THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1854. | VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 153.

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,) 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......12 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......

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 & SONS, Brokers.
No. 57 Market st, between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Exchange Bank of do	par
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par
Bank of Commerce	par
Bank of North America	par
Bank of Northern Liberties	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Bank of the United States	12
Commercial Bank of Pa.	par
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par
Girard Bank	par
Kensington Bank	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par
Mechanics' Bank	par
Moyamensing Bank	par
Philadelphia Bank	par
Southwark Bank	par
Tradesman's Bank	par
Western Bank	par
Bank of Chambersburgh	par
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Delaware Co.	par
Bank of Germantown	par
Bank of Gettysburg	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middletown	par
Montgomery Co. Bank	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Pottsville	par
Carlisle Bank	par
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Easton Bank	par
Erie Bank	par
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	par
Franklin Bk Washington	par
Harrisburg Bank	par
Honesdale Bank	par
Lancaster County Bank	par
Lebanon Bank	par
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	par
Monongahela Bank	par
West. Branch Bank	par
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	par
York Bank	par
Relief Notes	[illegible]

OHIO. Ohio State Bank and Branches; Branches at Akron, Athens, Bridgeport, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Delaware, and others; NEW ENGLAND; NEW YORK; MARYLAND; NEW JERSEY & DELAWARE; VIRGINIA; NORTH CAROLINA; SOUTH CAROLINA; GEORGIA; TENNESSEE; KENTUCKY; MISSOURI; INDIANA; ILLINOIS; WISCONSIN; MICHIGAN; CANADA; EASTERN EXCHANGE; WESTERN EXCHANGE; GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE — [illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1854.

[illegible]

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.

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.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS. WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well; made and sold by C. W. CARROLL, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, 268 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with small power. No machine thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and as many East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 80 to 100,000 bushels each; and on account of their lightness, 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.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Agnes Hanna, 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.

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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. S. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office removed to No. 41 Grant street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley.

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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.; Logan, Wilson & Co.; H. Lee.

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

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

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.

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.

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 & 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.

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

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 Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 60 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, Woollen 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.

A. A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally, also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

C. WELLS & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Bacon, Fish, Flour, Dried Fruit and Country Produce generally, No. 525 Liberty street, Commercial Row, Pittsburgh.

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 15 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ☞Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired.

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

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

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 connexion, or preference for Boats of any description. Orders promptly attended to. Instructions will, in all cases, be implicitly obeyed.

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

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 61 Front street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BURBRIDGE & INGHAM, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 116 Water street, and 150 First street, Pittsburgh.

BEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 51 Water st., Pittsburgh.

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

JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 266 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.
T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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

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.

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

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

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

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. 215 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

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.

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

M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 191 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

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 fine Teas—Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

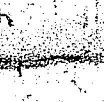
WICK & McCANDLESS, successors to L. & J. D. Wick, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

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

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

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

DENTISTS.



J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, 3 doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. All work warranted.

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

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

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.

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.

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. 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 Elliptic Springs, Brass Nut Tapers, Half Patent Screw Mall 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.

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., 151 Wood street, will have attention.

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.

Arnold & Williams

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE.—Manufacturers of Chilson's Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, and fittings 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.

PINE AND CEDAR WARE.—SAMUEL KROESEN keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Wash and Bath Tubs, Horse, Steamboat, 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 150 dozen Buckets. Wareroom, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 15th of April, under the firm of E. 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. E. DILBERT WILLIAMS, JAMES WILSON.

Allegheny City, May 26.

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 are made to order, in the best styles, warranted equal to any in the United States. His Blinds can be removed without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the stock, Lath, and wood of the Cabinet Establishment of Ramsey & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large with anything in their line. Agency, No. 3 Wood street, Pittsburgh. J. A. BROWN.

PENN GLASS WORKS;

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 Water and 95 First streets, Pittsburgh. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders for Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials.

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 styled Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets.

WILLIAM TATE......J. R. SANDERSON......JOSEPH KAUTZ.
WILLIAM TATE & CO., No. 10 Fourth street, near Liberty, and Federal street, Allegheny. 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 in practical workmen, and as we manufacture our own lead pipe and sheet lead, we can afford to work as low as any other establishment in the city. Persons from the country, who wish to purchase pipe for conveying water from fountains, will find it to their advantage to call at our establishment, in order to save the profits of the jobber, and the risk of purchasing from second hands. 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.

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, Pittsburgh. ☞For sale, also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, by McGrath & 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 $150 to $1,200. These Carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and can be seen at his warerooms; and he flatters himself that his work will not be found to be inferior to anything manufactured in the Union. The success of his business and the experience of the proprietor in the manufacture of this class of work, has induced him to build any carriage on the most reasonable terms. Persons wanting good work will please call and examine his stock before going elsewhere. 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.

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.

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 general 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. An inspection is solicited.

L. R. LIVINGSTON......CALVIN ADAMS......J. M. MOORHEAD.
J. J. ROGGEN......W. P. 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.

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.

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

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened their Marble Works at the above stand, where they keep on hand a large supply of beautiful MARBLE MANTELS, of Grecian 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 Baden and Freeport Stones.

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, or made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three hundred original and selected designs for Monuments, &c., on hand. Designs for Monuments will be furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street. 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. E. WATTS & CO., 185 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

A. A. MASON......PITTSBURGH......C. L. ANTHONY & CO.
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 streets, 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. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

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

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.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR......ANDREW J. HUSTON.
GEO. H. TAYLOR & HUSTON, (successors to Taylor & Idlorne.) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally,—Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati.

JAS. A. HUTCHISON......A. W. WALLINGFORD.
J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, Dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Oakum, Zinc, Paint, &c. &c.

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.

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. — Wood street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JOHN H. MELLOR, Dealer in Piano Fortes, Music and Musical Instruments, School Books, and Stationery. Sole agent for Chickering's Piano Fortes 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 Eolian Attachment. Also for Dunham's Pianos.

H. SCHREDER & 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.

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 286 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All orders will receive prompt attention. ☞Agent for Lead and Co's valuable family medicines.

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

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......C. 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, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to the business. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffin,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., No. 11 Wood street, below Fifth, Pittsburgh. ☞Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

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

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Dealer and 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—for 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.

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Woollen Goods, No. 137 Liberty street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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.

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS. Imperial size very low for cash. BACKOFEN & BACER, 3d street.

PARIS FASHIONS, FOR LADIES' DRESSES.—The Paris Fashions for JUNE, direct per steamer will be on sale on the 1st proximo by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 291½ Penn, above Hand street.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 291½ Penn street, above Hand.

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.

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.

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 166 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞Beware of numerous counterfeits.

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.

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

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 this 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 he 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. R. 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 Carpetings. 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.

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.

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

200 BUS. DRIED PEACHES just rec'd and for sale by J. J. BOONE.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 11, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

Mr. Everett's Speech.

The following is the substance of Mr. Everett's speech in the Senate, on Tuesday last. After some preliminary remarks, he said:

The bill, as it stood, excepted from the laws to be in force in these territories, the eighth section of the Missouri act, which was said to have been superseded by the Compromise acts of 1850, and is therefore declared inoperative. The amendment now proposed by the Senator from Illinois is to change these words, and insert "that the Missouri act being inconsistent with the legislation of 1850, is declared inoperative and void." He said that this was no change but in the phraseology; the effect and meaning of both was the same. The reason for this proposition was stated in the committee's report, wherein it was said that the act of 1850 was not confined merely to Mexican territory, but was designed to establish certain principles for all time to come; to withdraw the slavery agitation from Congress, and give to the people of the territories full power over the subject.

The language of both bill and amendment was indirect. What is the condition of an enactment declared by an act of Congress to be inoperative and void? It does not remain in force. It is void and inoperative. If void and inoperative and not in force, it is repealed. If it be repealed, why not say so? It would be far more direct and parliamentary to say in so many words, that the Missouri act be, and is hereby repealed.

The substance of the provision was more objectionable than its phraseology. He did not quite understand these words—"inconsistent with the principles of the legislation of 1850." He took it for granted that the legislation of 1850 meant, was the New Mexico and Utah acts. These acts, he did not think, established any principle applicable to any other territory.—Those bills were measures enacted for territories therein named, described, and the boundaries of which were specifically laid down, and did not enact any principle for the government of any other territory in any part of the country. These acts in all particulars were confined in their application to the territories they were enacted for.

Mr. Everett stated that he did not find in those measures the enactment of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in those territories, either as a principle or measure. On the contrary, they expressly reserve to Congress the right to disapprove of any act of legislation by the territories. How could Senators find in these specific measures, passed in specific cases, and referring to specific territory in them described and marked off, the enactment of a principle which was to act retrospectively and prospectively, upon all territories then acquired or hereafter acquired.

In the act relating to Missouri, Congress expressly required of the State, as the condition of her admission, that all the public land sold in the State should not be taxed for five years after its sale. States subsequently were admitted without any condition. Thus would it be said that because Arkansas could tax the public land sold in that State from the day of its sale, that the principle of this act in any way applied to the compact with Missouri, or could be tortured into such application?

The ordinance of 1787, prohibited slavery in the North West Territory. Shortly after Congress accepted a cession of territory from North Carolina, with an express stipulation that slavery should not be prohibited therein. Did any one suppose that the acceptance of that territory with such such a stipulation, by any means established a principle applicable to the North West Territory, where slavery is prohibited? If so the ordinance of 1787, being inconsistent with the act of cession from North Carolina, it could, with equal propriety be said it was intended to be superseded or repealed.

He understood the report of the committee itself as stating that the acts of 1850 produced no such result. The committee state that in the case of the Mexican territories, it was asserted on the one hand that the Mexican law repealing slavery was in force, and on the other hand that that law was superseded by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that in this case it was asserted on the one hand that the Missouri prohibition was in force in Nebraska, and by others that that prohibition was void and not in force; and that the Congress in 1850 did not undertake to decide the difficulty then, so Congress would not do so now. If Congress in 1850 did not decide the question whether slavery was or was not excluded by Mexican laws, Congress left that question as it found it, and if it left it, it therefore established no principle.

He was called upon shortly after the adoption of the Compromise Measures of 1850 in the performance of a literary task, to draw up a narrative of the events attending them. He was not in Congress at the time, nor had he heard the debates which almost necessarily form a part of the measures, but he had conversed with some of the active participants in their formation and adoption. He had read the debates and throughout the whole time had never heard the least intimation or received the slightest impression from any source, verbal or written, that those acts had any effect beyond the specific territories of Utah and New Mexico. He could not but think that if there had been any other effect intended or supposed to be accomplished by those acts, the fact would have been notorious.

Those acts gave the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico, and declared that within these boundaries a certain state of things should exist, but not retrospectively and prospectively, in all the other territories of the United States. Those acts would not carry the condition of this question in the limits of those territories, to any other territories where nothing stood in the way, and how could they carry it into Nebraska, where a different state of things was expressly provided by the Missouri act. If it should be said it was unnecessary to state in 1850 that the principle of these acts extended to all other territories, the Missouri act notwithstanding, he could hardly see the necessity of declaring it now. If there was any necessity for it now, there was more necessity for such a declaration in 1850.

So far as he had been able to read the debates he had not found one word said in either House that these acts in any way, in principle, by analogy or otherwise were intended or supposed to operate on any other territory than that acquired by Mexico and involved in these bills for Utah and New Mexico. But he had found much the other way. The compromise of 1850 consisted in not voting for the Wilmot proviso. That proviso was voted down, and after it had been so voted down, the Senator from Louisiana, now in the foreign service of the United States, offered the amendment providing that the territories should be admitted, with or without slavery, as they at the time should deem proper. The Senator who offered it, said that he did so to feel the pulse of the Senate, and it was adopted.

Mr. Webster, who had voted against the Wilmot proviso, spoke in favor of and voted for the Soule amendment, and in so doing said, "be it remembered that I speak of Utah and New Mexico alone." In the great speech of Mr. Webster on the 7th of March, he said that at that moment there was not one foot of territory belonging to the United States whose character, as related to freesoil or slavery, is not clearly defined by some irrepealable law. Afterwards Mr. Webster told him that his recent speech on Mr. Foote's resolution was the one in which he thought he had best succeeded, but that his speech of the 7th of March was the one which would be most regarded by the country after his death. To that speech he had given his whole mind. He styled it a speech in defence of the Constitution, and dedicated it to the people of Massachusetts, affixing to it that most beautiful expression from Livy—"true things instead of pleasant things"—"*vera pro gratis.*"

In that speech of the 7th of March, Mr. Webster had gone to the very verge of the Northern sentiment, beyond which even he would not have ventured. When, therefore, Mr. Webster said that there was not one foot of territory belonging to the United States whose character, as related to slavery and freesoil, was not defined by an irrepealable law, he certainly understood that the Missouri act extended to this territory and was irrepealable.

Mr. Everett then referred to Mr. Douglas' point, that the part of Texas north of 36.30, was made free by the annexation resolutions, and was cut off and put into New Mexico, and relieved from the operation of that line, as was also that part of the Louisiana territory included in Utah, and argued that these facts did not obviate the objection that the Missouri line was affirmed by the Texas resolutions, which resolutions were affirmed by the acts of 1850. The Nebraska bill had been before Congress for years, both before and since the acts of 1850. During the debate on the Compromise in 1850, it occupied the mind of the Senator from Illinois, as it had before and since. If it was conceded then that the principle adopted in those acts was to be a perpetual law of territorial organization, why was not Nebraska then pressed and passed with the same provision? No attempt was made then, or at any time since, till now, to pass a bill for Nebraska with any such provision as this in it.

In the last Congress a bill passed the House, by a large majority for Nebraska. There was no opposition to it of moment, except with regard to its provisions relating to the Indians. Not one word was said in opposition to it on the ground of slavery, and yet there was no provision in it of this character. It was reported in the Senate by a Senator from Illinois, who advocated it in the shape it came from the House. These facts showed that not until now was it thought that the acts of 1850 extended beyond the territories of Utah and New Mexico.

He admitted and respected, and would stand by the Compromise of 1850. He did so out of respect to the memory of the great minds who framed it—minds, which in their day were the lights of the country. He would not undo the work even if he could. He would stand by it also, because he believed then and now that there was then danger to the Union of the States, and that that danger was averted by those acts. Out of respect to their authors and the good effect they had produced, he would adhere to the acts of 1850. Though they were not perfect, and were displeasing to both sections, still, at the time they were enacted, they were the wisest and most effective that could be adopted.

He took up the vote on the bill in 1848, where Mr. Douglass said his amendment to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific was defeated by Northern votes with free soil proclivities, and denied that those who voted against it could thus be fairly styled. The Northern sentiment was against it. Webster and Atherton, who had no free soil proclivities, voted against it. The North, as a body, voted against it in the House. He denied that non-intervention with slavery in the territories was any principle established by Congress. In every territorial bill Congress reserved the right to disapprove any act of territorial legislation, and the records would show that in numerous instances Congress had disapproved of its territorial legislation.

He regretted that any proposition for the repeal of the Missouri compromise had been made, more especially when there was no expectation that any benefit would result from it. It was admitted that the climate would not suit slavery. That slave holders would not desert their cotton fields and sugar plantations to carry their slaves into the vigorous climate of Nebraska. The longer continuance of the prohibition could not be degrading. It must be slave or free territory, it could not be both.

He read a letter from Mr. Pinkney, of South Carolina, written late on the night of the passage of the Missouri act, in which he said that the South had secured by the bargain, Missouri, Florida and Arkansas, and perhaps another State. The territory north of 36 30 was occupied by Indians. It would not be settled for years, and was so unsuited to slave labor that it was considered a Southern triumph. On the subject of slavery he (Mr. Everett, had not a word to say. His career was fast drawing to a close. It would end as it had begun, without the use of reproach to any, but always with words of conciliation and harmony to all. He gave to others what he claimed for himself, credit for purity and honesty of motive. He had never, and would not now, use towards others words calculated to kindle unkind feeling.

He apostrophized the Union most eloquently. He said that so far as his opinion of slavery was concerned he shared in the sentiments of the people of the State where he was born where he desired that his ashes should rest, and where his children would succeed him. He believed it an evil, but he respected the opinions of those who thought otherwise. He would not war on them. They are as good men, as good christians and patriots, as we are—and we are as good Christians and patriots as they are.

He rejoiced to hear the Senator from Kentucky say that the Providence of God would find out in its own time the proper channel by which to remove this evil, but the work of three centuries could not be undone in a day. Time will perform it. He believed the fate of Africa was intimately combined and wrapped up in the fate of her children, scattered in all quarters of the globe. They would return to her bosom as so many ministers of christianity and civilization, and in its own good time an overruling Providence will work out its wise purposes—from seeming evil still enduring good.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, then got the floor, and the farther consideration of the bill was postponed.

THE INTOLERANCE OF SLAVERY.—A Wheeling correspondent of the Steubenville Union indicates thus frankly the reason why Horace Greely was not permitted to lecture on "Reforms and Reformers," in that place:

WHEELING, Feb. 5, 1854.

Last night was one of those nights which will not soon be forgotten in our city. The circumstances imparting this property to it, was the lecture, in Washington Hall, by Horace Greely. It was rumored yesterday that Horace would not be permitted to lecture, and why? Your "Pan Handle Railroad," if not the cause, was at least, the occasion of the state of feeling among some of our citizens, which had well nigh forbid the famous editor's speaking.

And how could the "Pan Handle" get a finger in the muss? The explanation is this: A telegraphic dispatch was received here on Friday, stating that the House of Delegates had reversed the decision of the Committee, to whom had been referred the question of the "Pan Handle" right of way, and which committee had reported adversely to granting it. It was also said that Mr. Edgington of this place, and who is a "lobby" member for the Pan Handle, at Richmond, had made a speech before the Committee; in which he took occasion to say some pretty hard things about Wheeling; and which in substance was, that she had become tinctured with Northern feeling with regard to slavery. Now, argued those who had opposed Horace lecturing, when it shall be known at Richmond, that Horace Greely, the most notorious free soiler in the country, has been lecturing in Wheeling, at the invitation of a part of its citizens, and upon the subject of "Reforms and Reformers," which would include abolitionism, it would immediately be set down that all the representations of Edgington were true; and as a necessary consequence, the interests of Wheeling, at the capital would suffer. A compromise, however, was effected, and Horace was allowed to pronounce his lecture, though upon a different subject from the one advertised.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer takes a very sensible view of matters at Washington. He says:

But the great consideration which arises is, if you break down the Compromise of 1820, what prevents the demolition of that of 1850? What recollections of the past can be produced to deter a repeal of the fugitive slave law, of the joint resolution annexing Texas, which provides for the admission of four new States, of any law or any tradition which has heretofore been regarded as sacred, either by a universal consent, or the respect due to their authors? Nothing, absolutely and emphatically, nothing. It resolves every thing back again into its original shape.—It destroys all the beautiful theory which Mr. Calhoun and his friends advanced, of the "balance of power" between the States; it gives to the majority the right to rule "under the Constitution;" of course, and it effectually breaks down southern isolation. It is not for the north to complain. The north, faithful to past compromises, may hesitate to pluck them up root and branch, and may regard the conduct of the south with amazement; but it is to the south that the principles of the Nebraska bill appeals, and if they are satisfied with it, so be it.

The tender-footedness which has been exhibited in the Senate not to state in precise terms that the object of the bill is to *repeal* the Missouri Compromise, will not be respected in the House. When the bill gets there, an amendment will be offered, striking out the words "inconsistent with," or any other gingerly phrase which may be inserted, and substituting the word "repeal." Let the country know what the bill really is. If the repeal is right, why not say so, manfully, and not sneakingly endeavor to smuggle it through?

THE NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.—Although but little has been said recently in the public prints, in relation to the North Western Railroad, yet the friends of the road who have charge of its interests have not been idle. The President, CHARLES C. SULLIVAN, Esq., and several of the Directors have been in Philadelphia, for several weeks past, engaged in pressing action of the City Councils on the question of municipal subscription. On Wednesday last, the committee on Railroads met, and after hearing Messrs. SULLIVAN, TOD, and others, made a report to Councils recommending a subscription by the city of Philadelphia of $750,000 to the capital stock of the Company. This may be regarded as almost equivalent to an actual subscription, and a private letter from Mr. SULLIVAN, informs us that there is but little doubt that it will be absolutely made by the Councils within three weeks. The skies are bright; our drooping hopes have been revived, and we soon expect to have the gratification of publishing an official announcement that the North Western Railroad *will be built.*—*Butler Whig.*

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—We are gratified to announce, on reliable authority, that the Central Ohio Railroad Company has effected a purchase of 2,900 tons of rails, on very advantageous terms. The iron is now in New York, and a portion will be immediately shipped via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is intended for the section of the road between Cambridge and Wheeling. The tracklaying will, therefore, progress as rapidly as the road bed is prepared, and we congratulate our community that the completion of this essential link, by which our great road will be placed in full connection with the cities and commerce of the West, is thus ensured at an early day.—*Balt. American.*

From the New York Daily Times.

The Nebraska Bill—The Game Exposed.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce,* one of the boldest and firmest advocates of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, thus frankly discloses the real scope and ultimate objects of the movement now in progress at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

It is objected to the Nebraska bill that it will establish a principle of extensive application, and will invoke the application of the same provisions to Oregon and Washington. *Certainly it will.* THAT IS ITS MAIN OBJECT. The principle was established in 1850, now it will be confirmed in 1854. Next year it will be declared that *the ordinance of 1787 is inoperative,* and that the slavery resolution in the Oregon bill, which Mr. POLK hesitatingly signed, is *superseded.*

Therefore, if slavery be a universal necessity, it will be allowed universally to prevail. But, probably, it will be found that its limits will be fixed by climate and commerce—by laws above the action of Congress.

The political effect of the passage of this bill will be important, and, on the whole, highly favorable. It will put an end to the old parties, and "crush out" the coalition of the Democracy. It will organize parties into two divisions, and both of them based on the slavery question.—One party will be the Non-Intervention party, and the other the Abolition party. It is not quite certain which will finally prevail. But the struggle is, at length seriously begun. All that has ever happened on this question, all the combats from 1820 down, were mere child's play in comparison with what we shall see next Fall, and next year, and for years to come. *There will be no more Compromises.* The old ones will be contemned and set aside. Non Intervention on one side, and Abolition on the other, are the only two principles upon which the contract is to be made.

This is a valuable disclosure of the purposes of the crusade which the Administration has started for the extension of Slavery. Instead of intending simply to give full play to the Compromise of 1850, its object is to put an end to *all* Compromise on the subject of Slavery. All those which have hitherto been made, will be set aside. The next step will be to repeal the restrictions applied to Oregon and Washington.—Then a movement will be made to repeal the ordinance of 1787. And the grand end aimed at, is to secure a *direct, final and decisive struggle* upon the general question of Slavery. This is the plot, as discovered by one of the plotters:

That this will be the legitimate and inevitable result of the movement, we have already shown. Slavery has hitherto been protected solely by the Compromises which have been made between its friends and its foes. Whenever an issue has been made upon it, it has been evaded in this way. The Compromise of 1820 conceded to Slavery the admission of a Slave State, on condition that certain other territory should be forever free. The Compromise of 1850 secured the admission of a Free State, on condition that certain other territories should be left to decide for themselves as to the admission or exclusion of Slavery, and that more effectual means should be taken for the surrender of fugitive slaves. These Compromises are merely acts of Congress, and as such may be repealed at pleasure. All that gives them special validity and sanctity is the mutual good faith of the parties to them. When this falls, of course they lose all moral obligation. And when the South declared its purpose to repeal the Missouri Compromise,—to violate the compact of which they had already reaped the full advantage, it was clear enough that no compacts would be binding upon them for one moment longer than their interests dictated an adherence to them.

But they now openly confess their purpose to abrogate all existing compromises, and to prevent any new ones. They demand a direct issue between the *extension* and the *restriction* of Slavery. If it be a blessing, they demand the right to establish it wherever they have, or can get the power. If it be an evil, they submit the question of its exclusion to the popular vote.

The simple truth of the whole matter is undoubtedly confessed by the correspondent of the *Journal.* The Nebraska bill is probably the first step towards a general attempt to break down all legislation that stands in the way of the indefinite extension of Slavery, and then to secure a foothold for it wherever it can be planted. The opportunity is evidently considered favorable for such a movement. The administration in power is deemed reliable for any degree of servility to the exactions of Slavery:—and the several factions that are struggling for its patronage are also ready to compete with each other for precedence in this ignoble race. The public mind, lulled by the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, is apathetic on the general subject:—and it is believed that the people at large will submit to any measure which Congress may pass in regard to it. Whether these expectations are well founded or not, time alone can disclose.

☞The author of the following communication has sent us his name, and vouches the truth of his statements. David Wilmot is still alive.—*Ed. Era.*

For the National Era.
"The Wilmot" not Dead.

Democratic Convention of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Standing Committee of Susquehanna county, the Democrats of this county met at the courthouse in this village, on Monday evening last. William P. Turrell, Esq., of Montrose, was chosen President; Ralph B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, A. J. Seymour, of Susquehanna Depot, and John Hancock, of Jessup, Vice Presidents; and A. J. Davis, of Susquehanna Depot, and Joseph Jameson, of Bridgewater, Secretaries.

Soon after the organization of the Convention, a committee were appointed and instructed to visit Hon. David Wilmot, who is now holding a Court of Session in this county. The committee retired, and soon returned, accompanied with Judge Wilmot. As he entered, he was greeted with loud applause; which as soon as subsided, the Judge proceeded to address the meeting, in his usual clear, succinct, and logical manner, upon the great principles of Governmental policy which now agitate the nation.

He spoke of his own political life in Congress, &c.; of his devotion then to the principles of Freedom, and affirmed that the spirit within was still unfettered. He spoke of "Douglas's Nebraska Bill" as a repeal of the Compromise of 1821, on the Missouri Compromise; and an opening a new of those agitating, distracting, and Union-destroying questions settled by it; and as a renewal, likewise, of the dangerous controversies claimed to have been settled and finally adjusted by the Compromise of 1850.

He charged Douglas with introducing into the councils of the nation a "*fire brand of excitement,*" to wit; Slavery and its extension, and all the evils of anarchy and disunion incident, to a repeal of the Compromise of 1820 and 1850; and also, an attempt by Douglas to introduce Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. He claimed he Nebraska Bill as his bid for the Presidency of 1856—that he was attempting more than Southern men asked, viz: the introduction of Slavery on soil made free by an act of Congress for considerations fulfilled to the utmost by the North.—As well wherefore Pennsylvania with the tears of the bondman, as that the beautiful Nebraska, now free, should be forever barred from the free labor of the North, East, West, and Middle States; or as well convert Free Democracy itself into an Aristocracy.

Thus you see, friend B., that whatever course others may take, David Wilmot is still free, and our laboring masses may well say:

"Thank God for the token! One lip is still free,
One spirit untrammel'd; unbended one knee."

The Lowell *Advertiser* asks—"What is the difference between an attempted homicide and a Cincinnati hog butchery? One is an assault with intent to kill, and the other is a kill with intent to salt."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* endorses the article of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and fully agrees with it, that if the legislature does not submit an amendment of the Constitution to the people, allowing the tax-payers to deduct their debts from their credits, there will not be ten democratic members in the next legislature.

Colonel Benton, speaking to a circle of friends, of the Nebraska bill, the other day, said:

"In a few days there will be pale faces in the Capitol, sir—*pale* faces, sir. There are men there, sir, who will be frightened at every motion of a town meeting, sir; and they will have enough of it."

There are three papers in Massachusetts, that advocate the Nebraska bill, viz: The Boston *Post,* the Lawrence *Sentinel,* and the Taunton *Democrat.* The *Post* is paid by the cream of New England Government pap, the editor of the *Sentinel* holds an office in the Boston Custom House, and the editor of the *Democrat* holds a $2,000 post-office. Disinterested, patriotism this.

The *Journal of Commerce* informs us how Bedini got off."

"Bedini, while in this city, on the eve of his departure, kept in the closest seclusion, and effectually misled the public as to his whereabouts. While the telegraphic despatches announced his presence in various directions, and some were engaged in burning his effigy in Boston, he was snugly ensconced at the domicil of Rev. Dr. Cummings (R. C.) up town. Desiring to leave the city in peace, he made known his wishes to the representatives of the U. S. Government, also to the police authorities, but they deemed it unadvisable to interfere in the matter, especially as the course which Bedini proposed, was the best that could have been devised to defeat his own wishes. The state of the case was made known to the Mayor on Wednesday, when it was determined to charter a boat, and convey Bedini to Staten Island, so as to board the Atlantic on her outward passage to Europe, on Saturday.—The Mayor accordingly arranged to have the steamer "Active" at a certain pier on the East River at an appointed time, and Bedini was enabled to get on board, in disguise, without exciting suspicion as to his real character. In the evening the steamer quietly slipped off, and landed the Nuncio at Clinton in safety. He was there provided for by friends until Saturday. Meanwhile, the Mayor arranged with Mr. Collins to stop the Atlantic, on passing Clifton, and receive Bedini on board,—all which was successfully carried into effect. Not more than half a dozen individuals had any knowledge of the affair until it was over. A comparatively trifling act of indiscretion might have been productive of serious mischief."

The *Journal* adds, in the same connexion:—

"On the arrival of Archbishop Bedini in this country, he was feted, and shown the 'institutions,' and carried about in a national vessel on the lakes; but his departure was on a different scale of magnificence entirely."

WHIG DELEGATES.—The Whig County Committee met in Mercer on Saturday last, and appointed D. W. Findley, Esq., as the Representative delegate, and recommended W. W. Pearson, Esq., as the Senatorial delegate, to represent this district in the Whig State Convention. They were instructed to vote for the nomination of Governor Johnson on the first ballot.—*Mercer Freeman.*

OUTSPOKEN.—Eshelman, of the Chillicothe (O.) *Advertiser,* (Democrat,) is out against Douglass' Nebraska Bill. He says, in speaking of the advocates and defenders of the scheme, "It does seem that some men are not endowed with common sense."

The editor of the *Canton (O.) Democratic Transcript* puts the case with a fairness and directness which is very honorable to his intelligence and his courage. In his paper of last week he says:

"What shall we say of the man who for a brief hour of title and circumscribed power, would enslave a State?—would bind in remorseless chains of bondage unborn generations, in hopeless servitude and degradation, millions of human beings, for the selfish enjoyment of a seat in the United States presidential chair? Such a man is Senator Douglass!"

ALL IN ARMS.—Every German Paper, North and South, and every friend of the Homestead Law, are down upon Douglas and his infernal Nebraska Bill. Their voice, is for homes in the free West.

The leading paper of Illinois, heretofore steeped in party democracy, denounces the *whole*—Douglas, Pierce and all—and declare that no German will support them. It affirms, the Nebraska Bill to be a villainous compound of despotism, and says the vengeance of the people will overtake its originators and supporters.

A leading German tells us, that, if Pierce was now a candidate, he would not receive fifty German votes in this city.

The special election in Berks county, for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasion by the death of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, took place on Saturday last, and resulted in the election of the Hon. J. Glancey Jones by about 1600 majority over Wm. H. Keim, the Whig and volunteer candidate.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Mountain Railroad at St. Louis on the 24 inst., the proposition of Messrs. Watts & Co., of Pennsylvania, to construct the road from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain, was unanimously accepted, and the President, Mr. Kenniett, was instructed to close an arrangement with that firm. The particulars have not transpired, but the known character and responsibility of these gentlemen, and their experience in railroad building, give reliable assurance of a vigorous prosecution of the work to completion.

The La Pierre Hotel at Philadelphia—A New and Superb Hotel.

(Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Permit me to indulge my writing propensities in a gossiping letter for your columns, and I am induced so to do, in consequence of the comfort and magnificence that every where abound in this, my temporary home—the *La Pierre House,* in Philadelphia. This is the age in which comfort is studied more than of yore, and in that word "comfort," an advancing spirit of refinement has included many of the luxuries and elegancies of life. Thus our leading hotels have become palaces, and why not? They are the social temples in which we all as republicans, meet on terms of equality. Surely the splendor of furniture and the salubrity of spacious and lofty rooms, with their architectural cornices, mirrors, chandeliers, candelabras, and Turkey carpets, "soft as the grassy lawn," should not be monopolized by the noble and regal. Forbid it Justice! For who are more entitled to the enjoyments of life than those who, by their industry, enterprise and activity, surround themselves with the means of living in affluence?—But the last, or rather I should say, the *first* of palatial hotels in the city of Brotherly Love, is the *La Pierre House,* kept by Messrs. Taber & Son. The elder Mr. Taber, for many years was favorably known as a host in New York, where a long and triumphant success requited his efforts, desire and inclination to please. The same spirit pervades the proprietors of the *La Pierre House,* with the added attraction of splendidly draped and richly furnished parlors and saloons, cheerful by day and brilliant with dazzling lights by night, while the sleeping chambers, with their new couches, beds, and furniture, are all well heated and ventilated—each being sufficiently large and commodious for a sitting room. But come with me into the parlors and *boudoirs,* and examine the rich and gorgeous brocatelles in all their gay and vivid colors, and with floral designs, worth ten and fifteen dollars a yard, and see how beautifully their graceful folds, suspended from gold cornices, are relieved by lace curtains to every window—look at the *chaises—lounges,* chairs, sofas and *vis-a-vis* covered with embossed brocade—view the tasteful lustres and branches, the gilded and enamelled wall-papers, the silver pitchers and gold goblets for water, the classic fountain on the first floor, the inlaid and carved tables and pianos, the polished marble mantels, and the gloriously designed carpets;—visit the upstair drawing rooms hung with golden satin damask; then the crimson, and then the green and gold room; and lastly the *bridal suite* of apartments, all glowing with rose colored drapery, subdued into repose by the judicious admission of a tender light, and then confess that no hotel yet seen in our country can surpass the *La Pierre House.* Why, the establishment has not been opened four months, yet all who have sojourned within its walls have left it with expressions of gratification at the gentleman-like attention they received during their stay, while many have been glad to return, well knowing the polite and hearty welcome that awaited them at such a house of rational enjoyment; and then the ladies—the *La Pierre* has *their* good opinion, and that, you know, is irresistible. Nowhere are ladies' parlors, dining and tea-rooms more tastefully decorated, or more delicately and abundantly supplied, while ever and anon during the winter we have had agreeable "hops" or "soirees," when the *salon de danse* was graced with beauty and fashion, including many of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, with their sons, wives and daughters. Ah, these are brilliant scenes, delightful re-unions of what may be truly termed the best society! The table constantly groans under Apician delicacies—Messrs. Taber & Son having engaged an accomplished *Chef de Cuisine*—and fastidious indeed must be the fancy and appetite that could not be gratified with some at least of the rare results of the unrivalled La Pierre cookery; and then the attendants of the cuties of the table move with alacrity—care being taken to avoid that chaotic clatter and those distracting noises that convert the *salles-a-manger* of many of our great hotels into positive and confusing Babels. The wines are partly selected and partly imported, with a view to delicacy of flavor, ripeness of age, and purity of quality. In a word, all here is excellence, even to arriving and leaving—in facilities, which there are commodious and handsome carriages, ever ready to convey the guests to and from between the *La Pierre House* and any of the steamboat or railway stations.

A Quakeress, it is said attempted to preach an abolition sermon in the Cumberland Methodist Episcopal Church at Norfolk, on Sunday night, but was stopped by the congregation.