profits, as they see the reasons they are enabled to sell such excellent Black or Green Teas at 50c per lb

Superior qualities..... 50c do
The best kinds imported..... 81 do

THE TEA MARKET,
aug21 East side Diamond

SWEET Grape Wine, Good Port Wine, French Brandy, Holland Gin, English Cast Iron Gin, at 50c per bottle, for sale by MORRIS & HAWORTH aug24

Gland Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LEWIS.—I take a clear testimony to the use and virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for some time afflicted with a humor in the eyes, and very severe, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about two months, so that I was not able to attend to my business, and had a small prospect of having it restored to the soundness, my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial. In the course of a few days I received some relief, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Manufactured at Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LEWIS.—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 30, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. Patterson, 72 Wood; D. M Carry, Allegheny city; D. A Fahnestock, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBUR