# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1850.


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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

It was announced to our readers that the editor would be absent for some days from his post. Although he has returned to the city, his engagements have prevented, and will prevent him, for some days longer, (as he is under the necessity of taking another short trip,) from entering upon the regular discharge of his duties. He claims the indulgence of his readers for this small furlough, the first in a series of years, as it is connected with matters pertaining to the improvement of the paper, and of which the reader will reap the full benefit.

He makes this statement to account for any apparent want of consistency in the opinions expressed, either by selections or editorials, on the previous ground taken by the editor on any of the exciting topics of the day; as his own opinion remain unchanged. He could not therefore approve of certain remarks in an article which appeared yesterday, up der the head of reform conventions, which was prepared by his assistant.

He takes this occasion, also, to say to the editor of the Chronicle, who seems to seek occasion to assail the editor personally, that he has not read the account of the Union meeting in New York which appeared in the Gazette. That was most likely a truthful statement of the meeting, and as we profess to publish a newspaper, and to give all the news of the day, that appeared as a matter of course, without ever supposing it committed the editor to his opinions. The opinions of a paper are known from its expressed sentiments, and general leanings, but an editor is not bound to express an opinion either for or against every particular sentiment or article which appears in his paper as news, and any one who holds him to such a strict account is a self opinionated, and narrow minded bigot, who is determined to compel the public to echo the conceptions of his own shallow brain.—While an editor should frankly and fearlessly express his own views on all the great subjects which agitate the country, he should publish, in a spirit of fairness the views of others, and leave to his readers the right of choice as well as to himself. The editor hopes this will be a sufficient answer to the wish of the Chronicle, or of any others who seek occasion to snap at the Gazette during his temporary absence.

We copy the following article for the benefit of persons who affect to think that those who hoose-ly oppose the Fugitive Slave Bill, and demand a repeal of such odious, and oppressive laws in the Union and Constitution. We are indeed fallen on unhappy times, if the Union has become such a rope of sand, that we must fain submit in silence to any law demanded by the South, to save it from dissolution. But this is all folly—sheer nonsense. The constitution is safe, and the Union is no danger, at least from this cause, and men can yet fearlessly express their views on any subject, without scattering it to the winds, as some sage alarmists would have us imagine. It is a disgrace to the citizens of this country, and a confession of the weakness of its institutions, to display so much alarm about the Union; and our Southern fellow citizens laugh in their sleeves at our indecent haste to express our attachments to it, as if they were a matter which any man dared to call in question. There is not a man in Pennsylvania, we venture to say, who is not devotedly attached to the Union, and who would not lay down his life in its defence. What greater insult can you give him than question the firmness of his attachments to the Union, and the devotedness of his patriotism? And must we be told, forsooth, because we have chosen to express our sentiments as honest men, and as freemen, that we must meet together and tell the South that we are *not disunionists!* Let those submit to the degradation who will.

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

**PATRIOTISM AND THE SLAVE BILL.**

MESSRS. EDITORS—There seems to be a strong disposition manifested in certain quarters to make the defence and support of the recent slave bill identical with patriotism and attachment to the Union, and with obedience to its laws. Only the other day, one of the most respectable mercantile firms in New York was literally proscribed by a certain journal because its members refused to give their names to a call of a public meeting, a prominent object of which was to endorse and sustain the fugitive bill. But is it wise or safe to make such an issue? Are not Messrs. John Davis, and Robt. C. Winthrop, and Judge Bald win, as patriotic and loyal as any of their sensational accusers? But they opposed this bill, and voted against it. So did several others who have furnished some proof of patriotism and devotion to the best interests of their country. And, besides, it is quite certain that Mr. Webster, if he had been in the Senate, would not have cast his vote against this bill? What does he say in his letter read at the great Union meeting at Castle Garden, on Wednesday evening last. Hear him:

"This last measure, gentlemen, (that is the fugitive slave law,) is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which, of course, I should have supported, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such, is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens."

"Mark, it is not such a measure as I had prepared." Is it a better measure? Mr. Webster does not intimate that, but [exactly the reverse.—His language implies that he had prepared what he regarded as a better bill than the one passed.—That bill "I should have supported," says he, "if I had remained in the Senate." But the present bill is "the law of the land, and as such, is to be respected and obeyed." This is faint, not to say doubtful, praise.

It is not the inherent excellence of this slave law, Mr. Webster being judge, that renders it worthy of support. But it is the law of the land. The fact is, Mr. Webster disapproves some features of this law as heartily as any of its open opposers. He had a better measure, which he would have supported if he had remained in the Senate. If all who dislike the Slave bill, are to be accused of lack of patriotism, Mr. Webster would hardly escape free.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1850. ABITROTUS

INTERESTING TRIAL.—Our agricultural friends will find the trial, published in our local column, interesting. Persons from the city are too much in the habit of travelling through their grain fields and meadows, to the great detriment of the crops.

A special meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York is called for the 27th of November, to take into consideration the canon passed by the late General Convention, authorizing the election of a provisional Bishop, where the regular Bishop of the diocese is indefinitely suspended.

**From Venezuela.**

The fast sailing brig Fayetteville, Capt. Reed, arrived at this port yesterday from Porto Cabello, with dates to the 14th ult. Capt. R. states that the recent election for President, as far as the returns have been received up to the time of his sailing, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Monagas, the present incumbent's brother. Should he fail to receive the electoral vote, he will be elected by Congress. In consequence of this result, it was predicted by the most knowing ones in Venezuela that within three or four months that country will be the scene of another revolution.

We further learn from Capt. Reed, that from the 5th to the 8th ult. there had been some ten or twelve arrests of persons in Caracoas, on the charge of conspiracy against the Government.—These persons were among the most respectable citizens of the place, and tended greatly to widen the breach between the people and the Government.

The first of the new crop of Coffee had just made its appearance in the Porto Cabello market, and it was alleged beyond all doubt that the present crop would fall short one half of an average yield. The markets both at Laguayra and Porto Cabello were filled with all kinds of American produce.—*Balt. Amer., of Monday.*

An ingenious machinist of Washington, Mr. O. Warner, has just matured a most singularly contrived machine for making moulds in sand for iron founding. We learn from the Republic that the sand that is fed into a hopper, not unlike that of a grist mill, is carried through various processes, and finally brings out the perfect matrix of any model applied. It is not only adapted to iron tubes, or other long and slender objects, but is susceptible of being applied to the production of moulds of other forms. Another invention by the same gentleman consists of a new mode of connecting iron pipes, which greatly facilitates the laying them, and in such manner that they may be readily removed joint by joint, without disturbing the adjoing sections, when change or repair is necessary.—*Balt. American.*

**The Monongahela House.**

Some two months since, a communication appeared in the "Southern Press," published in Washington, signed John Drennen, complaining of Mr. Crossan, of the Monongahela House, of this City. As Mr. Drennen's article was extensively copied into the Southern papers, with the avowed intention of injuring the justly established reputation of the Monongahela House, we deem it but an act of justice to Mr. Crossan, to publish his reply, which will be found below. Any one who knows the estimable proprietor of the Monongahela House, is fully satisfied that he would not treat a guest but with strict justice and true kindness. In the instances complained of by Mr. Drennen, there was nothing in Mr. Crossan's conduct of which any honorable Southern man could complain, while that of the complainant was violent and ungentlemanly in the extreme:

From the Southern Press.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1850.

SIR—A friend has just placed in my hands a copy of your paper containing a letter from "John Drennen, of Arkansas." This letter is calculated as it is avowedly designed to injure the business of this house, of which I am proprietor, and since it grossly misstates the leading facts of the occurrence which suggested it, I appeal to your fair dealing for the privilege of placing "in statement from the other side," in the same paper that has given publicity to the attack.

As he states, John Drennen arrived at the Monongahela House about midnight, on the 24th of July. I was at the time, and had been for several days previously, confined to bed by indisposition; consequently, I was not aware of his presence until arrayed in my chamber of the loss of his servant, and the trunk containing her clothing.

So soon as I was thus notified, a police officer, Mr. Hague, was sent for, who promptly got upon the track of the fugitive, and reported within an hour, that the trunk, which he had represented to be Mr Drennen's property, would be returned in the evening, but that the girl did not return the girl, or acknowledge her hiding place; and it would be at the peril of his life, if he would make the attempt to take her.

The trunk was brought back, and the reason Drennen had not received it, was, that in his passionate excitement he left no directions whither it should be sent, this calculation could scarcely be easier in this city, the house having paid for its recovery.

I could do no more

Our uniform practice is, when Southern people arrive with slaves in attendance, to warn them of the danger to which they are exposed. This caution, and rigidly requiring the servants of the house, on pain of dismissal, to abstain from all interference with the slaves of guests, have sufficed, so far, to make its distinction or escape from the Monongahela House extremely rare

But Drennen gave no notice that this girl, apparently of Indian blood, was a slave. Arriving at midnight and being taken at once to the room with the family, a bed being made for her on the floor, and not leaving the room, except when called to breakfast her meeting with her during the meal, the girl not being seen again until the dinner hour was announced, it is obvious that the servants in the house, who were then necessarily all in the dining room, could have known nothing of her escape.

These facts conspire to prove what has been since well ascertained, that the escape was planned on board the steamer, on which Drennen ascended the river. A gentleman, travelling on the same boat, was able to inform us, that he had observed in a frequent private conversation with the colored servants during the trip, and his white female servant told us that she overheard them address to her the impressive injunction 'be ready.'

If Drennen's insane best and unmanly violence of language and demeanor had permitted him to hear any thing, he would have heard and been convinced of this on the spot; to the complete exoneration of the Monongahela House. But "John Drennen, of Arkansas," who is a Pennsylvanian by birth, originally from this neighborhood, and a Southerner only by adoption, like some other Northern men who have domineered at the South, has failed to acquire the sense of dignity, of justice to others, which characterizes the true Southern gentleman; and has picked up, instead, the vicious, oral, and bad temper, too often found among the lowest class of Southern population; hence I was compelled to listen to the most revolting profanity, and indiscriminate abuse of servants and honesty, to certify his loss and his scene of the aggression.

As to the servant "Wash," of whom he complains of aiding the escape of the girl, Drennen should have had the candor to state, that unintimidated by his insulting demeanor to me and the household, when he charged positively that "Wash" had abetted the escape, I discharged him instantly, a punishment which I have not good reason to believe was wholly undeserved

His charge that the servants at present employed in this house are "insolent and impudent," is the first I have heard of the kind.

A single complaint by a guest of insolence or neglect of duty on the part of a servant, has always been sufficient cause for immediate dismissal.

With regard to the general question of the insecurity of slaves in the Northern States, to which you refer in your editorial comments, I have nothing to say. But what I do know of assisted Southern people to bring slaves into Pittsburgh, where I honestly believe there is a secret and powerful organization of free negroes to promote escapes, I do protest against an attempt to fasten upon the Monongahela House, or its proprietor, the odium of unlawful or officious interference between master and slave, or of having, in any instance, given countenance or aid to such interference. I am content to rely, for the vindication of the house, against the injurious aspersions of John Drennen, upon the facts of its statement, and I think I am entitled, therefore, at your hands, to have a hearing before the same people, to whom he has accused me in your columns.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully

JNO. McD. CROSSAN.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR: We have just been shown a reply by Alethes, to the strictures, made yesterday, on his exposition of the Hebrew word in Deut.—I am sorry that such a mistake as that which occurred, in one place, should have fallen to his lot, to err, to correct it, and make a remark or two.—The impression made upon my mind, when I compared the piece with the original, was that, since the rest of the word in Gen., was said to be very and I found it in Deut., to be 'very' Alethes admitted its meaning to be "*deliver*," in the one instance, and denied it in the other. This mistake, however, was caused by giving to the unusual manner in which he represented the Hebrew words. His reply, however, on this point corrects me, and I acknowledge the mistake. But he says his Bible was old, and the reason for his mistake was that the Gimel had '*lost its tail*.' I appeal to any one who knows the Hebrew letters, whether a *Gimel* having '*lost its tail*,' looks anything like a *Caph*? Alethes says it does. Please turn to the alphabet and compare. It is only when the *Gimel* has its tail, that it can possibly be made to look, in any respect, like a Caph. Without it, it is a perfect 'a.' No one could distinguish them.

As to the "ungentlemanly" style of my criticism, I have only to say that the reply of Alethes can boast no superiority in this respect. Not knowing who Alethes was, I had no more ceremony or reserve to gratify. I was aroused at the unfairness and superficiality of the criticism.

What I have stated, with the exception of the above correction, I still maintain to be true. Alethes has not touched the question in his reply. I say that the authority of Parkhurst which he quoted in his own favor, is an authority against him. I say that the abundant testimony of Gesenius is against him. I say that the genius of the Hiphil Conjugation in Hebrew is against him. I say that the emended edition of the Vulgate, the authoritative edition in the Roman Church, is against him. I say that all the Oriental versions are against him. I say that the best critic commentators are against him. I say that the whole tenor of the New Testament Scriptures is against him. Furthermore, Alethes now *knows* that his authority is against him, and he yet refuses to acknowledge his error. He tries to creep out of the difficulty by saying, "supposing both words do mean the same thing, they mean *to shut, shut up, enclose*" or words to this effect. I deny that the word in the controverted text does mean this—Alethes *knows* that the authority he quoted, and much the best of other authorities are against him but refuses to acknowledge it. He talks of candor. Here is a fair opening for him to show it. I have corrected my mistake. Let him do so also, and *then* it will appear better to speak of candor than *now*.

With respect to the Vulgate, what I asserted is true. I have looked over Horne's Bibliographical Index, and can find nothing said about the copy to which Alethes refers. It is certainly an unpopular and unauthoritative one.

With respect to my "*inserting*" letters in the Hebrew words, I have only to say that the accusation is false. A Polish Jew, an intelligent scholar, as conversant with Hebrew as Alethes is with his vernacular, on looking at the reply of Alethes, remarked it was "unworthy of an answer." However we will say a few things. We do not think that any man ought to be regarded as an oracle in Hebrew criticism who is unable to tell why the Hebrew should be read as I represented it. The real secret has at length leaked out. Alethes has not yet learned to read the Hebrew vowels! This is enough! I read and translated it according to the Masoretic vowels and interpretation, but Alethes found fault. He must fight this matter out with the Jews.

Lastly, we would ask the public to consider the fact that Alethes must either denounce his argument on the word, or overthrow our authorities.—He has done neither yet. We wait for his "Candor."

ALETHES NO. II.

TRANSPORTATION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A Boston paper publishes a correspondence between a citizen of that place and the President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, concerning the passage over their railway of fugitive slaves who have been recaptured and are being conveyed back to the place from which they escaped.—Some of the stock holders of the road are scrupulous of being accessory in any manner to rendering back to servitude one who has "conquered his freedom by force of fight." The President answers, that a rail road corporation is a public institution—a creature of the law—for the purpose of public accommodation, as a highway, and that among the duties which it engages and is bound to perform, is that of carrying all passengers who pay the established fares and comply with established reasonable rules.

The receipts of contributions for the erection of the Washington National Monument during the month of October, from all sources, amounted to $2,703. They have averaged since the first of January, 1850, $2,350 per month.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1850.

**New York politics—"Union" Meetings—Tricks of the Democrats—Probable Success of the Democratic Ticket—World's Fair in London—Pennsylvania Not Represented—Changes in Offices.**

The Union is saved. There is something in that. There is one great advantage in these periods of awful crisis and danger to the Union. They bring out the great remedial qualities of our institutions, and serve to illustrate the skill and nerve of our countrymen in political surgery. Some infidels leave the patient to live or die, as should be determined by the strength of his constitution, relying upon that nostrum which has been a favorite with the simple common sense of all ages, the *vis medecatrix naturæ*. But the more active and enterprising of practitioners in the patriotic line have no faith in this celebrated remedy, considering it little better than pure quackery. They are always for an operation. The great New York meeting at the Castle Garden was the latest of these operations; and we are gratified that they succeeded in saving the patient, that is the Union.

This meeting was "well got up." Probably Barnum could not have done it better, though he could have got together a larger audience, as he frequently has done to hear Jenny Lind at the same place. But every thing was done in the right mode and at the right time to effect what this necessity was called to promote, the success of the Democratic ticket in the State. And the result of my observations was that the system of impudent trickery of which this miscalled Union meeting was a part, will accomplish all its objects, not even excepting I fear that leading one of the re-election of Mr. Dickinson to the Senate. And there were many things simple enough to fall into the snare laid for them by the cunning of the Hunker leaders, and such miserable, hypocritical, and sordid sheets as the Journal of Commerce and the Herald, which always find some excellent pretext a month before the election to come out strongly for the Democratic candidates, as the only possible salvation of the country from disunionism or something a hundred times worse. The Union is in no danger from any thing occurring in the Free States, with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law or any thing else, but if it were, nothing suggested by the notorious and reckless agitators of the two newspapers named above, could save it. The Union, about which lings of slavery is in danger, therefore you must pay us money, or subscribe to our incendiary calls, as abolitionists; therefore you must take to your hearts the servile betrayers of freedom in every contest with their adversaries, and you must denounce every courageous and noble defender of that cause, whether in the Senate or in the privacy of social life; therefore you must proscribe Whig candidates and vote for Locofocos. Washington Hunt and all his associates upon the Whig ticket are held up as abolitionists, incendiaries, and agitators by these brawling tricksters. Seward is a small man, and Dickinson is a dead dog, in the dark corners and dirty trainings of politics, false and impudent imposture are powerful engines for the attainment of unworthy ends, though at last truth will prevail. This aphorism will be illustrated in the result of the closely approaching New York election, or I shall be most pleasingly disappointed. I fear that all the leading Whig candidates will be defeated, and that even a majority of Dickinson Democrats those of the supplest dough faced stripe—will be elected to the legislature, and that two thirds of the delegation in Congress will be lost to the Whigs.

The machinery of the pretended "Union" patriots will have been brought into free operation and effect on the very eve of election; and the reaction will not have begun. The lies against Seward, the defamation of Hunt and his fellow candidates, the false cry of the "Union is in danger," and the necessary appeals to patriotic and loyal men interested have all been brought to bear so skillfully upon the critical point in the contest that any other result than a complete Democratic triumph would surprise me. However, before this is in print you will have received some of the returns. Some of your friends have great confidence in the country districts, which they consider proof against this sort of Jesuit dodge of the Democrats and their sneaking, eleventh hour neutral auxiliaries. But I apprehend that their fidelity will hardly compensate for the defection of the cities and large towns.

Great interest begins to be manifested in many parts of the United States, in the great exhibition of the industry of all nations to be held in London next year. The committee of the National Institute which directs all proceedings in this country in connection with the Fair, have invited, as I advised you some time since, the Governors of all the States to appoint local committees to select suitable articles and to aid generally in the representation of the industry of such State. Fifteen of the State executives have complied, ten Northern and five Southern States. But thus far Pennsylvania is not among the number, though perhaps the foremost State of the Union in respect to the superior productions and results of which will be collected at the exhibition.—It is important that some action should be taken on behalf of your state promptly, because on the 1st of December, the Central Committee will proceed to apportion among the several States which shall have made applications the entire space which has been allotted in the great hall of exhibition to the United States The area designated for the American Union is 85,000 square feet.

The Secretary of the Navy, with the concurrence of the President has assigned the United States Store Ship Fredonia to take out all the articles which may be offered for the exhibition by our countrymen and accepted by the proper authorities. The Secretary of the Treasury by direction of the President has authorized the employment of revenue cutters for the transportation of such articles from other ports of the United States to that selected as the port of embarkation. Probably there will be gathered in London to witness this vast and varied exhibition the greatest crowd from all climes and regions, which has assembled on any occasion since half of Europe went forth on the crusades. The building now in course of construction for the purposes of the exhibition is to be 1848 feet in length, four hundred and eighty feet in width, and will include an area of twenty one acres. It is said to be beautiful in design and at most cost as firm and solid in structure as if put up for permanent use. It will certainly be an occasion of very great interest.

There is a good deal of gossip about changes in office. It is settled that the state of health of Major Hobbie, 1st Assistant Post Master General, and that of Hon. J. C. Clark, Solicitor of the Treasury, will compel them both to retire. They are both excellent officers, both belong to New York, and both were formerly in Congress. Major Hobbie came into office in 1829 under Old Hickory—as Second Assistant. He has a pulmonary disease which will soon carry him off unless he goes voluntarily off to a more genial climate, which he will do. Hon. John C. Clarke is known and endeared to all the Whigs of the Union by the bold and vigorous manner in which he conducted the great campaign of 1840. He has not had a month's health since he came into office. He will go to South America as Charge des Affaires.

I believe it is true that Mr. Hodge, an Editor of New Orleans, has been appointed to the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now temporarily filled by Hon. Allan A. Hall, formerly of the Republic. Mr. Hall will also go abroad. Hon. Mr. Sloan, of Ohio, appointed to succeed Selden in the Treasury Office, has not arrived. The reason no one knows, He is somewhat advanced in years I have no idea who will succeed Mr. Hobbie. John A. Collier, Esq., of New York will take the place of Mr. Clarke when a vacancy occurs in that office.

I think it proper to say that I have myself been offered and accepted a desirable appointment is altogether incorrect, and at the present writing there is no prospect whatever that any official obstruction will intervene to cut off the stream of enlightenment and instruction which flows from my pen as from a perennial fountain.

JUNIUS.

The late London correspondence of the Philadelphia North American furnishes the following interesting items:

An extraordinary seizure of stolen property was made last week on the premises of Mr. Thos. Charles Sirvell, of Barbican, near the general Post Office. Mr. Sirvell is a gold and silver refiner, and has been very extensively engaged in the business for forty years, and has during that time enjoyed a high reputation in the trade, and accumulated a large fortune. He kept his town and country house, his carriage and servants, and was about to retire from active business. Last week the premises of a Roman Catholic clergyman, of Great Crosby, near Liverpool, were entered by thieves, and a large quantity of ornamental plate was stolen. It was forwarded by railway direct to Mr. Sirvell, and the police seized it on his counter, and arrested Mr. Sirvell on a charge of receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. Through information contained in a letter in Mr. Sirvell's possession, two persons were immediately arrested in Liverpool on a suspicion of having committed the robbery. All the parties were examined at Liverpool on Tuesday last, and remanded for one week. This case has excited universal interest in the metropolis and elsewhere, as Mr. Sirvell has been so long and extensively engaged in business in London. He could at any time draw a cheque for fifty thousand dollars in payment for gold and silver, and the quantity of gold which he sent to the Bank of England every week, and for which he obtained bank notes, was of immense value. The particulars of this case have appeared in the papers, but are erroneous in many respects. From private sources I have obtained some extraordinary facts respecting Mr. Sirvell's mode of transacting business, but it would not be prudent to reveal them at present.

The deepest interest has lately been manifested in England in the great project of a ship canal across the Isthmus. It is aptly termed "the grandest physical work the world can witness; the past has seen nothing like it, and any similar fame must be equally denied to the future, since there will be no more hemispheres to join." It has been well known in the monetary circles of the city that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., a commissioner from the New York Company, has been in London three or four weeks for the purpose of negotiating with English capitalists for a loan of several millions to carry out the proposed works between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The proposals which that gentleman made to two or three leading firms were considered so favorable and satisfactory in every point of view, that Rothschilds and Barings agreed to furnish one half the required funds, the New York company furnishing the other half, amounting to about twenty millions of dollars, more or less, in the aggregate. Mr. Vanderbilt having completed all the preliminary arrangements for this loan on Tuesday last, he left England on the following day; and this subject has been the principal topic of conversation in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange up to this moment. I understand that great satisfaction is expressed by the second and third rate capitalists that two firms should be allowed the monopoly of the loan. So quietly and cleverly were all the negotiations conducted, that few, even now aware that the loan had been actually taken till they read the city article in Wednesday's Times, which was almost entirely devoted to the grand scheme.

The Times speaks very favorably of it, and remarks that the traffic that would pass through the canal would amount to £1,700,000, or 42½ per cent. on the outlay; and that, in the hands of the most timid, this calculation could scarcely be reduced to any point that would leave the enterprise other than a legitimate and attractive one.—That England is an active spectator in the enterprise, is owing "to the straightforward and moderate requirements of the New York Company, and to the sagacity and patriotism of our two leading mercantile firms, and also of the governor of the Bank of England, Sir Harry Poble." I have said, however, that the scheme does not meet with general favor.

The *Daily News* has lately shown the value and importance of the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific in a series of interesting articles; but that journal is now an alarmist, and in Wednesday's number informs the British public that "rash and ignorant speculators are already in the market, with prospectuses of exaggerated promise, which if allowed to pass unexposed, can only lead to a renewal of share gambling, and the indefinite postponement of one of the most important undertakings of the age."

**Singular Imposture.**

A continental correspondent of one of the English papers, relates a curious imposition which was lately played off in Munich. The heroine of the piece was Maria Hoch, the daughter of a cake pentier in poor circumstances, but possessed of great personal beauty, and not without some education. Three years ago she communicated to several of her relatives, under the promise of secrecy, that she was the most fortunate of her sex A Spanish count, living from the arms of the law, in consequence of his participation in the Spanish revolution, had escaped into the Tyrol in disguise, from whence he had found his way into the palace of the King of Bavaria, at Hohenschwargau. The name of the count she declared to be Don Alonzo Baldona. The King, she said, had given him the post of inspector of the palace. On a visit to Munich, the count had made her acquaintance, and being smitten with her attractions, had promised to marry her.

Letters were not wanting to confirm the truth of this statement; one was produced which stated that the bridegroom was possessed of enormous wealth, and that he in reality was the Prince of Navarre and Duke of Montemolin. The relations overwhelmed with joy at the good fortune of the young lady, made no objection to assisting her from time to time with large sums of money, expected to see her married to a Prince, and received with the greatest demonstrations of joy the intelligence that the marriage was celebrated. The young lady, too, was prolific in promises of appointments and situations, and by these means carried on the deception for three months. The relations at last impatient, desired to see the bridegroom, the Spanish prince; and receiving nothing but evasions, at last discovered that they had been deceived. They quickly hand the affair over to the police, who soon became aware that the loan had been actually taken till they read the city article in Wednesday's Times, which was almost entirely devoted to the grand scheme.

The Times speaks very favorably of it, and remarks that the traffic that would pass through the canal would amount to £1,700,000, or 42½ per cent. on the outlay; and that, in the hands of the most timid, this calculation could scarcely be reduced to any point that would leave the enterprise other than a legitimate and attractive one.—That England is an active spectator in the enterprise, is owing "to the straightforward and moderate requirements of the New York Company, and to the sagacity and patriotism of our two leading mercantile firms, and also of the governor of the Bank of England, Sir Harry Poble." I have said, however, that the scheme does not meet with general favor.

The *Daily News* has lately shown the value and importance of the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific in a series of interesting articles; but that journal is now an alarmist, and in Wednesday's number informs the British public that "rash and ignorant speculators are already in the market, with prospectuses of exaggerated promise, which if allowed to pass unexposed, can only lead to a renewal of share gambling, and the indefinite postponement of one of the most important undertakings of the age."

**Singular Imposture.**

A continental correspondent of one of the English papers, relates a curious imposition which was lately played off in Munich. The heroine of the piece was Maria Hoch, the daughter of a cake pentier in poor circumstances, but possessed of great personal beauty, and not without some education. Three years ago she communicated to several of her relatives, under the promise of secrecy, that she was the most fortunate of her sex A Spanish count, living from the arms of the law, in consequence of his participation in the Spanish revolution, had escaped into the Tyrol in disguise, from whence he had found his way into the palace of the King of Bavaria, at Hohenschwargau. The name of the count she declared to be Don Alonzo Baldona. The King, she said, had given him the post of inspector of the palace. On a visit to Munich, the count had made her acquaintance, and being smitten with her attractions, had promised to marry her.

Letters were not wanting to confirm the truth of this statement; one was produced which stated that the bridegroom was possessed of enormous wealth, and that he in reality was the Prince of Navarre and Duke of Montemolin. The relations overwhelmed with joy at the good fortune of the young lady, made no objection to assisting her from time to time with large sums of money, expected to see her married to a Prince, and received with the greatest demonstrations of joy the intelligence that the marriage was celebrated. The young lady, too, was prolific in promises of appointments and situations, and by these means carried on the deception for three months. The relations at last impatient, desired to see the bridegroom, the Spanish prince; and receiving nothing but evasions, at last discovered that they had been deceived. They quickly hand the affair over to the police, who soon became aware


☞ WORMS! 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 M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge are confident that they offer the best means of accomplishing this result that has ever been submitted to the public; and they invite to it 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 oc26-1dawx

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.

aug6dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

**ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS**

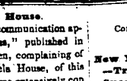
CITIZENS'
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
**OF Pittsburgh.**

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 61 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. apl30:tf

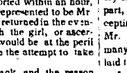


**DR. D. HUNT,**
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dly1n

**Improvements in Dentistry.**

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Pressure Principle—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Allegheny Office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. D. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. oct19



**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, upon the most reasonable terms to their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug19tf

**THE MAYORALTY.**

MR. WHITE—Please announce the name of WILLIAM BURNLEY, of the Fourth Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. I oblige

MANY WHIGS OF THE SECOND WARD.
oct19-dtf

MR. WHITE—Sir—You will please announce the name of Cornelius Darragh, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the ratification of the Whig Convention. Mr. Morgan's claims will be strongly urged by a host of friends, he being capable and honest

[oct22dtd] MANY CITIZENS

**WANTED,**

A GIRL to do general house work, to whom a permanent situation and good wages will be given. None need apply without good references as to character and ability. Apply at this office. no7

**Bank of Pittsburgh.**

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock, for the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

November 5th, 1850.—no7:d1w

**HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.**

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN from Baltimore, November 5th, a Bay Mare with a long tail, and a Buggy with a black body, painted green, and lining drab. The thief is about 55 years of age, red face, and thick set. I will give Fifty Dollars Reward for the arrest of the thief, so that I may get him. JOHN McCLINTOCK,
nc7:d1w Lexington st., Baltimore.
[Balt. Pat.]

**Western Insurance Company.**

THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of two dollars per share to be credited on the stock. Receipts will be issued on and after 15th inst.

J. FINNEY, Jr. Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1850.—d3t

**LARGE SALE OF STOCKS.**

THIS evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold with or reserve,

104 shares Exchange Bank Stock;
20 shares Cliff Mine Copper Stock;
20 shares North American Copper Stock;
10 shares Western Insurance Company Stock;
20 shares Old Allegheny Bridge Co. Stock;

no7 R. P. TANNER & CO., Auctioneer.

**NEW BOOKS.**

THE American Magistrate and Civil Officer; The law relative to criminal prosecutions, in respect to primary and summary proceedings thereon, before justices of the peace and other magistrates, and to process, proceedings and practice, comprising arrest, bail, and examination of such cases in all parts of the United States, especially Pennsylvania. By Mordecai M. Kinney, author of the "Pa. Justice," &c.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for November. The above works just received for sale by

R C STOCKTON,
Cor. Market & Third sts.
[Journal, Chronicle, American, and Post, copy.]

BINDSTONES—1 five foot diameter; 1 four foot diameter, and 1 third 40 in ontside, therefore, for sale by

no7 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

CHEESE—100 lbs for sale by
no7 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

BROOMS—150 doz for sale by
no7 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

PATENT THREAD—1740 lbs best black, direct from the manufactory and for sale cheap.

no7 C ARBUTHNOT

GERMAN PINS—200 packs full assortment for sale by

no7 C ARBUTHNOT

HOOKS & EYES—1800 gross plated, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, just received for sale by

no7 C ARBUTHNOT

RED FLANNEL—20 pcs all wool, received on consignment, and for sale cheap by

no7 C ARBUTHNOT

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**

LL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Graham, late Esq., of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

D. N. WHITE,
ALLEN KRAMER, } Executors.
no7:d1w&w6t

**Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.**

THIS Bank has this day declared a dividend of four per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1850—no6:d1w

RANSPARENT SHADES—A large assortment of different styles of Window Shades, rec'd from the manufacturers in New York, which we will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest prices

J & H PHILLIPS
no6 7 & 9 Wood st

**Keep your Feet Dry.**

JUST received from the Philipsville Oil Cloth Factory, 12 gross of that excellent article of India Rubber Paste, for rendering boots and shoes soft, pliable, and impervious to water, and a perfect preventive against the leather cracking; this paste is guaranteed to possess all the above qualities or the money refunded. For sale, wholesale and retail by

no6 J & H PHILLIPS

TANNERS' OIL—100 bris for sale by
no4 WM BAGALEY & CO

RAISINS—100 bxs new crop, for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO
no4 18 & 20 Wood st

LARD OIL—10 bris just received for sale by
no4 JAMES DALZELL

PRIME LARD—100 bris just rec'd for sale by
no6 HARDY, JONES & CO

CHEESE—1000 bxs prime;
2000 bxs cream, for sale by
J B CANFIELD

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—10 bris in cloths;
10 bxs do;
30 kegs do;
Just received for sale by J B CANFIELD

CLOVER SEED—5 bris in store and for sale by
no6 J B CANFIELD

SALERATUS—100 bxs in