# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 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.


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


### Mr. Hampton's Resignation.

The Pittsburgh *Post* and some of its allies have been recently assailing Mr H. because that he has seen proper to take his own time to deliberate about resigning his seat in Congress.

When Mr. Hampton's letter to the County Convention was written, we, and every other person, supposed that Congress would have adjourned at least in August—so that he could have resigned, and his successor have been elected at the usual October election. But Congress did not adjourn until 30th September, eight days before the election.

To have resigned would have left Allegheny County unrepresented near the close of the Session, when it was well known an active and united effort would be made to modify, in a most important and vital particular Tariff of 1846. In fact, this effort only failed by two votes of passing the House of Representatives. I suppose, as was the probability during the greater part of September, that Mr. H. should have resigned, and then that the effort had passed, because Allegheny county had no vote—what thunders of denunciation would then have been invoked on his devoted head by these same journals.

Mr. Hampton's interests and wishes were then to have resigned, and his sense of duty alone kept him at his post. We hope that some sense of duty to his constituents will yet keep him from resigning.

It is within our personal knowledge that Mr. H. had his letters of resignation prepared and ready to transmit to the Speaker since his return home—and only consented on the most urgent and repeated appeals of his friends to withhold the same for a few days. His interests and his arrangements all call for him to resign. But we know that many of the best men in both parties have earnestly remonstrated against his resignation. The county would be put to a heavy expense in holding a new election. The member who might be elected would not have time to become acquainted at Washington. Mr. Denny, the able and experienced gentleman named by the Convention as his successor, has been absent from home for some months, and is understood to be seriously unwell and unwilling to be a candidate, if a special election were ordered.

Under all these circumstances we have no hesitation in saying, we believe Mr. Hampton's duty to his constituents is, to reconsider and change his determination.

VALUABLE WORKS.—We find on our table "The Railroad, Steamboat, and Telegraph Book," and the "United States Almanac, and Nat ional Register," recently published by J. Disturnell, 157 Broadway, New York. They are printed in neat and elegant style; are accompanied by appropriate maps, statistical tables, &c., and contain much important and useful information. These little works possess high merit, and would be found useful to all, particularly to the traveller, or those who design travelling. The agent is now in this city, and our readers would do well to obtain copies of the work.

Indiana has, according to a State Census just taken, about 188,000 white male adults—an increase of twenty per cent. in five years. This indicates a population of about 960,000. Indiana will hardly increase her representation in Congress under this year's census.

COPPER MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Valuable veins of copper ore have been found and opened in Pennsylvania, near the Schuylkill river, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. The Pennsylvanian says these mines, in richness and extent, are said to be equalled only by the rich mines of Cornwall, in England, which they are said to resemble in a remarkable degree. Some of these veins have been opened to a great depth, and traced for three miles in extent, showing that they are very regular and inexhaustible.

The Printing Press which Hoe is constructing for the New York Sun is the largest printing machine in this country. It is twenty feet in height, and in length is thirty three feet. It has eight cylinders, the registering machine in front counting every impression and recording the number in plain figures, before the eye, from one copy to one hundred millions.

Lucas F., son of Rev. Amos Babcock, died in Holland, Mass., on the 5th inst., aged 22 years. For nearly five years the deceased lay without having moved an inch, or a change of clothes being made. This could not be done without putting him in the greatest agony, and, in the opinion of about twenty physicians who were consulted, without causing death. The original cause of his painful condition was probably the shock occasioned by his making a misstep or slide on the brink of a precipice, where nothing but a small twig or bush saved him from instant destruction.

Some of the Texas papers are speculating upon the use which shall be made of the *ten millions* which the State is to obtain from the General Government. The Galveston Civilian thinks that after paying off the debt of Texas, three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in United States bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, which will yield a revenue of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.

Notwithstanding the sympathy manifested by the Canadian editors at the passage of the fugitive slave law, they appear to be unwilling that the runaway slaves should become their neighbors—Especially is this the case on the border line of Michigan and the western district of Canada—at least number of the Amherstburg *Courier* says.

"We have been favored for the last four or five days by an influx of the colored population from the States, whose advent, though honorable to the province as a land of liberty, could be very beneficially disposed with by the peaceable inhabitants of this frontier. On the adjacent islands the emigrants are disembarked from every boat that stops, and between one and two hundred have already arrived at this port. A like rapid influx continues at all points along the frontier as far as heard from; and if some action be not taken by the Legislature in this matter, this part of the province must soon be overwhelmed by our colored brethren. When, some years ago, the poor inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland flocked over to this province too rapidly, our *liberal* Government imposed a poll tax upon all persons landed on our shores from the other side of the Atlantic. Much more necessary is such a provision to prevent our being flooded by a black population. Let us see if our rulers will impose it."

INDIANS.—The long talked of treaty with the Chippewas inhabiting the northern shores of Lake Superior and Huron, was concluded on the 9th inst. at the head of the Portage on the opposite side.—The chiefs of all the bands and many others of the nation were present, and it is said to have been an interesting gathering of this copper colored people.

Hon. Wm. B Robison was sole commissioner on the part of the Government, and conducted the proceedings in an able and dignified manner. The terms proposed by the Government were at first not considered at all satisfactory to the Indians, and several days were consumed in counseling among themselves, before they decided to accept them.

They finally accepted the conditions proposed, and the treaty was concluded substantially on the following terms:

The Indians ceded all the lands from Penetenguishene, at the eastern extremity of Lake Huron, to Pigeon River, on Lake Superior, and inland to the height of land, together with the islands of the lakes and rivers, so as to include all lands still in the possession of the Indians, and for which no bargain had previously been made; except some small reservations, the precise location and extent of which we have not as yet been able to learn.

The Government stipulated to pay to the Indians $16,000 in land, and an annuity of $4,400 for ever; which annuity is to be increased in proportion to the sales if any, of mineral lands within the limits of the territory ceded.

The Indians are to receive as heretofore their payment of goods, and they also are to retain full occupancy and use of all the territory ceded, for purpose of cultivation, hunting and fishing.—*Lake Sup. Jour.*

The Printing Press which Hoe is constructing for the New York Sun is the largest printing machine in this country. It is twenty feet in height, and in length is thirty three feet. It has eight cylinders, the registering machine in front counting every impression and recording the number in plain figures, before the eye, from one copy to one hundred millions.

---

### FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

**Crowded State of the City—The Lind Mania—its Expensiveness and Folly—Humbug Illustrated.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1850.

Here I am, in the most horrible Babel which has arisen since the fall of the original tower of that name. This city never was fuller of strangers than at this time; indeed it could be no fuller, for people absolutely go about the streets seeking a shelter, with money in their pockets to pay for it. This is a novel circumstance in modern civilization. There ought to be two or three larger hotels built. One reason of this unreasonable and oppressive crowd, however, is that the business of this vast city precipitates and concentrates itself upon the point formed by the convergence of the principal thoroughfares, and ending with the Battery. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh have room and verge enough, on a widely extended surface, every part of which is equally convenient to the great centre of trade and exchange—but these remarks belong to a class of subjects upon which your able local correspondant is better able to enlighten and entertain your readers than myself.

I have not, of course, omitted to hear the divine Jenny. I went last night to the second of her new series of concerts. I will be severely candid.—Jenny-dom, in the aggregate, is a bubble, and the bubble is about to burst—the next concert will prove that it *has* bursted. The individual abstract Jenny is—is—what shall I say? Not a mere opera singer, nor concert *giver*. No, Jenny is much more and better than either of these not uncommon characters. She is a true, gentle, generous hearted woman. If many thousands of people have made asses of themselves, and called her divinity, nightingale, a new St. Cecelia, melody incarnate, and a dozen other silly and extravagant names, and have implored the privilege of kissing the sole of her pretty satin clipper, Jenny is not responsible therefor. As a natural, unaffected piece of womankind, I believe Jenny despises and rather dislikes the adulation of which she has been the object. Our people are too much given to running after, with blind and almost crude public adoration, whatever may have received the stamp of foreign aristocratic approval. Now Jenny has been, for successive seasons, the star of the London Royal Opera, dividing with the Sovereign herself, on some occasions, the admiration of the gorgeous *haut ton beau monde* which surround British royalty, and constitute the social heart of the Empire. It was not Jenny's fault that in the eyes of our modish fools, this circumstance had enveloped her simple Swedish womanhood into a halo of lustre which should dazzle their visions, and quite turn their empty heads.

My estimate of Miss Lind is, that she is a pleasing songstress, with vocal organs so peculiarly constructed that she can mingle ventriloquism with harmony, and thus astonish and charm us by the same effort. It is and by other better judges upon such a point than I could profess to be, that her voice is not only exceedingly flexible and capable of giving expression to natural sounds that no other human voice has compassed, but that it is also immensely powerful, superior both in flexibility and volume to any male or female ever heard in this country. On the first point, I am disposed to yield. In the Bird Warble, Jenny twitters, and chirps, and mocks, and hops from branch to branch, like any lark, or robin, or jay, that ever greeted a spring morning. In the Herdsman's Song, and the Echo, too, Jenny surprises us by her close imitation of nature. But in truth, the secret of the whole is that it is a trick of the voice—nothing more. Nobody else can do it, and it seems very strange that she can. But let us look at the merit of it. What does it amount to to see a canary pull a diminutive wagon about his cage? Is there after all any very great difference between a bird's imitating a child by playing with a child's toy in a cage, and the imitation of a bird by a lady in a concert? The much admired inflections of the voice in the Echo's Song, are the result of an effect of ventriloquism, the projection and explosion of the voice in musical notes. As to the compass force and volume of Jenny's voice, there I flatly dissent from the newspaper critics. These qualities she has not. I will fearlessly set up my uncultivated judgment on this against all the learning of the school, and all authority whatsoever, in full confidence that it will be sustained by the ultimate decision of the public, and the final decree of the artistic world. Tedesco, Borghess, Camdori, Allan, and many more fresh in the memory of readers of this day, far excelled her in this respect.

I would not pluck one leaflet from the garland which the fair Swede so gracefully wears, but it is unquestionable that a great deal of humbug has been played off in connection with her performances, and that of the most expensive kind. It is well enough to describe it and show its causes—Jenny is not responsible for it, and there is no difficulty in showing who are. Barnum and the newspapers are the agents of the humbug in the case. He is the author and they are the auxiliaries. Without alluding to the trumped up and ridiculous tales that were told of Jenny's engagement, and of its terms, let us take last night's concert. The humbug had been so well kept up that about two thousand tickets were sold for five dollars each, fifteen hundred for four, perhaps five hundred for three dollars. The immense new musical hall, in which the concert took place, would have accommodated a thousand more persons with ease, but the receipts were probably not less than seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Now how much of the entertainment afforded for this immense sum was truly *bona fide* Jenny Lind, and how much was Barnum, or Humbug? There were sixty three instrumental performers, and a supernumerary mob, of both sexes, called by courtesy vocalists, to the number of forty six—total, one hundred and nine persons, as an orchestra. The almost incessant din kept up during a great part of the evening by this legion of noisy spirits, was relieved by the delivery of several fine pieces by one of the most popular Italian singers now among us. This was undeniable, and was received in small part for the seventeen thousand five hundred. But Jenny was not of it. It could be heard and seen on any night of the year for five dimes *per caput*. All this was Barnum. But at length Jenny came, beginning with some thing in an unknown tongue, and ending with the Herdsman's Call, singing sweetly and naturally, and displaying all the surprising peculiarities of her voice. There was considerable applause, and she was once encored, but it was abundantly manifest that *enfatuation* had departed. How much of the seventeen thousand five hundred, let me ask again, was *bona fide* Jenny, and how much was humbug? In sober arithmetical earnestness, it must be confessed that if you had extracted four thousand dollars of unadulterated Jenny from the entire mass, the whole of the residuum would have been humbug. Because any man of a tolerable ear, and a proper appreciation of the taste of the town, would have acknowledged that the same amount of good singing and instrumentation can be had at any time during the season of amusement for that sum.—Having been accustomed, during the greater part of my life, to this sort of displays, and therefore not altogether a novice in such matters, I am not ashamed to say that I would rather pay a dollar to listen to the Hutchinson's, than to hear one of Barnum's Jenny Lind concerts at the same price. The performance of the first named artists furnished more pleasureable emotions, and leaves more to be remembered and reflected upon, than a dozen of Barnum's monster exhibitions of successful pretension upon one side, and prodigal gullibility on the other.

The good people of Pittsburgh, and other interior cities, need not be under the least apprehension that they will not have an opportunity to hear Jenny Lind, and that at the moderate price of one or two dollars for a ticket. The receipts of the first four concerts in this city probably amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and the two last to thirty five thousand. Two more will conclude the series here, and it is doubtful if the receipts at those will more than make up the one hundred and fifty thousand. To this nest little sum, I suppose we may add seventy five thousand for the concerts at Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, making two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in about three weeks. A word upon politics in my next.

JUNIUS.

A LEGISLATURE ON THE WING.—The Vermont Legislature *en masse* on Saturday visited Rouse's Point, the locality where it is designed to bridge Lake Champlain for railroad purposes, if Vermont and New York will grant the permission. The spot lies at the northern extremity of the lake, and is about a hundred miles from Montpelier. The special object of the expedition is to aid in the formation of a correct opinion respecting the feasibility and expediency of the proposed bridge at that point.

---

### FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OCTOBER, 26.

Since my last, nothing of particular importance has occurred here, worthy of special remark.—There is, in fact, just now, a general stagnation in the news market, that is positively painful to the *quid nunes*, and unless some new excitement of some kind is gotten up, ere long, I verily believe, the penny a liners will die of starvation, outright. It is very true, the din and preparation which are heralding in the fall election, furnish fodder enough for the active politicians of both parties—but there is an inseparable sameness about all that sort of thing, I mean to trouble the readers of the Gazette with as little as I can, consistently with keeping them posted up on such points as have something more than a merely local interest.

It has been raining in torrents all day, but that did not prevent some hundreds of persons crowding down to the wharf, at the foot of Canal street, to witness the departure of the new steamship Arctic, on her first voyage to Liverpool. She left the dock precisely at twelve o'clock, and sped down the bay, in gallant style, saluting the Cunard steamer Asia, as she passed by Jersey City. The Englishman promptly responded by three different discharges of cannon. The Arctic has 80 passengers on board, among whom are Colonel Van Alen, late United States Charge to Ecuador, the well known Peter Lorrillard, of this city, and Lieut. Drayton, of the Navy.

I just about two hours afterwards, the Ohio took her departure for Chagres, with the California mails on board, together with two hundred and thirty nine passengers. Some of these go ashore at the intermediate ports, but the great majority of them are destined for the "golden gate." Notwithstanding the unfavorable advices received by last arrivals, the disposition to emigrate is as rife as it has been at any time during the year past, and as some evidence of the fact, I may mention that every berth in the next steamer, which does not sail till two weeks hence, has already been secured.—Here and there a transfer ticket may be had at premium, but even then, it is hard to get hold of.

I have been shown the call for the great "Union Meeting" we are to have at Castle Garden, in this city, on Wednesday evening next, and must say, it is a very formidable looking "document" in its way. The number of signatures attached to it exceed eight thousand, and the list embraces two thirds of the most respectable commercial firms in the city. The call with the names attached, is to be published in most of the city papers, on Monday morning. Among the speakers who have promised to address the meeting, are, Honorable Hugh White, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Chas. O'Connor, and Ogden Hoffmann.

Jenny Lind's Concert last evening—the second she has given since her return from Philadelphia—was as great a triumph on her part, as she ever won, at Castle Garden. The enthusiasm of the auditory appeared to be perfectly uncontrollable. The programme for the next concert, on Tuesday night, is as unusually rich one, embracing some superb selections from Mendelssohn, the overture to the "Mid Summer's Night Dream" a duet from Belisario, the celebrated "Non mi Dir," from "Don Giovanni," together with sundry gems from Der Freischutz, and "Meyerbeyers Camp of Silesia."—It is uncertain how long this wonderful woman is to remain with us. Barnum says, "just so long as she draws full houses, and no longer." If this be so, then Jenny will not leave New York for a twelvemonth, at least.

The steamer Pacific, which was to leave Liverpool, on the 16th instant, should be off the coast by this time. Bets are made that she will arrive here on morrow—making a rapid passage as she did before; but I doubt if she will report herself before Monday or Tuesday. The fogs and heavy rains, we have had lately, will undoubtedly check her speed. Atany rate, it is too late in the season to expect another ten days and twenty four hours trip.

The money market is without any feature worth special notice. The supply continues as abundant as ever. Sundry large loans have been made, on government securities, as low as 5 per cent, per annum. Prime sixty days, to six months paper, goes at 6@6 per cent. Speculation continues in stocks, but prices generally are much the same as last quoted.—Government and State securities are dull. Sterling Exchange for the Arctic closed at 110 1-2 a 111 for Sterling bills, francs of 5 frcs 5.10 for sixty days and sight.

The Markets—Owing to a large accumulation of stock, flour is dull, and a shilling lower, on the barrel. Favorite brands common state, $4,50a4,56 1-4, mixed Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $4,56a4,62 1-4—pure Genesee, $4,94a5.

Grain—Wheat is in good demand for milling, but prices are weaker. Genesee 112 1-2a112—Mixed Ohio 108. Southern Mediterranean, 105 a 107. Upper Lake ditto Canadian 100a101, in bond. Corn is getting scarce, and prices have gone up 2a4 cents per bushel. Sales mixed Western at 62a63 cents, inferior Southern 58 cents.

Cotton—Cotton is not so firm, prices are 1-4a3 cents lower, since the last foreign news. Middling Uplands—Mobile—14 1-4; New Orleans 14 1-2.

Pork is lower, say 12 1-2 cents per barrel. Mess 10,87 1-2a11, prime 8,37 1-2. Beef is also lower. Mess $7a9, prime $4a4,75.

Lard—7 1-4 a7 5-8 for fair; good to prime 7 5-8c.

Butter—Prime and choice butter—state—18a19. Cheese 5 1-2a 1-2.

Anthracite coal is in good demand; but prices are in favor of the purchaser—$6a6,50 per ton.

Iron is in good demand. Sales 500 tons Scotch pig at 20,22a20,50, 6 mos.

Tallow is held at 7 1-2a7-3-4, very active, for prime country.

N.

---

THE GOLD MOUNTAIN.—The Tribune has seen a gentleman just returned from California who has personally visited what is so called "Gold Mountain." It lies in about lat. 33 degrees North, two hundred and fifty miles East of San Diego, in Southern California, and about one hundred West of the Colorado. It is almost inaccessible, across deserts of sixty to eighty miles in width, there being no grass, timber or water in its vicinity. The nearest water to it is sixteen miles. The "Gold Mountain" rises about four hundred and fifty feet rather steeply from a range of hills about a quarter of a mile long

The hills are composed of a dark *hornblende* rock, with perhaps a tenth of white *feldspar* intermixed with it; and the gold is found in both, generally running in *streaks* or strings though sometimes bulbs or lumps like a button. It has been found by analysis to yield an average of about $21 per pound of the rock.

Eight miles north of this "mountain," our informant tried his luck at digging in the usual California fashion—scraping off the surface earth and washing that which lies immediately above the rock. He got about two Indians for four hours, obtained about ten ounces pure gold, using only the thumb, having nothing to wash the earth with. Probably as much was thus left as taken. The chief of one of the tribes said he has no doubt that it extends all the way from Sonora in Mexico, the Upper Sacramento and Oregon, a distance of full eight hundred miles. The region bordered by it, is about five hundred miles from the nearest diggins in California, but can easily be approached by less than a thousand miles of actual travel. It is very near the boundary line just established by Congress, between Utah and California.

A company has been formed in San Francisco, expressly to mine this "Gold Mountain" and vicinity. It is called the "Los Angelos Gold Mining Company," and has or is to have a capital of $750,000. It has already sent forward a pioneer party of one hundred miners, with implements, provisions, &c. The men are well provided and armed, and are to be paid six dollars per day and found.

---

### Christianity.

I go back to the age of Jesus Christ, and I am immediately struck with the commencement and rapid progress of the most remarkable revolution in the annals of the world. I see a new religion, of a character altogether of its own, which bore no likeness of any past or existing faith, spreading in a few years through all civilized nations, and introducing a new era, a new state of society, a change of the human mind, which has broadly distinguished all following ages. Here is a plain fact, which the skeptic will not deny, however he may explain it. I see this religion issuing from an obscure, despised, hated people—its founder had died upon the cross, a mode of punishment as disgraceful as the pillory or gallows of the present day. Its teachers were poor men, without rank, office, or education, taken from the fishing boats and other occupations which had never furnished teachers to mankind.

I see these men beginning their work on the spot where their Master's blood had been shed as of a common malefactor; and I hear them summoning first his murderers, and then all nations and all ranks, the sovereign on the throne, the priest in the temple, the great and the learned, as well as the poor and the ignorant, to renounce the faith and the worship which had been hallowed by the veneration of all ages, and to take the yoke of their crucified lord. I see passion and prejudice, the sword of the magistrate, the curse of the priest, the scorn of the philosopher, and the fury of the populace, joined to crush this common enemy; and yet, without a human weapon, and in opposition to all human power, I see the humblest Apostles of Jesus winning their way, overpowering prejudice, breaking the ranks of their opposers, changing enemies into friends, breathing into multitudes a calm spirit of martyrdom, and carrying into the bounds of civilization, and even into half civilized regions, a religion which has contributed to advance society more than all other causes combined.—*Dr. Channing.*

---


**Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.**

The work on this important road is progressing vigorously under the supervision of the very efficient Engineer of the Company, Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., and the energetic Board of Directors. The speedy completion of the road is now placed beyond a contingency, and a recent inspection of the work from the Lake termination to Bedford, 11 miles, demonstrates that no expense and labor have been spared to give permanency and durability to the iron way. The line is admirably located, is of low grades, and quite free of curves, the ascent from the lake being a grade of only 30 feet to the mile, the highest on the line, except one of 50 feet, in leaving the valley of the Ohio river.

The line of piles driven for the protection of the road along the front of the city is found to fully answer expectations, and was the perpendicular piling the cooperes intend to put in next season, cannot fail to render excellent service. The company have purchased a track, two feet in length, running from the top of the lake bank in the water, in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh with the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, for depot purposes, &c. They will construct a broad pier into the lake on their grounds, and contiguous to bank stone. Piles for the pier will be driven the coming winter, should the ice prove favorable. Bank street will probably be graded up to Lake street next season, thus affording one of the most feasible and delightful avenues to the lake and harbor in the city. No more desirable or valuable location for the terminus of the road could be found. It gives easy and immediate connexion with the city, with the Lake Shore and Cincinnati railroads, and with the steam and propelling of the Lakes.

The Company have twenty five acres advantageously located, contiguous to the city, on St. Clair street, for their principal depot, machine shops, &c., &c. Here they have erected a machine shop 150 feet by 50, in which they have a steam engine of 45 horse power, and much more by the manufacture of machinery already at work. The smith shop is one hundred and 50 by 60 feet in dimension, is to be erected, with stalls for locomotives and all modern conveniences. A depot building, 140 by 100 feet, will be put up by the 1st of December. Sufficient water for the purposes of the Company will be brought in the Middlesex stone pipe from springs in the vicinity, which afford proper elevation for water tanks, &c. Lake street is to be extended beyond the Depot, and cross streets have been laid out, and are being improved. A few years will see the well known Case farm on which these grounds are situated, a populous, manufacturing portion of Cleveland. The road passes through one of the best coal sections of the west, and the cheap fuel it will afford, the cheap locomotive, cheap labor, cheap provisions, unequalled length, facilities for shipment, and ready market for manufactured articles Cleveland offers, must attract capitalists and manufacturers to this favored city.

As we have said, the road is constructed in the most substantial manner. The grading and preparation for the ties throughout the line are well done. The ties are oak, none of less than 8 inches wide, much wider, and are pinned but 2 feet apart from centre to centre. The abutments for bridges and the culverts are solid masonry, the culvert over Wood creek, built by Mr. Garfield, of Newburgh, being pronounced a better job than similar New England restored structures. The Bridge over Tinker's creek, is a great work, the beam on the time of the road. The span is 220 feet, and the curve will prove a height of about 130 feet from the bed of the stream. The massive stone abutments, about 60 feet high, are founded on a solid rock. The bridge is a single span and arch, on Howe's improved Plan of Railroad Bridges. Constructed of Canada pine, without tenons and reflects great credit on the builders, Messrs Thatcher, Brouner & Co. The gulf in the Forest is wild and romantic, and the crossing at the flourishing village of Bedford will be a feature in the railroad trip from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

The entire iron for the line from the Lake to the Ohio has been purchased, paid for, and shipped from England. The rails are 57 of the most approved pattern, from the best manufactories of established character. Leaves of the road received show the quality to be excellent. The contractors are having the track at this point and at Ravenna. Here a locomotive of the best class from the Taunton, Mass., Works is employed in transporting the iron &c., for the track, and at Ravenna two second hand engines are at work. Cars will be running from Cleveland to Ravenna, forty miles, by the first of December next, and to Hann's run, thirty miles beyond Ravenna, by the first of January. The line to Wellsville on the Ohio, twenty eight miles further, is to be completed by the first of July, 1851. Some of the passenger cars, from the celebrated manufactory of Gilbert & Co., Troy, are now in Buffalo, and will be added here in a few days.

Of the large amount of profitable business and travel on the road, through and way, now familiar with the route and country through which it passes no doubt. The line intersects a number of flourishing villages with prettily improved manufacturing advantages, and is located through an old and populous portion of this entire district generally are much the same as last quoted.—Government and State securities are dull. Stocks and cultivated acres. It taps the great wheat granary of Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties, and will prove an outlet for a portion of Ohio producing not less than 2,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat in seasons of usual abundant harvests. The road passes down the famous coal valley of Yellow creek—the coal of a superior quality cropping out so conveniently that the road will also supply the Cleveland market with fuel. Its stations are located so conveniently that no place will be neglected. Office and residence are about to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

BAYNES & CO—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. jal9

**Improvements in Dentistry.**

DR. G. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TIN in sockets and parts of sets, upon suction or Atmospheric Pressure Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, without the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

BAYNES & CO—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. jal9

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 merchandise in store, and in transits 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, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apl8-tf

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Beaatur, between Market and Berry streets. pat1-dlyin

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:tf

R. P. TANNER & CO.,

59 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 especially adapted to the western trade.

It has been selected with great care, and is to sizes and quality is not 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 aug22:dtf

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. KIDD—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vasicon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was ENTIRELY BLIND of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of the Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,

M. FRANCES VASICON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McCleery, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dorpiter, and H. P. Scott, Allegheny, also by the proprietor,

J. B. C STOCKTON,

oct Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

☞ WORMY WORMS!—The symptoms of the presence of worms in children should be carefully watched by parents, and so soon as there is reason to suspect their existence, every means should be used to expel them promptly, and thoroughly. The proprietors of Mitchell's Worm Vermifuge are confident that they offer the best means of accomplishing this result that has ever been submitted to the public; and invite a trial at the attention of all who have the management of children. The medicine is a safe and pleasant one, and never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. oct24:dlw6t

---

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

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 3, 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.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR WHITE—Please announce the name of WILLIAM RUNKART, of the Fourth Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, and oblige

MANY WHIGS OF THE SECOND WARD.

oct19:dtf

MR WHITE—SIR—You will please announce the name of GEORGE C. MORGAN, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. Mr. Morgan's claims will be cheerfully urged by a host of friends, he being both capable and honest [oct22:tf] MANY CITIZENS

NEW BOOKS

THREE years in California. By Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N., late Alcalde, and formerly author of "Deck and Port," &c., with illustrations.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D. D. (L. L. D.) By his son in law, Rev. Wm. Hanna, L. L. D. vol 2.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. By Benson J. Lossing. No 9

The History of Pendennis By W M Thackeray No 6

Genevieve, or the History of a Servant Girl. Translated from the French of Alphonse De Lamartine By A. R. Scoble

Additional: Memoirs of my Youth. By A. De Lamartine, author of "Past, Present, and Future of the Republic" "Graziella" "Tour of my Yacht," "Raphael," "The History of the Girondists," &c.

Received for sale by R C STOCKTON

oct21 Canal Basin (Journal, Post, Chronicle, and American, copy.)

KENTUCKY MUSTARD—Bunow's celebrated Kentucky Mustard, made of new seed, just received and on sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

oct21 256 Liberty street.

BEEF TALLOW—15 bbls rec'd for sale by

oct21 WICK & McCANDLESS

MACKEREL—100 brls No 2 mackerel, just rec'd by

oct21 WICK & McCANDLESS

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—74 sacks just rec'd by

oct21 WICK & McCANDLESS

BOOMS—4 doz extra, received for sale by

oct21 WICK & McCANDLESS

TEAS! TEAS!

THE undersigned having arrangements for the purchase of Teas in the east, by which they are constantly receiving Fresh Teas, selected from cargoes as they arrive, confidently offer them to the public, at the following low rates:—

Common Green and Black Teas 50 37½ per lb.

Fine do do do 50 50 do

Super do do do 75 60 do

Extra do do do 1 00 do

Their assortment comprises—

Young Hyson, 4 grades, Old do do, Gunpowder, Imperial do do

☞ All goods sold at this house are warranted, and can be returned if they do not give entire satisfaction.

The steadily increasing patronage experienced by them since opening, speaks louder than any newspaper puffs.

☞ A liberal discount made to retailers.

WM A McCLURG & CO

oct21 256 Liberty street.

WAGON FOR SALE.

A HEAVY well made Wagon, suitable for four or six horses, for sale by

oct29 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO. 7th st Liberty st

FISH—40 brls large No 3 Mass. Mackerel; 10 half brls No 1 do do; for sale by

oct29 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

PIG IRON—200 tons Pig Iron, for sale by

oct29 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

ZINC WASH BOARDS—20 doz Rice's patent, for sale by J D WILLIAMS & CO.

oct29 Cor. Fifth & Wood sts

CLOTHES PINS—20 bbls for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

DEER HAIR—1000 lbs in store and for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

GLASS—50 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

WHITE HONEY—10 bxs for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

MATCHES—30 gross Block and Box, for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

SUNDRIES—5 bxs Lemon Syrup;

5 bxs Rose Water;

5 bxs Extracts of Lemon and Vanilla;

5 bxs Lemon Sugar;

1 do Rose Vermicelli;

6 bxs Olive Oil;

2 bxs Almond Soap,

Also, Brooms, Cocoa, and Chalk Shell, for sale by

oct29 J D WILLIAMS & CO

PIG METAL—4 tons just received and for sale by

oct29 J D CANFIELD

SUGAR—10 hhds N. O. Sugar, just rec'd for sale by

oct29 J B CANFIELD

Steam Boat Trimmings.

W. McCLINTOCK invites the attention of steam boat men to his extensive assortment of trimmings, comprising in part the following varieties:—

Rich and elegant Blue and Gold Satin Delains;

do do Crimson do;

do Scarlet and Steel do;

do Pink and Blue do;

do Crimson and Brown do;

Crimson and White Union Damask;

Blue do do;

Scarlet do do;

Crimson, Green, Blue, and Scarlet Damask;

Watered Moreen;

Worsted and Linen Table Covering;

Striped Toilet do do;

Turkey Red & White do do,

Turkey Red & Blue do do;

7-4 and 6-4 Worsted Table Covers;

7-4 and 6-4 Table Linen, 6-4 Bleached Sheeting;

Scotch Diaper; 5-4 do do;

Scotch Napkins; Embossed Table Covers;

Scotch Crash; Plain Toilet do do;

9-4 Bleached Sheeting; Mats, &c. &c.

All of which are direct from the manufacturers and importers, of the newest and richest colors and patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap as any of the eastern cities. We invite steam boat men to give us a call at our Carpet Warehouse, No. 85 Fourth st. and 79 Wood st. [oct30] W. McCLINTOCK

SUGAR & MOLASSES—20 hhds N. O. Sugar;

10 hhds refined do;

15 brls S. H. Molasses;

Just received per steamer Hibernia No 2, for sale by

BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,

oct30 Water st.

TAKEN in mistake, from the steam boat Pilot No 2, Seven Kegs of Butter, marked J. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

oct30 WM H JOHNSTON

SALTPETRE—40 sacks just rec'd for sale