PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1854.

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

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

Reading Matter, on each page of this paper.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.—Deeming this one of the most important subjects ever presented for the consideration of the country, we offer no apology for keeping our subscribers fully posted upon the subject, even at the expense of our usual variety. We are determined that the iniquitous conspiracy against the North shall not be consummated without our determined and continued protest at every step of its advancement.

The bill is still daily discussed in the Senate. It was the intention of the conspirators to have brought it to a vote to-day, but happily there is no previous question gag in the Senate, and several opponents of the swindle were preparing to speak on it, and by thus deferring the final vote give the people time to express their sentiments. On Saturday Mr. Butler, of S. C., spoke in favor of the bill. His remarks were chiefly in reply to Messrs. Seward and Sumner, and contained the southern argument in favor of slavery,—that there was more intelligence, more refinement, more churches, in proportion to the population, in the slaveholding than in the free States. He commented with severity upon Woman's Conventions, and said:

> These women were active agents in promoting higher law. The author of higher law was he whose serpent form crept into Eden and cried Eve that there was a higher law than yet she knew. If the Senator from New York attained the high place he sought, he would doubtless call to his council these active partizans of his doctrines.

So the devil is the father of the higher law! So did not our fathers think, when they resorted to the higher law of revolution, and solemnly declared that all men were created equal, a doctrine strictly in accordance with that of inspiration, which declares that God made of one blood all men to dwell upon the face of the earth. In his further argument, Mr. Butler declared that it would be more merciful to *cut the throats of the Slaves* than to set them free, and turn them over to Northern sympathies. So do not the slaves think themselves, or else there would be no need of the Fugitive Slave Law, and no Judge Griers to enforce its inhuman and tyrannical demands. Mr. Brown, of Miss., followed on the same side, and was succeeded by Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, the son of the one of Wisconsin, a pair of the completest specimens of the doughface genus to be found in the country. Of course he went it strong for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He said it "ought not to be allowed to remain an instant on the statute book!" He was in favor of further acquisitions of territory. He would secure Cuba, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas, if obtained with facility and propriety. He wanted to see the Fugitive Slave law enforced, and contended that Slavery ought to go, and would go wherever it was profitable. He acknowledged that he and his father had violated the laws of Congress against settling in the Indian territories nearly half their lives, and argued from this that the people of the territories would take slaves there, if they saw proper, in spite of Congress, and therefore he argued, the prohibition ought to be repealed! A sage Senator and law-maker! On the same principle he would advocate the repeal of the laws against stealing, because there are rogues in the world.

While Congress is devoting its whole attention to this matter the people are not idle and indifferent spectators. The Nebraska question will be the principal if not the only question in the spring elections. In Connecticut both parties have taken ground against it. In New Hampshire there will be a warm contest, but the power of the administration will be too strong for the rising spirit of liberty. A spirited meeting in opposition to the Douglas swindle has taken place in Concord, but our hope for New Hampshire is faint. She is joined to her idols, but the friends of liberty will not let her alone until she takes ground with her sister States of the North against the extension of slavery. Maine is very nearly revolutionized. The *Augusta Age*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, has taken manful ground against the Douglass bill. It says:

> We trust that the Nebraska bill will meet its death-blow in the House, for we suppose its passage in the Senate is a foregone conclusion. Every consideration of right and expediency demands its defeat. The peace of the country, the honor and well being of the Democratic party, the plighted faith of both the North and South, alike require it."

The people of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont are nearly if not altogether unanimously against it. The last meeting at Faneuil Hall was composed almost exclusively of the friends of the Compromise of 1850, the "solid men of Boston," as Mr. Webster called them, and their resolutions and speeches would answer for any Free Soil convention in the country. In New York the great Whig party is consolidating. We no longer hear of "Woolly Heads" and "Silver Greys," of "Seward" and "Fillmore" men. The *Albany Register*, the Anti-Seward paper, now compliments that gentleman, and has almost daily an article telling the Whigs of the South, that their conduct is driving the "National Whigs" into a fusion with the Anti-Slavery Whigs of the North. In the very last number it says:

> The friends of the Compromise of 1850, at the north, the National Whigs have suffered enough, they have yielded enough and they will yield no more. If their brethren of the South insist upon an extension of slavery over territory now free by the laws of Congress, laws conceived and passed in the spirit of concession, and in settlement of difficulties, endangering the tranquility of the States, they will find no sympathy among the National Whigs of the north. They may as well understand this at once. If they permit the repeal of the law of 1820, they will find the Whigs of the north to a man, as a unit, swinging into opposition against them. The evidences every where exists, with all the force and power of perfect demonstration that in every free State of the Union, the masses, the millions that control the political destinies of the country and of men, are firmly, deeply, universally opposed to such repeal. The people of the South—Whigs, Democrats, every man who loves the Union, its quiet and repose—should understand this as a great practical, existing and fixed fact, which no sophistry can change—no false assertions to the contrary subvert. Understanding it, they should calculate the stupendous folly of arraying the North of all parties in a solid body against the South—the free States against the slaveholding States—free labor against slave labor. The repeal of the Compromise of 1820, and the extension of slavery over Nebraska, will inevitably lead to this precise result.

In Ohio, the people opposed to the Douglass swindle, Whigs, Free Democrats, and Democrats, have agreed to hold a great State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday the 22d of March next. Party seems almost annihilated on this subject. If the Whigs and Free Democrats agree to a fusion for the purpose of opposing this measure, as well as all other unconstitutional encroachments of slavery, as now seems probable, and which every true Whig in the free States is hoping for, they will be joined by a sufficient number of Democrats, to give the State to the new party by a majority of *two to one!* Let the Anti-Douglass-Swindle men of Ohio recollect the motto —"United we stand—divided we fall."

One of the most gratifying signs of the the times is the noble stand taken by our German fellow citizens on this question. There are about half a million Germans in the United States, numbering about one hundred thousand voters, two-thirds or more of whom have hitherto voted with the Democratic party. They have about one hundred and twenty newspapers, and out of this whole number we have heard of but one, of any party, shade of politics or religion, that is not opposed to the Douglass iniquity. Such unanimity is most gratifying, and speaks well for the sincerity of the German professions of liberty. The indomitable spirit of the Teutonic race has always been opposed to all systems of human oppression. The spirit which animated Luther at the Diet of Worms was of more than mortal power, but who does not see in it also the brave old Saxon spirit of resistance to arbitrary power, and the love of freedom triumphing over the fear of man. In this city, the German "*Courier*," the organ of the Democratic party, is strongly opposed to the Nebraska bill and pours in its hot shot without stint. The organ of the Whig party among the Germans, the *West Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung*, is doing a good work in opposition to the Douglass bill as well as to Popery. It is conducted with zeal and ability, and its editor deserves well of the Whig party. As an evidence of the spirit of the Germans, we need only look at the following condensed account of the proceedings of a meeting of German Democrats in New York last week, which we take from the *Express*:

> A mass meeting of Germans was held last evening at Washington Hall in Elizabeth street. The demonstration was understood to have been organized by parties in Washington anxious to commit the German population of this city in support of the Douglas measure. They were signally disappointed however. The German Democratic party mustered in large numbers; and instead of the meeting endorsing resolutions in favor of the bill, if did the very contrary. At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Dugro nominated Mr. Windmuller to the chair; a division among the assemblage ensued; one party shouting for Windmuller and another crying out for Hartman. Mr. Hartman declined the office and nominated Erhardt Richter, a majority of the meeting coinciding with him. A scene of indescribable disorder and confusion ensued, physical force being frequently resorted to by both parties.
>
> About half-past nine o'clock Mr. Foersch was permitted to utter a few sentences, declaring his opposition to the Nebraska bill. Another episode of disgraceful confusion followed, the Turners rushing upon the band of rowdies who had been procured for the occasion and putting them to inglorious flight. The meeting now consisted wholly of the opponents of the bill. A resolution was passed condemnatory of the measure, and a motion binding the persons present to withdraw their patronage from the *Staats-Zeitung* for its support of the slave-holders was passed with acclamation. The meeting then quietly dissolved.

The Germans laugh to scorn the effort of the administration to wheedle, or coax, or drive them into the support of the Nebraska bill. In Cincinnati, they held a most enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening last, and passed the following resolutions with a shout of approbation.

> *Resolved*, That we consider the Nebraska bill, as introduced by Senator Douglass, throwing open to slavery lands not yet organized territory of a violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Missouri Compromise—a disgrace to America and this age.
>
> *Resolved*, That we solemnly protest against it, in the name of humanity, liberty and justice, and that we will oppose it by all legal means.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Senators of Ohio, by their noble and manly behavior in this question, have met our unqualified approbation.
>
> *Resolved*, That we call on the friends of liberty, without distinction of party or country, to unite with us in putting down the aggressions of slavery.
>
> *Resolved*, That we call on the Legislature of Ohio earnestly to express their opinion on the Nebraska bill.
>
> *Resolved*, That Senator Douglass, by this act, has forfeited the esteem of every citizen who has the interests of liberty at heart.

The resolutions are direct to the purpose, and are expressive of the intense determination which swells their hearts.

The Germans of New York are not yet satisfied. We observe in the New York papers a call for a meeting to oppose the Douglass bill. The Tribune says that the attempt of the office-holders to commit them in favor of the bill, aided by a few traitors among themselves, has created intense excitement, and it is expected the proposed meeting will be the largest ever held in that city by the German population.

Great surprise and regret is expressed by the Whigs of the North at the reputed position of JOHN M. CLAYTON. All his antecedents gave promise that he would be found true to the Union and to good faith, by firmly resisting the attempt of the administration to defraud the free States of their share of the Missouri Compact.—His loss to the cause of justice, humanity and freedom has been keenly felt. An appeal has been made to him, in a letter from Gen. AMOS P. GRANGER, of Syracuse, New York, in a letter published in the *Albany Evening Journal*, from which we take the following extract:

> "I tell you, sir, in all confidence and with due respect, that every man with half the character and responsibility that you have, will to his last breath rue the day that he so far forgot himself as to help to enact this wicked law. Why, sir, the country is confounded; it stands aghast at the thought that the President of the United States, the Senate and perhaps the House, and, above all, John M. Clayton should sanction the passage of a law having no other or better object than a miserable raffle for the Presidency, involving, as it does, the very safety of the Confederacy.

What are you about to do? Do you intend to violate a compact more sacred than the Constitution itself? For cogent reasons that may be altered and improved; but this was to last forever. Do it and you open the eyes of the population of this Union, that territory now solemnly dedicated to Freedom, to unmasked, unmitigated human bondage. And all this, sir, at the desecration of national honor and plighted faith."

The power of the South in compelling all its men to *obey*, when the advantage of Slavery is the object, was never more manifest than in this case, when such men as BELL, BADGER, and CLAYTON, whom the Whigs of the North have heretofore respected and trusted, join with the administration in a violation of faith which ought to tinge the face of any honorable man with the blush of shame. A writer in the New York Tribune, speaking of the influence now exercised by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, who is the chief conspirator in this deep laid scheme of the Slavery propagandists, refers to Mr. Clayton as follows:

> If we desire the evidence of his [Mr. Toombs] executive ability, and his power over men, we have it in his past career and in the unlooked for position of the southern Whig Senators on Nebraska. See them all marching in solid phalanx under his imperious lead. Especially regard the humiliating position of John M. Clayton of Delaware. Here is a man abundantly able by his position to have gone against the infamous measure without jeopardising his political fortunes at home.—See where he stands! And let true Whigs everywhere lament over his defection and downfall.—He has chosen to enlist under the banner of his ancient enemy and detractor. After doing more than any other to form Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, with a man called that Cabinet with more intense hate, or pursued them with more bitterness, than this same Mr. Toombs, whom Mr. Clayton now follows with such patient and obedient footsteps. We lack patience at this exhibition of obsequiousness; we are indignant in view of such a spirit of tame submissiveness. Mr. Clayton, all selfish and all untrue as he is, should have scorned the foul suggestions and repelled the domineering temper of this new monarch of the old southern Whig party; and recalling the glorious memories of the departed chief of the Administration in which he served, he should have met with a defiant resentment the renewed dictation of this Georgia firebrand.

Speaking of Mr. Toombs, and the conspiracy of the leading Southern politicians to humble and degrade the North, which we referred to a few days ago, reminds us that we have seen within the last week various allusions in letters from Washington, to the existence of this conspiracy, of which Douglass is the tool and the victim. The writer above quoted gives a history of the nefarious plot, at the head of which stands Toombs, and next to him his friend and ally, Stephens, from the same State. Our readers will recollect the attempt of these arrogant agents of the slavocracy to bully Gen. Taylor, which, it is believed, hastened his death. The same writer relates the history of that matter which, as apropos to the present occasion, we quote, as follows;

> Many of our readers will remember the extravagant Georgia resolutions of 1849-50, whose paternity is to be imputed to him and his ally, Mr. Stephens, wherein it was announced that that Sovereign State would withdraw her representatives in Congress and take up her line of march out of the Union in the event of the happening of one of two events—one of these being the admission of California as a State, and the other the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress. At that period, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens were the rampant propagatory of the policy of resistance to the Government—intent to legislation accorded with their demands for Slavery. It was within a few months after the passage of those extraordinary resolutions, and but just before the death of Gen. Taylor, that these two gentlemen, accompanied by Humphrey Marshall, Mr. Fillmore's Minister to China, and one or two other gentlemen from the South, proceeded to the White House and peremptorily demanded to know of Gen. Taylor if he did not intend to change his course respecting the admission of California and the organization of New-Mexico, accompanying the demand with what was, substantially, a threat to subvert the Government if he did not consent to yield to their insolent exactions. They dared to beard the lion in his den. Gen. Taylor's memorable reply is well known. He felt himself insulted and outraged beyond expression, by their demands. He indignantly drove them from his presence in language far more significant than polite. His determined spirit was roused in all its force by the scenes of that interview, and they were the theme of his delirious moments in his last illness, and undoubtedly hastened his death. In reply to their daring insinuation that the South would resist his administration, and that the Territory of New Mexico would be invaded by Texas, and thus become the battle-ground whereon the South would assert her rights, Gen. Taylor declared to them in words of fire, that if that contest came, he was determined to do his entire duty. That if necessary, he would himself repair to the field, and raising the standard of the Stars and Stripes with his own hand, would conquer their traitor demonstration, or leave his bones to bleach upon the plain. He afterward scornfully added that he "feared that the d—— rascals would back out." This self-constituted Committee of factions then slunk from the old hero's presence, and hied to their confederates, where a report of their failure to intimidate the President, was made in terms of utter despondency at their prospects. At that celebrated interview with Gen. Taylor, the domineering spirit of Slavery extension was effectually quelled. And if Gen. Taylor had lived, we should have had no subsequent Compromises, and heard no more of its brazen demands, its impudent threatenings, and its infamous aggressions now projected. But he died, and that spirit renewedly reared its black head, cracked its lash over the North, and strode onward to victory.

Such are the men who are now bullying the North, determined either to humble, subdue, and render entirely subservient to the Slave power, the free States, or to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and *they do not care much which!* Is the North to submit to such degradation? Is there none of the Spirit of Liberty left? Let the people of the free North answer.

It is possible, however, that all the efforts of the friends of freedom will be too late. The New York Tribune, of Monday, has the following in relation to the determination of the friends of the bill, which corresponds with our own advices from that quarter:

> Our confidential advices from the adversary's camp at Washington import that the leading advocates of Douglass' Nebraska Indian swindle have no doubt of their ability to carry it, and mean to pass it by the close of the current week.—Their programme is as follows:
>
> On Wednesday, the debate in the Senate is to be closed, according to the notice already given by Mr. Douglass. The final vote is to be taken on that day if possible, but before adjournment on Thursday at any rate. The passage of the bill is to be regarded as a matter of course; so that it will be sent to the House by Friday morning at furthest.
>
> In the House, the Speaker will not be able to see or hear any body else than Col. Richardson, of Illinois, who will move that the bill be put on its passage forthwith, resisting every entreaty that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole or otherwise subjected to amendment. Hiram Richardson has kept his tender-footed followers docile by assuring them, in answer to every inquiry, that he will afford the amplest opportunities for consideration, and not press the bill to a vote until every one who has an amendment prepared shall have offered and obtained a decision upon it. He will now insist that these promises referred only to Administration men trying asleep on the Speaker's table, and not to *Mr. Douglass* bill coming down from the Senate. If the household troops stand up to the rack, he expects to put the Senate bill through by a majority of about twenty, within two days from its reception at farthest, have it signed, sealed and delivered, and then turn upon all remonstrants with the query, "Well, gentlemen, how do you propose to help yourselves? Don't you see the case is past surgery? Wouldn't it be advisable to stop crying over spilt milk and go back to selling your tape and dimity as if nothing unusual had happened?"
>
> Such is the programme, we are reliably assured. Whether all the screws will hold remains to be seen; but if they do the Nebraska bill is to be a law within ten days at farthest. Let no adversary of Republication absent himself from Washington under the delusion that the bill cannot be pressed to a vote for the next fortnight. It is likely to be in the House within the present week, and its fate there will probably be decided by the first vote upon it, which will be taken within two hours after its reception.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—The Part for March is a welcome visitant to our table. New York, published by M'Elrath & Barker, at $2 per annum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to deranged states of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regular and healthful action of the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is sure and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of DR. M'LANE'S Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public, such as Dr. Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States. Dr. Guysott's Extract Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla: Wolf's Schiedam Schnapps: Soap, Cheever's Indelible Ink: Highly Scented Brown Windsor: Ludlum's Specific: McLane's Vermifuge: Sellers' do do: Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry: Smith's Tonic Syrup: Barry's Tricopherous: Norwood's Tincture of Veratrum Viride: McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge: Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers: Thompson's Eye Water: Agents for all Dr. McClintock's Family Medicines: Dr. Needham's Breast Pumps: Walker's Atmospheric Breast Pumps: Gum Elastic do do

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Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace.

The Brace of Dr. Banning is now got up in much improved form, and is pronounced by the most distinguished medical men in the country, among whom are:—Drs. Mott, Whiting, Rodgers, Brown, and M'Lean, of New York; Drs. Burroughs, Hutchinson, Haberman, Morrell and Cunningham, of Savannah. Testimonials, as may be seen by reference to the essays, which I have for free distribution.

Agent also keep for sale Fitch's, Chardin's, Jackson's, Vanborne's, Mrs. Betts', Marsh's, North's and several other Supporters.

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☞ For advertisement see fourth page. fe15-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Stirling & Co., and Theo. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STIRLING & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the warehouse on Water street, between Wood and Market streets, where they have on hand an assortment of the varieties of Iron used in Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the public favor.

FREDERICK LORENZ,
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fe15dtf

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JOEL JONES, Pres't.
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Will insure Cotton or Woollen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Buildings, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms. ja18dtf&r

Thousands of Cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO'S GENUINE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL. It is no secret preparation, or Quack Medicine, but the pure Oil of the Fresh Cod Fish Liver, prepared with the utmost care so as to preserve its valuable properties in the highest state of perfection and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

CAUTION—The great superiority and celebrity of our Oil as induced many imitations, and purchasers will please notice that the Genuine Article has the signature of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., over the cork of each bottle—Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

New York, Jan. 24, 1854. jc24-6mismeod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERDINAND ZOGBAUM & CO., No. 97 Maiden Lane, Importers of Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Strings, Brass Instruments, &c., &c. mh1-6mos

GEO. C. SMALLEY, Negotiator of Business Notes, Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities, 45 Wall street, New York. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES—Alex. Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., N. York; Calvert, Page & Bacon, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo. mh10-1y

Bonnets, Millinery Goods, &c.

CALVER has now in store and is daily receiving from Manufacturers, and Importers, a full and complete assortment of *Straw, Braid, Lace and Lawn Bonnets*; French and American Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Laces and a general assortment of Millinery Goods; also, new Manufacturing Wire and Buckram; Frames and Covers of the latest French and English patterns.

Merchants and Milliners are invited to call and examine before purchasing, being confident that his style and prices will compare favorably with those of any other establishment. W. G. CALVER,
mh8-3mos No. 58 N. 2d st., Philadelphia.

LATE PUBLICATIONS just rec'd at No. 67 Wood street:

Frank Rivers, by J. H. Ingraham;
Yankee Notions;
North British Review;
Godey's Lady's Book for March;
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine;
Joseph Wilmot, by W. W. Reynolds.
River Bride, a tale of Norway;
Manfredi of Naples, by Lieut. Murray;
The Sphynx, together with all the leading Weekly Papers have just been received, for sale, wholesale and retail, by S. B. LAUFFER.
mh1 suc'r to Luke Loomis, No. 67 Wood street.

SAUSAGE SKINS—10 kgs. in store and for sale by S. HARBAUGH & CO. mc1

CIN. SOAP—30 bxs. Palm and Olive Soap just rec'd and for sale by S. HARBAUGH & CO.

GREEN APPLES—20 bbls. in store and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. mh1

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a very superior article, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

500 BUS. DRIED PEACHES for sale low, on the wharf, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply at the Steamer C. S. Mail. [mh1-3d

ROLL BUTTER—50 bbls. Roll Butter received per steamer Adelia and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO. mh1

LARD—2 bbls. and 12 kegs Lard rec'd per steamer Adelia for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

WHITE BEANS—8 bbls. rec'd per steamer Adelia and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

CLOVER SEED—5 bbls. rec'd per steamer Adelia and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

EGGS—2 bbls. fresh Eggs rec'd per steamer Adelia and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

PLAIDS—All kinds of all wool, half wool, and cotton wool Plaids are selling at great reductions from former prices. A. A. MASON & CO., 25 5th st.

WOOLEN SHAWLS—The finest grade of Wool Long Shawls were offering at $5,50. A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25, 5th st.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS—Some splendid assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, just for sale at reduced prices. A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25, 5th st.

PLAID SILKS—A. A. Mason & Co., No. 25, 5th st., are offering their stock of Plaid Silks at large reduction from former prices. mh1

BULK PORK—5000 lbs rec'd and for sale WICK & M'CANDLESS.

EGGS—2 bbls. fresh rec'd and for sale by mh1 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. rec'd and for sale by mh1 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

WHITE BEANS—25 bus. small white rec'd and for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS.

LECTURE.

Young Men's Library Association.

REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN will lecture in MASONIC HALL, on next THURSDAY evening, 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Old and the New." Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the Music and Bookstores, Library Room, Lecture Committee, and at the door.

HENRY WOODS,
JAMES HOLMES,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
E. H. RIDER,
Lecture Committee.

NOTICE.—An Election will be held at Apollo Hall, for officers of the Monongahela Exchange, on Thursday evening, the 2d of March, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

GEO. McCONNELL,
fe28-1d PRESIDENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH,
February 25th, A. D. 1854.

FOR the benefit of the citizens generally, the following sections of ordinances are republished, and the hours of payment of taxes, &c., stated, that no trouble and costs may be incurred by delinquents.

SECT. 1. That if any merchant, shop-keeper, tradesman or any other person or persons whatever, shall place or cause or suffer any bale, box, hogshead, crates, bales or packages of any kind whatever, to remain in the street, alley, or any other public highway, for more than one hour, he, she or they so offending shall, on being convicted, for such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, with the costs of suit, besides the expense (in case it is by the street commissioner) of removing the same to the owner's or keeper's store. That any merchant, shop-keeper, or tradesman, be and he is hereby required to occupy so much of the side walks of any of the streets in said city, immediately in front of his, her, or their store, warehouse or shop, during the hours from sunrise to sunset. (Sundays excepted) as may be requested by the temporary deposit of any box, bale, barrel or other package of merchandize, leaving a passage of said side walk, on Market street, a free street, with the curbs of said walk, at least four feet wide, and in the other streets of said city, at least three feet wide, free of all obstructions, and all the other streets of said city, a free and unobstructed passage of at least five feet in breadth in the middle of said streets and the outer edge of the curbs respectively.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1816.

SECT. 2. That if any person or persons shall place any waggon, cart, dray or carriage of any kind whatsoever, in any public square, street or alley in said city, and shall neglect or refuse to remove the same for the space of two hours, excepting for the purpose of loading or unloading, and shall not, on the request of the owner, waggoner, or draymen, as is provided in the ordinances relating to them, be, she or they so offending, and being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of two dollars.

Ordained and Enacted in a law in Councils, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1816. fe25-2t

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of William Edmundson, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
SAMUEL S. EDMUNDSON,
Executors.
Elizabeth Tp., Feb. 27, '54.—fe28-6tw&s

TO LET, on 2d st., No 145, 2d door above Cherry alley, a well finished two story DWELLING HOUSE, of seven rooms, having a good Dining-room and a Kitchen (with modern range) on the same floor, with the parlors, and a bath-room, supplied with cold and hot water. The house is in good repair, and in a healthy location, and a pair for the surcoolige tenants, on the 1st of April. Terms $250 a year. Apply at DARE'S, 210 Penn st. fe27

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE, of one hundred and eighty acres, 120 cleared, and 100 under cultivation; good House and Barn, and 80 or 90 young Apple Trees in full bearing. Situated on excellent quality of limber's sugar, maple, walnut and hickory. Pittsburg, Virginia & Ohio R. R. passes through the farm, 2 miles from the Ohio River, 2 miles from the Ohio Falls on the Youghiogheny river, 2 miles from Versailles, and 12 miles from Pittsburg. Will be sold for the very low sum of $1,800, $1000 down, and the balance in one year. If not disposed of privately, it will be