THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1854. | VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 141.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
WHITE & CO.
D. N. WHITE.] [SAMUEL HAIGHT.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

DAILY—Six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Three copies per annum $5 00
Six copies do 9 00
Ten copies do 13 00
Twenty copies do 20 00

The package for each club to be addressed to one person, and to be paid invariably in advance. No club papers will be sent after the year expires, unless the money is sent for a renewal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate.)
Do one insertion $0 50
Do each additional insertion 0 25
Do one week 1 75
Do two weeks 3 00
Do three weeks 4 00
Do one month 5 00
Do two months 7 00
Do three months 9 00
Do four months 10 00
Do six months 11 00
Do twelve months 18 00
Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum) 6 00
One dollar for each additional line.
One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper 25 00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.

Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates. For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and all political meetings and notices, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Bishop or ☞ notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

Real Estate Agents' and Auctioneers' advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates; but allowed a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.
One Square, three insertions $1 50
Do. each additional insertion 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.
One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion ......50 cents.
Do. each additional insertion ......25 cents.

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
N. HOLMES & SON, Brokers.
No. 57 Market st. between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	do
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par	Commercial Bk, Cincin'i	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of North America	par	Lafayette Bank	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	Western Reserve Bank	do
Bank of Penn Township	par	Bank of Massillon	do
Bank of the United States	12	Small Notes	do
Commercial Bank of Pa	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Kensington Bank	par	New York City	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	¼
Mechanics' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Moyamensing Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	Country	½
Southwark Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesman's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Western Bank	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	¼	Bank of the Valley	¾
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of Va., Richmond	"
Bank of Danville	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	"
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia.	"
Bank of Germantown	par	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	"
Bank of Gettysburgh	¼	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Lewistown	—	Branches	"
Bank of Middletown	¼	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of St. of N. Caroli'a	2
Carlisle Bank	¼	Com. Bank, Wilmington.	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co	par	Merchants' Bk, Newburn,	2
Doylestown Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Easton Bank	par	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	2
Erie Bank	¼	Bank of South Carolina.	2
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co	par	Bank of Charleston	2
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Planters' & Mechan's' Bk	2
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	GEORGIA.	
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co	par	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg.	¼	Bank of Augusta	2
Franklin Bk. Washington	par	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a.	2
Harrisburg Bank	¼	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale Bank	¼	All solvent Banks	3
Lancaster Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	¾
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	¼	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
Monongahela Bank	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
West Branch Bank	¼	MISSOURI.	
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre,	¼	Bk of State of Missouri	¼
York Bank	¼	ILLINOIS.	
Relief Notes	¼	State Bank and Branches	50
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois	75
Ohio State Bank	¼	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Akron	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Athens	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Bridgeport	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Cleveland	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Dayton	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Delaware	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Columbus	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Mansfield	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Ripley	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cincinnati	do	On New York	par
Branch at Washington	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Steubenville	do	Cincinnati	par
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Louisville	"
Branch at Newark	do	St. Louis	"
Branch at Springfield	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Marietta	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16,00
Branch at Troy	do	do Patriot	15,50
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	Eagle, old	10,60
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, new	10,00
Branch at Norwalk	do	Fredericksd'ors	7,80
Branch at Piqua	do	Ten Thalers	7,80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Guineas	5,00
Branch at Eaton	do	Sovereigns	4,85
Branch at Ravenna	do	Ten Guilders	3,98
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Napoleons	3,80
Branch at Massillon	¼	Ducats	2,15
Branch at Wooster	do		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
A. WILKINS & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 71 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1855.

LOANS.	Par.	Ask'd.	Off'd.	REMARKS.
United States 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb. & Aug.
Pennsylvania 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb. & Aug.
Alle'ny Co. 6's	100	...	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	...	...	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	...	...	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	...	...	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	...	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	...	...	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	56½	55½	Div. Nov. 5 ⅌ ct
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	57	56	do
Exchange Bank	50	56	55½	do
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25½	24½	Div. Mar 4 ⅌ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	36	35	Div. Jan. 8 ⅌ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	45	43	Div. " 2.00 p. s
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	...	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ⅌ ct
Western Insurance Co.	...	18	16	Div. Nov. $2½
Citizens' Insurance Co.	...	19	18½	
Associated Firemen's Co.	...	7	5	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh, & Louisville	50	41	39	Div. Qr. 3 ⅌ ct
Lake Erie	50	25	...	do
Morse's Magnetic	50	...	...	Div. 4 ⅌ c 6 mo
RAIL-ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	59	
Monongahela Slackwater	50	44	42	Div. Jan. 4 ⅌ ct
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	...	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	...	49	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	47½	46¾	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	...	...	do.
Cleveland & Wells'lle R. R.	50	...	...	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	102½	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	50	...	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	...	
Do. do. (new)	100	35	...	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	...	
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	17	...	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	...	197	190	Div. 1853, $15
Pittsburgh & Boston	...	150	150	New Stock.
North America	...	70	65	
North West	...	...	16	
North Western	...	18	19	
Iron City	...	3	2	
Eureka	...	2	1	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	...	6	4	
Ohio	...	3	2	
Adventure	...	4½	3½	
Merchant	...	...	...	
Douglass Houghton	...	6	5	
Ontonagon	...	...	...	
Ohio Trap Rock	...	26	21	
Ridge	...	7	5	
Fire Steel	...	2½	2	
Colling	...	4½	3	
Aztec	...	1½	1	
Bluff	...	2½	2	
National	...	26	23	
Avery	...	3	...	
Forest	...	11	...	
Phœnix	...	...	...	
Norwich	...	11½	10½	

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF A. WILKINS & CO., United States Bank Building, No. 71 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, bought and sold. Collections made throughout the Union. Business paper discounted and loans negotiated. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO, BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c., No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. All Transactions at most liberal rates. oc13d&wT

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well: made and sold by C. W. CARROL, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, 568 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and many East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 50 to 100,000 bushels each; and, on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.

The Separator is Root's Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction wherever tried. my23ly:T

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Agnes Stewart, late of South Fayette Township, Allegheny county, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HANNA, South Fayette Township. de14-6twT

LOOK HERE: About 70 acres of well improved Land, 4½ miles from the city, and must be sold, as the owner is going West, and will be offered at $65 per acre. Enquire of THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market street. d23-4

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. S. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office removed to No. 44 Grant street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. au30-ly:T

ROBERT POLLOCK, Attorney at Law—Corner of Fifth and Grant streets, opposite the Court House steps, Pittsburgh. my24-y'53

D. CRAIG, Attorney at Law, New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Refer to Hon. Walter Craig, Cross Creek; J. Dunlop, Esq., Hampton & Smith; Kramer & Rahm; H. Childs & Co; Loran, Wilson & Co. H. Lee. ap28-ly

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ja15-dly

R. P. SPALDING, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cleveland, Ohio. References—A. W. Loomis, Shaler & Stanton. feb6-dly

FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Attorney at Law, No. 170 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

JASPER E. BRADY, Attorney at Law, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALLEN KRAMER......EDWARD RAHM......FLORENCE KRAMER.

KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and Bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stock Securities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and West. Buy and sell Stocks on Commission. Collections made on all points in the Union. Office corner of Third and Wood streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. my14y

H. D. KING, Coin, Stock and Exchange Broker, Fourth street—Buys and sells Stocks on Commission: Exchange on Eastern cities supplied at current rates: Collections made on the West at low rates: Western Bank Notes Bought and sold. jy28

WATERMAN PALMER......JOSHUA HANNA......WM. K. HART.

PALMER, HANNA & Co., Successors to Hussey, Hanna & Co., Bankers, Exchange Brokers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes, and Specie. N. W. corner of Wood and Third streets. Current Money received on Deposit. Sight Checks for sale, and collections made on nearly all principal points of the United States.

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.

Advances made on consignments of Produce, shipped east, on liberal terms.

WM. H. WILLIAMS......J. S. M'VAY.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh. All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja9-ly

A. WILKINS & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 75 Fourth street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. All transactions at most liberal rates. jy10

WM. LARIMER, Jr., Banker and Broker, 4th street, No. 66, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

COMMISSION &C.

WM. A. McCLURG, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, corner of Wood and Sixth Streets. Is now receiving a large assortment of Fresh Goods, in addition to his already extensive stock, purchased from first hands in the Eastern markets, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. ☞ Hotels, Steamboats, and Families, buying by the quantity, supplied at wholesale rates. ☞ Goods delivered in the city free of charge. ap18

A. & A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wood and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114, Second street, Pittsburgh. ap24-y'53

C. WELLS & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Bacon, Fish, Flour, Dried Fruit and Country Produce generally. No. 325 Liberty street, Commercial Row, Pittsburgh. [ap14-y53

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Nos. 212 and 214 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

S. MORTON GILBERT......THOMAS F. FREDERICK.

GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired.

ROBT. ROBISON......SAML. R. ROBISON.

R. ROBISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja10

SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Successor to S. & W. HARBAUGH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Dealer in Flour, Wool and Produce generally, No. 143 First st., and 116 Second st., Pittsburgh. ja7

W. KENDRICK, Forwarding and Commission Merchant; also, Agent for Manufacturers, Warehouse, No. 22 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to Forwarding Merchandise and consignments for sale. No connection or preference for Boats of any description.

Orders promptly attended to. Instructions will in all cases be implicitly obeyed.

Your business is respectfully solicited; and I pledge myself to every exertion in your behalf. ja22-y

KIER & JONES, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, Canal Basin, near seventh street, Pittsburgh.

S. A. HARDY......WM. F. JONES.

HARDY, JONES & CO., Successors to ATWOOD, JONES & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, Pittsburgh.

R. W. POINDEXTER, Commission and Forwarding House, and for the purchase and sale of Flour, Western Produce, Iron, Nails, Glass and the Manufactured Articles of Pittsburgh generally. 62 Water and 64 Front street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep15

J. W. BURBRIDGE......H. F. INGRAHAM.

BURBRIDGE & INGRHAM, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 116 Water street, and 150 First street, Pittsburgh.

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 57 Water st., Pittsburgh.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally. ja17y

JOHN WATT......JOHN WILSON.

JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 250 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD, late of Warren, Ohio, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ash, and Western Produce generally. Water street, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS LITTLE, SR.......THOMAS LITTLE, JR. (Late of firm Robison, Little & Co.)

T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja19-y53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lard, Fish and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my31

VON BONNHORST & MURPHY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. = Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 68 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe29-ly-53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mh5-53

W. McCLINTOCK, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades Steam Boat Trimmings, No. 112 Market street.

BARD & DE LANGE, Dealer in Hides, Leather and Oil, 215 Liberty street, (sign of the Golden Horns.) They will keep on hand, at all times, a general assortment of Leather for Shoemakers and Saddlers' use; also, Shoemakers' Findings, Tools, &c. ap18 BARD & DE LANGE.

MORRIS & PATTON, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, on the Eastern side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERS.

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, Dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 315 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

OLIVER BLACKBURN......GEO. B. JONES.

O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures; Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sep12:y

ISAIAH DICKEY......ROBERT DICKEY.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, No. 56 Water street, and 107 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'GILL......JAMES D. M'GILL......WALTER C. ROE.

M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE, W. H. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL.

WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM A. M'CLURG, Grocer and Tea Dealer, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, has always on hand a large assortment of choice Groceries and pure Teas, wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. WICK......DAVID M'CANDLESS.

WICK & McCANDLESS, successors to L. & J. D. Wick, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

A. CULBERTSON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD......RICHARD FLOYD.

J. & R. FLOYD, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce—Round Church Buildings, fronting on Liberty, Wood, and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE, WM. H. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL.

BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, five doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All work warranted. ja18

WM. A. WARD, DENTIST, Penn street, 3 Doors above Hand. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays no one will be received or attended to later than 3 P. M., unless by special appointment or in cases of extreme suffering. no18-6md

WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTRIFICE, Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by WM. A. WARD, Dentist, Penn st., 3 doors above Hand. no8-6md

MANUFACTURING.

J. W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Ware, No. 83 Third street.

BENNETT & BRO., Manufacturers of Plain and Fancy Yellow, Rockingham and Cream Colored Ware. Office at the Manufactory, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh. mar30-dly

JOHN WETHERELL, Manufacturer of PATENT BOX VICES, a superior article, SOLID BOX and BRAZED BOX VICES, corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, one square from the Hand street Bridge, Allegheny City. oc30:ly1

TOOL WORKS, corner of First and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Machinists' Tools of every variety, such as IRON PLANERS, Slide and Hand TURNING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, &c., &c., manufactured to order. [fe12] JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO.

ISAAC JONES......JOHN F. QUIGG.

JONES & QUIGG, Manufacturers of Spring and Blister Steel, Plough Slab Steel, Steel Plough Wings, Coach and Eliptic Springs; Brass Nut Tapers, Half Patent Screw Mail and Hammered Iron Axles. Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh.

JONES & QUIGG......D. B. ROGERS.

D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. fe12

DAWSON, MOHAN & CO., Manufacturers of Shovels, Spades, &c., Warehouse No. 22 Wood st., between First and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Penn Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh.

KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO., Manufacturers of—
Penn A No. 1 heavy 4-4 Sheetings;
Carpet Chain of all colors and shades;
Cotton Twine;
" Bed Cords;
" Plough Lines and Sash Cord;
" Rope of all sizes and descriptions;
Batting.
☞ Orders left at the Hardware Store of Logan, Wilson & Co., 131 Wood street, will have attention. je25-ly

WM. A. HERRON......JAMES CRISWELL.

HERRON & CRISWELL, Bell and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass Works, Locomotive, Steam Engine, Plumbers, &c. Also, Cotton Batting manufacturers.
FOUNDRY, Rebecca street, Allegheny city. | WAREROOM, No. 12, Market street, near First, Pittsburgh
N. B.—Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange for work, or cash paid.
Orders left at the Foundry or Office, will be attended to punctually. fe10-ly

Arnold & Williams

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE—Manufacturers of Chilson's Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, and fitting for Steam, Gas or Water, No. 25 Market street, Pittsburgh.

☞ We have sold our Furnaces, Patterns, &c., to Messrs. ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, whom we cordially recommend to the patronage of the public. SCAIFE, ATKINSON & CO. oc1

PINE AND CEDAR WARE.—SAMUEL KROESEN keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Wash and Bath Tubs, Barrels, Steands, Oak Well, Kitchen or Draw Buckets; Wooden Bowls, Churns, Dry Measures, Zinc and Cherry Wash Boards, and all other kinds of ware in his line.
Also—50 nests Tubs, and 100 dozen Buckets.
Wareroom, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24y

Blacksmith Bellows Manufactory.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership commencing on the 19th of April, under the firm of R. WILLIAMS & CO. for the manufacture of BLACKSMITH BELLOWS of every description; which they are determined to make of the very best materials and superior workmanship. They intend to have always on hand an assortment of all sizes from 28 to 40 inches, at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets. ROBERT WILLIAMS, JAMES WILSON.
Allegheny City, May 24. my24dly

J. A. BROWN, would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand, at his stand on the west side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, a complete assortment of Venitian Blinds. Also, Venitian Shutters made to order, in the best style, warranted equal to any in the United States. His Blinds can be repaired without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the whole stock of the late firm of the Cabinet Manufactory of Ramsey & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with everything in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh. mch26 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, JR.......THOS. WIGHTMAN.

PENN GLASS WORKS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 Water and 65 Front streets, Pittsburgh. N. B.—Particular attention paid to all sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials. sep22

JOHN S. M'CORD......JAMES H. M'CORD.

M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS, CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Their stock embraces every quality and styles of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. au22:6md&ly

WILLIAM TATE......J. J. JACKSON......JOSEPH WALTH.

WILLIAM TATE & CO., No. 10 Fourth street, near Liberty and Federal street, Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Sheet Lead, Leaden Pipes, Hydrants, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c.

Persons who have work to do in our line will do well to call, as they may rely on having their work executed by practical workmen, and as we manufacture our own lead pipe and sheet lead, we can afford to work it at lower rates, as any other establishment in other cities.

Persons from the country, who wish to purchase pipe for conveying water from springs, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing from second hands, as we are the only manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead in the city. Orders from the country for Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead and Pumps will receive prompt attention. mh15:d&ly

Self Heating Smoothing Irons.

THE GREATEST DOMESTIC IMprovement of the age. Ladies find them a most desirable article, saving labor, time and money. Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms.
Address, (post paid,) J. JACKSON, 124 Wood street, Pittsburg.
☞ For sale also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, by M. Graff & Co., and Mr. John Cartwright.—Also, Tailors' Irons on the same principle.

Bolivar Fire Brick and Crucible Clay Manufacturing Company.

THIS COMPANY HAVING ENLARGED their capacity for manufacturing, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for their Brick, Crucible and Building Clay. Orders promptly attended to by KIER & JONES, Canal Basin.
Pittsburgh, september 21, 1853.

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY. No. 46, Diamond Alley, near Wood Street. E. M. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to his fine stock of Carriages, ranging in price from $100 to $1,000. These carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and under his own supervision; he can with confidence, warrant his work to be inferior to none manufactured in the Union. The Proprietor has noticed with the great increase in demand for this class of work, has induced him not to build any common or low priced work to injure his already extensive reputation. Persons wanting work manufactured will please call and examine his stock before going East. All work warranted.

New Coach Factory—Allegheny.

M. H. WHITE & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they have erected a shop on Lacock, between Federal and Sandusky streets. They are now making and are prepared to receive orders for every description of vehicles, Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c., which, from their long experience in the manufacture of the above work, and the facilities they have, they feel confident they are enabled to do work on the most reasonable terms with those wanting articles in their line.

Paying particular attention to the selection of materials, and having none but competent workmen, they have no hesitation in warranting their work. We therefore ask the attention of the public to this matter.

N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ja26:tf

Coach and Carriage Factory.

JOHNSTON, BROTHER & CO., corner of Belmont and Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are manufacturing Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.

All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.

Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. je8

Fifth Street Stocking Factory.

ABILITY, ENERGY, AND ECONOMY.—The best goods in Children's Hose, Men's Socks, Undershirts, and Drawers, sold at manufacturer's prices, at the Fifth street stocking Factory; all made from last year's wool. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. WM. DALY, Stocking Factory, 5th street, between Wood and Market.

NICHOLSON & PAYNE, MANUFACTURERS OF COOKING STOVES, GRATES, FRONTS, FENDERS, &C., Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

EARNESTLY direct attention to a new and handsome pattern of PARLOR STOVE, just completed; also, to their new patterns of coal COOKING STOVES, known as the "Keystone State" and the "Western Star." These stoves in neatness of finish, economy of supply, and soundness of material, surpass anything of the kind yet offered to the public. In addition to the articles alluded to above, their present stock comprises everything in their peculiar line, with the most approved improvements in view of real utility. Platform and Counter SCALES, Bark Mills, Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, Sad and Dog Irons, Sugar and Tea Kettles, &c. in every possible variety of style and finish. An inspection is solicited. mh26:y53

L. R. LIVINGSTON......CALVIN ADAMS......J. L. MOORHEAD. J. J. ROGGEN......W. D. COPELAND.

Livingston, Roggen & Co.
NOVELTY WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRACK and Depot Railroad Scales, Hay, Cattle and Grain do.; Platform and Counter do.; Door Locks of all sizes, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Coffee Mills of various kinds; Paint Mills, approved patterns, Bolts and Fastenings. Malleable Iron Castings of every variety in form and finish. d1f

MAFFET & OLD, BRASS FOUNDERS, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, 127 and 129 First Street, Pittsburgh. AND FEDERAL STREET, OPPOSITE RAILROAD STATION, ALLEGHENY.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fittings. Houses fitted up with Gas and Water on short notice. my4-tf

J. HOWARTH & BROTHER, MARBLE MASONS, 201 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR SEVENTH.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened their Marble Work, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of work in their line. They have always on hand a large supply of beautiful MARBLE MANTELS, of elegant and Gothic styles; Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Furniture Slabs, &c., which they offer at extremely low prices.

Marble in Block, Slabs, and sawed to order. Cemetery lots enclosed, with Easton and Freeport Stones. ap14

W. W. WALLACE, STEAM MARBLE WORKS, 319, 321 and 323 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantels, Imposing Stones, &c., always on hand, and made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three hundred original and selected designs for Monuments, &c. on hand. Block and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street. au23 W. W. WALLACE.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 185 Liberty street—is now receiving very elegant new styles of goods for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Super CLOTHS, Heavy Fancy and Velvet CASSIMERES, Plush, Cashmere and Silk Vestings in great variety. Persons in want of superior Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying, as we will endeavor to make it to their interest to purchase of us. oc13 E. WATTS & CO., 185 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

A. A. MASON......C. L. ANTHONY & CO., N. YORK.

A. A. MASON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Merchants, corner Fourth and Market street, Pittsburgh.

AGENCIES.

A CARD.—Having been appointed the exclusive Agents for Pittsburgh, for the sale of Patent Riveted Cemented and Stretched Leather Belting, manufactured by P. JEWELL & SON, of Hartford, Connecticut, We now offer for sale a large assortment of all widths, manufactured, at the manufacturer's prices, his article being superior to any Leather Belting ever before offered in this market. Also, a large stock of all widths of India Rubber Belting constantly on hand, and for sale at the "Machine Belting Depot," No. 116 Market street. ap26 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, Office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy5dly

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizen's Insurance Company, 94 Water street.

W. P. JONES, Agent of the Insurance Co. of North America, 141 Front street.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Co., 92 Water street.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for Franklin Fire Insurance Company, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent for Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, 42 Water street.

BOOKSELLERS, &C.

R. C. STOCKTON, late Johnston & Stockton, Bookseller Stationer, Printer and Binder, corner of Market and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

J. R. WELDIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Blank and School Books, Paper and Stationery, No. 63 Wood street, (between Third and Fourth) Pittsburgh. mar29

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. 65 Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 82 Market street, near the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. School and law books constantly on hand.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO., Booksellers, No. 78 Wood street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSIC, &C.

JOHN H. MELLOR, Dealer in Piano Fortes, Music and Musical Instruments, School Books, and Stationery. Sole agent for Chickering's Piano Forte, for Western Pennsylvania. No. 81 Wood street.

HENRY KLEBER, Dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, and Importer of Italian Strings. Sole agent for Nunns & Clark's grand and square Pianos, with Coleman's Æolean Attachment. Also for Dunham's Pianos.

H. SCHROEDER & CO., Music Store, 4th street, between Market and Wood. New Music constantly receiving, and Musical Instruments of all kinds.

DRUGGISTS.

L. WILCOX, JR.......JOSEPH FLEMING.

L. WILCOX & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, corner Market street and the Diamond, keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, and articles pertaining to their business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. my19

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 249 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All orders will receive prompt attention. ☞ Agent for Loudon & Co's valuable family medicines. mar 24-ly

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, corner Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mh7

R. E. SELLERS, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c., No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Goods warranted. Prices low.

FREDERICK BRAUN......GEORGE REITER.

BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Successor to L. Wilcox & Co., corner Market street and Diamond. Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. mar15

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffey) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 119 Wood street, below Fifth, Pittsburgh. ☞ Regular Agent for Dr. Peed's Medicine. ja17

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. my15:y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 181 Liberty street.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 181 Liberty street.—We are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the newest styles and finest quality. Our friends and customers will please give us a call.

MEDICINE.

DR. JAMES KING, Office and Residence, No. 112 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral, Pittsburgh. ja1ly

WOOL MERCHANTS.

J. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Woolen Goods, No. 22 Liberty street. Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. WARRINGTON; (DIPLOMA) LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep15dyd

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer in Plain, Figured and Decorative Paper Hangings, No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sole Agent for the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Delicourt & Co., of Paris. mh5-53

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS, Imperial size very low for cash. BACKOFEN & BAUER 51 street.

PARIS FASHIONS, FOR LADIES' DRESSES.—The Paris Fashions for JUNE, direct per steamer will be on sale on the 1st proximo. MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 280, Penn above Hand street.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Applica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, Penn street, above Hand. je27

WILLIAM NOBLE, Upholsterer, and Dealer in Upholstery. Wholesale and Retail, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY.—No. 46 Diamond Alley, near Wood street. E. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor. se28

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S Lithographic Establishment, Third street, opposite the Post Office, Pittsburgh. Maps, Landscapes, Portraits, Show Bills, Bill Heads, Drafts, Bonds, Labels, Architectural and Machine Drawings, Business and Visiting Cards, &c., engraved or Drawn on Stone, and printed in Colors, Gold, Bronze, or Black, in the most approved style, and at the most reasonable prices. jan9-y

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842, received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 466 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Beware of numerous counterfeits. se28:d1y

Bread and Crackers.

IRON CITY PILOT BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, No. 317 Liberty street, opposite the head of Smithfield.

Having purchased one of W. R. Nevin's Cracker and Pilot Bread machines, I am prepared to fill all orders for Crackers or Pilot Bread, at the shortest notice.

Superior Family Bread, Rye and Dyspepsia Bread, large and small Rolls, fresh every morning.

Steamboats, Hotels, &c., supplied with hard and soft Bread, at all times.

☞ Cakes and Confectionary on hand and made to order. sep4

WANTED—Old Coinage of American Silver; Foreign Silver and Gold; 40 Shares of M. & M. Bank, by H. D. KING, Coin, Stock and Ex. Broker.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

Edmund Watts & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS. NO. 185 LIBERTY STREET.

ARE in receipt of their Fall Styles; also a complete assortment of New and Staple Goods, for Fall and WINTER WEAR, such as Overcoats, Plain Fur and Ridge Beavers, Himalay and Pilot Cloths, of various colors and qualities. Clothes of the best makes, and most fashionable Colors for Dress and Frock Coats. Doeskin Black Cassimeres and Doeskins, Plain and Fancy colored Cassimeres, of entirely new designs.

Vestings—Just received, of the newest styles, and in great variety. Altogether an unequaled assortment to which we call the attention of our customers and the public, and we are fully prepared to have all orders made by ourselves of superior style, and at moderate prices.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a RESTAURANT at No. 60, Fourth street, a few doors from Market, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, which he has handsomely fitted up, and is now prepared to accommodate the public, at all hours, with any thing they may want in his line.

Dinner on the table, daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M., and every attention will be given to supply the table with all the delicacies of the season.

Meals and refreshments furnished to order, at all hours, on the shortest notice.

With the facilities possessed by the subscriber to give satisfaction, he trusts to be able to merit a general and extensive patronage, and invites a call from all who desire, at any time, a comfortable meal, well got up, and served in unexceptionable style.

Terms reasonable. JAS. WILSON, No. 60 Fourth st. Pittsburgh, May 7, 1853.

CLOVER DAIRY.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish to families, FRESH MILK and CREAM, and will be thankful for the patronage of his friends and the public. His COWS will be fed on good wholesome food, and every care will be taken to satisfy his customers. Orders addressed to Wilkins Post Office, giving the No. of the residence and street, will be punctually attended to. [oc25:tf] H. PARRY.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

ROBINSON & CO., No. 47 Fifth street, near Wood—Have on hand a large and choice assortment of CARPETINGS, of the latest and most beautiful patterns, consisting of—
Royal Velvet Carpets;
Tapestry and Brussels Carpets;
Three-Ply and Superfine Carpets;
Tapestry Stair Carpets;
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets;
Together with every description of low priced Carpeting; OIL CLOTHS—From three to twenty-four feet wide, all qualities and prices. Also, Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Buff and Green Holland, Stair Rods, &c.
MATTINGS—Canton Matting, White and Check 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide; Cocoa Matting from 2-4 to 4-4; all of which will be offered at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. my13

J. WARDROP'S SEED STORE is now replete with Early Seeds for the Hotbeds; Pruning Instruments for the Orchards; Corn Shellers, Stalk and Straw Cutters, and every thing of interest to the Farmer, Gardener or Amateur. Orders from Dealers and Merchants filled promptly on liberal terms. ja14

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE—No. 129 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. R. SHANKLAND, (late Shaud, Stevenson & Co.) Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail; Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Evergreen; Fruit and Shade Trees; Guano, Poudrette, Chemical Salts, and all other articles connected with Agriculture. de17:lydw3

BATH BRICK—2 cases on hand and for sale by ja17 JOHN HAFT, Jr.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1854.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

As Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, it is our duty to warn our constituencies whenever imminent danger menaces the Freedom of our Institutions or the Permanency of our Union.

Such danger, as we firmly believe, now impends, and we earnestly solicit your prompt attention to it.

At the last session of Congress, a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska passed the House of Representatives, with an overwhelming majority. The bill was based on the principle of excluding Slavery from the new Territory. It was not taken up for consideration in the Senate, and consequently failed to become a law.

At the present session, a new Nebraska bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Territories, which, should it unhappily receive the sanction of Congress, will open all the unorganized territory of the Union to the ingress of Slavery.

We arraign this bill as a gross violation of a sacred pledge; as a criminal betrayal of precious rights; as part and parcel of an atrocious plot to exclude from a vast unoccupied region, immigrants from the Old World and free laborers from our own States, and convert it into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves.

Take your maps, fellow-citizens, we entreat you, and see what country it is which this bill, gratuitously and recklessly, proposes to open to Slavery.

From the northwestern corner of Missouri pursue the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude westwardly across the Arkansas, across the north fork of Canadian, to the northeastern angle of Texas; then follow the northern boundary of Texas to the western limit of New Mexico; then proceed along that western line to its northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which separates the United States from the British Possessions in North America, on the 49th parallel of north latitude; then pursue your course eastwardly along that line to the White Earth river, which falls into the Missouri from the north; descend that river to its confluence with the Missouri; descend the Missouri along the western boundary of Minnesota, of Iowa, of Missouri, to the point where it ceases to be a boundary line, and enters the State to which it gives its name; then continue your southward course along the western limit of that State to the point from which you set out. You have now made the circuit of the proposed Territory of Nebraska. You have traversed the vast distance of three thousand miles. You have traced the outlines of an area of four hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles; more than twelve times as great as that of Ohio.

This immense region, occupying the very heart of the North American continent, and larger, by thirty-three thousand square miles, than all the existing Free States, excluding California—this immense region, well watered and fertile, through which the Middle and Northern Routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific must pass—this immense region, embracing all the unorganized territory of the nation, except the comparatively insignificant district of Indian territory north of Red River and between Arkansas and Texas, and now for more than thirty years regarded by the common consent of the American People as consecrated to Freedom, by statute and by compact—this immense region, the Bill now before the Senate, without reason and without excuse, but in flagrant disregard of sound policy and sacred faith, proposes to open to Slavery.

We beg your attention, fellow-citizens, to a few historical facts.

The *original settled policy* of the United States, clearly indicated by the Jefferson Proviso of 1784, and by the Ordinance of 1787, was NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France. At that time there were some 25,000 or 30,000 slaves in this Territory, most of them within what is now the State of Louisiana; a few, only, farther north, on the west bank of the Mississippi. Congress, instead of providing for the abolition of Slavery in this new Territory, permitted its continuance. In 1812, the State of Louisiana was organized, and admitted into the Union with Slavery.

In 1818, six years later, the inhabitants of the Territory of Missouri applied to Congress for authority to form a State Constitution, and for admission into the Union. There were, at that time, in the whole Territory acquired from France outside of the State of Louisiana, not three thousand slaves.

There was no apology in the circumstances of the country for the continuance of Slavery.—The original national policy was against it, and, not less, the plain language of the treaty under which the Territory had been acquired from France.

It was proposed, therefore, to incorporate in the bill authorizing the formation of a State Government, a provision requiring that the Constitution of the new State should contain an article providing for the abolition of existing Slavery, and prohibiting the further introduction of slaves.

This provision was vehemently and pertinaciously opposed; but finally prevailed in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. In the Senate it was rejected, and, in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses, the bill was lost.

At the next session of Congress the controversy was renewed with increased violence. It was terminated, at length, by a compromise. Missouri was allowed to come into the Union with Slavery, but a section was inserted in the act authorizing her admission, excluding Slavery, forever, from all the Territory acquired from France, not included in the new State, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min.

We quote the prohibitory section: (1)

"SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in all that Territory *ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana*, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY FOREVER PROHIBITED."

The question of the constitutionality of this prohibition was submitted by President MONROE to his Cabinet. John Quincy Adams was then Secretary of State; John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War; William H. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury; and William Wirt was Attorney-General. Each of these eminent men, three of them being from Slave States, gave a written opinion, affirming its constitutionality, and thereupon the act received the sanction of the President, himself, also, from a Slave State.

Nothing is more certain in history than the fact that Missouri could not have been admitted as a Slave State, had not certain members from the Free States been reconciled to the measure by the incorporation of this prohibition into the act of admission. Nothing is more certain than that this prohibition has been regarded and accepted by the whole country as a solemn compact against the extension of Slavery into any part of the Territory acquired from France, lying North of 36 deg. 30 min., and not included in the new State of Missouri. The same act—let it be ever remembered—which authorised the formation of a Constitution for that State, without a clause forbidding Slavery, consecrated, beyond question and beyond honest recall, the whole remainder of Territory to Freedom and Free Institutions forever. For more than thirty years—during more than half the period of our National Existence under our present Constitution—this compact has been universally regarded and acted upon as inviolable American Law.—In conformity with it, Iowa was admitted as a Free State, and Minnesota has been organized as a Free Territory.

It is a strange and ominous fact, well calculated to awaken the worst apprehensions and the most fearful forebodings of future calamities, that it is now deliberately purposed to repeal this prohibition, by implication or directly—the latter, certainly, the manlier way—and thus to subvert this compact, and allow Slavery in all the yet unorganized territory.

We cannot, in this address, review the various pretences under which it is attempted to cloak this monstrous wrong; but we must not altogether omit to notice one.

It is said that the Territory of Nebraska sustains the same relations to Slavery as did the Territory acquired from Mexico prior to 1850, and that the pro-slavery clauses of the Bill are necessary to carry into effect the Compromises of that year.

No assertion could be more groundless.

Three acquisitions of Territory have been made by Treaty. The first was from France. Out of this Territory have been created the three slave States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and the single free State of Iowa. The controversy, which arose in relation to the then unorganized portion of this Territory, was closed in 1820, by the Missouri act, containing the Slavery prohibition, as has been already stated.—This controversy related only to territory acquired from France. The act, by which it was terminated was confined, by its own express terms, to the same Territory, and had no relation to any other.

The second acquisition was from Spain.—Florida, the Territory thus acquired, was yielded to Slavery without a struggle, and almost without a murmur.

The third was from Mexico. The controversy which arose from this acquisition is fresh in the remembrance of the American People. Out of it sprang the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by one of which California was admitted as a Free State; while two others, organizing the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, exposed all the residue of the recently acquired Territory to the invasion of Slavery.

These acts were never supposed to abrogate or touch the existing exclusion of slavery from what is now called Nebraska. They applied to the Territory acquired from Mexico, and to that only. They were intended as a settlement of the controversy growing out of that acquisition, and of that controversy only. They must stand or fall by their own merits.

The statesmen, whose powerful support carried the Utah and New Mexico acts, never dreamed that their provisions would ever be applied to Nebraska. Even at the last session of Congress, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, in a speech in favor of taking up the former Nebraska Bill, on the morning of the 4th of March, 1853, said: "It is evident that the Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of this Territory now, as next year, or five or ten years hence." These words could not have fallen from this watchful guardian of slavery, had he supposed that this Territory was embraced by the pro-slavery provisions of the Compromise Acts. This pretension had not then been set up. It is a palpable after-thought.

The Compromise Acts themselves refute this pretension. In the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States it is expressly declared that "*in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited;*" (2) and in the act for organizing New Mexico and settling the boundary of Texas, a proviso was incorporated, on the motion of a Mr Mason, of Virginia, which distinctly preserves this prohibition, and flouts the barefaced pretension that all the territory of the United States, whether south or north of the Missouri Compromise line, is to be opened to Slavery. It is as follows:

"*Provided*, That *nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify* ANYTHING contained in the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or OTHERWISE." (3)

Here is proof, beyond controversy, that the principle of the Missouri Act prohibiting Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., far from being abrogated by the Compromise Acts, is expressly affirmed; and that the proposed repeal of this prohibition, instead of being an affirmation of the Compromise Acts, is a repeal of a very prominent provision of the most important act of a series. It is solemnly declared in the very Compromise Acts "that *nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify*" the prohibition of Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and yet, in the face of this declaration, that sacred prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can presumption further go? To all who, in any way, lean upon these Compromises, we commend this exposition.

The pretences, therefore, that the Territory, covered by the positive prohibition of 1820, sustains a similar relation to Slavery with that acquired from Mexico, covered by no prohibition except that of disputed Constitutional or Mexican Law, and that the Compromises of 1850 require the incorporation of the proslavery clauses of the Utah and New Mexico Bill in the Nebraska Act, are mere inventions, designed to cover up from public reprehension meditated bad faith. Were he living now, no one would be more forward, more eloquent, or more indignant, in his denunciation of that bad faith, than HENRY CLAY, the foremost champion of both Compromises.

In 1820 the Slave States said to the Free States, "Admit Missouri with Slavery, and refrain from positive exclusion south of 36 deg. 30 min., and we will join you in perpetual prohibition north of that line." The Free States consented. In 1854 the Slave States say to the Free States, "Missouri is admitted; no prohibition of Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. has been attempted; we have received the full consideration of our agreement; no more is to be gained by adherence to it on our part; we, therefore, propose to cancel the compact." If this be not punic faith, what is it? Not without the deepest dishonor and crime can the Free States acquiesce in this demand.

We confess our total inability properly to delineate the character, or describe the consequences of this measure. Language fails to express the sentiments of indignation and abhorrence which it inspires, and no vision, less penetrating and comprehensive than that of the All-Seeing, can reach its evil issues.

To some of its more immediate and inevitable consequences, however, we must attempt to direct your attention.

What will be the effect of this measure, should it unhappily become a law, upon the proposed Pacific Railroad? We have already said that two of the principal routes, the Central and Northern, traverse this Territory. If slavery be allowed there, the settlement and cultivation of the country must be greatly retarded. Inducements to the immigration of free laborers will be almost destroyed. The enhanced cost of construction and the diminished expectation of profitable returns will present almost insuperable obstacles to building the road at all; while even if made, the difficulty and expense of keeping it up in a country from which the energetic and intelligent masses will be virtually excluded, will greatly impair its usefulness and value.

From the rich lands of this large Territory, also patriotic statesmen have anticipated that a free, industrious, and enlightened population will extract abundant treasures of individual and public wealth. There, it has been expected, freedom-loving emigrants from Europe, and energetic and intelligent laborers of our own land, will find homes of comfort and fields of useful enterprise. If this bill shall become a law, all such expectations will turn to grievous disappointment. The blight of slavery will cover the land. The Homestead Law, should Congress enact one, will be worthless there. Freemen, unless pressed by a hard and cruel necessity, will not, and should not work beside slaves. Labor cannot be respected where any class of laborers is held in bondage. It is the deplorable necessity of slavery, that to make and keep a single slave, there must be slave law; and where slave law exists, labor must necessarily be degraded.

We earnestly request the enlightened conductors of newspapers printed in the German and other foreign languages to direct the attention of their readers to this important matter.

It is of immense consequence, also, to scrutinize the geographical character of this project. We beg you, fellow-citizens, to observe that it will sever the East from the West of the United States, by a wide slaveholding belt of country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America. It is a bold scheme against American Liberty, worthy of an accomplished architect of ruin. Texas is already slaveholding, and occupies the Gulf Region from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River. North of the Red River, and extending between Texas and Arkansas, to the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., lies the Indian Territory, about equal in extent to the latter State, in which Slavery was not prohibited by the act of 1820. From 36 deg. 30 min. to the boundary line between our own country and the British Possessions, stretching from west to east through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north, through more than twelve degrees of latitude, extends the great Territory, the fate of which is now to be determined by the American Congress. Thus you see, fellow-citizens, that the first operation of the proposed permission of Slavery in Nebraska, will be to stay the progress of the Free States westward, and to cut off the Free States of the Pacific from the Free States of the Atlantic. It is hoped, doubtless, by compelling the whole commerce and the whole travel between the East and the West to pass for hundreds of miles through a slaveholding region, in the heart of the continent, and by the influence of a Federal Government controlled by the Slave Power, to extinguish Freedom and establish Slavery in the States and Territories of the Pacific, and thus permanently subjugate the whole country to the yoke of a slaveholding despotism. Shall a plot against humanity and Democracy, so monstrous, and so dangerous to the interests of Liberty throughout the world, be permitted to succeed?

We appeal to the People. We warn you that the dearest interests of Freedom and the Union are in imminent peril. Servile demagogues may tell you that the Union can be maintained only by submitting to the demands of Slavery. We tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of Freedom and Man. The Union was formed to establish Justice, and secure the blessings of Liberty. When it fails to accomplish these ends it will be worthless, and when it becomes worthless it cannot long endure.

We entreat you to be mindful of that fundamental maxim of Democracy, EQUAL RIGHTS AND EXACT JUSTICE for all men. Do not submit to become agents in extending Legalized Oppression and Systematized Injustice over a vast Territory yet exempt from these terrible evils.

We implore Christians and Christian Ministers to interpose. Their Divine Religion requires them to behold in every man a brother, and to labor for the Advancement and Regeneration of the Human Race.

Whatever apologies may be offered for the toleration of Slavery in the States, none can be urged for its extension into Territories where it does not exist, and where that extension involves the repeal of ancient law, and the violation of solemn compact. Let all protest earnestly and emphatically, by correspondence, through the press, by memorials, by resolutions of public meetings and Legislative Bodies, and in whatever other mode may seem expedient, against this enormous crime.

For ourselves we shall resist it by speech and vote, and with all the abilities which God has given us. Even if overcome in the impending struggle, we shall not submit. We shall go home to our constituents, erect anew the standard of Freedom, and call on the People to come to the rescue of the country from the domination of Slavery. We will not despair; for the cause of Human Freedom is the cause of God.

[Signed by the Senators and a majority of the Representatives of the State of Ohio.]

[The same document is published in the National Era, at Washington, and addressed "To the People of the United States," and signed by S. P. Chase, Senator from Ohio; Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts; J. R. Giddings, and Edward Wade, Representatives from Ohio; Gerritt Smith, Representative from New York; and Alexander De Witt, Representative from Massachusetts, and the following postscript is added:]

P. S.—The *amended?* Nebraska Bill, introduced by Mr. Douglas, was promptly printed at length in the Washington *Sentinel*. As printed, it did not meet the views of certain Southern gentlemen, and it was then discovered that an important declaratory section, legislating into the bill the *principles* of the Compromise, had been omitted by a *clerical error!* Even after this remarkable clerical error had been rectified, the bill was unsatisfactory, and now Mr. Douglas proposes more amendments—to divide the territory into two; to charge the Treasury with the expense of two Territorial Governments; to strike out the clerical error section, and insert elsewhere in the bill a clause excepting from the laws of the United States extend over the territory, the Missouri Prohibition. This last proposed amendment will read thus:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, *except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was superceded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, and is hereby declared inoperative.*"

This amendment is a manifest falsification of the truth of history, as is shown in the body of the foregoing address. Not a man in Congress or out of Congress, in 1850, pretended that the Compromise Measures would repeal the Missouri Prohibition. Mr. Douglas himself never advanced such a pretence until this session. His own Nebraska bill, of last session, rejected it. It is a sheer afterthought. To declare the Prohibition inoperative, may, indeed, have effect in law as a repeal, but it is a most discreditable way of reaching the object. Will the people permit their dearest interests to be thus made the mere hazards of a Presidential game, and destroyed by false facts and false inferences?

(1) Act March 6, 1820—3, U. S. Statutes at Large, 545.

(2) Act of March 1, 1845—5 U. S. Statutes at Large, 797.
(3) Congressional Globe, 1849—50, p. 1552. Act Sept. 9, 1850—9, U. S. Statutes at Large, 446.

MONSEIGNOR BEDINI'S MISSION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following particulars of M. Bedini's mission to this country;

Out of comity, the State Department gave both himself and his secretary passports; but the Nuncio is not satisfied with this protection, but has applied personally to the President, and to members of the Cabinet for some sort of diplomatic recognition, as a greater security against violence, of which he stands in dread. Gen. Cass' interest in the matter doubtless arises from the fact that the Nuncio's friends have intimated if violence is done him here, the government of Rome will probably retaliate upon Gen. Cass' son who is United States Charge there.

M. Bedini brought an autograph letter from the Pope to the President, and it is upon this fact that he bases his claim now to an official recognition.

The Pope's letter to the President, and perhaps that of Cardinal Antonelli to Mr. Marcy, will be sent in to the Senate to-morrow, in answer to General Cass' resolution of inquiry. The following is the substance of the former:

The Pope says: "We charge Signor Bedini, our Nuncio in ordinary to Brazil, to greet your Excellency, and testify our friendly sentiments towards you and the people of the United States. He is a person distinguished for great qualities of mind and heart. We have no doubt but these expressions of our sentiments will be agreeable to you, and that the bearer of the letter will be received with every due consideration and respect." He then alludes to the Catholics of the United States, and prays, Almighty God may shower down every blessing on this country.

The most singular feature in this affair is the fact that Mr. Marcy has refused, up to this time, to sign any other paper than a mere passport, thus declining to recognize this mission of courtesy on the part of his Holiness to this country as diplomatic, although the *corps diplomatique* consider it in that light. Senator Cass also considers it in the same character.

The Nuncio's secretary a day or two since declared, in the State Department, that if the Government of the United States refused to grant this diplomatic recognition it would stand disgraced in the eyes of the world, and its consequences would be visited upon our representative at Rome. The reply to the threat was that the United States would take care of its own honor. We do not know that the Nuncio's secretary spoke by direction of his superior.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN WASHINGTON CO.—The Ohio papers are giving dreadful accounts of the fury of the storm which passed over part of that State on Friday last. They report it to have originated in the vicinity of the town of Brandon, which it completely destroyed. It passed rapidly westward, leaving but ruin in its wake. Its violence would seem to have somewhat modified as it neared and crossed the Ohio river, and entered Washington county, Pa., where its force was redoubled, and the work of destruction commenced anew.

Our informant has just returned from the scene of its ravages. Near Canonsburgh it blew down a large house, passed across to the valley of Peter's Creek, which it followed some distance, making a track of one quarter of a mile in width, and sweeping everything in its course. A Mrs. Crouch was severely injured, by the walls of her house having been blown down. Trees were thrown on Mr. Thomas and his son; the son's leg was broken in two places. Roofs blown off Mr. Cheeseman's house, barn and out-buildings. At Mr. Crites' the wind entered the cellar, tore up the floors, carried off the roof, blew down the barn and and sheep-house, and killed some of his cattle. Next it came to Mrs. Wright's; her immense barn was torn all to pieces, logs carried one hundred feet, and all out-buildings thrown down. Came to Joshua Wright's—carried the roof and rafters off his house—one end of it (a large brick) was blown down; a fine sheep-shed, one hundred feet long, a perfect wreck—twenty sheep killed, and many more injured; roof was torn off his barn, &c.—Next to Enoch Wright's farm: he had a fine orchard, and now only one-third of the trees remain; large trees for timber torn up by the roots, and carried a great distance; his tenant house smashed in; out-buildings destroyed; roof carried from his barn. Next to Mr. Campbell's; only three trees left standing in his orchard; hay-stacks carried away; kitchen and other buildings injured—overturning, smashing, or carrying away everything in its course. It swept past Finleyville, overturning Mr. Finley's tenant houses and the Odd Fellow's Lodge, and doing much injury to Mr. Gaston's property; then swept on to the river. The destruction was terrible; several persons were much injured, but no lives lost, as far as heard from.—*Union.*

MATTERS AT ERIE.—The people of Erie last night had another "Public Meeting" which was addressed by Judge Thompson, who advised a cessation of violence and an acquiescence in the re-laying of the track in accordance with the orders of the courts. This is probably in accordance with the advice from Washington and Harrisburgh. But the mob cried out "bribery!"—hooted at Thompson and, it is said, threatened him with violence.

It is very clear that the mob is away out of the control of all moderate counsels. The people of Erie think they have triumphed over all opposition and that no power whatever can be brought to bear which can put them down.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ACCIDENT TO MR. CORWIN.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Thomas Corwin met with an accident, Tuesday evening, at Morrow. In stepping from the baggage car, he fell on a piece of timber, cutting his mouth severely, and breaking out his front teeth.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A NEW COUP DE ETAT.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The *coup de etat* now in contemplation at Madrid, to which I have already alluded, by telegraph, promises to produce some very important results. There can be but little doubt that the story is true, and there is reason to believe that our government are fully informed in relation to the matter. The two branches of the Liberal party in Spain, the ultra Liberals and the Republicans, who have heretofore been opposed to each other, have united, for the dethronement of Queen Isabella, and the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, with the Duke d'Alba as King. This scheme, it is understood, will receive, and *does* receive, the countenance and support of Louis Napoleon, who is desirous of seeing his brother-in-law elevated to the Spanish throne, not because a more liberal system of government will be adopted thereby, but because it will be, in many respects, advantageous to him to have his near relative established as the ruler of Spain. It is a part of his plan to unite Portugal into one kingdom with Spain.

Should the power of Louis Napoleon in France be overthrown—and such an event is far from improbable—he will find it exceedingly convenient to have his relative at the head of the Spanish kingdom, in order that a safe retreat may be open to him. This is a consideration of no small consequence, and taken in connection with the aggrandisement of his wife's family, and the withdrawal of Portugal from the influence of England, and striking a blow at the Bourbon dynasty, strong motives are presented to induce the French Emperor to regard this plan with great favor, and to lend to its development his active aid.

The success of the *coup de etat* will give Mr. Soule an opportunity of signalizing his mission by the purchase of Cuba, if our government shall desire it. Money will of course be needed to establish and carry on the new monarchy, until it is able to go alone. Spain is now deeply in debt, and England, her creditor, would assuredly urge the payment of her claims against Spain, when she sees that country under the controlling influence of the French Emperor, especially when the influence of the British government in Portugal, and the consequent advantages, shall have ceased to exist through the means indicated.

The sale of Cuba would seem to be the most practicable and the readiest way for Spain to raise money, and the new government would undoubtedly be ready to negotiate for that purpose. Indeed it would have no choice in the matter. It is quite likely that the sale might be effected through the aid and by the advice of Louis Napoleon, who will thus follow the example of his great ancestor in adding to the territory of our republic; the uncle sold us Louisiana, and the nephew may sell us Cuba. At present there seems to be some reason for believing that this plan will be put into operation. Circumstances favor its success. The present unsettled condition of the Spanish Government, and the widely spread discontent of the Spanish people, would do much towards ensuring the triumph of such a scheme, if its execution is attempted by skillful hands.

THE WILL OF JUDAH TOURO.—NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 23, 1854.—Judah Touro's will is dated the 6th inst. It appoints four executors, giving $10,000 to three of them, and making the fourth, R. D. Shepperd, residuary legatee.—Nearly $450,000 is bequeathed to different public institutions and for charitable purposes, including the following: $80,000 for the establishment of an Alms-House in New Orleans, $5,000 to the Hebrew congregation in Boston, the same amount to each of the Hebrew congregations in Hartford, New Haven, New York, Charleston and Savannah; $5,000 to the Orphan Boys' Asylum at Boston, $5,000 to the Female Asylum at Boston, $10,000 to the Massachusetts Female Hospital, $20,000 to the Jews' Hospital Society at New York, $10,000 to the New York Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Palestine; also $50,000 to the Agent of said Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews in the Holy Land, and securing the enjoyment of their religion; also considerable bequests to other Hebrew congregations throughout the United States, and several handsome legacies to individuals.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MT. VERNON, Jan. 25.—As the half-past ten o'clock mail train, from Newark, this morning, was crossing the second bridge south of here, the baggage and express cars were thrown down an embankment of some ten feet and well smashed up. Those two cars and the locomotive had passed the bridge. The locomotive becoming detached, remained on the track. The two passenger cars were left on the bridge, though one thrown off the track. Had they gone over, they would have fallen some twenty feet. No lives lost. Mr. Cone, the baggage master, went over with the baggage car, and had one of his arms broken and otherwise injured. Three lady passengers were considerably bruised by being thrown violently from their seats. The accident was caused by a freight train this morning, pressing the track apart.

LATEST FROM ERIE.—The U. S. Marshal is on the ground at Harbor Creek protecting the workmen in repairing the track. A large force of hands are employed, the embankment is rapidly being replaced and the destroyed bridges will soon be rebuilt. Some of the more abandoned of the mob talk of destroying it again as soon as the Marshal leaves.

A large force of workmen went down yesterday, from here, to rebuild the bridges at Erie.—If not obstructed, the break will soon be closed and the cars again running. The leading Attorney of the mob, Thompson, counsels non-resistance; but it is to be feared that the ungovernable passions he and his accomplices raised will not down at their bidding. Lowry and King have gone to Washington.—*Clev. Dem.*

We have received from Mr. J. H. Kibbee, of Warren, the individual who put in circulation the slanderous report regarding the condition of the Western Reserve Bank, a copy of the Trumbull *Democrat* containing his explanation. He demonstrates very clearly that his conduct was both malicious and contemptible. He says he presented at the Bank $200 of its bill for redemption, and ascertained from the Teller that he was unable to open the vault, the Cashier having gone out of town with the key. Kibbee then telegraphed to various parts of the country that the Bank had "stopped redeeming their bills," intending thereby to convey the impression that the Bank had failed, which Kibbee must have *known* to be untrue.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LATER FROM TEXAS—BLOODY AFFRAY.—The steamship Louisiana, at New Orleans on the 17th, brought Galveston dates to the 13th inst.

A private letter from San Patricio to a gentleman of this city, states that a great fight took place at the Round Lake, near the town of San Patricio, on the 30th of last month. It seems that Patrick Hart had killed Henderson Miller in a fight, in the month of September last, and a writ was issued for him. He at first evaded the civil authorities, but at length resisted them. The Sheriff having heard that Hart was at McFall's, a brother-in-law, where he was fortified, summoned 15 men to go and take him; but when they arrived at the house of McFall, and ordered Hart to surrender, he replied, "come and take me," and then he and his friends fired their guns upon the Sheriff's party, who retreated to a corral or pen, took a position there and sent to town for supplies for a regular siege.

Hart and his party fired on the Sheriff's party all day, but without effect, and after dark the house of McFall took fire, and the Sheriff's party charged upon it, when Hart and his friends fled, firing their guns upon the Sheriff's party, who returned the fire, which killed McFall, severely wounded Buchanan, and slightly wounded Hart in the head, who made his escape. Antonio Sanchez, one of the Sheriff's party, was killed, and Samuel Miller was slightly wounded. Miller and Hart are brothers-in-law.

Since writing the above we see a communication in the Victoria Advocate on the above affair, differing in some important particulars from the above account. The writer of this says there were one killed and three wounded on Hart's side, and one on the sheriff's side; four Mexicans killed and four wounded. We have no reason to believe that this is exaggerated, as the above letter is from a gentleman of veracity, and who is in a position to know all the facts.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.—On last Friday the Northern and Western portion of this county was visited by a terrible tornado. The oldest inhabitants say they never witnessed such a storm of wind, thunder and lightning.

The dwelling-house and barn of Reuben McHenry, near Sandyville, were blown down.—Strange to say, none of his family were injured.

Mr. Nott's large two-story frame dwelling house between Sandyville and Magnolia was completely demolished. His leg was broken.

Mr Downing's frame barn is also a perfect wreck. Several other buildings and barns were destroyed between Magnolia and Troy, but we have not learned the names of the owners. Large trees were torn up by their roots, and fences were scattered in every direction.

In Sugar Creek township, a Church near the residence of John Baltzley, was blown down.

A son of Capt. Walter, was returning from school, through the storm, when he was struck with a rail on the head, and instantly killed.

The house and barn of Mr. Hyder, near Shanesville, was also destroyed.

Our county has never before been visited with such a disastrous hurricane. Some of the sufferers are poor, and we hope that their neighbors will lend them a helping hand, in this their hour of trial.—*New Philadelphia (O.) Advocate.*