PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 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 thirty-eight 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 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

Allegheny Councils.—As the Allegheny Councils have seen proper to arraign us before them, and to call in question the accuracy of our statements, a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" compels us to defend and explain our conduct and position. It must be a very grave matter indeed which could have impelled the city Fathers of Allegheny to pass in solemn council, after a long debate, resolutions calling in question the accuracy of our reports, and defining the position of the members of that august body. The following resolutions were introduced into the Select Council, by Mr. Atwell, of the first ward, to wit:

Whereas, By certain newspaper reports, our action at a special meeting of Councils, convened on the 16th ult., has been misrepresented, and placed in a false light before this community, as also our action at the stated meeting held on the 18th ult., on the subject of a railroad connection; be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Select and Common Councils, assembled in their official and legislative capacity, do hereby acknowledge the necessity that existed for the convening of a special meeting of Councils, on the 16th ult., being to remonstrate against the efforts then being made by the O. & P. Railroad Company, with our State legislature, whereby to deprive Allegheny City; without her consent, of her just rights to protect and control, for the best interest of her citizens, the territory within her corporate limits; we do hereby sanction and sustain the action of said special meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg, and they are hereby instructed to use all lawful means to protect Allegheny, in her Constitutional rights, against the O. & P. Railroad Company's attempts to deprive her of the right she now enjoys, to control her own public streets and other property within the city limits.

In support and explanation of the resolutions, Mr. Atwell said, (as reported by the Dispatch,) that they were intended to justify the action of Councils on the matter of the proposed extension and to correct an error into which the public were led by the false report of their proceedings which had appeared in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.—From the report in that paper, *which was the organ of the road*, it would appear as if councils felt inclined to depart from their former action, and permit the proposed extension to take place in the manner desired by the company. To correct this impression, and to show the public at large that the city of Allegheny was opposed to having her best streets occupied, her property injured, and the lives of her citizens endangered, the resolutions were offered,

The gentleman then went into a general onslaught upon the Directors of the road, and upon the Chief Engineer, S. W. Roberts, Esq., in particular, whom he denounced as totally unfit for the office of Superintendent, and charging him with being in the interest of Philadelphia. Warning with his subject, he became imaginative and pathetic. He could assure them, he said, "that if the extension were carried out, their Commons would be but an immense lumber yard, filled with freight cars, and that the city would reap no advantage from the road whatever, whilst her crowded streets and highways would be crossed every ten minutes with lumbering trains, carrying death and destruction with them. He hoped, then, that Councils would show their opposition to this iniquitous measure by passing the resolutions, and this, by sustaining their former unanimous action, correct the impression sent abroad by false reports of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

Gen. Robinson replied, defending Mr. Ronaxrs, but treating the press rather cavalierly, if the report in the Dispatch is correct. The resolutions, he said, "were intended to correct an impression which had gone abroad from reports, alleged to be false, that had appeared in the *Gazette*. He did not think it consistent with the dignity of councils to notice the errors of a Pittsburgh reporter; it was a matter beneath their notice, and he hoped they would consider it as such."

Rather slim support, we take it, to give to the organ of the Railroad, as Mr. Atwell calls the Gazette!

We have seen the time in the history of that road, when the advocacy of the *Gazette*, and the labors of its reporters, were not considered as "inconsistent with the dignity, nor beneath the notice" of the President and the true friends of the road generally. But let that pass. We have lived long enough to know that the press is more feared than loved—more used than revered, and that it is only sought unto when its aid is indispensable. It thrives best in a condition of complete independence—knowing no man, fearing no man, and doing justice to all.

Mr. Shaner favored the resolutions, and opposed the Aqueduct route. It would injure the business of the city and occasion the loss of many lives. Mr. Ashworth moved a substitute to the resolutions, to the effect that the official proceedings of the meeting, alleged to have been falsely reported by the Gazette, be published in all the leading papers of Pittsburgh.

This did not satisfy the opponents of the Gazette, and the resolutions were passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashworth, Atwell, Bissell, Bulford, Kirkpatrick, Shanor, Voeghtly and Walker.

Nays—Gen. Robinson, and Messrs. Boyd and Painter.

In C. C. the action of S. C. was unanimously concurred in.

So we are convicted, on the judgment of the Allegheny councils, of misrepresentation, but as the proceedings were wholly *ex parte*, no notice being served upon us that we were to be arraigned, tried and condemned, we shall appeal from such inquisitorial proceedings to the bar of public opinion, to which the Allegheny councils are amenable as well as our humble selves.

We are charged with "misrepresenting and placing in a false light" the action of councils.—As no proof is rendered, and no specifications are given in the preamble and resolutions, we are left to infer the specific items on which so grave a charge is founded, from the speech of the originator of the resolutions, Mr. Atwell.—He says that it would appear from the *Gazette*, "as if councils felt inclined to depart from their former action, and permit the proposed extension to take place in the manner desired by the company." This then, is the head and front of our offending, which has originated such grave action. Now let us see what we did say. It is as follows:

The able and convincing remarks of Gen. Robinson, in the Allegheny Councils on Thursday evening, show the strong ground which the Railroad Company has for urging the immediate extension of the road to the city, and the sincere and resolute determination of the President and Directors to carry out in good faith the resolution of the Stockholders. We understand that the calm and logical reasoning of Gen. Robinson produced a profound impression upon the minds of members of Councils, who had been led by unwise counsellors to adopt the hasty action we published on Wednesday. This was evinced by the cheerful agreement to the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Railroad Company on that subject. There is now every reason to expect that the Councils will promptly agree on some plan by which the road can be extended to this city without any further delay than is necessary for the completion of the work.

This is what the Councils call "misrepresenting" and "placing in a false light." In what did this misrepresentation consist? In saying, we suppose, that the reasoning of Gen. Robinson had produced a profound impression. So we were informed, and so we judged from the adoption of the resolution appointing a committee; for why should a committee be appointed to confer with the Railroad Company, if there was to be no change in the action of Councils? It seems that the reasoning of Gen. Robinson produced no effect upon the Councils, and they have resolved to persist in their opposition to the extension of the Railroad. Our offence was, in a natural inference that they ought to be convinced of what was so eminently wise and proper.

We defer further remarks until our next.

The Beginning of the End.—The Senate, it will be seen by our telegraphic despatches, yesterday ordered the Nebraska swindle to a third reading, by a vote of 29 to 12. The vote for the bill, it will be seen, is less than a majority of the Senate.

Quite a number of distinguished Senators, it would appear, contrived to dodge a vote on a bill which they either secretly favored or were afraid to oppose. The people will mark the runaway renegades who thus skulked away from the responsibility of meeting the greatest issue of the age.

Better, however, to slink away and hide, than covet the infamy involved in the act of voting for such an atrocity. We cannot wonder that only twenty-nine men in a Senate of sixty-two were found bold enough to record their names in favor of repudiating national honor and trampling upon a sacred compact. The only wonder is that so many could be found resolute enough for the wicked purpose.

The boast of the administration was that it would be able to rally at least three-fourths of the Senate in favor of the bill. That it has been able to rally less than half of it, shows how utterly weak it is becoming. Not all the blandishments of power, nor fears of official displeasure could secure such an expression in behalf of the bill as would show that it had the deliberate approval of the Senate.

The stampede of Senators from the Senate Chamber when the vote was about to be taken, and the silence of others when their names were called, shows in how much fear they hold the people. The demonstrations of public opinion, if they have not commanded votes in opposition to the bill, have at least operated to prevent votes in its favor.

Nebraska Meeting.

On Thursday evening, March 2, pursuant to call, the citizens of Sewickley and adjacent neighborhood, without distinction of party, assembled in the School House of the borough, to take into consideration the bill now pending in Congress to repeal the Missouri Compromise.

Rev. Rob't. Hopkins, Town Burgess, was called to the chair, and A. M. M'Elwain, J. P. Mace, James M'Kowan, and D. N. White, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Geo. H. Starr, Secretary. A committee consisting of D. N. White, Dr. Wm. Woods, and S. D. Miller, were appointed to draft resolutions. The following report was presented, and after remarks by several gentlemen, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty and privilege of the people on all occasions to signify to their representatives their wishes on all questions of public interest, and *whereas*, a proposition is now entertained in the Congress of the United States to repeal the resolution of 1820, which interdicted slavery forever in the Louisiana territory North of 36° 30', therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with astonishment and indignation that a proposition so dishonorable and unworthy has been entertained for a single moment in our national Legislature, and beg leave, before the abhorrent act shall be consummated, which will forever throw a stain over our national honor, and weaken the reliance of the people on all engagements entered into by Congress, to express our irreconcilable opposition to a measure which has not one single redeeming quality to recommend it to our favorable consideration.

Resolved, That if this act of perfidy to the non-slaveholding citizens of the United States is consummated, we shall consider ourselves fully and forever absolved from all the compromises made with slavery, and here declare our unalterable determination, to use all the lawful means we possess as citizens, to bring the unhappy and most reprehensible system of chattel slavery to a speedy and irrecoverable overthrow.

Resolved, That the conduct of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, in consenting to be the mouthpiece of the slaveholding power, in this bold wanton assault on the right of the free states, as well as on the great principles of freedom, shows him to be a traitor to liberty more to be scorned and hated than even the notorious Benedict Arnold.

Resolved, That all such Northern Dough-faces are unworthy the suffrages of American freemen.

Resolved, That we shall mark the course of our representatives both in Congress and our State Legislature, and all that favor, either directly or indirectly, this nefarious Nebraska bill, by our votes at the polls we shall consign to political annihilation, without regard to parties.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the papers of Pittsburgh friendly to the cause, and copies forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

ROBT. HOPKINS, Chairman.
Geo. H. Starr, Secretary.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting in Westmoreland.—A large meeting of the citizens of Rostraver township, Westmoreland County, composed of men of different political parties, was held on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. Mr. J. W. Plunnett was selected as chairman, and Eli H. M'Clelland Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by W. B. Guthrie, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Lemuel Besil, Esq., of Westmoreland, Rev. G. W. Plannett, of Bellevernon, and others.

A petition to Congress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was signed by all present. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate, the object of which is the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into the vast territory of Nebraska, and

Whereas, We look upon the said bill as purposing a perfidious and dishonorable violation of a solemn covenant by which the said territory was forever consecrated to freedom, therefore

Resolved, That the people of Rostraver township, throwing away all differences of opinion upon minor questions of State and National policy, have assembled on this occasion to enter their solemn protest against this overshadowing and impending iniquity, and to devise measures to prevent its consummation.

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania to act immediately on this proposed outrage, and instruct our United States Senators to vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That the support given to the Nebraska bill, by a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and by some of our Representatives in Congress, meets with our unqualified disapprobation, and we hope will meet with condemnation throughout the State. Such a course is dishonorable and disgraceful to our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the policy of the founders of our government, to restrict and discourage chattel Slavery, and to preserve our territories as the home and inheritance of freedom, is the only safe course for our nation to pursue. We desire Congress to adhere to it. The demand now made by the Slave power, proposes to overthrow that policy by *nationalizing* Slavery, and we cannot but look upon it as the forerunner of danger to our common country—the issue has been forced upon us, and if the flood-gates of agitation are again to be opened, the responsibility must rest where it belongs; they who have planted the storm must reap the whirlwind."

Mr. Clayton yesterday declared himself in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in an elaborate piece of sophistical argumentation which we leave to the common sense of our readers, with the simple remark that its two points, the unconstitutionality of the Missouri restrictions, and the destruction of its binding force upon the South, by the refusal of northern men to extend it beyond the territory to which it was framed to apply, have already been annihilated in the course of the discussion. No man of sound moral sense and undisturbed powers of judgment would have brought them forward again; and least of all would any man, conscious of the rectitude and solidity of his position, have sought to strengthen it as Mr. Clayton does, by such a flimsy support as the notification of President Polk in reference to the anti-Slavery proviso in the Oregon bill. The simple truth remains, and will remain after all the special pleadings of Mr. Clayton and his confederates, that the Missouri Compromise, adopted by Congress, has never by any act of Congress been invalidated or brought into question, in any way with regard to the territory to which it was originally applied and to which alone it could apply; that the South has received in full what was secured to it by that Compromise, and that this bill proposes now to deprive the North of all that was secured to it. Having paid the whole price we are now to be deprived of what we paid for. And of this utter fraud, this dark iniquity, John M. Clayton, late a Whig Secretary of State, the chief adviser of the gallant and honest Zachary Taylor, stands forth with Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as a leading advocate and supporter.

We do not here inquire into the mark which this act of Mr. Clayton's will make upon his political history. We leave the personal blot on his fame untouched for the present and allow him to enjoy the distinction he claims of being a well-abused individual, without adding anything to-day to the weight of that glory. The solemn sense that this measure, to which a distinguished Senator—whose eminently independent position might have made him a peace-maker and a defender of national honesty—has now lent his influence, is pregnant with unheard of dangers to the country outweigh all other reflections.—Southern gentlemen may not heed the warning, but we tell them once again that the repeal of the Missouri Compact begins a sectional contest such as was never known. The prospect may gratify disunionists like Toombs and Stephens, but there are others who now yield themselves to this measure, who will hereafter repent it with a sincerity they cannot perhaps now conceive. Let them debate themselves into the belief that the North will acquiesce in the robbery after it is consummated. Let them remember how in 1850 it required the utmost exertion of the commanding influence of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, aided by the great majority of our divines and journals to make us acquiesce. Now where is the statesman of any weight at the North, where the clergyman or the journal, whose influence is worth estimating, that asks us to acquiesce in this gratuitous outrage? They are nowhere! The unanimous sentiment of the North is indignant resistance. The whole population are full of it. The feeling in 1848 was far inferior to this in strength and universality. The North is resolved that territory north of 36° 30', consecrated to Freedom Forever shall never be opened to Slavery, and that resolution cannot be overthrown.

We of the North have not sought the struggle, but if it is forced upon us, why, we are ready.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

French Protestants.—A precious discovery for the history of the Reformed churches of France has lately been made by M. Eugene Hagg of Paris, in the public library of Geneva. It is the manuscript history of French Protestants in the various places whither they fled for refuge, a work composed about a century ago by Pastor Antoine Court. As is well known, Court was one of the men whose faith and zeal principally contributed to sustain Protestantism in France, during the reign of Louis XV., when its legal existence was interdicted, and the chiefs of the Reformed Churches were either banished or dead. Court published, in 1760, a History of the Camisards, but he had not time to bring to light his great work, L'Histoire du Refuge. In 1784, after the death of Court de Gebelin, son of Antoine Court, the unedited manuscript of this work was lost, and from that time no trace of it could be found. It is, therefore, a most unexpected circumstance that it has at length been discovered amongst other papers deposited in the library of Geneva. It will be curious and interesting to compare L'Histoire du Refuge by Court de Gobelin with that published by M. Weiss, who had not seen the former, and to observe how each confirms the other, up to the time when that of M. Weiss necessarily leaves behind that of an historian who died in 1784.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

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"What a commentary upon these estimates is presented in the simple fact of a State with such an aggregate of one particular species of property, continuing to repudiate her obligations decided by her own highest tribunals of justice to have been constitutionally issued and to be legally binding upon her! And what a further commentary upon her refusal to provide for the payment of the Planters' Bank Bonds, in the fact that the States officers propose, and her legislature acceded to, the taking of the very funds paid into her treasury for those Bonds, to defray her daily expenses."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What do the Physicians say?—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of McLane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this valuable remedy:

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Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs—Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, I would write in regard to your sale, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. The store I bought of you last fall, was burned on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was burned to the ground, but the Safe remained in the position which we leave to the common sense of our readers, with the simple remark that its two points, the unconstitutionality of the Missouri restrictions, and the destruction of its binding force upon the South, by the refusal of northern men to extend it beyond the territory to which it was framed to apply, have already been annihilated in the course of the discussion. No man of sound moral sense and undisturbed powers of judgment would have brought them forward again; and least of all would any man, conscious of the rectitude and solidity of his position, have sought to strengthen it as Mr. Clayton does, by such a flimsy support as the notification of President Polk in reference to the anti-Slavery proviso in the Oregon bill. The simple truth remains, and will remain after all the special pleadings of Mr. Clayton and his confederates, that the Missouri Compromise, adopted by Congress, has never by any act of Congress been invalidated or brought into question, in any way with regard to the territory to which it was originally applied and to which alone it could apply; that the South has received in full what was secured to it by that Compromise, and that this bill proposes now to deprive the North of all that was secured to it. Having paid the whole price we are now to be deprived of what we paid for. And of this utter fraud, this dark iniquity, John M. Clayton, late a Whig Secretary of State, the chief adviser of the gallant and honest Zachary Taylor, stands forth with Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as a leading advocate and supporter.

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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. Or one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 packages for $1.

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ja13-dly

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, comprising every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased direct from the New England manufacturers, and manufactured expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. Merchants visiting the cities of Philadelphia and New York, Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jy22

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that it is the vitalizing herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in abundred different species of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The sufferings of sympathy are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed restored to their activity, the sufferers from head-ache are tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the countenance, the dejected in spirits become cheerful, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by undeniable proof, are presented to the attention of Invalids, who can have a bottle or two of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Virgin alley; and Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. ja21-1w

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous headache, and curing ringworm, the cleansing of the skin its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete with its contested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact its million patrons every where, from plebeians to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial Price but 25 cents.

Sold by R. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 13 Broadway, N. Y. and by Fleming Bros. and Braun & Reiter. de15-1m

Syphilis, Scrofula, and Diseased Blood.—For these terrific diseases, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE is the only remedy.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond; Va.; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Geo. Webb, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hendry, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have given the most decided testimony in favor of Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

☞ See advertisement. fe15-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sieeling & Co., and Thos. H. Gilmore, of the late firm of Gilmore, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of GILMORE & LORENZ, for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the premises on the Water street, between Ferry and Short streets, where they have on hand an assortment of the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. GILMORE.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000!
R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Branch Office—Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL, $250,000.
DIRECTORS—John C. Wilson, Wm. Eichbaum, Jos. Patrick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg; S. S. Jones, Pittsburgh; Wm. Wilkins, Carlton Co., Pa.; Thos. Bakewell, Pittsburgh.
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GARBER, Secretary.

The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation, and transportation; also, against fire on dwelling houses, stores, merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates, and on liberal terms. Policies issued for one year, or for a limited period, or for a term of years. Brokerage allowed.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving the fidelity of our Safes, but regret to say ordinary sales, and sold abroad, 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 incontestable character.—

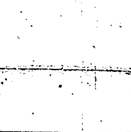
$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALTON, Ean Co., Ill.,
November 12, 1852.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs—Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, I would write in regard to your sale, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. The store I bought of you last fall, was burned on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was burned to the ground, but the Safe remained in the position which we leave to the common sense of our readers, with the simple remark that its two points, the unconstitutionality of the Missouri restrictions, and the destruction of its binding force upon the South, by the refusal of northern men to extend it beyond the territory to which it was framed to apply, have already been annihilated in the course of the discussion. No man of sound moral sense and undisturbed powers of judgment would have brought them forward again; and least of all would any man, conscious of the rectitude and solidity of his position, have sought to strengthen it as Mr. Clayton does, by such a flimsy support as the notification of President Polk in reference to the anti-Slavery proviso in the Oregon bill. The simple truth remains, and will remain after all the special pleadings of Mr. Clayton and his confederates, that the Missouri Compromise, adopted by Congress, has never by any act of Congress been invalidated or brought into question, in any way with regard to the territory to which it was originally applied and to which alone it could apply; that the South has received in full what was secured to it by that Compromise, and that this bill proposes now to deprive the North of all that was secured to it. Having paid the whole price we are now to be deprived of what we paid for. And of this utter fraud, this dark iniquity, John M. Clayton, late a Whig Secretary of State, the chief adviser of the gallant and honest Zachary Taylor, stands forth with Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as a leading advocate and supporter.

We do not here inquire into the mark which this act of Mr. Clayton's will make upon his political history. We leave the personal blot on his fame untouched for the present and allow him to enjoy the distinction he claims of being a well-abused individual, without adding anything to-day to the weight of that glory. The solemn sense that this measure, to which a distinguished Senator—whose eminently independent position might have made him a peace-maker and a defender of national honesty—has now lent his influence, is pregnant with unheard of dangers to the country outweigh all other reflections.—Southern gentlemen may not heed the warning, but we tell them once again that the repeal of the Missouri Compact begins a sectional contest such as was never known. The prospect may gratify disunionists like Toombs and Stephens, but there are others who now yield themselves to this measure, who will hereafter

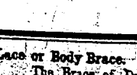
Dr. Sanning's Lace or Body Brace.



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, Habersham, Murrell and Cunningham, of Savannah, besides others, as may be seen by reference to the essays, which I have for free distribution.

☞ I also keep for sale Fitch's, Chapin's, Jackson's, Vanborne's, Mrs. Betts', 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 or 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 that such persons should be using cheaper than the 'Long Tallow,' or oils of any kind, they must, even to the general use. We also have LANTERNS and CANS on the powerful principle.

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS. ☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried Dr. Guilson's Improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 24, 1854, and are fully convinced that it is a very valuable improvement, and will be found far preferable to any other Lamp in use. We believe for safety it is perfect, reliable, and therefore deem it a duty we owe to the invention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

The annexed proof, are presented to the attention of Invalids, who can have a bottle or two of the medicine. The Cordial