PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 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 12 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNCILS AND THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD TO PITTSBURGH.—We broke off rather abruptly, in our last, when commenting upon the "tempest in a teapot," got up in the Allegheny Councils by the distinguished incumber from the First Ward. A mere expression of opinion on our part, that the remarks of Gen. Robinson had produced so much effect as to induce members to review their previous position, and "agree upon some plan by which the road could be extended to this city" has been thought worthy of a grave rebuke on the part of the Legislature of the great city of Allegheny:—Really, we begin to think that if we are not a "power upon earth," as our neighbor of the *Post* claims to be, we are at least a "power in Allegheny," or we should not be considered worthy of so much serious consideration. Are we, then, to infer that the Allegheny Councils will agree to no plan by which the road can be extended to this city? This is a just and proper inference from the action of Councils. If we have deserved censure for saying that there was reason to hope (from the action of Councils, at the special meeting, in agreeing to Gen. Robinson's resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Railroad Company,) that some plan by which the road could be extended to this city would be agreed upon, then of course the legitimate inference is, that Councils will agree to no plan for such a purpose, and such we understand, from these proceedings, to be their position. With this understanding, let us survey the whole ground. At the late stockholder's meeting, a resolution was passed directing that the original design of extending the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to this city should be carried out. In pursuance of this resolution, the Directors applied to the Legislature for such powers as would enable them to fulfil the wishes of the stockholders. The Allegheny Councils hold a special meeting to protest against all such legislation, and against the road passing over the Common ground or any of the principal streets. At a subsequent meeting, Gen. Robinson offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of Councils to confer with the officers of the Railroad Company in the matter of the extension. This was agreed to, with a *proviso*, that the committee should not confer with the Railroad Company unless the latter should agree not to press their attempts to procure legislation, and thus meet the committee, cap in hand, with all due penitence, acknowledge their transgression, and claim forgiveness, and throw themselves on the mercy of Councils, who, had previously said they should not go over the Commons or principal streets, thus completely hedging up the route the Company wished to take, and in fact any route at all feasible, leading from the outer depot to this city. The next action is the, resolutions censuring us for expressing an opinion that wiser sentiments would prevail; and thus the matter stands.

But there is a most extraordinary tail to all this action to prevent the extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to this city. At the same meeting of Councils which passed the resolutions censuring the *Gazette*, and re-affirming the previous action, a resolution was passed appointing a Committee to invite the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to extent that road to Allegheny. Now as the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a meeting of its Stockholders, has declared its opposition to any point below the Aqueduct, and as any point at or above the Aqueduct will involve the necessity of crossing the Commons and principal streets, it shows at once that the opposition of Councils is not to the occupation of the Commons and principal streets by a Railroad, as is averred, but to the *extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of its legal eastern terminus.* All the terrible consequences so pathetically and eloquently depicted by the distinguished gentleman from the First Ward, Mr. Atwell, will be just as likely to take place on one road as the other.

There is really no great difference, as far as the public is concerned, which company makes the connexion, provided the cars of both roads can use it. If the Ohio and Pennsylvania company construct it, and put down the 4 feet 10 inch track, the locomotives and cars of both roads can use the line interchangeably, as suits their convenience, and we think it altogether probable that the principal transfer of freight will take place in Allegheny, on account of the more ample space for such purposes. If the 4 feet 8½ inch track should be put down, the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road could not make use of the line, and that company would be left completely at the mercy of the eastern company. What the Ohio and Pennsylvania road needs, *and must have*, is the facility to contend for the through trade and travel with its competitors, and to do that it must be able to place its cars along side of those of the Pennsylvania road at its terminus. Nothing else will do. Any other arrangement will degrade it into a mere local road, when its various competitors are completed. If the Pennsylvania road makes the connection, and puts down a track which can be used interchangeably, we see no objection to it, as far as public convenience is concerned, but would this satisfy the Allegheny Councils?

There is evident propriety, however, in the Ohio and Pennsylvania road making the connection. Pittsburgh is the legal terminus of the road; the company is under a contract with the city of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad to make the connection, and it is important for the interest of the company, and we think, also, of Allegheny, that the western company should control the connection. There certainly always will be more sympathy with the interests of Allegheny, in the direction of the western road, than in that of the eastern, which is controlled in Philadelphia for the benefit of that city.

But we need not dwell upon this. Our object was only to show the inconsistency of the Councils in opposing the extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the ground of injury to streets and commons, and then inviting the Pennsylvania Railroad to come to that city, when it is known they must use the same streets and commons. We leave the public to judge what is the true motive which has controlled their action.

The question arises, what is to be done, in this state of affairs? Shall the company relinquish the contemplated extension? The idea cannot be entertained for a moment. Shall the company endeavor to force its way by the Aqueduct route, against the wishes of the people of Allegheny? We think not, as long as there are the whole streets free from obstruction. The best route, however, by far, we understand, one which leaves the present line below Manchester, and passes through that borough. This, we are informed, is, in an engineering point of view, the best which has been surveyed, making an almost level line into the city at the Point, by putting a draw in the bridge and keeping it about as high as the old bridge. This route will receive the cordial support of the people of Manchester, as it will give them a road to Pittsburgh, shortened nearly one half, as the bridge can be made to accommodate the public by having wagon and foot tracks. As this route will cross no commons and principal streets, it will not be liable to the objections of Councils, and as the distinguished member from the First Ward, Mr. Atwell, has property in that end of the town which would be much benefitted by such a bridge, that route will no doubt receive his eloquent and powerful support. The success he has heretofore had in controlling the actions of the Councils gives reason to expect that he will be able to secure their unanimous support in favor of a route which will take the road nearly out of the city altogether, and will not therefore interfere with the streets and commons. The principal objection to it is, that the Company would be compelled to remove their present outer depot, into Manchester. That property could no doubt, however, be disposed of for building lots. The Federal street station would also have to be abandoned, as it could not be worked without subjecting the Company to great inconvenience and expense.

We reserve some further remarks, comparing the relative advantages of the Aqueduct and Point route, to our next.

THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED!—As far as the Senate is concerned, the Nebraska swindle is successful. The Missouri compact, which no person six months ago thought would be interfered with, has been repealed by the Senate. Only *fourteen* votes could be found to sustain this solemn compact amongst the sixty-two Senators which compose that body. The South presents an undivided front, while the North is divided, cowardly and degraded. All parties are discarded in the South, when Slavery is to be advantaged, while the North is dragooned and lashed to the car of Slavery in humble submission. Everlasting ignominy follow the traitors and cowards! Let their names perish, or if they live, let them be covered with the infamy their conduct deserves!

Our readers will see, from the extensive report we give of the final proceedings, that the haughty Southern masters carried the overseer's lash with them into the Senate. Ohio was insulted, derided and spurned, in the persons of her Senators. Poor Pennsylvania had not spirit enough to offer any resistance! The cloven foot of slavery was seen in all its ugly proportions in the rejection of the amendment offered by Mr. Chase. The great argument of the slave propogandists was to permit the people of the new territories to choose their own institutions, and yet when they were asked to admit an amendment to the bill to allow the people of the territory to pass a law interdicting slavery, it was voted down! The people are to have the right to admit slavery, but not to reject it, so that they cannot prevent if they will, its admission into the territory! Neither would they give the people the right to choose their own Governors. These are appointed by the administration at Washington! Such is the kind of freedom the slave conspirators grant to the people of the territories—the freedom to *admit* slavery, but not to *reject* it.

The eyes of the whole nation will now be turned to the House. According to the programme arranged by the Administration, the bill will be put on its direct passage through the House as soon as it arrives from the Senate:—No time is to be given for discussion, deliberation, or for ascertaining the will of the people. This outrage upon the rights of the minority may fail, however, and we trust it will. When such scandalous means are resorted to, the minority have the right to resort to every description of parliamentary opposition, such as calls of the House, motions to adjourn, *etc.*, as will effectually put a stop to all public business until their rights are respected. If the bill can once be got into Committee of the Whole, it may be kept there until the voice of the nation is heard. We call upon the minority to league together, to join in solid phalanx, and to resolve to die in the last ditch before they will let this iniquitous swindle succeed.

Workingmen of the North, arouse! You who expect to go, or send your children to obtain your portion of the fertile lands of the great West, look to it that you are not robbed of your inheritance. If this bill becomes a law, there will be no lands in free territory left for you.—Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are nearly filled up. Minnesota is too cold for many persons. The almost illimitable territory of Nebraska, stretching from the southern border of Missouri, to the northern border of Iowa, and from the western borders of those States to the Rocky Mountains, will be covered with the black pall of chattel slavery! No independent freeman can live there. Aronse, then, workingmen, mechanics and farmers, before it is too late, and tell the slaveholding conspirators that this outrage upon justice, humanity and freedom shall not be!

OFFICE OF N. & PENN. RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1854.

D. N. WHITE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I hope you do not suppose that I have forgotten the eminent services rendered by your paper, throughout the whole progress of this work from its inception. I have not, and am truly sensible not only of the services to this Company, but to these cities, from your labors in behalf of all the enterprises which are in progress.

No word of reflection on your Reporter, according to my conception of the meaning of language, escaped my lips in the Councils. What I did say was intended to convey the meaning that this Company should not be held responsible for what newspapers might say, and was designed as a rebuke for the paltry subterfuge which the mover of the Resolutions made use of by urging upon the Reporter a misstatement of the amendment of Common Council to my resolution at the former meeting, which I stated was untrue, and the minutes were produced which showed distinctly that *he, Atwell*, had misrepresented the minutes. Yours truly,

W. ROBINSON, Jr.

The above is perfectly satisfactory. Our comment was founded on the report before us which we published. The reporter evidently misunderstood Gen. Robinson's remarks. While we feel bound, under all circumstances to defend the honor and character of the press, and to claim for it its just and most important position in every great movement, yet far be it from us to use it for any private or selfish ends, or to arrogate for it what does not belong to it. Gen. Robinson says truly, that the Railroad should not be held responsible for the comments or the reports of the press. Mr. Atwell says, that the Gazette is the organ of the Railroad. This is only true in the case of matter which the Company publishes officially. Our editorial opinions are our own, on all subjects, and we hold ourselves alone responsible. Our intercourse with the President and Officers of the Company has been of a most friendly and agreeable character, and we have thus had opportunities of acquiring correct information of the progress, prospects, and success of the road. But all our opinions and comments, we repeat are our own, and are under no control, and the Company, as Gen. Robinson justly says, are in no wise responsible. It frequently happens that we disagree with the officers of the Company in matters of policy, and it would be gross injustice to make them responsible for what they disapproved of. We trust this explanation will correct a good deal of misrepresentation on this subject.

We learn that Gov. Johnson, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has purchased ten thousand tons of Pennsylvania Railroad Iron, which will complete his road to Brookville, Jefferson County; and that he has effected favorable negotiations for the entire payment out of the securities now held by the Company. We are gratified that our own State furnishes the iron for this road, for, though costing something more originally, it is so far superior to the foreign article, both in durability and general qualities, as to be far cheaper in the end. —*North American.*

This is very gratifying intelligence. We may now most certainly look for the cars to run between Pittsburgh and Kittaning before the close of this year. Gov. JOHNSON has displayed great tact and energy in carrying his magnificent enterprise, at a time when the state of the money market is so discouraging. We have no doubt he will successfully complete his great undertaking.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1854.

The election of Judge Nicholson, yesterday, as printer to the House indicates nothing more than that the majority considered it incumbent upon them to elect some one connected in interest with the family and estate of General Armstrong, whose engagement with the House was in the nature of a contract for two years.

The speech of Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, has excited surprise and regret. He is heartily in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise, but opposes the bill because, it would appear, he thinks it does not sufficiently protect the rights of slaveholders who may hereafter wish to remove into the territory. He also exposed with great effect the imperfections of the bill in its details; so that it was conceded he had crushed the monster before he approached the slavery question. Mr. Clayton proposes to leave the adjustment of the present dispute to the Supreme Court, upon the same plan of compromise which he proposed in 1848 with regard to the territory acquired from Mexico. Now, it is not easy to perceive what the Supreme Court has to do with the question, because the matter in controversy is a political and not a judicial one, and to refer it to the Supreme Court would be simply to clothe that tribunal with the legislative powers which belong to Congress alone. I venture to say that so far from enlarging the powers of that tribunal, the day is not far distant when they will require to be seriously abridged. Slavery has given it a power dangerous equally to the system of government of which it forms a part, and to the liberties of the people. The respect with which, apart from that pervading political issue, the decisions of this tribunal are received by the country is well illustrated in the famous case of the Wheeling Bridge. The Court adjudged that construction to be a nuisance. Without a moment's delay or hesitation the politicians of Virginia and Ohio went up stairs to the House and Senate and repudiated the action of the Court by procuring the passage of an *ex post facto* act declaring the bridge not a nuisance, but a lawful structure. And in pursuance of this *veto* the bridge stands. Now it is true that if Wheeling had been in a free State, and if the complainant had been a slave State, this could not have been done.—But as the case stands, it shows that Congress holds the Court in contempt, when it attempts to invade the domain of politics beyond the slavery question. On that dispute the North will always, and always ought to decline to entrust its honor and rights to the Supreme Court, simply because the Supreme Court would be a *packed jury*. In the hands of the Southern parties to this amiable game the Court is a pack of stocked cards. For one, I would never consent to play with such implements for a stake of any value.

Mr. Clayton rung the changes on the plea of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Who cares whether it is constitutional or not? I know it to be so beyond all *honest question*, so far as any body contends for its application, that is, while the region affected by it remains in the territorial state. After the formation of State constitutions the communities organized under them may introduce slavery as soon as they please. But as a compact, of which one of the parties has had the full advantage, it is as binding as if no pretence of unconstitutionality were made against it. But the allegation is a paltry subterfuge; an after-thought opportune by hit upon to palliate repudiation. It never ought to have traveled beyond a certain State which needs not be named.

MIDNIGHT, Thursday, March 2d.

The Senate has gone through a fierce struggle and have passed the Nebraska bill to its engrossment, ayes 28, nays 12. You will receive by telegraph a detailed report of the proceedings, but that account will furnish your readers but a faint idea of the excitement, I might add, the ferocity of the contest. Badger has all along distinguished himself for meanness and malignity. The contemptible quibbling with which he has labored to fritter away the obligation of the South to respect the Missouri Compromise, has developed a mind not above the paltry grade of a county attorney, and a sense of honor as debased as that which I will not name. This man to-day made a vituperative and malicious assault upon Mr. Chase, charging him with repudiating the Missouri compact as respects its implied guarantees to the South, when the fact is, as Badger well knows, that no question has ever been raised by Mr. Chase or any other Northern man affecting those guarantees. Mr. Chase replied to this accusation with far too much of moderation and dignity. The charges and the manner adopted in making them were neither befitting a Senator or a gentleman, and the author of them should have been treated with the indignant contempt which an honorable man feels for an opponent destitute alike of decency and truth. This altercation proved the first of a series which continued with the intervals of voting, until nine o'clock.

Mr. Chase enforced his amendment designed to secure to the people of the territory the right to prohibit Slavery with unanswerable logical ability and eloquence.

Stuart, of Mich., rebuked the Douglass majority, by the stinging reproach that in their blind ferocity to override Messrs. Chase and Sumner they had voted down the truth, and inserted in the bill what was logically and historically false. Douglass rose in a passion, to protest against this "lecture upon the Senate."—Stuart retorted with heat, that if Douglass supposed he could dragoon him into the support of his measures he would find himself mistaken, and he defied them to pass the bill without an essential amendment. There was a good deal of shaking of fists and of heads between Stuart and Douglass, who are both little fellows. But the result of their collision was, that Stuart forced his amendment down the throats of the majority. It was that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise should not be construed to revive the law of Slavery previously existing in the Louisiana territory. This was put into Badger's hand and was adopted. Thus, one head of the Slavery hydra is cut off and skotched.

Mr. Clayton moved to strike out that section of the bill which provides that foreigners who have declared their intention to become naturalized may vote for members of the territorial legislature. This was carried—ayes 22, noes 20.—Atchison showed that he believed the question of Slavery to be an eminently political one by declaring that the first vote would be all important as to the admission of Slavery, and that he would not consent to the foreign immigrants' aid in its decision. That is to say, that knowing they would vote against Slavery, he would not let them vote at all. The foreign vote was therefore ruled out, as popular sovereignty was in every shape. I think I have never seen the peculiar institution more rampant and insolent than it has been to-day. At near the close of the entertainment, Judge Wade, of Ohio, fell upon Mason, of Virginia, who as usual had distinguished himself by arrogance and offensive assumption, and gave him a rubbing down which the F. F. V. will not findpleasant to remember. He curled under the just castigation.

I may as well add the negative vote on the engrossment, which perhaps you will not otherwise receive. It was as follows: Chase, Dodge, of Wis., Fessenden, Mo., Fish, Foote, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Hamlin, Walker—12.

Bell and Toucey will probably speak at length on the passage of the bill, and it will not probably be sent to the House before Saturday evening or Monday morning. JUNIUS.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The election for officers of the Merchants' Exchange takes place to-day, at Apollo Hall. The polls will open at 2 o'clock and close at 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock P. M. the meeting will take place to hear the report of the committee holding the election.

NEBRASKA PETITIONS.—Those persons having memorials to Congress adverse to the Nebraska Bill, are requested to hand them in to Murphy & Burchfield's store, corner Market and Fourth streets, on or *before* Tuesday, 7th inst., that they may go forward to Washington.

ALLEGHENY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—It is with much pleasure we give to our readers the interesting history of the Allegheny Sunday School Association. A more important institution can hardly be devised. We hope our citizens of Pittsburgh will hasten to imitate so good an example.

THE CHARTIERS RAILROAD.—We understand that the Chartiers Railroad, have resolved to take active and energetic measures to place that important work under contract. They require only a further subscription of $80,000 to warrant them in putting the road under contract. A committee has been appointed to wait upon our citizens to secure the amount, and we trust the draft upon their public spirit will be promptly honored. It is unnecessary to offer any argument in favor of the work, as our citizens generally acknowledge its importance and propriety.

HOPE COTTON FACTORY.—This well known mill which has been standing idle for six months past again went into operation last week. Two or three hundred persons find employment here, and we are pleased to see the smoke once more ascending from the chimney stack, and to hear the busy hum of the spindles.

We believe it is the intention of the proprietor Pollard McCormick, Esq., to enlarge the establishment before long and add power looms for weaving. The extensive grounds belonging to it render this easy of accomplishment.—*Journal.*

We are glad to see the above announcement and trust the proprietor will find it so successful as to induce him never to close it again.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE, at Cincinnati, has performed to the perfect satisfaction of a committee of the Cleveland Fire Department, and also to that of the Boston Council Committee. The engine is named "Bull of the Woods." We observe, also, that a Committee of the New York Board of Underwriters have sent to Cincinnati for one of these engines. Another Cincinnati innovation is exciting some notice. This is a red signal light to be displayed on buildings in which a concealed fire is raging.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for March, which has just come to hand, is an excellent number.—Among its illustrations is an excellent portrait of Washington.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, has just been received by the agents in this city—Gildenfenny, on 4th street, and Minor on Smithfield.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March has been received by Callow, opposite Post Office. It opens with a fine article on the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, and contained its usual variety.

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 often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy.

LIND, Stark Co., O., Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am happy to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine now before the public. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of the result, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co. Wood street.

mh6-d&w

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mills, or in our house at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Brann & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair st., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

JOHN FLEMING.....L. WILCOX, JR.....CO. BRAN FLEMING.

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R. C. LOOMIS.
Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

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

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. Merchants visiting the City will please call at the House of Philadelphia and New York Purchasers. Orders promptly attended to. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jy20

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplished in such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that flavors the principal ingredient has been blended by the Omnipotent Physician a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopœia. And while mankind "Seek of medicine to be their physician, and disease to be advantaged, while the North is dragooned and lashed to the car of Slavery in humble submission. Everlasting ignominy follow the traitors and cowards! Let their names perish, or if they live, let them be covered with the infamy their conduct deserves!

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W. ROBINSON, Jr.

The above is perfectly satisfactory. Our comment was founded on the report before us which we published. The reporter evidently misunderstood Gen. Robinson's remarks. While we feel bound, under all circumstances to defend the honor and character of the press, and to claim for it its just and most important position in every great movement, yet far be it from us to use it for any private or selfish ends, or to arrogate for it what does not belong to it. Gen. Robinson says truly, that the Railroad should not be held responsible for the comments or the reports of the press. Mr. Atwell says, that the Gazette is the organ of the Railroad. This is only true in the case of matter which the Company publishes officially. Our editorial opinions are our own, on all subjects, and we hold ourselves alone responsible. Our intercourse with the President and Officers of the Company has been of a most friendly and agreeable character, and we have thus had opportunities of acquiring correct information of the progress, prospects, and success of the road. But all our opinions and comments, we repeat are our own, and are under no control, and the Company, as Gen. Robinson justly says, are in no wise responsible. It frequently happens that we disagree with the officers of the Company in matters of policy, and it would be gross injustice to make them responsible for what they disapproved of. We trust this explanation will correct a good deal of misrepresentation on this subject.

We learn that Gov. Johnson, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has purchased ten thousand tons of Pennsylvania Railroad Iron, which will complete his road to Brookville, Jefferson County; and that he has effected favorable negotiations for the entire payment out of the securities now held by the Company. We are gratified that our own State furnishes the iron for this road, for, though costing something more originally, it is so far superior to the foreign article, both in durability and general qualities, as to be far cheaper in the end. —*North American.*

This is very gratifying intelligence. We may now most certainly look for the cars to run between Pittsburgh and Kittaning before the close of this year. Gov. JOHNSON has displayed great tact and energy in carrying his magnificent enterprise, at a time when the state of the money market is so discouraging. We have no doubt he will successfully complete his great undertaking.

Dr. Banning'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, Whitine, Rodgers, Brown, and M'Lean, of New York; Drs. Burroughs, Richardson, Habersham, Norrell 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, Vanhorne's, Mrs. Bette's, 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 them parts effected.

J. L. READ, No. 78, 4th street,
under Merchants' Exchange.

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 DROPSY, DROPSY 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,
140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe22-14wlmT

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; consisting in part of Sable, Stone Martin, Hatch, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down Muffs Victorines, Pelesse'r Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION *MERCHANTS.*

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lee & Kirkpatrick, Baltimore, Packers of Corn, Tomatoes, Preserved Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. jan24-1mdtm

SPRING 1854.
SPARHAWK, DUNTON & WURTS,
92 MARKET STREET,
Philadelphia,
OFFER TO WESTERN MERCHANTS
A Rich and Handsome
ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
At lowest market rates to Cash and Prompt BUYERS. fe27-lmdw&T

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 particles of this kind would do well to give him a call. jan14-dtw

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce Generally.
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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 a untimely grave.—We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st Sold in Pittsburgh by FLEMING BROS., Drug. gists, 60 Wood st. mh1-2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Ordinance

Supplementary to an Ordinance for the regulation of Hacks, Omnibuses, Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., ordained and enacted into a law the 3d day of March, A. D. 1854.

SEC. I. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That from and after the 1st day of April, A. D. 1854, the owner or owners of all Hacks, Omnibuses, Wagons, Carts, Carts, Drays, Sleds or Sleighs, or other vehicles used either for carrying or transporting passengers for hire, or on or over any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the city of Pittsburgh, shall pay to the Treasurer of said city for the annual license, (for the use of the city,) for each and every hack, omnibus, wagon, cart, car, dray, sled, sleigh or other vehicle drawn by one horse, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents. For each and every hack, omnibus or other vehicle drawn by two horses, the sum of four dollars. For each and every hack, omnibus or other vehicle drawn by four horses, the sum of five dollars. For each and every hack, omnibus or other vehicle drawn by three horses, the sum of six dollars. For each and every hack, omnibus or timber wheels drawn by two horses, the sum of six dollars. For each and every additional two horses attached to such omnibus or timber wheels, the further sum of one dollar.

SEC. II. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer, upon granting a license as aforesaid, to enter in a book kept for that purpose the name of the owner or owners of the above named vehicle as metal plate, having a license from the Treasurer, which shall be furnished by the said Treasurer in a book kept for that purpose with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from head-ache are tormented no more, the weak become strong, the fair of invalids leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefutable proof, are presented to the attention of humanity, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. The price dollar per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. JACKSON, Proprietor, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

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

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bro., corner Wood and Fourth streets; and Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. jan12-1y

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin and its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and stands in discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all profession—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 raves everywhere, 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.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Yeager, Benj. Page, R. Fleming & Son, and Brann & Reiter. de21-1m

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

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

We refer to the certificates of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va.; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Gen. Welch, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hendley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. H. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by 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 W. Lovell, of the firm of Lovell, Sterling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 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 a continuance of the patronage of the public.

FREDERICK LOVELL,
THOS. H. STEWART.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1854. fe1-dtf

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
**CASH CAPITAL