PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1854.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen almost desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear on the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

THE TENDER MERCIES OF SLAVERY.—An attempt is now making to give Congressional sanction to the introduction of Slavery into territory sanctified to freedom by a compact of over thirty years' standing. As a significant comment upon this attempt, Slavery gives us a self-proffered illustration of the nature of the institution thus sought to be obtruded upon our national domain. The burning of a negro alive, at Natchez, for an act which is always considered justifiable in a white man, is a fair indication of the nature of Slavery; and in order to give our readers an inkling of its tender mercies, we extract the following account from the *Natchez Free Trader*.—The witness is southern, and his testimony, certainly, is not biased by any feeling of humanity.

"The negro was taken and chained to a tree, immediately on the banks of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled round him, to which he appeared quite unconcerned. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say.—He then warned all to take example by him, and asked a drink of water, which was handed him; he drank it and said: 'Now set fire, I am ready to go in peace.'" The torches were lighted and placed in the pile, which was soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling flame, that grew more fierce as it began to wind itself around and fix upon his body, and then he sent forth cries of agony, painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time struggling with almost superhuman strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree (not being well secured) gave out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment, the sharp ringing of several rifles were heard, and the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed, not a vestige remaining to show that such a being ever existed. Nearly four thousand slaves were collected from the plantations in the neighborhood to witness this scene. Numerous speeches were made by the magistrates and ministers of religion, to the large concourse of slaves, warning them, and telling them that the same fate awaited them if they should prove rebellious to their owners."

Can anything be more inhuman, more bloodthirsty, more thoroughly demoniacal than this? It freezes the blood in the veins to peruse the details of such heartless cruelty, and the pendrops from our hand in the vain attempt to characterize it as it deserves. And yet, it was the legitimate effect of Slavery. It was an act in which the whole community joined. Magistrates, clergyman, citizens all, and women, for aught that is said to the contrary, witnessed and participated in the scene. Not a word of reproach or rebuke was spoken; but the whole proceeding was regarded as a necessary one for the protection of Slavery.

And such is the institution which President Pierce and Stephen A. Douglass, the *Pittsburgh Union* and the *Pittsburgh Post* would fain introduce into Nebraska! In the middle of the nineteenth century, in the full light of day, and in a land abounding in Bibles, and Churches, and Common Schools, these men, calling themselves Democrats, willingly lend themselves to the task of degrading their country, and cursing the soil of Nebraska by introducing upon it an institution which roasts men alive for acting upon the instinct of self-defence. Such is the shameless mission of those who support this nefarious Nebraska movement. Heaven forbid that they should succeed! The arrest of offended Omniscience must sooner or later fall upon any land capable of such an atrocity.

Let us not be told that this incident occurred in the far South, and is not to be interpreted as characteristic of Slavery in such northern latitudes as Nebraska. It is not many years since a negro was burnt alive in the city of St. Louis, and only last year one was killed in the same way in the State of Missouri on the very border of Nebraska. Human nature is the same everywhere, and so is Slavery. What has taken place in the city of Natchez, is as possible and as probable in any other latitude.

We Protestants make a great outcry against Catholicism for its crimes in roasting men to death. We honor the memory of Rodgers and Huss and Cranmer, and execrate the men who, and the system which, condemned them to such a villainous death. What, then, shall American Protestants say to American Slavery? Will it cry out against Catholicism, and tolerate the same outrage in Slavery? Shall Protestant ministers in Natchez stand by and see a fellow-man burnt alive for an act deemed heroic in a white man, and no word of censure or disapprobation follow? And not only so; but shall these and their coadjutors at the north and south be permitted to extend their man-hunting system into regions hitherto free, and American Protestantism be silent? Catholicism may properly approve this imitation of its own *auto da fe*; but men who shed tears over the unhappy fate of the Protestant martyrs of the past, will deserve to be ranked as the veriest hypocrites on the earth if they lift not their hands to save Nebraska from a system which immolates its victims with more thorough heartlessness and cruelty than either Catholicism or Heathenism.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Our correspondent Vindex, is very severe on a previous writer in our paper, who spoke somewhat disparagingly of the old Board of Trade. We think "Vindex" is unnecessarily moved, as we understood the writer to mean not the Board of Trade as such, but its condition as a Merchants' Exchange, to which his language will fitly apply. After the Board of Trade had maintained a healthful and useful existence for nearly twenty years, an effort was made to connect it with a Merchants' Exchange, which only had a sickly existence, and resulted in the extinguishment of the valuable institution on which it was incorporated. The Board of Trade, during its long existence, was a very valuable institution, and many of our most important enterprises were either originated or ably seconded by it. We need such an institution now, and we trust its place will be supplied by the contemplated New Merchant's Exchange.

☞ We'll left to us, we would repeat forty Missouri Compromises, if by so doing the dangerous and worse than unconstitutional Slavery Act could be expunged from the statute of the National Legislature.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Of course—anything for peace, and for the benefit of the spoils party. On the same principle we suppose the editor is willing to yield to the demand of the Romanists for a separate share of the Common School Fund. Anything for peace. Were he in Rome he would be a faithful subject of the Pope; if in Austria, he would throw up his cap for young Nero, and cry down with Kossuth and the Hungarians; and if in the South, he would indulge in the delectable and peace-promoting amusement of burning negroes who exhibit a single spark of manly spirit.

Well, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong, —48.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell was then taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The House adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding in the further consideration of the bill.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and again took up the bill; when,

Mr. Cook, of Westmoreland, took the floor and made a very long and animated speech against it. He was followed by Mr. Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Davis, of Crawford, in its support, both of whom spoke very warmly and with favorable arguments. The latter gentleman closed about a quarter after six, P. M., when the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

It is expected that the Governor will be home to-night. If he grants a respite in Jewell's case, a special messenger will be dispatched either by the train at four in the morning, or by the noon train to-morrow.

The bill reducing the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders took place in Philadelphia on Monday last. Charles Gilpin, Esq. presided. We take the following synopsis of the report from the *North American*:

The report of the Board of Directors states that the completion of the mountain division was delayed by the difficulties about operatives, but it is now finished, and a locomotive passed thro' the Allegheny tunnel, and the division will be placed in a condition for use during the present month. An express train will then be run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in 15 hours, which time will be further reduced during the coming summer, when a double track is extended across the mountains, and the line is placed in a condition for high velocities. The gross revenue of the road for the year was $2,846,110 10, or, excluding the local receipts of the Columbia road, $2,774,880 37: leaving a profit of $1,101,208 08, after deducting taxes and expenses of transportation. Expense of conducting the business of the road for the year, $1,673,681 29, being only $346,879 35 more than last year: a fact, attributed chiefly to the dispensing with the wagon and boat service at the western end of the line, and to the reduced tolls on the State railroads. Amount paid during the year for tolls to the State and to the Harrisburgh and Lancaster and Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroads $779,611 62, all of which is included under the head of conducting transportation, $213,775,52 being paid to the Portage road, besides $20,000 for extra brakemen in that section. The through tonnage has increased from 82,185 tons in 1852, to 73,499 tons during 1853, and the local tonnage from 36,793 to 86,123 for the same periods, making the total tonnage moved 159,632 tons against 68,978 tons the previous year,—an increase of over 100 per cent.; while the receipts from this source have increased from $780,892 19 to $1,507,520 50.

The cost of a double track from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh will exceed the original estimate about $65,000; but an additional amount for sidings will be required to accommodate the large business of the road, which will swell the whole cost of the road to $14,000,000. For outfit the whole expenditure has been $2,662,576 27, and there are now 79 locomotives, 1,274 eight wheeled, and 121 four wheeled freight cars, and 69 eight wheeled passenger, and 24 eight wheeled baggage and mail cars; 38 passenger cars are built at Pittsburgh, 4 by Wilson & Co. and 34 by Lee & Wile. The new cars will have their width increased to 9½ feet; on the 1st inst. there remained to be delivered 32 locomotives and 5 passenger cars. The repair shops of the Company will be able to turn out cars enough to supply all its demands after the present year. Station houses into use, in consequence of the decreased time of the trips of the freight trains. After the avoidance of the Portage, the fare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be reduced from $9,50 to $8.

The tonnage business of the past year has increased with astonishing rapidity, and at this time exceeds that of the New York and Erie Railroad, while it has cost the Company as much to obtain it as it has received from it; the same experience expressed by the New York and Erie Railroad Company through its reports. Considerable space in the report is occupied with the subject of western extensions, but the facts stated are not new to our readers, except one—that the additional subscription of $150,000 to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorized at the annual meeting in the year 1852, has not been claimed, and will not be, unless the condition confining the point of crossing the Allegheny river to a connection between the two roads at the outer edge of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh be rescinded which the board recommended, provided the site of the bridge shall not be placed west of the State aqueduct.

The following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:

Whereas, the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the year 1852, agreed to subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of extending that road across the Alleghenies to the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the outer depot of this Company, and as it appears from the report of the Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that a connexion upon the route designated would prove very extensive, and also involve the necessity of introducing upon it objectionable gradients, and also as the said point of crossing is also considered by the citizens of Pittsburgh as injurious to their interests:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Directors of this company be authorized to make said subscription, provided the point of crossing the Allegheny river shall not be placed further west than the lower side of the State viaduct over said river.

Resolutions were also passed, guaranteeing the Bonds of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company to the amount of half a million, and authorizing the Directors to subscribe to ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem proper.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1854.

Gen. Cass lay down in the Douglass slough to-day, and wallowed and rolled in its filth, laving his fat sides in its slime, as if it were his natural and congenial element. And so in truth it was. Nobody was astonished, though all were disgusted. He did not fall, he only flounced in the mire where he has lain throughout his political life. He has taken to himself the course of the tempter and destroyer of our race, "upon thy belly shalt thou crawl all the days of thy life." That destiny he assumed to be his own peculiar fate, and has worked it out in the eyes of a whole nation. It was a foolish hoping against all hope that encouraged some ardent souls to harbor a doubt about Cass' course on the Nebraska bill. He said to-day, in announcing his intention of voting to repeal the Missouri Compromise, that he had always believed it to be unconstitutional. How scandalously false this is! He always believed the Missouri restriction to be unconstitutional, and yet only a few years ago he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, identically the same thing. He so declared for himself, and censured John Davis, of Massachusetts, for talking a bill to death which contained it, whereby, he complained, he was debarred the opportunity and the glorious privilege of voting for that great principle. And yet, oh! shame unutterable! he now says he always believed the restriction to be unconstitutional! Poor Cass! pour victim of Slavery and hypocrisy—his race of pain and humiliation is almost over.

Judge Wade, of Ohio, made a noble and impressive speech to-day, denouncing the wickedness in precisely such terms as it deserved. He made no mealy-mouthed apology for doing his duty, but spoke like a free man, who loved the cause which he labored in. Gov. Jones, somethings called "for short" Jimmy Jones of Tennessee, replied with much sound and some fury to Judge Wade, arguing that the South had not demanded this infamy at the hands of the North, but accepted the concession for the sake of peace. There may be some flitterness in this plea, but there is little truth in it. Douglass is not the North, but only a northern accident, who has stumbled upon a couple of slave plantations in North Carolina and Mississippi, "well stocked with healthy negroes," and has been corrupted accordingly. The South cannot receive and eat of this stolen fruit without sharing or rather being a principal in the dishonor.

The speaking having been concluded for the day, Douglass modestly called for the vote, supposing the end was come. The question first arose on Chase's amendment, the object of which was to strike out from the repealing clause the false pretence that the Missouri Compromise was superseded by that of 1850, leaving the section, however, complete and effective. This was a very grave mistake on the part of Mr. Chase and the Whigs. It was a frivolous waste of time and breath to dispute about the reason of the thing, if the thing itself was to be done. The motion should have been to strike out the whole clause at once. That of course will be made, but our cause is weaker unnecessarily by this preliminary defeat. The amendment was of course defeated by a large vote. It was ayes 18, noes 30. Gen. Cass voted aye, but explained that he only desired to correct the wording of Douglass' scheme, as he intended to vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This first vote is very ominous. The majority for the bill will not be so large, but much too large for any just practical purpose.

Douglass then announced that he should sum up in the morning and hoped the final vote would be taken. He is very far mistaken here. There are yet at least a dozen speeches to be made, chiefly against the bill.

JEMUS.

UNDERTAKING.—Wm. W. Alexander has resumed this business on Smithfield street. The great satisfaction he gave at the old stand, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, will attract to him a full share of the custom of the public. See his advertisement.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1854.

IN SENATE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Canal Commissioners, transmitting a resolution passed by the Board, allowing to the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company an award of $834 50, as the Commonwealth's share of the expense of constructing a wall to protect the Road and Canal on the lower Western division.

Mr. McClintock presented a memorial from citizens of Pittsburgh, for authority to fill up a part of the Canal in said city. Also, a remonstrance against authorizing the city to subscribe to the stock of Railroads, from the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Barnes petitions for the new County of Conemaugh.

Mr. Hendricks, a remonstrance against extending the manufacturing law to the mining of coal.

The Committee on Banks reported the bill to incorporate the Allentown Bank; the Catasauqua Bank, of Lehigh county; the supplement to the Honesdale Bank; and the bills to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

The supplement to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was reported from Committee; together with a number of other bills.

Mr. M'Farland read a bill to change the mode of granting licenses to venders of merchandize to sell liquors.

Mr. Price, a bill for the general regulation of corporations.

Mr. M'Farland reported the supplement to the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike Company.

Mr. Runkel submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the Territory, with provisions allowing the existence of involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min.; And whereas, In the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820; Therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protest against the repeal of that section of the act of Congress known as the Missouri line to the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The resolutions being read, Mr Darsie moved to proceed to their consideration.

Mr. Buckalew objected, and called for the order of the day.

The yeas and nays on suspending the rule were then called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Kluzer, Kunkel, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Skinner and Slifer—16.

NAYS.—Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, B. D. Hamlin, R. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, M'Clintock, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, M'Caslin, Speaker—14.

Not two thirds, so the question was determined in the negative, and the resolutions laid over.

The bill relative to the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell was then taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The House adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding in the further consideration of the bill.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and again took up the bill; when,

Mr. Cook, of Westmoreland, took the floor and made a very long and animated speech against it. He was followed by Mr. Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Davis, of Crawford, in its support, both of whom spoke very warmly and with favorable arguments. The latter gentleman closed about a quarter after six, P. M., when the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

It is expected that the Governor will be home to-night. If he grants a respite in Jewell's case, a special messenger will be dispatched either by the train at four in the morning, or by the noon train to-morrow.

The bill reducing the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,

RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE.

and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 53 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

(4 DOORS ABOVE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.) fel-ly

DE GUINON'S

Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp

Having purchased the right for the above LAMP in the counties of ALLEGHENY, BEAVER, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE and GREENE, we are prepared to furnish Lamps or sell Rights for a reasonable price.

These Lamps are so constructed as to render explosion impossible, and the public may rest satisfied that they may be used with entire safety. They also given more brilliant light and the materials used being cheaper than the 'Long Taflow,' or oils of any kind, they must come into general use. We also have LANTERNS and CANS on the upset principle.

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS. ☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried De Guinon's Improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 6th, 1854, and are fully satisfied that it is a very valuable improvement, and will be found far preferable to any other Lamp in use. We believe for safety it is perfectly reliable, and therefore deem it richly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use the Lamps of any kind.

S. C. Biddle, Batavia, N. York. | A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.
F. V. Booth, do | J. C. Wilson, do
E. Austin, do | T. C. M'Kinnes, Harlem, N.Y.
C. P. Parsons, do | H. J. Mann, do
Asa Smith, do | W. D. Lowrie, Williamsb'g, L.I
E. A. Marsh, do | J. K. Bogardus, do
Elias Forts, do | J. Palmtiers, do
A. D. Tryon, do | R. Brown, do
A. N. Woodward, do | A. D. Patterson, do

☞ Camphene, Fine Oil and Fluid, always for sale at the lowest prices.

☞ The attention of Steamboatmen and Railroads is respectfully invited to the new patent Lantern and Can. The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale.

fe6-d&w2w

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, Accumulated Fund and Western Fund,

$1,000,000.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms,

ON

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

ON THE

PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

By GEORGE K. ARNOLD, Agent,

mh16-'53 ly&w 57 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

YEAR.—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Kluzer, Kunkel, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Skinner and Slifer—16.

NAYS.—Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, B. D. Hamlin, R. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, M'Clintock, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, M'Caslin, Speaker—14.

Not two thirds, so the question was determined in the negative, and the resolutions laid over.

The bill relative to the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell was then taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The House adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding in the further consideration of the bill.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and again took up the bill; when,

Mr. Cook, of Westmoreland, took the floor and made a very long and animated speech against it. He was followed by Mr. Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Davis, of Crawford, in its support, both of whom spoke very warmly and with favorable arguments. The latter gentleman closed about a quarter after six, P. M., when the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

It is expected that the Governor will be home to-night. If he grants a respite in Jewell's case, a special messenger will be dispatched either by the train at four in the morning, or by the noon train to-morrow.

The bill reducing the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush, Calvin, Collins, Daugherty, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hiestand, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Jackman, Hinson, Knight, Kunkel, Lichtenwalter, M'Kee, Meily, Montgomery, Moser, Palmer, Rowe, Scott, Shenk, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—42.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell was then taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The House adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding in the further consideration of the bill.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and again took up the bill; when,

Mr. Cook, of Westmoreland, took the floor and made a very long and animated speech against it. He was followed by Mr. Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Davis, of Crawford, in its support, both of whom spoke very warmly and with favorable arguments. The latter gentleman closed about a quarter after six, P. M., when the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

It is expected that the Governor will be home to-night. If he grants a respite in Jewell's case, a special messenger will be dispatched either by the train at four in the morning, or by the noon train to-morrow.

The bill reducing the assessment of State taxes in Westmoreland county was taken up, and after being briefly considered, was postponed for the present.

Bill to incorporate the Chess Spring Plank Road Company passed finally.

Bill to supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up, passed committee, and being on second reading,

Mr. Darsie moved to prohibit the company from making lateral or branch roads of a greater length than four miles.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "four" and insert "ten."

Mr. McClintock then offered a proviso, that the third section of the original bill shall not be construed to authorize the company, to make their road or any branch to the State line; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of his motion.

The amendment was still pending when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Hiester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the French divorce bill. Adjourned.

The House this morning took up the Prohibitory Liquor bill as the special order of the day, to the exclusion of all minor business. The bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and amended in several particulars. One of the amendments gives to the people the question of repeal—the day left blank. The bill being on second reading, a motion was made to postpone the bill to the first Monday in March, which was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The friends of the bill made an effort to make it the special order for Wednesday next, which, requiring a two-thirds vote, was lost, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Byerly, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Cummins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Grim, Hart, Hillier, Hills, Hummel, Hartt, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Connell, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Roberts, Smith, (Crawford,) Street, Strong.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Beans, Beck, Beyer, Bush,