THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 167.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
WHITE & CO.
DAVID NYE WHITE; SAMUEL HARGHT
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	14 00
Do.	twelve months	18 00

Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum) 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 25 notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

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

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

One Square, three insertions		$1 50
Do.	each additional insertion	37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

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

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	do
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par	Commercial Bk, Cincin'ti	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of North America	par	Lafayette Bank	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	Western Reserve Bank	do
Bank of Penn Township	par	Bank of Massillon	—
Bank of the United States	[illegible]	Bank of Wooster	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Pa.	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	All solvent Banks	[illegible]
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Kensington Bank	par	New York City	[illegible]
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Moyamensing Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	Country	[illegible]
Southwark Bank	par	NEW JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesman's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	[illegible]
Western Bank	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	[illegible]	Bank of the Valley	[illegible]
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of Va., Richmond	[illegible]
Bank of Danville	[illegible]	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	[illegible]
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	[illegible]
Bank of Germant'n	par	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	[illegible]
Bank of Gettysburgh	[illegible]	North Western Bank	[illegible]
Bank of Lewistown	[illegible]	Branches	[illegible]
Bank of Middletown	[illegible]	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	Bank of Cape Fear	[illegible]
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of St. of N. Carol'a	[illegible]
Carlisle Bank	[illegible]	Com. Bank, Wilmington	[illegible]
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Merchants' Bk, Newbern	[illegible]
Doylestown Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Easton Bank	par	Bk of the St. S. Carolina	[illegible]
Erie Bank	[illegible]	Bank of South Carolina	[illegible]
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par	Bank of Charleston	[illegible]
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Planters' & Mechan's Bk	[illegible]
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par	Bank of Hamburg	[illegible]
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	[illegible]	GEORGIA.	
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	[illegible]
Harrisburg Bank	[illegible]	Bank of Augusta	[illegible]
Honesdale Bank	[illegible]	Bank of Brunswick, Aug'a	[illegible]
Lancaster Bank	[illegible]	TENNESSEE.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	All solvent Banks	[illegible]
Lebanon Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
		Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	[illegible]
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	¼	Northern Bk of Kentucky	½
Monongahela Bank	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	½
West Branch Bank	½	MISSOURI.	
Wyoming Bk. Wilkesbarre	½	Bk of State of Missouri	½
York Bank	½	ILLINOIS.	
Relief Notes	½	State Bank and Branches	50
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois	75
Ohio State Bank	½	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Akron	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Athens	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Bridgeport	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Cleveland	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Dayton	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Delaware	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Columbus	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Mansfield	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Ripley	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cincinnati	do	On New York	par
Branch at Washington	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Steubenville	do	Cincinnati	1
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Louisville	"
Branch at Newark	do	St. Louis	"
Branch at Springfield	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Marietta	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16,00
Branch at Troy	do	do Patriot	15,50
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	Eagle, old	10,60
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, new	10,00
Branch at Norwalk	do	Fredericksd'ors	7,80
Branch at Piqua	do	Ten Thalers	7,80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Guineas	5,00
Branch at Eaton	do	Sovereigns	4,83
Branch at Ravenna	do	Ten Guilders	3,96
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Napoleons	3,80
Branch at Massillon	½	Ducats	2,16
Branch at Wooster	do		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1854.

LOANS.	Par.	Ask'd.	Off'd.	REMARKS.
United States 6's	100	—	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb. & Aug.
Pennsylvania 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb. & Aug
Alle'ny Co. 6's	100	—	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	...	...	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	...	...	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	...	...	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	...	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	—	...	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	57	56½	Div. Nov. 4 ₩ ct
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	59	58¾	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57	56¼	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
Pitts. Trust Co.	...	55	54	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	...	50	50	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25½	24½	Div. Mar 4 ₩ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	36	33	Div. Jan. 8 ₩ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2.00 ps
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	...	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ₩ ct
Western Insurance Co.	...	18	16	Div. Nov. $2½
Citizens' Insurance Co.	...	19	16½	
Associated Firemen's Co.	...	7	6	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh, & Louisville	50	41	39	Div. Qr. 3 ₩ ct.
Lake Erie	50	25	...	do
Morse's Magnetic	50	...	...	Div. 4 ₩ c 6 mo
RAIL ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	60	
Monongahela Slackwater	50	42	40	Div. Jan. 4 ₩ c
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	...	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	...	...	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	47	46	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	...	...	do.
Cleveland & Wells'lle R. R.	50	...	...	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	102½	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	60	...	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	...	
Do. do. (new)	100	25	...	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	...	
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	17	...	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	...	170	162	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	...	148	145	Div. 1854, $20
North America	...	75	68	New Stock.
North Western	...	18	16	
Iron City	...	3	2	
Eureka	...	2	1	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	...	4½	3½	
Ohio	...	3	2	
Adventure	...	4½	3½	
Merchant	...	...	...	
Douglass Houghton	...	6¾	5½	
Ontonagon	...	...	...	
Ohio Trap Rock	...	28	25	
Ridge	...	7½	6	
Fire Steel	...	2¾	2½	
Colling	...	4½	3	
Astec	...	1½	...	
Bluff	...	2½	1¾	
National	...	33	30	
Forest	...	12	...	
Phenix	...	...	...	
Norwich	...	11½	10½	

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

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

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c., *No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.* All Transactions at most liberal rates. oct3

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, 568 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and occupy but little room, thrashes faster, or makes better work. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and as many East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 80 to 100,000 bushels each; and, on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.

The Separator is Root's Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction wherever tried. my22:1yT

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Agnes Stewart, late of South Fayette Township, Allegheny county, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HANNA, South Fayette Township. del4:6twT

LOOK HERE: About 70 acres of well improved land, 4½ miles from the city, and must be sold, as the owner is going West, and will be offered at $85 per acre. Enquire of THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market street. de24

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. S. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office removed to No. 14 Grant street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. auz3:ly1T

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. my24:3m

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

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. jal5:dly

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 ... LORENCE KRAMER.
KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stocks, 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. my17

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

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

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.

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

WM. H. WILLIAMS ... J. S. M'VAY.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh. All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja3:ly

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

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

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of 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, Wooden and Willow Ware, corner of Wood and Sixth Streets. Is now receiving a large assortment of Fresh Goods, in addition to his already extensive stock, purchased from first hands in the Eastern markets, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Hotels, Steamboats, and Families, buying by the quantity, supplied at wholesale rates. Goods delivered in the city free of charge. apl8

A. & A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114, Second street, Pittsburgh. ap6:ly'53

C. WELLS & CO., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Bacon, Flour, Dried Fruit and Country Produce generally, No. 326 Liberty street, Commercial Row, Pittsburgh.

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Nos. 241 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

S. MORTON GILBERT ... WM. F. FREDERICK.
GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 1 Wood street, Pittsburgh. All goods insured if desired. apl5

BURT. ROBISON ... ROBT. ROBISON.
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. 125 First st., and 116 Second st., Pittsburgh. apl

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 the sale of produce. Contracts for freights of any description. Orders promptly attended to. Instructions will, in all cases, be implicitly obeyed. Your business is respectfully solicited; and I pledge myself to use every exertion in your behalf. ja22:y

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

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

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

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, No. 12 Water st., Pittsburgh.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally. jal7:y

JOHN WATT ... JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 256 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. jal9:y3

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lard, Fish and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. myl4

VON BONNHORST & MURPHY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 2 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe29:ly'53

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

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

BARD & DE LANGE, Dealer in Hides, Leather and Oil, 215 Liberty street, (sign of the Golden Horns.) They will keep on hand, at all times, a general assortment of Leather, for Shoemakers and Saddlers' use; also, Shoemakers' Findings, Tools, &c. apl8 BARD & DE LANGE.

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

GROCERS.

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, Dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 215 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

L. O. GRAFF ... A. M'CLINTOCK.
L. O. GRAFF & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants; also, Dealers in all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, corner of Second and Ross sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. fe14:ly

OLIVER BLACKBURN ... GEO. S. JONES.
O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sept2:y

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

JOHN M'GILL ... JAMES D. M'GILL ... WALTER C. ROE.
M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY ... JOHN S. COSGRAVE.
W. H. WOODWARD ... RALPH BAGALEY.
JOHN ATWELL.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM A. M'CLURG, Grocer and Tea Dealer, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, has always on hand a large assortment of choice Groceries and 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. 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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

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

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

WM. BAGALEY ... JOHN S. COSGRAVE.
WM. H. WOODWARD ... RALPH BAGALEY.
JOHN ATWELL.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, two doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All work warranted. jal8

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

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. mar20:ly

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. ce29:ly

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. [fel2] JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO.

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

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

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

Penn Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh.

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

WM. A. HERRON.
HERRON & CRISWELL, Bell and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass Work, Locomotive, Steam Engine Founders, &c. Also, Gas Fitting manufacturers. Factory, 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 fitting for Steam, Gas or Water, No. 25 Market street, Pittsburgh.

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

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 100 dozen Buckets. Wareroom, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24:y

Blacksmith Bellows Manufactory.

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

J. A. BROWN, would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand, at his stand on the east side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, a complete assortment of Venetian Blinds. Also, Venetian Shutters are made to order, in the best style, known and used without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the stock, tools, and ward of the Cabinet Establishment of Andrew McIlvain, he is now prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with every thing in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh. J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR. ... JOHN WIGHTMAN.
PENN GLASS WORKS:

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES and WINDOW GLASS, 62 Water and 63 Front streets, Pittsburgh. Particular attention paid to odd sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials.

JOHN C. M'CORD ... JAMES S. M'CORD.
M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS, *CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS,* Pittsburgh, Pa.

Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. aug26:dly

Self Heating Smoothing Irons.

THE GREATEST DOMESTIC IMprovement of the age. Ladies find them so desirable that none are without them. Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms. J. JACKSON, Address, post paid. 125 Wood street, Pittsburgh. For sale, also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, by Wm. Graff & Co., and Mr. John Cartwright. Also Tailors' Irons on the same principle.

Bolivar Fire Brick and Crucible Clay Manufacturing Company.

THIS COMPANY HAVING ENLARGED their capacity for manufacturing, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for their Brick, Crucible and Building Clay. Orders promptly attended to. KIER & JONES, Canal Basin. Pittsburgh, September 29, 1853.

COACH FACTORY.
F. M. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to his stock of Carriages, ranging in price from $150 to $750. These Carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and under his own supervision, and he can with confidence warrant them to be equal to any manufactured in the Union. The success of his business and the great increase in demand, have compelled him to enlarge his establishment. Persons wanting a good honest work will please call and examine his stock before going East. All work warranted.

New Coach Factory Allegheny.

J. 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 now manufacturing Coaches, Chariots, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, and all the 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 best 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 any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. In addition to the articles alluded to above, their general stock comprises every thing 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, Spear and Tea Kettles, &c., in every possible variety of style and finish. An inspection is solicited. mh29:y'53

L. R. LIVINGSTON ... CALVIN ADAMS ... J. K. MOORHEAD
J. J. ROGGEN ... W. B. 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. dtf

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

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

J. HOWARTH & BROTHER,
MARBLE MASONS,
294 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. apl4

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

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones. Furniture Tops, Mantels, Imposing Stones, &c., always on hand, and made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three thousand feet of Grindstone designs for Monuments, &c., on hand. Block and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street. W. W. WALLACE. au25

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, Casinets and Silk Vestings in great variety. Persons in want of superior Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock before buying, as we will endeavor to make it to their interest to purchase of us. E. WATTS & CO., 185 Liberty street. oct3

DRY GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH.—C. L. ANTHONY & CO., N. YORK.
A. A. MASON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

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

MEDICINE.

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

WOOL MERCHANTS.

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

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. sep26

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy5:dly

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 & Moorhead,) 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, &c. Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally. Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 47 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing), Cincinnati.

J. A. HUTCHISON ... A. W. NALLINGFORD.
J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, Dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Bacon, 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. mar20

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

MUSIC, &C.

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

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

L. WILCOX ... 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. mr19

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 256 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All orders will receive prompt attention. Agent for Loudon & Co's valuable family medicines.

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

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, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. ja17

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. Hay,) Dealer in Dry Goods, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., 174 Liberty street. Agent for Fahy's Medicine.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 71 Wood street. Particular attention will be paid to Youths' Clothing.

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

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 185 Liberty street. We are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, which the fashion will be made to order in the best style and at the lowest rates. Our friends and customers will please give us a call. oct13

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. WARRINGTON,
(OPPOSITE)
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment. No. 29 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer in Plain, Figured and Decorative Paper Hangings No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Sole Agent of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Delicourt & Co. of Paris. mh5:3m

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS, Imperial size very low for cash. BACKOFEN & BAUFER, 53 street.

PARIS FASHIONS, FOR LADIES' DRESS.—The Paris Fashions for JUNE, direct per steamer will be on sale on the 1st proximo by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 28½ Penn, above Hand street. je27f

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 28½ Penn street, above Hand. je27f

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. F. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor. se28

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S Lithographic Establishment, Third street, opposite the Post Office, Pittsburgh. Maps, Landscapes, Portraits, Show Bills, Bill Heads, Drafts, Bonds, Labels, Architectural and Machine Drawings, Business and Visiting Cards, &c., engraved or Drawn on Stone, and printed in Colors, Gold, Bronze, or Black, in the most approved style, and at the most reasonable prices. jan1:y

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 466 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Beware of numerous counterfeits. se25:dly

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 Confectionery on hand and made to order. sep4

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

New 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 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. [oc24:dtf] H. PARRY.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

ROBINSON & CO., No. 47 Fifth street, near Wood—Have on hand a large and choice assortment of CARPETINGS, of the latest and most beautiful patterns, consisting of—Royal Velvet Carpets; Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; Three-Ply and Superfine Carpets; Tapestry Stair Carpets; Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets. Together with every description of low priced 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. my13

J. WARDROP'S SEED STORE is now replete with Early Seeds for the Hotbeds; Pruning Instruments for the Orchards; Corn Shellers, Stalk and Straw Cutters, and every thing of interest to the Farmer, Gardener or Amateur. Orders from Dealers and Merchants filled promptly on liberal terms. jal4

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

O'HARA GLASS STORE removed to No. 47 Market st., corner of Third. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the samples of Flint Glassware which I have on hand. Manufactory corner of Smith street and Allegheny River. [fe1:3m] J. O'HARA DENNY.

BATH BRICK—2 cases on hand and for sale by JOHN HAFT, Jr. jal7.

VALENTINES—The largest and best assortment of Valentines ever brought to this city, for sale either Wholesale or Retail, at 57 Wood st. SAMUEL R. LAUFFER. fe10

BROOMS—50 doz. Corn Brooms for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. fe13

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1854.

THE LANDMARK OF FREEDOM.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES SUMNER

AGAINST THE REPEAL

OF THE

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY NORTH OF THIRTY-SIX DEGREES THIRTY MINUTES.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 21, 1854.

[CONTINUED.]

But leaving these things behind, I press at once to the argument.

1. And now sir, in the name of that Public Faith, which is the very ligament of civil society, and which the great Roman orator tells us it is detestable to break even with an enemy, I arraign this scheme, and hold it up to the judgment of all who hear me. There is an early Italian story of an experienced citizen, who, when his nephew told him he had been studying, at the University of Bologna, the science of *right*, said in reply, "You have spent your time to little purpose. It would have been better had you learned the science of *might*, for that is worth two of the other;" and the bystanders of that day all agreed that the veteran spoke the truth. I begin, sir, by assuming that honorable Senators will not act in this spirit—that they will not substitute *might* for *right*—that they will not wantonly and flagitiously discard any obligation, pledge, or covenant, because they chance to possess the power; but that, as honest men, desirous to do right, they will confront this question.

Sir, the proposition before you involves not merely the repeal of an existing law, but the infraction of solemn obligations originally proposed and assumed by the South, after a protracted and embittered contest, as a covenant of peace—with regard to certain specified territory therein described, namely: "All that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana;" according to which, in consideration of the admission into the Union of Missouri as a slave State, Slavery was forever prohibited in all the remaining part of this Territory which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. This arrangement between different sections of the Union—the Slave States of the first part and the Free States of the second part—though usually known as the Missouri Compromise, was at the time styled a COMPACT. In its stipulations for Slavery, it was justly repugnant to the conscience of the North, and ought never to have been made; but it has on that side been performed.—And now the unperformed outstanding obligations to Freedom, originally proposed and assumed by the South, are resisted.

Years have passed since these obligations were embodied in the legislation of Congress, and accepted by the country. Meanwhile, the statesmen, by whom they were framed and vindicated, have, one by one, dropped from this earthly sphere. Their living voices cannot now be heard, to plead for the preservation of that Public Faith to which they were pledged. But this extraordinary lapse of time, with the complete fruition by one party of all the benefits belonging to it under the compact, gives to the transaction an added and most sacred strength.—Prescription steps in with new bonds, to confirm the original work; to the end that while men are mortal, controversies shall not be immortal.—Death, with inexorable scythe, has mowed down the authors of this compact; but, with conservative hour-glass, it has counted out a succession which now defile before us, like so many sentinels, to guard the sacred landmark of Freedom.

A simple statement of facts, derived from the journals of Congress and contemporary records, will show the origin and nature of this compact, the influence by which it was established, and the obligations which it imposed.

As early as 1818, at the first session of the fifteenth Congress, a bill was reported to the House of Representatives, authorizing the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, for the admission of such State into the Union; but, at that session, no final action was had thereon. At the next session, in February, 1819, the bill was again brought forward, when an eminent Representative of New York, whose life has been spared till last summer, Mr. James Tallmadge, moved a clause prohibiting any further introduction of slaves into the proposed State, and securing freedom to the children born within the State after its admission into the Union, on attaining twenty-five years of age. This important proposition, which assumed a power not only to prohibit the ingress of Slavery into the State itself, but also to abolish it there, was passed in the affirmative, after a vehement debate of three days. On a division of the question, the first part, prohibiting the further introduction of slaves, was adopted by 87 yeas to 76 nays; the second part, providing for the emancipation of children, was adopted by 82 yeas to 78 nays. Other propositions to thwart the operation of these amendments were voted down, and on the 17th of February the bill was read a third time, and passed, with these important restrictions.

In the Senate, after debate, the provision for the emancipation of children was struck out by 31 yeas to 7 nays; the other provision, against the further introduction of Slavery, was struck out by 22 yeas to 16 nays. Thus emasculated, the bill was returned to the House, which, on March 2d, by a vote of 78 nays to 76 yeas, refused its concurrence. The Senate adhered to their amendments, and the House, by 78 yeas to 66 nays, adhered to their disagreement; and so at this session the Missouri bill was lost; and here was a temporary triumph of Freedom.

Meanwhile the same controversy was renewed on the bill pending at the same time for the organization of the Territory of Arkansas, then known as the southern part of the Territory of Missouri. The restrictions already adopted in the Missouri bill were moved by Mr. Taylor, of New York, subsequently Speaker, but after at least six close votes, on the yeas and nays, in one of which the House was equally divided, 88 yeas to 88 nays, they were lost. Another proposition by Mr. Taylor, simpler in form, that Slavery, should not hereafter be introduced into this Territory, was lost by 90 nays to 89 yeas; and the Arkansas bill on February 25th was read the third time and passed. In the Senate, Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, moved, as an amendment, the prohibition of the further introduction of Slavery into this Territory, which was lost by 19 nays to 14 yeas. And thus, without any provision for Freedom, Arkansas was organized as a Territory; and here was a triumph of Slavery.

At this same session Alabama was admitted as a Slave State, without any restriction or objection.

It was in the discussion on the Arkansas bill, at this session, that we find the earliest suggestion of a Compromise. Defeated in his efforts to prohibit Slavery in the Territory, Mr. Taylor stated that "he thought it important that some line should be designated beyond which slavery should not be permitted." He suggested its prohibition hereafter in all territories of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This proposition, withdrawn after debate, was at once welcomed by Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, "as made in the true spirit of Compromise." It was opposed by Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, on behalf of slavery, who avowed himself against every restriction; and also by Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of Freedom, who was "against any Compromise by which slavery in any of the Territories, should be recognized or sanctioned by Congress." In this spirit it was opposed and supported by others among whom was General Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, who "assented to the expediency of establishing some such line of discrimination;" but proposed a line due west from the mouth of the Des Moines, thus constituting the northern, and not the southern boundary of Missouri, the partition line between Freedom and Slavery.

But this idea of Compromise, though suggested by Taylor, was thus early adopted and vindicated in this very debate, by an eminent character, Mr Louis McLane, of Delaware, who has since held high office in the country, and enjoyed no common measure of public confidence. Of all the leading actors in these early scenes, he and Mr. Mercer alone are yet spared. On this occasion he said:

"The fixing of a line on the west of the Mississippi, north of which slavery should not be tolerated, *had always been with him a favorite policy*, and he hoped the day was not distant, when, upon principles of *fair Compromise*, it might constitutionally be effected. The present attempt he regarded as premature."

After opposing the restriction on Missouri, he concluded by declaring:

"At the same time, I do not mean to abandon the policy to which I alluded in the commencement of my remarks. I think it but fair that both sections of the Union should be accommodated on this subject, with regard to which so much feeling has been manifested. The same great motives of policy which reconciled and harmonized the jarring and discordant elements of our system originally, and which enabled the framers of our happy constitution to compromise the different interests which then prevailed on this and other subjects, if properly cherished by us, will enable us to achieve similar objects. If we meet upon principles of reciprocity, we cannot fail to do justice to all. *It has already been avowed, by gentlemen on this floor from the South and the West, that they will agree upon a line which shall divide the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States. It is this proposition I am anxious to effect; but I wish to effect it by some compact which shall be binding upon all parties and all subsequent Legislatures*; which cannot be changed, and will not fluctuate with the diversity of feeling and of sentiment to which this empire, in its march, must be destined. There is a vast and immense tract of country west of the Mississippi, yet to be settled, and intimately connected with the Northern section of the Union, upon which this Compromise can be effected."

The suggestions of Compromise were at this time vain; each party was determined. The North, by the prevailing voice of its representatives, claimed all for Freedom; the South, by its potential command of the Senate, claimed all for Slavery.

The report of this debate aroused the country. For the first time in our history, Freedom, after an animate struggle, hand to hand, had been kept in check by Slavery. The original policy of our Fathers in the restriction of Slavery was suspended, and this giant wrong threatened to stalk into all the broad national domain. Men at the North were humbled and amazed. The imperious demands of Slavery seemed incredible. Meanwhile, the whole subject was adjourned from Congress to the people. Through the press and at public meetings, an earnest voice was raised against the admission of Missouri into the Union without the restriction of Slavery. Judges left the bench and clergymen the pulpit, to swell the indignation protest which arose from good men, without distinction of party or of pursuit.

The movement was not confined to a few persons, nor to a few States. A public meeting, at Trenton, in New Jersey, was followed by others in New York and Philadelphia, and finally at Worcester, Salem, and Boston, where committees were organized to rally the country. The citizens of Baltimore, convened at the courthouse, with the Mayor in the chair, resolved that the future admission of slaves into the States hereafter formed west of the Mississippi, ought to be prohibited by Congress. Villages, towns, and cities, by memorial, petion and prayer, called upon Congress to maintain the great principle of the prohibition of Slavery. The same principle was also commended by the resolutions of State Legislatures; and Pennsylvania, inspired by the teachings of Franklin and the convictions of the respectable denomination of Friends, unanimously asserted at once the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery west of the Mississippi, and solemnly appealed to her sister States "to refuse to covenant with crime." New Jersey and Delaware followed, both also unanimously. Ohio asserted the same principle; so also Indiana. The latter State, not content with providing for the future, severely censured one of its Senators, for his vote to organize Arkansas without the prohibition of Slavery. The resolutions of New York were reinforced by the recommendation of De Witt Clinton.

Amidst these excitements, Congress came together in December, 1819, taking possession of these Halls of the Capital for the first time since their desolation by the British. On the day after the receipt of the President's Message, two several committees of the House were constituted: one to consider the application of Maine and the other of Missouri, to enter the Union as separate and independent States. With only the delay of a single day, the bill for the admission of Missouri was reported to the House without the restrictions of Slavery; but as if shrinking from the immediate discussion of the great question it involved afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, its consideration was postponed for several weeks; all which, be it observed, is in open contrast with the manner in which the present discussion has been precipitated upon Congress. Meanwhile, the Maine bill, when reported to the House, was promptly acted upon, and sent to the Senate.

In the interval between the report of the Missouri bill and its consideration by the House, a committee was constituted, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction of Slavery into the Territories west of the Mississippi.—This committee, at the end of a fortnight, was discharged from further consideration on the subject, which, it was understood, would enter into the postponed debate on the Missouri bill. This early effort to interdict Slavery in the Territories by a special law is worthy of notice, on account of some of the expressions of opinion which it drew forth. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Taylor declared, that

"He presumed there were no members, he knew of none who doubted the constitutional power of Congress to impose such a restriction on the Territories."

A generous voice from Virginia recognized at once the right and duty of Congress. This was from Charles Fenton Mercer, who declared that—

"When the question proposed should come fairly before the House, he should support the proposition. He should record his vote against suffering the dark cloud of inhumanity, which now darkened his country, from rolling on beyond the present limits of the Mississippi."

At length, on the 26th of January, 1820, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the Missouri bill, and proceeded with its discussion, day by day, till the 28th of February, when it was reported back with amendments. But meanwhile the same question was presented to the Senate, where a conclusion was reached earlier than in the House. A clause for the admission of Missouri was attached to the Maine bill. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the further introduction of Slavery into the State, which, after a fortnight's debate, was defeated by 27 nays to 16 yeas.

The debate in the Senate was of unusual interest and splendor. It was especially illustrated by an effort of transcendent power from that great lawyer and orator, William Pinkney. Recently returned from a succession of missions to foreign courts, and at this time the acknowledged chief of the American bar, particularly skilled in questions of constitutional law, his course as a Senator from Maryland was calculated to produce a profound impression. In a speech which drew to this chamber an admiring throng for two days, and which at the time was fondly compared with the best examples of Greece and Rome, he first authoritatively proposed and developed the Missouri Compromise. His masterly effort was mainly directed against the restriction upon Missouri, but it began and ended with the idea of compromise.—"Notwithstanding," he says, "occasional appearances of rather an unfavorable description, I have long since persuaded myself that the *Missouri question*, as it is called, might be laid at rest, with innocence and safety, by some *conciliatory compromise*, at least, by which, as is our duty, we might reconcile the extremes of conflicting views and feelings, without any sacrifice of constitutional principles." And he closed with the hope that the restriction on Missouri would not be passed, but that the whole question "might be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to all, *by a prospective prohibition of Slavery in the Territory to the North and West of Missouri*."

This authoritative proposition of Compromise, from the most powerful advocate of the unconditional admission of Missouri, was made in the Senate on the 21st of January. From various indications, it seems to have found prompt favor in that body. Finally on the 17th of February, the union of Maine and Missouri in one bill prevailed there, by 23 yeas to 21 nays. On the next day, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, who had always voted with the South against any restriction upon Missouri, introduced the famous clause prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30', which now constitutes the 8th section of the Missouri act. An effort was made to include the Arkansas territory within this prohibition; but the South united against this extension of the area of Freedom, and it was defeated by 24 nays to 20 yeas. The prohibition, as moved by Mr. Thomas, then prevailed, by 34 yeas to 10 nays. Among those in the affirmative were both the Senators from each of the slave States, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Alabama, and also one of the Senators from each of the slave States, Mississippi and North Carolina, including in the honorable list the familiar names of William Pinkney, James Brown, and William Rufus King.

This bill, as thus amended, is the first legislative embodiment of the Missouri Compact or Compromise, the essential conditions of which were, the admission of Missouri as a State, without any restriction of Slavery; and the prohibition of Slavery in all the remaining Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min. This bill, thus composed, containing these two propositions—this double measure—finally passed the Senate by a test vote of 24 yeas to 20 nays.—The yeas embraced every Southern Senator, except Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, and William Smith, of South Carolina. The nays embraced every Northern Senator, except the two Senators from Illinois and one Senator from Rhode Island, and one from New Hampshire.—And this, sir, is the record of the first stage in the adoption of the Missouri Compromise. First openly announced and vindicated on the floor of the Senate, by a distinguished Southern statesman, it was forced on the North by an almost unanimous Southern vote.

While things had thus culminated in the Senate, discussion was still proceeding in the other House on the original Missouri bill. This was for a moment arrested by the reception from the Senate of the Maine bill, embodying the Missouri Compromise. Upon this, action was at once had, the Compromise was rejected, and the bill left in its original condition. This was done by large votes. Even the prohibition of Slavery was thrown out by 159 yeas to 18 nays, both the North and the South uniting against it. The Senate, on receiving the bill back from the House, insisted on their amendments. The House in turn insisted on their disagreement. According to parliamentary usage, a Committee of Conference between the two Houses was appointed.—Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, and Mr. James Barbour, of Virginia, composed this important committee on the part of the Senate; and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, Mr. Taylor, of New York, Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, Mr. Parker of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kinsey, of New Jersey, on the part of the House.

Meanwhile, the House had voted on the original Missouri bill. An amendment, peremptorily interdicting all Slavery in the new State, was adopted by 94 yeas to 86 nays; and thus the bill passed the House, and was sent to the Senate, March 1st. Thus, after an exasperated and protracted discussion, the two Houses were at a dead-lock. The double-headed Missouri Compromise, was the ultimatum of the Senate. The restriction of Slavery in Missouri, involving, of course its prohibition in the unorganized Territories, was the ultimatum of the House.

At this stage on the 2d of March, the Committee of Conference made their report, which was urged at once upon the House by Mr. Lowndes, the distinguished Representative from South Carolina, and one of her most precious sons, who objected to a motion to print, on the ground "that it would imply a determination in the House to delay a decision of the subject today, which he had hoped the House was fully prepared for." The question then came, on striking out the restriction in the Missouri bill.—The report in the *National Intelligencer* says;

"Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the Compromise recommended by the Committee of Conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquillity to the country which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue.

"Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, followed on the same side with great earnestness, and had spoken about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat."

In conformity with this report, this disturbing question was at once put at rest. Maine and Missouri were each admitted into the Union as independent States. The restriction of Slavery in Missouri was abandoned by a vote in the House of 90 yeas to 87 nays; and the prohibition of Slavery in all Territories north of 36° 30', exclusive of Missouri, was substituted by a vote of 134 yeas to 42 nays. Among the distinguished Southern names in the affirmative, are Louis McLane, of Delaware, Samuel Smith, of Maryland, Wm. Lowndes, of South Carolina, and Charles Fenton Mercer, of Vrginia. The title of the Missouri bill was amended in conformity with this prohibition, by adding the words, "and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories." The bills then passed both Houses without a division; and, on the morning of the 3d March, 1820, the *National Intelligencer* contained an exulting article, entitled: "The Question Settled."

Another paper, published in Baltimore, immediately after the passage of the Compromise, vindicated it as a perpetual compact, which could not be disturbed. The language is so clear and strong that I will read it, although it has already been quoted by my friend from Ohio, [Mr. CHASE:]

"*It is true the Compromise is supported only by the letter of the law, repealable by the authority which enacted it; but the circumstances of the case give this law a moral force equal to that of a positive provision of the Constitution; and we do not hazard anything by saying that the Constitution exists in its observance.* Both parties have sacrificed much to conciliation. *We wish to see the compact kept in good faith*, and we trust that a kind Providence will open the way to relieve us of an evil which every good citizen deprecates as the supreme curse of the country."—*Niles' Register*

The distinguished leaders in this settlement were all from the South. As early as February, 1819, Louis McLane, of Delaware, had urged it upon Congress, "by some compact binding upon all subsequent legislatures." It was in 1820 brought forward and upheld in the Senate by William Pinkney of Maryland, and passed in that body by the vote of every Southern Senator except two, against the vote of every Northern Senator except four. The Committee of Conference, through which it finally prevailed, was filled, on the part of the Senate, with inflexible partisans of the South, such as might fitly represent the sentiments of its president *pro. tem.*, a Senator from South Carolina; on the part of the House, it was nominated by Henry Clay, the speaker and representative from Kentucky.—This committee, thus constituted, drawing its double life from the South, was unanimous in favor of the Compromise. A private letter from Mr. Pinkney, written at the time, and preserved by his distinguished biographer, shows that the report made by the committee came from him.

"The bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union (*without restriction as to Slavery*) may be considered as past. That bill was sent back again this morning from the House, *with the restriction as to Slavery*. The Senate voted to amend it by striking out the restriction, [27 to 15,] and proposed, as another amendment, *what I have all along been the advocate of, a restriction upon the vacant territory to the north and west, as to Slavery*. To-night the House of Representatives have agreed to both of these amendments, in opposition to their former votes, and this affair is settled. To-morrow we shall [of course] recede from our amendments as to Maine, [our object being effected,] and both States will be admitted. *This happy result has been accomplished by the Conference, of which I was a member on the part of the Senate, and of which I proposed the report which has been made.*"

Thus again the Compromise takes its life from the South. Proposed in the committee by Mr. Pinkney, it was urged on the House of Representatives, with great earnestness, by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, and Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, and here again is the most persuasive voice of the South. When passed by Congress, it next came before the President, James Monroe, of Virginia, for his approval, who did not sign it till after the unanimous opinion of his Cabinet, in writing, composed of John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun and William Wirt—a majority of whom were Southern men—that the prohibition of Slavery was constitutional. Thus yet again the Compromise takes its life from the South.

As the Compromise took its life from the South, so the South, in the judgment of its own statesmen at the time, and according to unquestionable facts, was the conquering party.—It gained at once its darling object, the admission of Missouri as a slave State; and subsequently the admission of Arkansas, also as a slave State. From the crushed and humbled North, it received more than the full considerations stipulated in its favor. On the side of the North the contract has been more than executed. And now the South refuses to perform the part which it originally proposed and assumed. With the consideration in its pocket, it repudiates the bargain which it forced upon the country. This, sir, is a simple statement of the present question.

A subtle German has declared, that he could find heresies in the Lord's Prayer—and I believe it is only in this spirit that any flaw can be found in the existing obligations of this compact. As late as 1848, in the discussions of this body, the Senator from Virginia, who sits behind me, (Mr. Mason,) while condemning it in many aspects, says:

"Yet as it was agreed to as a Compromise by the *South for the sake of a Union, I would be the last to disturb it.*"—*Congressional Globe, Appendix, 1st session, 30th Congress, Vol. 19, p. 887.*

Even this distinguished Senator recognised it as an obligation which he would not disturb.—And, though disbelieving the original constitutionality of the arrangement, he was clearly right. I know, sir, that it is in form simply a legislative act; but as the Act of Settlement in England, declaring the rights and liberties of the subject and settling the succession of the Crown, has become a permanent part of the British Constitution, irrepealable by any common legislation, so this act, under all the circumstances attending its passage, also by long acquiescence and the complete performance of its conditions by one party, has become a part of our fundamental law, irrepealable by any common legislation. As well might Congress at this moment undertake to overhaul the original purchase of Louisiana, as unconstitutional, and now, on this account, thrust away that magnificent heritage, with all its cities, states, and territories, teeming with civilization. The Missouri Compact, in its unperformed obligations to Freedom, stands at this day as impregnable as the Louisiana purchase.

I appeal to Senators about me, not to disturb it. I appeal to the Senators from Virginia, to keep inviolate the compact made in their behalf by JAMES BARBOUR and CHARLES FENTON MERCER. I appeal to the Senators from South Carolina, to guard the work of JOHN GAILLARD and WILLIAM LOWNDES. I appeal to the Senators from Maryland, to uphold the Compromise which elicited the constant support of Samuel Smith, and was first triumphantly pressed by the unsurpassed eloquence of Pinkney. I appeal to the Senators from Delaware, to maintain the landmark of Freedom in the Territory of Louisiana, early espoused by Louis McLane. I appeal to the Senators from Kentucky, not to repudiate the pledges of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senators from Alabama, not to break the agreement sanctioned by the earliest votes in the Senate of their late most cherished fellow-citizen, William Rufus King.

Sir, Congress may now set aside this obligation, repudiate this plighted faith, annul this compact; and some of you forgetful of the *majesty of honest dealing*, in order to support Slavery, may consider it advantageous to use this power. To all such let me commend a familiar story. An eminent leader in antiquity, Themistocles, once announced to the Athenian assembly, that he had a scheme to propose, highly beneficial to the State but which could not be expounded to the many. Aristides, surnamed the Just, was appointed to receive the secret, and to report upon it. His brief and memorable judgment was, that while nothing could be more advantageous to Athens, nothing could be more unjust; and the athenian multitude, responding at once, rejected the proposition. It appears that it was proposed to burn the combined Greek fleet, which then rested in the security of peace in a neighboring sea, and thus confirm the naval supremacy of Athens. A similar proposition is now brought before the American Senate. You are asked to destroy a safeguard of Freedom, consecrated by solemn compact, under which the country is now reposing in the security of peace, and thus confirm the supremacy of Slavery. To this institution, and its partisans, it may seem to be advantageous; but nothing can be more unjust. Let the judgment of the Athenian multitude be yours.

This is what I have to say on this head. I now pass to the second branch of the argument.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

They say Mr. Douglass is going about declaring that he does n't want to be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election. It is a work of supererogation. He might spare himself the trouble. The man who engineers the repeal of the Missouri Compromise need n't feel anxious about his future prospects. Benedict Arnold is an example on that head.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

From the New York Daily Times of Saturday Afternoon.

By the Cunard steamer Europa, from Liverpool, about 10 o'clock morning of Saturday, February 11, we have advices from Liverpool and by telegraph from London to that date.

The Cunard Company contradict the statement that the British Government has chartered their steamers for the conveyance of troops to Turkey.

A better feeling prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were becoming cheaper. Money comparatively easy, and funds steady, notwithstanding the warlike aspect of affairs.

Chamberlain T. Bille is appointed Danish Consul General and Charge d'Affairs to the United States.

The War.

Two or three Americans, (names not mentioned,) a Wallachian General, and several Swedish and French officers had arrived at head quarters to take service with the Porte. Considerable reinforcements were on march from Sophia for Kalafat, where there is already assembled an army of 25,000 men, provided with a numerous and excellent train of artillery.—This news comes from Varna.

ON THE DANUBE.—By telegraph, we have a brief announcement that, on Feb. 5, an encounter took place between the Turks and Russians near Giurgevo. Three thousand Turks crossed the river. They drove in the Russian outposts and attacked the town. At nightfall they recrossed to their camp.

Further than the above, there is scarcely any news from the seat of war. A few days since, mention was made of a retrograde movement on the part of the Russians; and in reality, they attempted to entice the Turks from their entrenchments, by retreating to some distance beyond Radovan, where but 2,000 men were left. On seeing that the Turks did not fall into the trap, the Russians resolved to send 2,000 men to carry off the Turkish outposts at a place a little to the northward of Skripetz. The Commandant at Kalafat was evidently informed of what was intended; for, before the Russians had quitted Radovan, 3,000 Egyptians were dispatched to the advanced post, and when the Russians came up, received them with such a heavy fire, that they deemed it advisable to fall back upon Radovan. A Russian General was wounded.

Omer Pacha has divided his army into three corps. The first corps, about 45,000 strong, forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ismail Pacha, whose headquarters are at Florentin, where he is watched by the Russian General Bellgrade; his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps, of 48,000, forms the centre of the army, has its head-quarters at Sistova, and stands under the command of Mustapha Pacha, so favorably known for his talents as a leader. The third corps, the right wing of the army, with head-quarters in Karrassu, at the Wall of Trajan, is commanded by the able Hatel Pacha, and is now 46,000 strong. Mustapha has caused Said and Soliman Pacha to make a reconnoisance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube, between Rustuck and Nicopoli, so as to guard against any grand attack meditated against Rustuck, for instance. Halil Pacha, with a similar purpose, has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Silistria, in order to keep the two Russian divisions at Lillarush in check. The movements of Ismael Pacha, in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive the attention of the Russian General Aurep. On the other hand, Mahmud Pacha is observing from Rahova the Russian division that is operating between the Aluta and Shyl. Selim Pacha now commands in Kalafat, under the eyes of Mushir Omar. The following statement of the Russian forces in the Principalities and Bessarabia on January 1, 1854 is from a tabular account in the *Presse*: Troops of Third *corps d'armee*, under the command of General Osten Sacken, effective force, 39,388 men; Fourth *corps d'armee*, under General Dannenberg, 57,959 men, Fifth *corps d'armee* under General Luders, 21,938; siege artillery, guides, &c., 5,826 men; transports, 4,480 men; troops in Bessarabia, 26,750. The total Russian force, at the present moment, both in the Principalities and in Bessarabia, 156,328 men, with 520 cannon, of which 72 are of large caliber.

ASIA.—Advices of 25th January, from Constantinople, mention that military operations in Asia are suspended. Herschid Pacha, (Gen. Guyon,) had been very successful in reorganizing the army. He had been enabled to pay up their arrears, and this circumstance, together with the seasonable arrival of disciplined reinforcements had restored its efficiency.

THE FLEETS.—The allied fleets having taken on board fresh provisions, were to re-enter the Black Sea, on the 28th January, on which day two Turkish convoys with men and ammunition—one convoy for Varna, and one for Batoum—would sail under the escort of a part of a Turkish fleet, and of French and English frigates. A letter from Varna, Jan. 20, says: Before the entry of the allies into the Black Sea, the Russian cruisers were constantly in observation upon our coast. They have since entirely disappeared, and the Turks have complete possession of the Euxine. The British frigate Furious, which was sent to look after British interests at Odessa, was unable to reach, on account of the ice, and had rejoined the fleet.

A private letter says that the Ambassadors were so much dissatisfied with the return of the fleets to the Bosphorus, that Lord Stratford refused to receive Admiral Dundas' visit.

NO REPLY FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—There are as yet no tidings of any answer from St. Petersburgh to the last *ultimatum* of France and England. Nicholas was said to be sick—with erysipelas, some say,—but at all events he had not been seen by any one for ten days. Persons even doubt if he is in St. Petersburg at all.

COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.—Count Orloff was to leave Vienna on February 8, direct for St. Petersburg. A dispatch says that he carried with him a formal declaration of neutrality on the part of Austria and Prussia, but this statement is manifestly incorrect. Before leaving, he is understood to have offered modified proposals, but which, owing to distinct orders from their Governments, the representatives of England and France could not entertain.

We deem it right to give also the Russian account that Orloff, although his mission has to common eyes miscarried, has succeeded in gaining important concessions for Russia,—and that the neutrality of Austria is by no means secured.

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.—Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople, of January 29, announce that Mehemed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and head of the War party, had retired from the Ministry, and has been replaced by Riza Pasha. This news comes simultaneously from Paris and Vienna. A change has been expected for some time past, and the event caused no surprise. It was, however taken advantage of by the speculators of Vienna to telegraph that "the Turkish cabinet has been dismissed, and a new Ministry in favor of a Compromise with Russia has been formed." This dispatch bore self-contradiction on its face. It was well known that the removal of Mehemet Ali, and the Capitan Pashaw was regarded by the friends of the Porte, as necessary to the unfettered action of the Government. Mehemet had till now, succeeded in retaining office, partly by his influence as brother-in-law of the Sultan, and partly by his connection with the ultra-Mussulman faction, and the Sheik-ul-Islam.—He was moreover the personal friend of Redschid Pasha, and his retirement will doubtless produce greater unanimity, instead of change of policy in the Divan. With the temper of the Turks at its present heat, and with the active alliance of England and France, the formation of a Cabinet favorable to Russia is beyond belief. Besides the retirement of Mehemet Ali, the Capitan Pashaw has resigned, and is succeeded by Achmet Pasha.

We give this report as it was current. It will be observed however, that there is some discrepancy in the statement, Riza being himself the Capitan Pasha.

THE GREEK CONSPIRACY.—The conspiracy discovered at Widdin appears to have been of greater importance than at first imagined. Rumor says that proofs are discovered connecting it with the Court of Athens. A priest named Athanasius was the ostensible head of the conspirators. Forty-four persons of note are implicated in Constantinople. Four of them are Russian officers. Important papers have been seized by the Turkish police, directed by Aarif Pasha, and the ramifications of the plot have been traced and followed up through Bulgaria, Janina, Salonica, Smyrna, and the principal islands in the Archipelago. It is now considered powerless.

GEN. WM. LARIMER, JR.—Every day renders it more apparent that this distinguished son of Western Pennsylvania will receive the nomination of the Whig State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 17th of March next. Everywhere in the West the feeling is unanimous in his favor, and he is even rapidly gaining strength in the Eastern part of the State. No one could be nominated by that Convention who is deservedly more popular with the masses.—His name is a tower of strength. Even his political opponents love and praise him, and thousands will overleap party trammels, and cast their votes in his favor. He will come out of Allegheny with from 4000 to 6000 majority, and Westmoreland, his native county, he will receive the votes of hundreds of his political opponents. He is a good and popular speaker, and Bigler will find more than a match in him. Nominate him, and the Whig triumph next fall will be certain.

Since the withdrawal of Hon. Alex. King, we think it pretty certain that he will receive the unanimous votes of the Conferees from this Senatorial and Representative district.—*Bedford Inquirer.*