PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1854.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen 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.

Nebraska—and Pennsylvania Democracy.

There are evidences that the villainy of the Nebraska outrage is disturbing the usual lethargic and obedient condition of Pennsylvania Democracy, and that it will be the principal element in the next Gubernatorial campaign. One strong evidence of this is given by the *Pittsburgh Daily Union*, the organ of Gov. Bigler, in its issue of yesterday. That paper early took ground in favor of the Nebraska outrage, and has frequently commented on the course of the *Gazette* on this, as well as other subjects, but always in the strain of coupled with distinguishes gentlemen from ruffians. Yesterday, however, its policy was suddenly changed, and it contained a most violent and ungentlemanly personal assault upon the editor of this paper, for no sufficient reason that we can see, but that we choose to oppose the Nebraska bill, and other wrongs, which the editors of that paper support. Why this should subject us to a malignant personal assault we cannot presume, unless it is adopted in lieu of any better mode of answering our arguments.

It would be well, however, for men who have made up their minds to this reprehensible mode of newspaper warfare, to be careful of their facts, unless they wish their assaults to retort upon themselves. The prudence of this course will be perceived by every reader of the Gazette of three years' standing, when they have perused the following extract from the *Union* which contains the first charge of the editors, who are replying to our article of Wednesday morning, on the Nebraska bill:

"The whole article is a tissue of invective, without a solitary glimmer of an argument, which becomes very convenient now for the editor, after bending the supliant knee to the administration of Mr. Fillmore to receive the crumbs of office. After lending a tacit submission to an act of Congress, [the Fugitive Slave Law,] sanctioned by a whig President, until the editor's interest ceased to be identified with it, he now suddenly discovers its enormity. Why did you not show your independence when the bill was pending—when Webster and Clay advocated its passage? Why did we not hear of the "inhuman and tyrannical demands of the fugitive slave law," when the *Gazette* did the public printing, and when a whig President refused to vetoit the bill, that now appears to be obnoxious? Wonderfully bold, patriotic and independent a neighbor becomes, when his interest happens to allow him to advocate freedom in his peculiar bigoted and canting vein! He is now the champion of a Free Soiler for Governor, and can afford not only to lay John M. Clayton on the shelf, but to denounce the measures of the whig administration, which he once so cordially sustained."

That this extract is a tissue of falsehoods and blunders, our readers well know. They know that we opposed the Fugitive Slave Law from its earliest inception to its final passage, with all the powers we could bring to bear upon it; and that we have not ceased to oppose it from that day to this. We repudiated the platform of the Whig Baltimore Convention because it recognized that disgrace to the American people, as a part of the political creed, and we have not ceased from its passage to this day, a consistent and persistent opposition to it. So far from "bending the supliant knee to the administration of Mr. Fillmore," we opposed it and its adherents as far as the Slavery question was concerned, and for which opposition the publication of the laws given to us by John M. Clayton, was taken away by Mr. Webster and we were numbered among those Northern presses which possessed too much integrity and principle to sacrifice independence for government patronage. Our files are offered for the scrutiny of the editors of the *Union*, as evidence of our position. If they can convict us from them, they are welcome to place us in any category they choose.

We cannot imagine what it was in our article which has brought upon our head the bitterness displayed in the next two paragraphs, unless the fact we presented of the uprising of the people in all sections, Democrats as well as Whigs, Germans as well as Natives, has overset the equanimity of the writer. They are as follows:

The pious contemptible trickster, who makes his religion a matter of political merchandize, and who applauds German infidelity when it suits his purpose, not because it is good, but because he desires even atheism rather than the Catholic religion, expects that by his show of zeal for Protestantism and Abolitionism he may carry the next election. But he overrates his power. The masses of Protestant churches are not composed of intolerant bigots. As a general thing they are liberal in their views.

They can allow other branches of the christian church to exist, without waging an eternal warfare, and without carrying the contest into the columns of political papers. We believe that the leading minds of Protestant churches despise the miserable hypocrite who every day publishes his sectarian views to the world, for the purpose of gaining votes. They have no confidence in the honesty of the man who wears his profession of holiness as a mere cloak for an under-handed scheme of political success.

We acknowledge that we are not indifferent to the good opinions of the world. The approval of the intelligent and the upright, is to us the sweetest reward we meet with in our responsible and laborious calling. We admit, also, that a proper self-respect leads us to repel with indignation the application of the language used above to ourself. Still the *Union* has not disturbed our equanimity, and we do not know that we should have noticed its scurrilous assault at all, did it not give us occasion to say some things we wish to bring before our readers. It is bootless to reply to such denunciations. It admits of no rejoinder but the vulgar one of returning blow for blow. The assertion of the *Union* is only the opinion of its editors, in which possibly some of its readers coincide; but it proves nothing. Our readers we trust think better of us; and they know that we have not, as is charged, "applauded German infidelity," and that there has never anything appeared in our columns to justify the declaration that we "desire even Atheism rather than the Catholic religion." We applaud our German fellow-citizens when they think as we do on the subject of the great, growing, and dangerous evils of Popery and Slavery. If any of them are infidels, we are sorry for it, and trust they may soon come, in this land of bibles and free thought, to the knowledge of a better religion than that which has induced them to throw away their hope in the only reasonable foundation for happiness in a future state. But it is remarkable that the infidelity of these Germans has led them to a better judgement in matters pertaining to true liberty, and political and social happiness, than the christianity of the editors of the *Union*. The *Union* supports the violation of a solemn compact between the free and the slaveholding States, at the dictation of the latter, that the curse of slavery may be allowed to extend over the free territory of Nebraska, and it can see nothing to oppose in the temporal and spiritual despotism of the Pope—a despotism which ignores personal and political liberty in Rome, and which enslaves and debases the minds of its votaries everywhere. These infidel Germans are too enlightened to yield the consent of their consciences and judgements to such enormities. We believe, however, the Germans are greatly belied. There are, no doubt, infidels among them, but we think a candid investigation will discover that the most of them are believers in Divine Revelation. This has been stated to us on very good authority.

We are "aiming at political power—we desire to carry the next election—we make our religion a matter of *political* merchandize." These are the charges which the *Union* brings against us. That we desire men to vote right, and that our peculiar views may carry, we admit. But is it fair to charge upon us the origin of these moral and religious questions? The Catholic question was thrust upon us by Archbishop Hughes, Bishop O'Connor and the Pope of Rome. Who started the school question? Who originated the claim that Catholics were the peculiar friends and founders of civil and religious liberty?—Who laid claim to all the church property and other benevolent and ecclesiastical property of the Romish Church, and thus revived the long forgotten mortmain question? Who sent Bedini here to outrage every sentiment of liberty and humanity? Did we originate these, and many other causes of complaint and dispute? Who originated the villainous Nebraska outrage?

What party, and what administration has that honor? Because we find these vital and important subjects pressed upon our attention, are we therefore a "religious hypocrite," because we desire to settle them at the ballot box, that source of the will of the people? Or should we imitate the conduct of the editors of the *Union*, and give a hearty acquiescence to every enormity of Popery, and every demand of slavery?—Then, indeed, should we become all that the *Union* says of us—we should be false to our country, false to liberty, and false to God.

This article is already too long, but we must notice one other remark of the *Union*. It says that the "Missouri Compromise was never a favorite of Whigs or abolitionists." True, but why? Was it because it dedicated Nebraska to freedom, or Missouri to slavery? The latter, of course. The North was adverse to Missouri coming in as a slave State. The South insisted upon it; the excitement ran high, and threatened to overthrow the Union. In this emergency a compromise was devised, a *compact, or contract* was proposed, by which the two parties to the controversy agreed that Missouri should come in as a slave State, but that slavery should be "FOREVER," that is the word, "*interdicted*" on all the remainder of the territory of Louisiana north of 36° 30'. This solemn agreement received the vote of nearly every Southern member. It was considered a great Southern triumph, as it truly was. It was submitted to with indignant remonstrance by the North, but still submitted to, and faithfully observed, and in pursuance of its provisions Missouri was admitted the year following, and Arkansas fifteen years afterwards, both with slavery, and without resistance on the part of the North. Now what do we see?—Oh! unutterable perfidy! No sooner has the time arrived for the settlement of Nebraska, the territory especially dedicated to freedom by the compact, than a conspiracy is entered into by the South to cheat the free States out of their part of the bargain. A northern dough-faced President agrees to be a party to the fraud. A northern traitor agrees to bring it into the Senate, and northern servile newspapers, which disgrace the country and the age, are found for a mess of pottage supporting the party of truce-breakers.

The *Union* said in a former article, that slavery would not go to Nebraska, and therefore the repeal of the compact was a matter of indifference. But, is it a matter of indifference to break a solemn engagement? Are honor and faith nothing in the eyes of mankind? If slavery will not go there, why insult the North by breaking down the barrier for which she has paid the price? Why open up anew the agitations which the Union-savers tell us are so happily quelled? It is a falsehood to say that slavery will not go there. The South has not engaged in the warfare for nothing. One half of Nebraska lies south of Pennsylvania, and in the same latitude as Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, where there are now near *one million of slaves!* If this outrage is consummated it will go there, and the free State of Pennsylvania will be cheated of her portion of the compact which she originally opposed; and for which she has paid so dear. It is the argument of knaves to say that slavery will not go there, and it is the act of a traitor to the free States, to liberty and to humanity, and to the free workingmen of this whole Union, to join with the truce-breakers who are seeking to rob us of our just inheritance.

☞ We give another letter from Judge BRACKENRIDGE. He appears to doubt the facts as given in the case of the negro burning at Natchez. They are most certainly revolting to humane sensibilities, but they are a natural result of a system which destroys the natural rights, and brutalizes the souls of four millions of human beings. We believe the facts to be true, because they profess to be given in the exact words of the Natchez paper, the "Free Trader," and because we have carefully watched our Southern exchanges in vain to find any denial of the facts, or any different version, or any excuse whatever for the horrible proceeding; and because negroes have undeniably been burnt at the stake by lynch law, within the recollection of most our readers, in the Slave States. Judge Brackenridge, however, can easily satisfy his doubts, by writing to the editor of the Free Trader, or some other citizen of Natchez, and we agree to publish the version of the story he may receive in reply.

Judge Brackenridge also takes occasion to express his views on the Nebraska question. That we differ with him our readers will have learned before this. The matter has been fully discussed in our columns, in the noble speeches of Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner. We agree with them, and not with Judge Brackenridge. We hold that the free States ought not to submit to a gross, palpable and insulting violation of a solemn compact, which the North too faithfully lived up to, disagreeable as it was, the advantage of which she is just about to realize.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.

The Democrats easily managed their affairs in caucus to-night. They nominated Judge Nicholson of the Union, successor to Gen. Armstrong, as printer to the House by 58 votes against four for Robinson of the Democratic organ in Cincinnati. There may be trouble to-morrow, as the caucus was so small in numbers, and the dissatisfaction with the course of the Union on the Nebraska swindle is so great; but the more probable supposition is, that the nomination will be sustained by about the usual party vote on such occasions.

The course of fraud does not in every instance run any smoother than true love. The Nebraska bill will not be got out of the Senate to-morrow, nor this week, nor next week. Mr. Clayton has the floor for to-morrow, and will, no doubt, make one of those brilliant and soul stirring addresses which vivified the hearts of the Whigs in 1840, '44 and '48. John Bell will speak after him, and after John Bell, half a dozen advocates of the thing will insist in self defence upon the right of replying to both. I noticed last night the able speech of Mr. Cooper against the bill, and to-day Mr. Brodhead, otherwise called Hardhead, illuminated the Senate by corruscations from his adamantine mind; in which he showed himself, as claimed, to have always been a consistent friend of slavery in all its pretensions. To give the Senator his due, as I would much worse personage, it must be admitted that his claim is well founded. Slavery has never made any demands upon the Hon. Bichard Brodhead to which he has not cheerfully responded. His vote on this occasion can be depended upon with as much confidence as that of any Mississippi or Arkansas Democrat. And when the same men ask his vote here or at Harrisburg, to establish slavery in Pennsylvania, they may rely upon it with the same well grounded trust in his *fidelity to the South*.

It is said that Senator Douglass was burnt in effigy on Boston Common to-day. This, if true, I deeply regret and condemn. That is not the way in which to oppose this scheme of wicked ambition. It must be defeated by the calm judgment of the country, or it must become the law of the land. Nobody can possibly reprobate the movement of Douglass more than I do, but I am profoundly convinced that such demonstrations of hostility and contempt as these burnings in effigy re-act upon the public mind in favor of the plotters and their plans. As we are now pretty sure of a fair discussion of the thing upon its morits, a fairer prospect has opened for its final defeat and the just punishment of its authors than has before appeared.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has not yet acted upon the Gadsden treaty, but I learn that there is a probability that they will report against its ratification.

Gen. Cass' speech has been received with indignation by the Southern supporters of the Nebraska bill. They point to it as a proof of his meditated treachery to the South in writing the Nicholson letter, and congratulate themselves upon their escape from the infliction of its author upon the country in 1848 by their votes.—It was a two-sided hypocritical affair, and if the South is disgusted so much the better for us, for he is very sure to vote against freedom when by that act he can inflict a fatal wound. By way of demonstrating that he meant no harm he will immediately after, make a very good southern free soil speech. JUSTUS.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT MANSFIELD.—An immense meeting of the voters of Richland County has lately been held at Mansfield, at which meeting strong resolutions condemning Douglas' bill, were passed.

The meeting was organized and controlled entirely by Democrats, and unless we mistake, it is the opening of a vigorous and determined opposition on the part of the masses in the Locofoco ranks, whose voice upon this subject will make the ears of pap-fed-editors, and slimy politicians tingle.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Such is the glad news which reaches us from every section of the free States out of Pennsylvania. In this State the leaders have generally succeeded in suppressing the voice of the Democratic masses, which, if it could be heard, would be loud and long against the Douglas swindle.—We have great hope, however in the good sense of the people. We may be pounded and deceived for a time, but whenever they become fully awake to the cheat and deception which has been put upon them, their wrath will be terrible. If ever there was a case where the Democratic masses were deeply interested, it is this Nebraska bill. They expect, most of them, either to go, or send a child, to settle that noble territory, and certainly do not want to have it cursed by Slavery, and to be ruled under the slave drivers' lash.—Let them arouse before it is too late.

SERVIN ON THE BENDED TWIG.—By Consin Cicely, author of the Silver Lake Stories, *&c.* Auburn, New York; Alden, Beardsley &co. The object of this tale seems to be to show the importance of the proper early training of children, by exhibiting the bad effect of early and mistaken indulgence. It is written with considerable spirit, and the narrative is well sustained. It is beautifully got up, and is for sale by Kay & Co., 59 Wood Street.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.—The *Sandusky Mirror*, a Democratic paper, says that so far as it has been able to ascertain the sentiments of the Ohio Democratic newspapers on the Douglas Nebraska bill, there are *nine* papers for it, and *twenty-eight* against it—a fraction of over three to one. The *Stark County Democrat*, the organ of the Democracy in that strong Democratic region, says:

"So far as we can learn, the public sentiment of this portion of Ohio is a unit on this question and opposed to abolishing the Missouri Compromise, and opposing even the flood-gates of the Slavery excitement; and we doubt if the public servants from Ohio at Washington will faithfully represent that sentiment in their action on this subject."

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 a deranged state 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 in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is sale and sure. Where a 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? Then 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; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.
fe25-dlw-S Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steam boats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. jal5-dAw

HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

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

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

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RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

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Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $2,00 $2,50 and $4,00. oc23-4td2w5

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BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest our reputation for Safes. We have already published several certificates, proving that false made for our regular and ordinary sales; and sold since, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestible character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

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MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs—Your two letters were duly received. In reply to the first time, I would say, in regard to your safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—the store and contents burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three-story building. At the time of the breaking out of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. In the safe were, &c.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. Then was not a scrap of paper burned, and neither would advise any person who is doing business, to look at no time, but buy a Safe for their papers, &c., if you can get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to you.

Yours, Truly, JOHN CLARKE.

fe24-lt

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CAUTION—The great superiority and celebrity of our Oil has 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. ja24-Cmisecd

Among Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st Philа. Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Drug gists, 60 Wood st. mh1-dw

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Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. ma2-dawtf

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For Milch Cows they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing, we are certain, all who use it one will use it all the time and save money by the operations as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 lbs. for $1.

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This Brace has the sanction of some of the most distinguished medical men in the country, among whom are—Drs. Mott, Whiting, Rodgers, Brown, and M'Lean, of New York; Drs. Burroughs, Richardson, Habershaw, Morrell and Cunningham, of Savannah, besides others, as may be seen by reference to the causes, which I have for free distribution.

☞ I also keep for sale Fitch's, Chapin's, Jackson's, Yanhorne's, Mrs. Bette', Marsh's, North's and several other Supporters.

Also, SEYMOUR'S GALVANIC SUPPORTERS, which, besides the usual support has the stimulation of the galvanic current through the parts effected, also

TRUSSES FOR THE RELIEF AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE. There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late.—How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of the Drug Store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent *TRUSS FOR CHILDREN*, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

Read the following cure furnished me by a physician in an adjoining county:

[ ] [ ] [ ] The Truss you sent has cured the case, which I thought you would be pleased to know. The parties interested are quite delighted."

DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, No. 140, corner of Wood-street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—Any person can have a Truss sent to any part of the country by enclosing $5 by mail, stating the side affected, and sending the measure around the body, immediately over the rupture. Address

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
fe23-d4w1md* 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ladies Fancy Furs.

M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carnaline, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorine, Polonaise Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

To Printers.—For sale, a lot of second hand Column Rules, Advertising Rules, and Double Cross Rules, at low prices. Also, Brass Rule, Leads and Furniture, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. Merchants will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also, on hand, a large assortment of Philadelphia and New York LEATHER, to which I call the attention of the city trade. ja15-dmlw

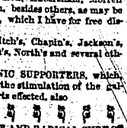
SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION *MERCHANTS*,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for LEE & KICKHAM'S celebrated Pittsburgh Family Flour, and Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. jan24-dmlw

DE GUINON'S

Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp



Having purchased the right for the above LAMP in the counties of ALLEGHENY, BRAVER, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE and ORMERD, we are prepared to furnish Lamps and Fixtures, Lights for a reasonable price.—

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

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS:—☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 24th, 1852, and are fully satisfied that it is a very valuable improvement, and will be found far preferable to any other Lamp in use. We believe it to be perfectly reliable, and therefore deem it richly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use a Lamp of any kind.

E. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y. H. A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.
E. V. Booth, do do J. C. Wilson, do do
E. Austin, do do H. C. M'Kenzie, Hasten, N. Y
J. P. Jones, do do J. M. Mann, do do
Alva Smith, do do W. B. Lowrie, Williamsville, N. Y.
J. A. Marsh, do do H. Horsefius, do do
Silas Foote, do do E. Spinnings, do do
E. D. Tryon, do do Wm. Brown, do do
N. A. Woodward, do do H. A. Patterson, do do

☞ Camphene, Fine Oil and Fluid, always for sale at the Location, Fifth Ward.

☞ The attention of Steamboatmen and Railroads is respectfully called to this new and valuable Improvement. The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale. jan10-dlw6

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, 2d inst., by the Rev. A. M. Byers, Mr. HARVEY J. HARTZELL, to Miss CATHARINE N. SMITH, both of this city.

We wish the happy couple every happiness and a long life. Mr. HARTZELL is engaged in our office, and has, by his deportment, won the esteem of all with whom he is acquainted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Ordinance

Making Appropriations for the year 1854.

SEC. I. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the following sums for the year 1854 arising from taxes, loans and other lawful sources, together with moneys now in the Treasury and not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purposes following:

1. Salaries of City Officers:	$63,000
Mayor's Salary	1500
Mayor's Clerk's Salary	300
Treasurer's do	700
Solicitor's do	600
Monongahela Wharf, Master Salary	650
Allegheny do do	650
Street Commissioner, 1st district, Salary	500
2d do do	500
Clerk of Market Salary	250
High Constable do	450
City Clerk do	500
Clerk of Councils do	500
Messengers do	300
Clerk to Committees Salary	300
Messenger do do	300
Register of Births, Salary	1000
Superintendent of Water Works Salary	1000
Assessors for Ex Rents do	700
Assessor of Taxes Salary	300—10,700
2. Engine and Hose Companies	1,000
3. City Watchmen	11,000
4. Lamps, Oil, Wicks and Wicking	5,000
5. Cleaning Streets 1st district	2,000
6. Cleaning do 2d do	2,000
7. Public Lamps and Lighting Streets	5,000
8. Expenses of Markets	100
11. Monongahela Wharf	800
12. Allegheny do	500
13. Board of Health	500
14. Contingent Fund	400
City Loans due and falling due $19,631 57	$129,000 00
Outstanding Warrants..... 20,000 00—	48,631 57
	$177,631 57

SEC. II. That 2 mills be assessed and collected this year on the taxables in the city of Pittsburgh, and the same is hereby appropriated for the improvement of the city of Pittsburgh.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1854.

JAMES MAULEY, President, pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest, M. W. LEWIS, JOHN SHIPTON,
Clerk of Common Council. Pres. of Select Council.

Attest, JOHN T. WHITTEN,
Clerk of Select Council.

An Ordinance

Authorizing the Mayor to Borrow and Issue Promissory Notes of Seventy-Six Hundred and Thirty-Two Dollars and Fifty Seven Cents.

SEC. I. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils, etc., etc., That the Mayor be authorized to borrow the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents, and to issue certificates for the same under the seal of the Corporation, of the amount of five hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be paid to the Treasurer's office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of April and October in each year. Said certificate shall be transferable at the Treasurer's office in his presence and shall not be redeemed at their pleasure of the holders before the first day of May, A. D. 1854, nor shall they be redeemed after the expiration of the 27th day of February, A. D. 1856.

JAMES MAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest, M. W. LEWIS,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President of Select Council.

An Ordinance

To repeal "an Ordinance passed the 11th day of June, A. D. 1853, No. 1, be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Pittsburgh, now assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance for the more speedy collection of the taxes," passed and enacted into a law, on the 14th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three," be and the same is hereby repealed, and all and every section, clause, or part or parts of ordinance, which was repealed or superseded by said ordinance, be and the same is hereby revived, and the same are hereby reinstated.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1854.

JAMES MAULEY,
President, pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest, M. W. LEWIS,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOHN SHIPTON,
Pres. of Select Council.

Attest, JOHN T. WHITTEN,
Clerk of Select Council. mh3-td1

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, for the transaction of the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business, under the firm of BAIRD & AHL, at No. 91 Market and 8 Union streets.

mh3-4t BAIRD & AHL.

American Protestantism.

AN ORATION, BY REV. J. B. FINDLAY, L. L. D., of New York, will be delivered in MASONIC