THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and orwarded from this office.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
OF INDIANA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY SNYDER,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH DAVIDSON,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

FOR SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN MCCLURKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
EDENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

Pacific Quartz and Gold Mining Company.

A few days ago we noticed the arrival in this city, from California, of our former townsman, A. W. Brockway, Esq., and stated that the principal object of his visit was to procure the necessary machinery for extracting gold, from the gold-bearing quartz rock. We have since had the opportunity of frequent interviews with Mr. Brockway, and of examing the specimens of the quartz rock containing gold, which he brings with him, and thus of acquiring some information which may be of interest to our readers.

Two veins of the gold bearing quartz rock have been discovered, one on the River Mariposa, and the other on the Mercedes, both branches of the San Joaquin. Both veins are extensive, apparently inexhaustible, and rich in the precious metal. The specimens which we examined are estimated to contain about ten per cent. of gold, it being distinctly perceptible wherever the rock is broken, in lumps, veins, and shining particles. These are, however, of course, choice specimens but an analysis of the poorest specimens which have been taken from the mines, yield $15 to the hundred pounds of rock—a richness which promises a magnificent harvest to the possessors of these extraordinary mines.

A company, under the title at the head of the article, has been formed to work these mines, both of which are in their possession. Of this company Mr. Brockway is President. The capital of the company is $200,000, about one half being held in California, and nearly all the remainder in this city, mostly by the same persons whose foresight enterprise, judgment, and skill in copper mining on Lake Superior, has excited the astonishment and aroused the attention of the whole country. Our Pittsburgh capitalists seem to have an intuitive knowledge of the value of every enterprise connected with mining, and as they were the first to commence, and have been the most successful in copper mining in the Lake region, so they are the first to attempt scientific, systematic, and organized gold mining in California.

Powerful engines to drive the machinery are now being constructed in this city, and Mr Brockway, in company with a practical and scientific machinist and engineer, leaves to-morrow for the Virginia gold mines, to take drawings of the machinery used for crushing the quartz rock. He expects to return in about two weeks, when the necessary machinery will be immediately constructed. Every description of the machinery will be of the most perfect character, no expense being spared to render it equal to any ever constructed.

Twenty five thousand pounds of rock will be crushed, and the gold separated, daily. Taking rock of the lowest yield, this will give $3750 per diem. When it is considered that much of the rock yields ten, fifteen, and twenty five per cent. the enormous profits of the company may be imagined, but can scarcely be estimated; and when it is further considered that these mines are inexhaustible, one of them being 40 feet across and traced to a length of more than three quarters of a mile, the amount of gold which will be taken from them must be immense.

The Virginia mines, which are worked with success, yield only 50 per cent. to one hundred pounds of rock—the California mines, at the lowest will yield $15! The comparison shows the extraordinary richness of the Pacific mines. From the high character, enterprise, and ample means of the principal stockholders in this city, and the great perfectness of all the arrangements under Mr. Brockway's superintendence, there can be no doubt entertained of the entire success of the company; and we feel no little gratification to find that the enterprise of our citizens reaches even to the Pacific, and grasps at the golden treasures hid in the rocks and bowels of the earth, gathering the rich harvest by means of her everlasting and never tiring steam engine, while other cities have been content with the proceeds collected from the surface of the earth.

☞ Mr. Brockway expects to ship his machinery this fall, and leave on his return to California in October.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MCKENNAN.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the resignation of the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, as Secretary of the Interior. The reasons for this are understood to be of a strictly personal nature. Mr. McKennan's health was any thing but vigorous, when he left this place to assume the laborious duties of his office; in view of which circumstance, as well as from considerations of a domestic character, he would have declined it when first tendered him, but for the earnest and numerous importunities not only from the President, but from a large number of distinguished gentlemen connected with the Government, as well as others from various portions of our own State. Mr. McKennan, however, finding his health giving way, under the onerous duties devolving upon him, conceived it his duty to resign, and which he has done to the sincere regret of the President, his brother secretaries, and, we believe, of all parties, generally, in the country.—*Washington Com.*

We join in the general regret felt at this sudden resolution on the part of Mr. McKennan. We have no doubt, however, that it was dictated by reasons which Mr. M. felt to be imperative, and which were highly honorable.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.—Jenny Lind was expected to join London on the 10th inst., where she would be a guest of Hon. Abbott Lawrence. She would go to Osborne House, (Isle of Wight) to take leave of Queen Victoria. She would give concerts on the 17th and 19th insts. at Liverpool. Every seat was already taken for both concerts, including 500 additional, placed around the hall.—Enormous premiums were offered for tickets. It was confidently hoped that she might be induced to give a concert at Manchester on the evening of the 20th. She had selected, as her professional companion on her tour in the States, a pupil of Sir George Smart, Miss Andrews, who is described as possessing high vocal abilities.

The Abolition Convention at Cazenovia have resolved to raise a fund of $25,000 in thirty days, to aid Mr. Chaplin in his defence. It was announced that "about seventy five dollars" had been received toward the medal proposed to be given to him.

GENEVA COLLEGE.—At the recent commencement at this College the following degrees were conferred:

On President Fillmore, the degree of LL. D.; the same on Rev. W. Morris, the Rev. D. Babcock, and Rev. John McCarty, D. D.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Reported Resignation of Mr. McKennan—The Great Measures of Settlement pending—Better Prospects—The New Daily Free Soil Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The sudden departure of Mr. McKennan from the Federal City is much commented upon to day. There appears to be an almost general impression that this may be a correct version of the business of his return to his residence, I find is ascribed by his Pennsylvania friends. We shall know, how the case stands in a day or two. I will give you the substance of some of the reports which are current, rather as matters of current gossip than trust worthy intelligence. The most important, if true, of these, certainly is that the President himself last evening stated to a gentleman in conversation, that Mr. McKennan had gone home, and meditated the relinquishment of his office. Another is of quite a different character, bearing this tenor: Before the office now held by Mr. McKennan was filled, Mr. Webster intimated that he thought every thing belonging to such officers as District Attorneys and Marshals, including of course the nominations of them should be transferred to his department. He directed the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department to prepare all those papers for the desired removal. The President declined giving a decision until after the nomination and acceptance of Mr. McKennan. Whether he then decided to deprive the new Secretary of the extensive and important patronage attached to these offices, rumor does not say; but rumor and private opinion concur in assigning this as one of the causes of Mr. McKennan's present absence from Washington. We shall of course soon be informed of all that it is necessary for us to know relative to Mr. McK's. determination. His retirement at this time would be as unfortunate for the interests of Pennsylvania as it is unexpected.

To morrow the *House* will probably succeed in disposing of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and on Tuesday will come up the important question of choice between the appropriations for the army and navy, and the bills from the Senate. I hope the former will prevail, as I have said before, and believe so, too. But should the Senate Bills have the advantage, then an attempt will be made to pass the Texas Boundary Bill, under the operation of the previous question. From present appearance, that bill, upon which so much is believed to depend, will be carried by a very small vote, not exceeding ten. It is estimated that sixty five members from free States can be relied upon in its favor, and about forty from the slave States. Now, if this be correct, the bill would be defeated in a comparatively full House. But it is believed that more than two hundred members cannot be again mustered during the session, even upon votes of such absorbing interest as this. If Mr. Pearce's bill gets one hundred and five votes, it will pass. The administration is anxious that it should, and is employing its influence, so far as is constitutional and proper, in urging its passage. These auguries, so far as they are reliable, are encouraging. For this particular bill is but a link in a chain of measures, which must be carried or be lost together.

The advocates of a change in the tariff, the friends of protection, are much encouraged by the vote upon Mr. Hampton's motion for an additional section to the general appropriation bill, embracing the desired reform of a fixed home valuation, on Saturday last. There is little doubt that had there been a sufficiently good understanding between the friends of the movement, it would have succeeded. But three of the Pennsylvania Democrats voted for it, namely: Thompson, Strong, and Robbins. Mann, McLanahan, Dimmick, Ross and Wilmot voted against it. Of course all the Pennsylvania and other northern Whigs present, voted for it. The subject will be brought up in another shape during the session.

The Free Soil Democrats are talking very seriously about getting up a daily paper to check mate the two black disunion sheets that now float here and by side, the Union and Southern Press. The funds are the main thing to be provided. Editors and other desiderata are arranged for.—It is likely the paper will be established, and appear before the next session commences.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1850.

The news to day is confined mainly in the report of the fancy ball which closed the season, and in which some of the good people of Pittsburgh played a prominent part. Among the brilliant costumes enumerated are those of Mr. Edward Jones, of Pittsburgh, who wore a very rich and tasty dress, representing a Neapolitan noble, and Mr. Childs, who appeared as a Monsquetaire, in a very splendid costume, which was well supported.

There was also present a Mad Jumel, who personated the Duchess of Orleans—dress, white lace—diadem of diamonds—head dress of diamonds, the same owned and used by Josephine, the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, bequeathed to her niece, and sold to Mons. Jumel for $25,000. Her watch is the same which was purchased after the Duchess de Berry had offered $4,000 for it. Besides these, her dress was spangled with diadems to the amount of upwards of $5,000. This lady has for years been famous as the owner of an old English chariot, in which she often took an airing down Broadway.—It was drawn by four as sorry looking nags as ever ploughed, and her postillions and footmen rejoiced in a livery composed of top boots, white small coats, green jackets, trimed with yellow, and cocked hats. Rumor runs that her wealth is the reward of devoted services to Mons. Jumel, an old *roue* who was persuaded during a violent illness of his *friend*, to give her his name, as fast as the priest would bind it, which at once restored her health to such a degree that she survives her husband, and with her jewels out dazzles our aristocrats, who trace their ancestry and wealth to a more honorable source.

Another steamer for the Pacific leaves here on the 2d of September, called the Columbia, and is intended to run on Howland & Aspinwall's mail line, from San Francisco to the Columbia river, a route soon to be as profitable as the Panama has proved to be. Recent advices are very encouraging as to the competition of some kind of a road across the Isthmus, but it will not be at San Juan. Mr. Squiers, our agent at Central America, is most positive that the obstructions in the river and lake must prevent the early opening of a new route there.

A member of a leading firm in Wall Street was yesterday arrested, charged with perjury by Messrs Suydam, Sage & Co., whom he charged with secretly sending their property out of the country, with intent to defraud their creditors, and upon this charge obtaining their arrest under a "Bellwell warrant," a very short grab law known by that title. A large amount of the paper of Suydam, Sage & Co. is still in Wall Street, and so small will be the dividend, that a great disposition is shown to prove a fraud, and thus open the way for the courts.

Arrangements have been definitely made to give New York a Zoological Garden like the one now in the Regent's Park, London, and to combine with it the attractions of the "Jardin des Plants" of Paris. A number of gentlemen propose to form a company, with a capital of $300,000, the shares to be $100 each. An act of incorporation is to be obtained and the gardens located on the property of the Audubons, adjoining Trinity Cemetery, on 153d street. $100,000 are to be spent in purchasing a sufficiency of Wild Beasts and $200,000 are to be appropriated to the improvement of the property.

The situation proposed is particularly eligible, being on the line of the Hudson River Rail Road, which now has a station at the foot of 125th street. There is, besides, a wharf at the foot of 155th st, with every facility for a steam boat landing. The space is ample, containing about twenty acres, and the situation imposing, with a frontage on the Hudson River of more than eight hundred feet. The property has, probably, the best natural forest on it, to be found on the Island, and the walks are of easy ascent, there being two moderately undulating table lands, one on the river, and the other facing the 10th avenue. The city will soon grow out to and encircle this garden, and the march of population ere long place it among the down town affairs.

We have a return of warm weather with the mercury at 84 at noon, which is seven degrees higher than for ten days, one day steady as low as 67. The atmosphere is excellent for business, and it is gratifying to say that never were people more busy. The Pacific went to sea full of passengers, who hope to be in Liverpool in eleven days certain.

Money is abundant at old rates—United States 6's, of 1867, sell at 116. Bonds for $100,000 of the City of Allegheny, are in the market, being those given by that city for its subscription to the capital stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.—They bear five per cent interest, payable in New York, and have twenty five years to run. The taxation, rate of the city is $51,000.—The bonds and interest are guaranteed by the Rail Road Company, and will sell well.

Ashes—The market for ashes is hardly so firm, while sales are making at 50@5,50 for pots, and 56 for pearls.

Cotton—Cotton is in active request, at improved prices, with sales 600 bales.

Flour—There is less doing and prices favor buyers, the sales reach 3,000 barrels at $4,25@4,50, for the whole range of common to straight State. No sales of Rye Flour or Meal to report.

Grain—New Genesee wheat is offered at $1 15, but there are no buyers over $1 12 1-2—800 bushels superior Canadian sold at 80 cts, and 1,900 bu common Ohio, at 90c. Rye sold at 70c, yesterday, and holders this morning ask 72c. C.

Professor Webster, seeing accounts in the papers of the great mischief done by the use of Camphene, has sent to the Boston Transcript a communication published by him, in 1841, pointing out the evils of this practice, and its dangers. It is well written, and its republication must be productive of beneficial results.

We find in the same paper an account of a new daguerreotype discovery, in that city, by a Mr. Hawes; a process by which an ordinary sized daguerreotype miniature can be magnified to life size, or larger, if necessary, and thrown upon a canvass or any flat surface, retaining at the same time all the clearness and detail of the daguerreotype, so that any artist may gaze himself before this magnified reflector and render it a perfect copy, in light and shade, as well as outline, of the original. This discovery will facilitate the work of the portrait painter, and save a large amount of time consumed in sitting.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

The Important Week.

Congress has now commenced the week which is to witness the fate of those vastly interesting measures which have engrossed its attention for nine months. The Session, after a series of debates, never surpassed in that body or elsewhere for ability, earnestness, and patriotism, has presented the glorious results of its labors to the other branch of the National Legislature. The space of two country is now in the hands of the House of Representatives; and if it be found not to be safe in those hands, a blow, irreparable in consequences, will be struck, not only at the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States, but upon the great cause of popular freedom throughout the world. For, if this Union cannot be preserved, and the government established under it maintained, it will be demonstrated that there cannot exist among men a free powerful representative government, over a country of large extent. Petty republics there may be; petty States may continue to exist, and to enjoy free institutions by the permission of their neighbors, but the experiment of a great republican government, formed by the union of independent States, and clothed only with such powers as concern the common defence and general welfare, and leaving all local legislation to the States themselves, will have failed, and have failed under such circumstances as will dishearten all ideas of its practicability.

That the House of Representatives will rightfully discharge the momentous duties which it has now to perform, we confidently believe. Recent occurrences have been calculated to dispel doubts and to reassure the best hopes of the friends of the Union. In the first place, the example of the Senate is a bright and shining light, upon which members of the other House are likely to fix their beams. In the next place, the recommendation of measures of peace by an Administration which possesses, at the present moment, in a high degree, the public confidence, will not pass altogether unheeded. But the influence of these external considerations needs not to be relied on.—The power which is to carry the pending measures through the House of Representatives is their own propriety, their own justice, their own necessity. They move by a force inherent in themselves. Their objects every man sees, and every patriotic man loves. Those objects are peace, harmony, and the security of the Union; and in the march of measures, having such ends in view, and suitable to the attainment of such ends, not only will all small obstacles be crushed, but mountains will give way; the North will give up, and the South will not keep back; there will be a surrender of individual preferences and personal opinions, and the flocking together of patriotic purposes and true American feelings, such as shall render this *last week of August*, 1850, ever memorable in the annals of the country.

These are our hopes, and this our belief as to the point of time question. We have, in faith, full faith, in the intelligence and integrity of the House of Representatives.

But this is not all. "There is a power behind the throne" exclaimed Lord Goderich, "greater than the throne itself." In a constitutional monarchy, this is an *omen* of ill. But in a popular representative Government it is no omen of ill that there is behind Legislative bodies and Executive bodies, a power greater than those bodies themselves; and that power is the *known will of the People*. That that will is, in the present crisis, is not doubted. No jarring or discordant sounds reach the ear. There is an imperative unity in the public voice such as was hardly known before, such as may not be in market, and may never be will of present. We use terms not too strong, when we say that the city of the country is for the adoption by Congress of the bills of the Senate one and all. In large populous cities, where most known public opinion most lives, gaiety and decorum. We suppose our means of knowledge, in this respect, as good as those of most others who, like ourselves, are fated to one place; and we aver our conviction that a vast majority of the People look for the salvation of the country to the sanction to be given by the House to the measures of the Senate. All manifestations of sentiment show it. The Press, from every quarter, teems with proof; the results of public meetings on the subject, wherever holden, proclaim it; every man we see, and who has down hither, by railroads and steamboats, and mingling with a portion of the country, declares that he has heard the expression of but one opinion, and one hope; and that opinion not a cold and hesitating, but firm and strong, and that hope eager, sanguine, and enthusiastic.

It is not, therefore, to be doubted that, if nothing occurs to mar the prospect, the bills which have passed the Senate will pass the House, and become laws. The members of the House of Representatives are servants who know their lords' will, and who mean to do it.

There is, indeed, one possible danger. The pending measures are in separate bills, and some of them are more warmly espoused or more cheerfully supported by one part of the country than by others. It is possible that, on this account, a contest about priority may spring up, aided or instigated, on the one side or the other, by those few in whose hearts the root of bitterness is still so rank as to leave place for nothing but purposes of mischief. Any such contest would be most deeply to be deprecated. If, in all humility, we might presume to address a word of advice, or, perhaps, more approximately, of request and supplication to the friends of the measures in the House of Representatives, we should say, "Have confidence in one another. Confidence! Confidence! Let no distrust disturb your counsels! If there be any controversy, let it be a generous controversy, as shall so becoming, so graceful, in which the point shall be who shall be most ready to give confidence in advance." How cheering it would be to hear it said, on all sides, "We are upon honorable good faith; we know that you act upon honor and in good faith. Let us take up the measures, then, as they arrive, orderly and in the regular course of proceeding, and dispose of them. Neither mutual checks nor yours shall hereafter be crimsoned by blushes, caused by the recollection of faith violated or honorable understandings left unfulfilled."

We must bring these remarks to a close, but, as we hardly know where to begin, so we hardly know where to end. What we have said, we trust will be regarded as written in no spirit of dictation, dictation, or dissension. Our responsibilities, in comparison with those of others, are inconsiderable; yet we have felt that we had a duty to perform, and we have endeavored to discharge it in a very plain, honest manner, certainly, by giving utterance to the sentiments expressed in this article. For ourselves, we feel that, if our lives and our labors should be prolonged to a far more distant period than it is probable they will be, we shall never address our readers on a subject of more vital importance to the honor and happiness of the people of the United States.

MR. CANDIDATE BRAWLEY AT HOME.—The Meadville Gazette has the following remarks, showing the estimation in which Mr. Candidate Brawley is held at home.

VIRTUAL REPUDIATION OF MR. BRAWLEY BY THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The fact, that the Democratic County Convention, held in this place, passed no resolutions in favor of the nomination of the Surveyor General, must have struck all who read the proceedings. There is a meaning in this fact which shows the unpopularity of Mr. Brawley in his own county. His friends dare not propose such a resolution. They feared the fatal consequences. The Convention would have exploded at once, and the different candidates proposed for County offices would have, if possible, been more hopeless, than they are, of success. The friends of Mr. Brawley had the prudence to see the effect of such a resolution, and it was withheld. The Candidate for Surveyor General is therefore, left without prop to lean upon at home. The democratic county meeting denounced his nomination, and the county Convention has passed the matter over in ominous silence.—This is the unkindest cut of all!

The Great Storm in Paris, on Tuesday, August 6th, is said by the correspondent of the London Times, to have stopped the passage of carriages through the streets. Indeed, such was its violence that some persons took it for an earthquake. The Times correspondent says:—

In the streets Notre Dame de Lorette, Martyrs, St Jacques, and many others, the horses were in water to the chest, and the newly macadamized Boulevards presented the cheerless appearance of a long marsh with alternate water and mud. A regular lake was formed in less than half an hour at the junction of the streets Cadran, Montorgueil, and Marie Stuart. It extended for more than 600 feet, and it was with difficulty that carriages and carts could traverse the current. The ground floors of the houses were of course inundated. The square of the Hot l de Ville was a lake. The cellars of many houses were invaded by an element which is not the one that ought to be plentiful there, and bottles of Chateau Margaux Champagne, Chambertin, and Clos Vougeot, worthy of a better fate, were floating by thousands, and (*horresco referens*) dashed to pieces. Thousands upon thousands of black rats, frightened by the invading element, were driven from their foul retreats into the open air, and with the courage of despair, took shelter in the upper habitations. The whole of the work of the Boulevard St. Martin were inundated, as also those of Pont Neuf. Paris was covered over with darkness and inundated three times during the day.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 22.

Galveston dates of the 18th of June have been received. The Legislature met on the 12th. The Governor's message was received. It proceeds to speak of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Federal Executive, by direct interference with the Municipal affairs of the sovereign State. It pronounces discussion useless; no reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas, but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards and to the last extremity.

The only course left is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities, unlawfully established, and shake the confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies for two mounted regiments for the occupation of Santa Fe, also for a military force sufficient to execute the laws. It says:—However willing Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her northwestern territory, no respectable party could accept of the propositions embraced in the Compromise Bill; but if a proposition had been offered to purchase that part north of 34 deg. latitude, with proper guarantee and observance of the rules of aggregation, it would have been satisfactory.

The news of the engrossment of Pearce's Senate Bill, with the President's message respecting Gov. Bell's letters, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction. The papers say the message will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State, not easily allayed.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Steam Communication with the Western Coast of Africa.

The report of the naval committee on establishing a line of steamships to the western coast of Africa, and thence via the Mediterranean to London, is perhaps the dawn of an era pregnant with the most beneficent results to mankind at large, and especially to the two races who inhabit this continent. We can only refer to the project in the outline, as it is unfolded in the report; but this will suffice to impress the reader with a high sense of its importance and its significant relation to the common welfare. The report embraces a variety of information respecting the western coast of Africa, its several advantages, its progress in civilization and the general arts of civil union; its capacity to contribute to the wants and enjoyments of its inhabitants and its peculiar adaptation to the habits, constitution and the social necessities of the colored race of mankind. These data have been gathered from communications of the Colon nation Society and other sources, and have been cautiously spread before our readers at different times. The object of the Colon nation Society, as set forth, are specifically—

1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3d. To spread civilization, good morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4th. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.

5th. To afford slave owners, who wish, or are willing, to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception."

It is for the promotion of these important objects that the plan of a mail steamship line to the western coast of Africa has been brought before Congress, and addressing ourselves to the sympathies of the people of the United States, and engaging their peculiar interest in its success, it is a subject which cannot fail to command popularity. We perceive that the proposition, as it is laid before the government, is experimental, and limited to the term of fifteen years. The contractors engage to build three steamships, the government to advance two thirds of the cost of construction, the ships to be adapted to the purposes of war, and subject to the control of the government in such an emergency. They are to make eight fortnightly trips a year, or one every three months, making twelve voyages in twelve months, the government to pay forty thousand dollars for each and every trip, for mail and other services, that may be expressed.

One ship is to leave New York every three months, touching at Savannah for freight and mails; one will leave Baltimore every three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston for passengers, freight, and mails; and one will leave New Orleans every three months with liberty to touch at any of the West India islands. They will go round directly to Liberia, with liberty to touch at any of the islands or ports of the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mail, thence to Oudessa, or some other port of Spain, to be designated by the government; thence to Lisbon, thence to Brest, or some other port of France, to be designated as above; and thence to London—bringing mails from all those ports to the United States.

The statement of expenses, embracing interest on the entire capital, depreciation and repairs, insurance, and cost of running the ships, amounts to $1,221,000 per annum. The profits are estimated, from 14,000 passengers, at $10 for adults, and $5 for children—the rates pledged to the Colonization Society—average profit of $3 each, $54,000; primary payment new $450,000; total $1,511,000, leaving a balance of $267,000, or $67,250 each trip to be made by commerce and passengers, independent of the mail pay. The profits of the enterprise will be increased by collecting articles in exchange for commerce with the United States at the points regularly touched by the steamers. The committee close their report with the following remarks, which we leave this interesting subject to day:

"In the above estimate, the committee have endeavored, as far as possible, to arrive at just conclusions, while at the same time, in view of the great public object to be attained by the establishment of the proposed line of steamships, they have not deemed it inconsistent with the just views of the Government to make offers which they had the sagacity to conceive, and who had the ability faithfully to carry out this noble project, would leave at least a contingent opportunity of receiving a handsome profit from their enterprise. Considering the hazards involved in it, the committee believe their estimates to be fair and just to both parties.

The committee report a bill accordingly, to which they ask the favorable consideration of the House."

THE GRIZZLY BEAR.

The grizzy bear is the most formidable and ferocious animal in California; and yet, with all this ferocity at disposition, rarely attacks a man unless surprised or molested. The fellow never lies in wait for his victim. If the hunter invades his retreat or disputes his path he will fight, but otherwise contents himself with the immunity which he finds in the wildness of his home and the savage grandeur of his nature. It is never safe to attack him with one ball, for if you fail to hit him in a vital part, he is on you in the twinkling of an eye. Your possibility of escape is up a near tree, too slender for his giant grasp; and then there is something extremely awkward in being on the top of a tree with such a savage monster at its root. How long he will remain there you cannot tell; it may be a day, and it may be a week. Your antagonist is too shrewd to hand you up your rifle, or let you come down to him. You are his prisoner more safely lodged than in a dungeon, and he will set you at liberty when it suits him. He sleeps not himself at his post; day and night he patrol ceaseless eyes and ears around you. The lyre of Orpheus may have lulled to sleep the sentinel of Hades, but its magic tones have never charmed to slumber the sentinel of the California forest.

The full grown California bear measures from eight to ten feet in length, and four or five in girth. His strength is tremendous—his embrace death—if had the priest of Apollo failed to his folds, he would have perished without any of those protracted agonies which the sympathetic muse has wailed round the world. Nature has thrown over him a coat of mail, and indeed, buttons up to the storm and the arrow of the Indian. The ball, which is of a dark brown color, is nearly a span long, and when the animal is enraged each particular hair stands on end. His food in the Summer is chiefly berries, but he will now and then, on some of its feast days, slaughter a bullock. In Winter he lives on acorns, which abound in these forests. He is an excellent climber, and will second a large oak with the rapidity of a tar up the shrouds of his ship. In procuring his acorns, when on the tree, he does not manifest his usual cunning. Instead of threshing them down like the Indian, he selects a well stocked limb, throws himself upon its extremity, and there hangs swinging and jerking till the limb gives way, and down they come, branch, acorns, and bear together. On these acorns he becomes exceedingly fat, yielding ten or fifteen gallons of oil, which is said to be sufficiently pungent and nutritive as a tonic to tuft a statue's marble head.

The bear has one peculiarity that must puzzle even the philosophical inquirer. As soon as she discovers herself with young, she ceases to roam the forest, and modesty retires from the presence of others, to some secluded grotto. There she remains, while her male companion with a consideration that does honor to his sex, brings her food. She reappears at length with her twin cubs, and woe to the luckless wight who should attempt to injure or molest them. They are guarded by an affection and ferocity with which it would be madness to trifle. For them she hunts the berries, and dislodges the acorns. Her maternal cave is a beautiful trait in her savage nature, and

"Shines like good deed in a naughty world."

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS!

INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

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

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, S. Kinsey, B. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

ap30:d

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. D. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN EVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. ap19

DR. DE HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. aug1-dtfy

Blind Restored to Sight by the Peruvian Balsam.

U. S. HOTEL—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtues of the Oil called Peruvian. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Peruvian about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial; the result is, the sight is restored and my eye well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LISTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Peruvian. 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 26, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 87 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, 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 instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5:eod WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—To Messrs. Kidd & Co., Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having induced the inventor of this 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 sections 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.

"J. Kidd & Co.—We take a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best preparations 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 65 Wood street.

aug26:d&w3 —616

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
129 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, 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

MCORD & 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 all their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug1:tuf

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 style, and expressly adapted to the western trade.

It has been repeatedly in great cash, and as to assortment, this stock is not surpassed by any other, and is found either cost or worst. 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. aug26:d&f

LOST,

A CHECK drawn by steamer Hell Cole'ula, on Palmer, Hanna & Co., in favor of *Bidwell* & Brother, or bearer, for Sixty Nine Dollars. The finder will please leave it with the undersigned, as payment has been stopped. J. C. BIDWELL & CO
aug23 Water st.

FALL FASHION.

THIS beautiful style of Hat is now received, and is universally introduced on Saturday, 31st inst. by
McCORD & CO
aug29 Cor. Fifth & Wood sts.

Now Exhibiting at Phillips' Hall,
For a few days only, Dabadie's grand original Paintings of
ADAM AND EVE, IN PARADISE.

THESE sublime works of art, value at one hundred thousand dollars, have been exhibited at the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, to the universal admiration of over two millions of persons.

Open from 9 in the morning till 10 at night.
Admittance 25 cts. Children 12½ cts. aug29:d1w

FIRE WORKS.

A display of Fire Works will be exhibited at

ROSEDALE GARDEN,

ON SATURDAY evening next, 31st inst, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, comprising many new and beautiful pieces, and concluding with a splendid monumental piece in honor of Gen Taylor and those of his officers who fell at Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847.

A Steam Boat will leave the foot of Fifth street, at 6 and 7 o'clock, to convey passengers to the Garden; also, a line of omnibuses from the end of the Old Allegheny Bridge each half hour, for the same purpose, should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place the first pleasant evening thereafter.

For particulars, see small bills. aug29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ZENAS KINSEY, by book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to call on his Agent, A. G. Reinhart, at his office, No 41 St Clair st., on or before the first day of October next, and pay the same, as the necessity of an early settlement of Mr. Kinsey's business will compel the assignee to leave all accounts remaining unpaid at that date in the hands of proper officers for collection.

A. G. REINHART, Assignee of Z. Kinsey.
aug22:d31 41 St Clair street

SOAP—150 bxs Louisville and Cincinnati Soap on hand and for sale by
aug29 A WALLINGFORD & CO

DRIED VENISON HAMS—A prime article, in store and for sale by KIER & JONES
aug26 Canal Basin, Seventh st

YUNIATA BLOOMS—120 tons on hand, for sale by
aug29 KIER & JONES

MACKEREL—60 b