THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 174.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
WHITE & CO.
DAVID NYE WHITE.] [SAMUEL HAIGHT.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

DAILY—Six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Three copies per annum		$5 00
Six copies	do	9 00
Ten copies	do	13 00
Twenty copies	do	20 00

The package for each club to be addressed to one person, and to be paid invariably in advance. No club papers will be sent after the year expires, unless the money is sent for a renewal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate.)

Do	one insertion	$0 50
Do	each additional insertion	0 25
Do	one week	1 75
Do	two weeks	3 00
Do	three weeks	4 00
Do	one month	5 00
Do	two months	7 00
Do	three months	9 00
Do	four months	10 00
Do	six months	11 00
Do	twelve months	18 00

Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum) 6 00
One dollar for each additional line.
One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper 25 00
For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.

Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Announcing candidates for offices to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates. For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and all political meetings and notices, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Bishop or other notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

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

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.
One Square, three insertions $1 50
Do. each additional insertion 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.
One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion 50 cents.
Do. each additional insertion 25 cents.
Transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	do
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par	Commercial Bk. Cincin'i	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of North America	par	Lafayette Bank	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	Western Reserve Bank	do
Bank of Penn Township	par	Bank of Massillon	do
Bank of the United States	12	Small Notes	1
Commercial Bank of Pa.	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk.	par	All solvent Banks	½
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Kensington Bank	par	New York City	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	½
Mechanics' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Moyamensing Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	Country	½
Southwark Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesman's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Western Bank	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	½	Bank of the Valley	1
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of Va., Richmond	1
Bank of Danville	½	Ex. Bank Va., Norfolk	1
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Farmers' Bk. of Virginia	1
Bank of Germantown	par	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	1
Bank of Gettysburgh	½	North Western Bank	1
Bank of Lewistown	½	Branches	1
Bank of Middletown	½	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of St. of N. Carol'a	2
Carlisle Bank	½	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Columbia Bk. & Bridge Co.	par	Merchants' Bk., Newbern	2
Doylestown Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Easton Bank	par	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	1
Erie Bank	2	Bank of South Carolina	1
Farmers' Bk. of Bucks Co.	par	Bank of Charleston	1
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	par	Planters' & Mechan's Bk.	1
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	GEORGIA.	
Farm. Bk. of Schuylkill Co.	par	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co.	2
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	1	Bank of Augusta	2
Franklin Bk. Washington	par	Bk of Brunswick, Augusta	2
Harrisburg Bank	½	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale Bank	½	All solvent Banks	2
Lancaster Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	Bank of Kentucky, Louisv'e	1
Lebanon Bank	par	Bank of Louisv'e, Thurston	1
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	1
Monong. Bk. of Brownsville	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	1
West Branch Bank	½	MISSOURI.	
Wyoming Bk. Wilkesbarre	½	Bk of State of Missouri	2
York Bank	½	ILLINOIS.	
Relief Notes	1½	State Bank and Branches	50
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois	75
Ohio State Bank	1	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Akron	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Athens	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Bridgeport	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	5
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Government Stock Bank	5
Branch at Cleveland	do	Peninsular Bank	5
Branch at Toledo	do	Insurance Company	5
Branch at Dayton	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Delaware	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Columbus	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Sandusky	do	Gore Bank	5
Branch at Ripley	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cincinnati	do	On New York	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Steubenville	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cadiz	do	Cincinnati	par
Branch at Newark	do	Louisville	par
Branch at Springfield	do	St. Louis	½
Branch at Marietta	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Troy	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16.00
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	do Patriot	15.50
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, old	10.60
Branch at Norwalk	do	Eagle, new	10.00
Branch at Piqua	do	Fredericksd'ors	7.80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Ten Thalers	7.80
Branch at Eaton	do	Guineas	5.00
Branch at Dayton	do	Sovereigns	4.84
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Ten Guilders	3.96
Branch at Massillon	do	Napoleons	3.80
Branch at Wooster	do	Ducats	2.15

PRICES OF STOCKS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
A. WILKINS & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 71 FOURTH STREET.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1854.

LOANS.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.	REMARKS.
United States 6's	100			Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100			Int. Feb. & Aug.
Pennsylvania 5's	100			Int. Jan. & July
Do. 6's	100			Int. Feb. & Aug.
Alle'ny Co. 6's	100			Int. May & Nov.
Do. coup. 6's	100			do
Do. coup. 6's, scrip	100			
Pittsburgh city 6's	100			Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N.Y.	100			
Allegheny city 6's	100			Int. May & Nov.
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100			do
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	57	57½	Div. Nov. 4 p ct
Merchants' & Manuf. Bank	50	59	58½	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57	57½	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	22½	23	
Pitts. Trust Co.		55	55	
Citizens' Deposit Bank		50	50	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	23½	24½	Div. Mar. 4 p ct
St. Clair St. Bridge	50	33	33	Div. Jan. 3 p ct
Hand St. Bridge	25	43	42	Div. " 2 00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	25	30	Div. " 25 pr s
Williamsport Bridge	20	15		
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	5	10	9	Div. 20 p ct
Western Insurance Co.		18	16½	Div. Nov. $2¼
Citizens' Insurance Co.		19		
Associated Firemen's Co.		16		
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	Div. Qr. 3 p ct.
Pittsburgh & Louisville	50	41	40	do
Lake Erie	50	25	23	Div. 4 p c 6 mo
Morse's Magnetic				
RAILROADS, PLANKROADS, &C.				
GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	59	Div. Jan. 4 p c
Monongahela Slackwater	50	42	40	New Stock.
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	15	
Penna. Central Railroad	50			
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	47	46½	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad				do.
Cleveland & Welle'lle R.R.	50			
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	102½	
Fayette Mount Co.	100	10		
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	25		
Do. do. (new)	100	25		
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10		
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	10		
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20			
COPPER.				
Minnesota		173	165	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston		148	145	Div. 1854, $20
North American		50	75	New Stock.
North Western		16	16	
Iron City		3	3	
Eureka		1		
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal		4½	5½	
Ohio		3½	3	
Adventure		2½	2¾	
Manhattan				
Douglass Houghton			5	
Ontonagon				
Ohio Trap Rock		1½		
Ridge		1½		
Fire Steel		1		
Collins		4½		
Aztec		2½	3½	
Bluff		3		
National		3½		
Forest				
Phoenix			20	
Norwich		12	10½	

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

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

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.,
No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
All Transactions at most liberal rates. oc13dawT

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well; made and sold by C. W. CARRON, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, 568 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 1,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and mainly East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 80 to 100,000 bushels each; and, on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who thrash the world. The Separator is Rooks' Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction wherever tried. my22lyT

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Agnes Stewart, late of South Fayette Township, Allegheny county, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HANNA,
South Fayette Township.
dal6dawT

LOOK HERE: About 70 acres of well improved Land, 4½ miles from the city, and near to a Road, to be sold or exchanged for City property. Inquire of THOMAS WOODS, 75 Market street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. S. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office removed to No. 44 Grant street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. au20-wlyT

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law, St. Louis, Mo. fe7

ROBERT POLLOCK, Attorney at Law—Corner of Fifth and Grant streets, opposite the Court House steps, Pittsburgh. my24-y'53

D. CRAIG, Attorney at Law, New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Refer to Hon. Walter Craig, Cross Creek; J. Dunlop, Esq.; Hampton & Smith; Kramer & Rahm; H. Childs & Co.; Logan, Wilson & Co., H. Lee. ap28-dly

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ja15-dly

R. P. SPALDING, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cleveland, Ohio. References—A. W. Loomis, Shaler & Stanton. feb5-dly3*

FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Attorney at Law, No. 170 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

JASPER E. BRADY, Attorney at Law, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALLEN. KRAMER......EDWARD RAHM......FLORENCE KRAMER.

KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and Bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stock Securities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and West. Buy and sell Stocks on Commission. Collections made on all points in the Union. Office corner of Third and Wood streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. myl-ly

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

WATERMAN PALMER......JOSHUA HANNA......WM. K. HART.

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

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.

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

WM. H. WILLIAMS......J. E. M'VAY.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja9-ly

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

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

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 60 Market street, Pittsburgh. Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

COMMISSION &C.

WM. A. McCLURG, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, corner of Wood and Sixth Streets. Is now receiving a large assortment of Fresh Goods, in addition to his already extensive stock, purchased from first hands in the Eastern markets, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Hotels, Steamboats, and Families, buying by the quantity, supplied at wholesale rates. Goods delivered in the city free of charge. ap18

A. A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 134 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap5-ly'53

C. WELLS & CO., Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in Bacon, Fish, Flour, Dried Fruit and Country Produce generally. No. 325 Liberty street, Commercial Row, Pittsburgh. [ap14-ly53

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

S. MORTON GILBERT......THOMAS E. FREDERICK.

GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 12 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired. ap15

ROBT. ROBISON......SAML. D. ROBISON.

R. ROBISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja10

SPRINGER HARBAUGH, successor to S. & W. HARBAUGH. Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Dealer in Flour, Wool and Produce generally, No. 145 First st., and 116 Second st. Pittsburgh. ap7

W. KENDRICK, Forwarding and Commission Merchant; also, Agent for Manufacturers. Warehouse, No. 22 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Particular attention paid to Forwarding Merchandise, and consignments for sale. No connection, or preference for boats of any description. Orders promptly attended to. Instructions will, in all cases, be implicitly obeyed. Your business is respectfully solicited; and I pledge myself to use every exertion in your behalf.

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

A. A. HARDY......WM. P. JONES.

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

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

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 53 Water st., Pittsburgh.

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

JOHN WATT......JOHN WILSON.

JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 266 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD, late of Warren, Ohio, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ash, and Western Produce generally. Water street, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS LITTLE, SR......THOMAS LITTLE, JR.
(Late of firm Robison, Little & Co.)

T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja18y53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my31

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

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe26-ly'53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 56 Market street, between Third and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mh3-53

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

BARD & DE LANGE, Dealer in Hides, Leather and Oil. 215 Liberty street, (sign of the Golden Horns.) They will keep on hand, at all times, a general assortment of Leather for Shoemakers and Saddlers' use; also, Shoemakers' Findings, Tools, &c. ap18. BARD & DE LANGE.

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

GROCERS.

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, Dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 315 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

L. G. GRAFF......W. M'CLINTOCK.

L. G. GRAFF & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, also, Dealers in all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, corner of Second and Ross sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. fel4-ly

OLIVER BLACKBURN......GEO. W. JONES.

O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Oils, Pitch and Oakum, always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sep12

ISAIAH DICKEY......ROBERT DICKEY.

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

JOHN M'GILL......JAMES D. M'GILL......WALTER C. ROE.

M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WM. W. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.

WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM A. M'CLURG, Grocer and Tea Dealer, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, has always on hand a large assortment of choice Groceries and fine Teas—Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. WICK......DAVID M'CANDLESS.

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

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

JOHN FLOYD......RICHARD FLOYD.

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

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WM. W. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.

BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, five doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All work warranted. ja18

WM. A. WARD, DENTIST, Penn street, 3 Doors above Hand. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays no one will be received or attended to later than 3 P. M., unless by special appointment or in cases of extreme suffering. no15-6md

MANUFACTURING.

J. W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Ware, No. 83 Third street.

BENNETT & BRO., Manufacturers of Plain and Fancy Yellow, Rockingham and Cream Colored Ware. Office at the Manufactory, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh. mar20:dly

JOHN WETHERELL, Manufacturer of PATENT BOX VICES, a superior article, SOLID BOX and BRAZED BOX VICES, corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, one square from the Hand street Bridge, Allegheny City. oc30:ell

TOOL WORKS, corner of First and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Machinists' Tools of every variety, such as IRON PLANERS, Slide and Hand TURNING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, &c. &c., manufactured to order. [fel2] JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO.

ISAAC JONES......JOHN F. QUIGG.

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

JONES & QUIGG......D. B. ROGERS.

D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. fe12

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

Penn Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh.

KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO., Manufacturers of—
Penn A No. 1 heavy 4-4 Sheetings;
Carpet Chain of all colors and shades;
Cotton Twine;
" Bed Cords;
" Plough Lines and Sash Cord;
" Rope of all sizes and descriptions;
Batting.
Orders left at the Hardware Store of Logan, Wilson & Co., 131 Wood street, will have attention. ja25:ly

WM. A. HERRON......JAMES CRISWELL.

HERRON & CRISWELL, Bell and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass Works, Locomotive, Steam Engine, Plumbers, &c. Also, Cotton Batting manufacturers.

FOUNDRY, Rebecca street, Allegheny city. | WAREROOM, No. 12, Market street, near First, Pittsburgh

N. B.—Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange for work, or cash paid.

Orders left at the Foundry or Office, will be attended to punctually. fe16:ly

Arnold & Williams

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE—Manufacturers of Chilson's Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, and fitting for Steam, Gas or Water, No. 25 Market street, Pittsburgh.

We have sold our Furnaces, Patterns, &c., to Messrs. ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, whom we cordially recommend to the patronage of the public. SCAIFE, ATKINSON & CO. oc1

PINE AND CEDAR WARE.—SAMUEL KROESEN keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Wash and Bath Tubs, Horse, Steamboat, Oak Well, Kitchen or Draw Buckets; Wooden Bowls, Churns, Dry Measures, Zinc and Cherry Wash Boards, and all other kinds of ware in his line. Also—50 nests Tubs, and 100 dozen Buckets. Wareroom, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap24:y

Blacksmith Bellows Manufactory.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership commencing on the 19th of April, under the firm of R. WILLIAMS & CO., for the manufacture of BLACKSMITH BELLOWS of every description, which they are determined to make of the very best materials and superior workmanship. They intend to have always on hand an assortment of all sizes from 25 to 40 inches, at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets.
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILSON.
Allegheny City, May 24. my3:dly

J. A. BROWN, would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand, at his stand on the west side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, a complete assortment of Venitian Blinds; Also, Venitian Shutters are made to order, in the best style, warranted equal to any in the United States. His Blinds can be removed without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the stock, tools, and wood of the Cabinet Establishment of Ramsey & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with everything in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh. mch26 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR.......THOS. WIGHTMAN.

PENN GLASS WORKS;
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 61 Water and 65 Front streets, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to odd sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials. sep22

JOHN D. M'CORD......JAMES S. M'CORD.

M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. aug20-dawly

Self Heating Smoothing Irons.

THE GREATEST DOMESTIC IMprovement of the age. Ladies find them a most desirable article—saving labor, time and money. Merchants and Pedlars supplied on liberal terms.
Address, (post paid.) J. JACKSON,
124 Wood street, Pittsburg.
For sale, also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, by H. Graff & Co., and Mr. John Cartwright. Also, Tailors' Irons, on the same principle. feb22d&wly-53

Bolivar Fire Brick and Crucible Clay Manufacturing Company.

THIS COMPANY HAVING ENLARGED their capacity for manufacturing, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for their Brick, Crucible and Building Clay. Orders promptly attended to by KIER & JONES, Canal Basin.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1853.

PITTSBURGH
COACH FACTORY.
No. 46, Diamond Alley, near Wood Street.
E. M. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to his fine stock of Carriages, ranging in price from $100 to $1500. These Carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and under his own supervision; he can, with confidence, warrant his work to be inferior to none manufactured in the Union. The success of his business and the great increase in demand for this class of work, has induced him to build a much larger number of good work in his establishment. Persons wanting good honest work will please call and examine his stock before going East. All work warranted.

New Coach Factory—Allegheny.

M. H. WHITE & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they have erected a shop on Lacock, between Federal and Sandusky streets. They are now ready and are prepared to receive orders for every description of vehicles, Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Phaetons, &c. &c., which, from their long experience in the manufacture of the above work, and the facilities they have, they are confident they are enabled to do work on the most reasonable terms with those wanting articles in their line.

Paying particular attention to the selection of materials, and having none but competent workmen, they have no hesitation in warranting their work. We therefore ask the attention of the public to this matter.

N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ja24tf

Coach and Carriage Factory.

JOHNSTON, BROTHER & CO., corner of Belmont and Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are manufacturing Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.

All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.

Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. oc6

Fifth Street Stocking Factory.

ABILITY, ENERGY, AND ECONOMY.—The best goods in Children's Hose, Men's Socks, Underskirts and Drawers, sold at manufacturer's prices, at the Fifth street stocking Factory, all made from last year's wool. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. WM. DALY. Stocking Factory, 5th street, between Wood and Market.

NICHOLSON & PAYNE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING STOVES, GRATES, FRONTS, FENDERS, &C.,
Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

EARNESTLY direct attention to a new and handsome pattern of PARLOR STOVE, just completed; also, to their new patterns of coal COOKING STOVES, known as the "Keystone State" and the "Western Star." These Stoves in neatness of finish, economy of supply, and soundness of material, surpass anything of the kind yet offered to the public. In addition to the articles alluded to above, their general stock comprises everything in their peculiar line, with the most approved improvements in view of real utility. Platform and Counter SCALES, Bark Mills, Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, Sad and Dog Irons, Sugar and Tea Kettles, &c., in every possible variety of style and finish. An inspection is solicited. mh20:y'53

L. R. LIVINGSTON......CALVIN ADAMS......J. K. MOORHEAD
J. J. ROGGEN......W. R. COPELAND.

Livingston, Roggen & Co.
NOVELTY WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRACK and Depot Railroad Scales, Hay, Cattle and Grain do.; Platform and Counter do.; Door Locks of all sizes, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Coffee Mills of various kinds, Paint Mills, approved patterns; Bolts and Fastenings; Malleable Iron Castings of every variety to form and finish. dtf

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

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fittings. Houses fitted up with Gas and Water on short notice. my4tf

J. HOWARTH & BROTHER,
MARBLE MASONS,
294 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR SEVENTH,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened their Marble Works at the above stand, where they keep on hand a large supply of beautiful MARBLE MANTELS, of Grecian and Gothic styles, Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Furniture Slabs, &c., which they offer at extremely low prices.

Marble in Block, Slabs, and sawed to order. Cemetery lots enclosed, with Baden and Freeport Stones. ap14

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

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantels, Imposing Stones, &c., always on hand, and made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three hundred original and selected designs for Monuments, &c., on hand. Block and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street. au23 W. W. WALLACE.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 185 Liberty street—is now receiving very elegant new styles of Goods for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Super CLOTHS, Heavy Fancy, and Velvet CASHMERES, Plush, Cassimeres and Silk Vestings in great variety.

Persons in want of superior Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before buying, as we will endeavor to make it to their interest to purchase of us. oc18 E. WATTS & CO., 185 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH......A. A. ANTHONY & CO., N. YORK.

A. A. MASON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

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

MEDICINE.

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

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Woolen Goods, No. 157 Liberty street. au4

AGENCIES.

A CARD.—Having been appointed the exclusive Agents for Pittsburgh, for the sale of Patent Riveted Cemented and Stretched Leather Belting, manufactured by P. JEWELL & SON, of Hartford, Connecticut. We now offer for sale a large assortment of all widths, manufactured, at the manufacturer's prices, his article being superior to any Leather Belting ever before offered in this market. Also, a large stock of all widths of India Rubber Belting constantly on hand, and for sale at the "Machine Belting Depot," No. 116 Market street.
sep28 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy8:dly

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizen's Insurance Company, 94 Water street.

W. P. JONES, Agent of the Insurance Co. of North America, 141 Front street.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Co., 92 Water street.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for Franklin Fire Insurance Company, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent for Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, 42 Water street.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR......ANDREW J. HUSTON.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & HUSTON, (successors to Taylor & Idlorne,) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally.—Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja26-3md

JAS. A. HUTCHISON......A. W. WALLINGFORD.

J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, Dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Oakum, Zinc, Paint, &c., &c. fe

BOOKSELLERS, &C.

R. C. STOCKTON, late Johnston & Stockton; Bookseller Stationer, Printer and Binder, corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

J. R. WELDIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Blank and School Books, Paper and Stationery, No. 63 Wood street, (between Third and Fourth) Pittsburgh. mar20

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. — Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 82 Market street, near the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. School and law books constantly on hand.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO., Booksellers, No. — Wood street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSIC, &C.

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

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

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

DRUGGISTS.

L. WILCOX, JR.......JOSEPH FLEMING

L. WILCOX & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, corner Market street and the Diamond, keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, and articles pertaining to their business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. my10

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 296 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
Agent for London & Co's valuable family medicines.
mar 24-ly

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, corner Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mch7

R. E. SELLERS, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c. No. 76 Wood street; Pittsburgh. Goods warranted. Prices low.

FREDERICK BRAUN......GEORGE REITER.

BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Successor to L. Wilcox & Co., corner Market street and Diamond—Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. ja9-ly

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffey, Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 119 Wood street, below Fifth; Pittsburgh. Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine. jal7

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. no16y

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

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 181 Liberty street.—We are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods, for Gentlemen's Wear—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the newest styles and finest quality. Our friends and customers will please give us a call. [inhl

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE.
He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se30-lyd

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer in Plain, Figured and Decorative Paper Hangings No. 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sole Agent of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Dalicourt & Co., of Paris. mh3-63

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS, Imperial size very low for cash.
no3tf BACKOFEN & BAUER, 34 street.

PARIS FASHIONS, FOR LADIES' DRESSES.—The Paris Fashions for JUNE, direct per steamer will be on sale on the 1st proximo by
MRS. L. S. WILSON,
je27tf No. 281½ Penn, above Hand street.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON,
je2tf No. 281½ Penn street, above Hand.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Upholsterer, and Dealer in Upholstery. Wholesale and Retail, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY.—No. 46 Diamond Alley, near Wood street.
se28 E. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S Lithographic Establishment, Third street, opposite the Post Office, Pittsburgh. Maps, Landscapes, Portraits, Show bills, Bill Heads, Drafts, Bonds, Labels, Architectural and Machine Drawings, Business and Visiting Cards, &c., engraved or Drawn on Stone, and printed in Colors, Gold, Bronze, or Black, in the most approved style, and at the most reasonable prices. jan9-y

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 466 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beware of numerous counterfeits. se28:dly

Bread and Crackers

IRON CITY PILOT BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, No. 337 Liberty street, opposite the head of Smithfield.

Having purchased one of W. R. Nevin's Cracker and Pilot Bread machines, I am prepared to fill all orders for Crackers or Pilot Bread, at the shortest notice.

Superior Family Bread, Rye and Dyspepsia Bread, large and small Rolls, fresh every morning.

Steamboats, Hotels, &c., supplied with hard and soft Bread, at all times.

Cakes and Confectionary on hand and made to order. sep4

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

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a RESTAURANT at No. 60, Fourth street, a few doors from Market, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, which he has handsomely fitted up, and is now prepared to accommodate the public, at all hours, with any thing they may want in this line.

Dinner on the table, daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M., and every attention will be given to supply the table with all the delicacies of the season.

Meals and refreshments furnished to order, at all hours, on the shortest notice.

With the facilities possessed by the subscriber to give satisfaction, he trusts to be able to merit a general and extensive patronage; and invites a call from all who desire, at any time, a comfortable meal, well got up, and served in unexceptionable style.

Terms reasonable. JAS. WILSON, No. 60 Fourth st.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1853

CLOVER DAIRY.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish to families, FRESH MILK and CREAM, and will be thankful for the patronage of his friends and the public. His COWS will be fed on good wholesome food, and every care will be taken to satisfy his customers. Orders addressed to Wilkins Post Office, giving the No. of the residence and street, will be punctually attended to. [oc24:dtf] H. PARRY.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

ROBINSON & CO., No. 47 Fifth street, near Wood—Have on hand a large and choice assortment of CARPETINGS, of the latest and most beautiful patterns, consisting of—
Royal Velvet Carpets;
Tapestry and Brussels Carpets;
Three-Ply and Superfine Carpets;
Tapestry Stair Carpets;
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets;
Together with every description of low priced Carpetings. OIL CLOTHS—From three to twenty-four feet wide, all qualities and prices. Also, Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Buff and Green Holland, Stair Rods, &c.

MATTINGS—Canton Matting, White, and Check 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide; Cocoa Matting, from 2-4 to 4-4, all of which will be offered at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. my13

J. WARDROP'S SEED STORE is now replete with Early Seeds for the Hotbeds; Pruning Instruments for the Orchards; Corn Shellers, Stalk and Straw Cutters, and every thing of interest to the Farmer, Gardener or Amateur. Orders from Dealers and Merchants filled promptly on liberal terms. ja14

WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTRIFICE, Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by WM. A. WARD, Dentist,
no6-6md Penn st., 3 doors above Hand.

O'HARA GLASS STORE removed to No. 17 Market st., corner of Third. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the samples of Flint Glassware which I have on hand. Manufactory corner of Smith street and Allegheny River. [oc7-3m] J. O'HARA DENNY.

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

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

BROOMS—50 dos. Corn Brooms for sale by
fel8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1854.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

No Declaration of War yet—Napoleon's Letter to Nicholas—Dates, London and Paris, Feb. 15th.

The steamer Nashville, from Havre, on Feb. 15, and Cowes early on the morning of the 16th, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening. The news she brings adds nothing decisive to what we had previously received by the Andes and the City of Glasgow. The following is a summary up to the latest moment:

While these gigantic preparations for war on the part of the English Cabinet, and while others of a similarly formidable character, were simultaneously going on in France, rumors of peace are again in the ascendant, and many people were willing to indulge the belief that there would be after all no fighting. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states, for certain, that fresh negotiations, for a settlement of the Eastern question were on the tapis, and hopes were generally entertained that they would not be unsuccessful. The new propositions said to be adopted by the four Powers make a concession to the Emperor of Russia, viz., the liberty of treating to a certain extent alone with Turkey. The latter power, however, to have the right to consult with its allies. It is proposed that the evacuation of the Principalities shall take place simultaneously with the Black Sea, and that the fleets will re-enter the Bosphorus when the Russians re-cross the Pruth.

No great hopes were entertained of the success of these efforts for peace, and the great bulk of the English people are in fact averse to any further "shilly shallying," and desirous of giving the Czar such a chastisement as shall effectually prevent him from being able to break the peace of the world for a long time to come.

A telegraph despatch from Toulon announces the arrival at Algiers of the French squadron under Admiral Bruat. It was to take on board 12,000 men under Gen. Pellisier, and make sail for Toulon, where an English squadron and transports were to meet it, and take on board 40,000 French troops. Both squadrons were then to proceed to the Levant and disembark their forces in the Marmora to undertake the protection of the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles.

The proceedings of the Russians at Wallachia are said to be most revolting toward the unfortunate inhabitants, and wholesale massacres of the inhabitants of several villages had taken place, in consequence of the women and children having resisted the Cossacks who were sent to compel them to do unsuitable work.

At Kalafat both parties were anxiously waiting and expecting defensive operations. It was supposed that it would be attacked by 65,000 Russians, as the Emperor had sent orders for every effort to be made to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia. The Russians were evidently preparing for a series of attacks against the whole line of the Danube, and it was feared that before assistance could arrive from the allies, in the event of Omer Pasha being defeated, that irreparable mischief might be done. The news from the Danube was therefore looked for with the greatest anxiety.

In The London Times of the 15th we find a translation of the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Czar. It is as follows:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 29, 1854.

SIRE: The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government, and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact.—Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news when your Minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note, to which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were not indisposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector; but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the Four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflict that took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus three thousand guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions to the Russian territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadron. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadron to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having a desirable exchange.

Such, Sire, is the real result and a statement of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture.

Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquillity of Europe and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Embassador who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquillity will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which can wound your honor; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, '53, in which you write, 'Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based, as they are, upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." This programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it. I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments, that I am sire, your Majesty's good friend, NAPOLEON.

In the House of Lords on the 14th, long debates upon the notion of Lord Clanricarde, took place upon the Eastern Question, but very little fresh information was elicited from the members of the Government.

Irishmen Writing to John Mitchel.

The following letter, to JOHN MITCHEL was sent from this city. We recognize among the names appended, some of our most respectable citizens:

JOHN MITCHEL—SIR: The subscribers to this letter were all natives of the same country as yourself; many of us heard your eloquent appeals at Belfast in favor of the Repeal of the Union with England; all admired the earnest zeal you displayed in the cause of liberty. All of us felt a deep and abiding interest in your case, while you were under trial, and sympathized most sincerely with you during your exile from your native country and during your confinement in a distant land. We believed that you were a true-hearted and a genuine friend and advocate of the freedom of the whole human race. When we were informed that you had made your escape from Australia our hearts all fairly leaped with joy, and surely none in this broad land more cordially approved the triumphant welcome accorded to you by the almost unanimous voice of the American people. We all rejoiced to believe that another true and eloquent friend to liberty, to universal freedom, was added to our number. We rejoiced in the belief that Ireland had sent abroad an apostle of universal emancipation at least as sincere, earnest and disinterested, if not so eloquent, as the noble orator of Hungary. As Irishmen we were proud of you. Ireland had sent her Montgomery and many other gallant, trustworthy men to lead, and thousands of equally gallant, though more humble men, to fight the battles of America in her struggle for liberty and independence, and we hoped that you were to be the modern and more successful Montgomery of the great effort to establish and maintain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.—We had flattered ourselves with the hope that you were to become the active and zealous friend of the Constitution of these United States, which was adopted to "establish justice" and "promote the *general welfare*." Certainly we never dreamed that a man who had declaimed so earnestly against the weight of the little finger of the British Government should speak lightly, much less approvingly, of the crushing weight of American Slavery. Judge, then, of our surprise, our mortification and disgust, when we heard that you had become the apologist of American Slavery, that accursed system which converts men made in God's image into chattels, articles of merchandise. You have declaimed long and well too against the exactions of the British Government, and yet, Sir, permit us to say that that Government has never chattelised men. You, Sir, were brought up from childhood to manhood under that Government; there you received an education, could read your Bible, could contract marriage with the woman of your choice, a marriage which would be sacred and inviolable in the eye of the law, could protect and educate the children of your love, fearless of any separation from them, and undisturbed by the crack of the whip of any brutal overseer.—There no master and slave-trader could chaffer and higgle about the price of the wife or the children you loved.

It is true Ireland was oppressed by taxation and unequal laws; but the wife of your bosom, the children of your love were secure to you.—The very law which pressed so heavy upon you peculiarly, sanctified and protected those objects dearer to every good man than all other earthly objects.

You, however, were not content with the protection there afforded you; you would agitate for a repeal of the union which gave birth to such legislation, and for this agitation we have no thought of censure.

At length, however, you reach America—the land where more than three millions of human beings are held and owned, just as cattle and horses are owned, where the marriage ties and parental relations of those unfortunate beings have not the strength of cob-webs against the will of a needy or a greedy master. In Ireland taxation leaves to the people little more than sufficient for a comfortable support of the family and the education of the children. In America every hour of the life of the slave is at the nod and beck of his owner, and that slave may toil from childhood to old age, and then not have a coat or a hat which he can call his own. Yet even this, bad as it is, and worse as it is than what you complained of and so eloquently denounced in Ireland, is by no means the darkest feature of the American slave system. The unfortunate American slave, while he is wearing out, year after year, his life in daily toil, may have the wife of his affections torn from him and consigned to a speedy death in a distant cotton field or sugar plantation, while the children of his love are annually, one after the other, sold to the slave-trader, to be scattered over the broad territory extending from Chesapeake Bay to the borders of Mexico.

Yet, John Mitchel, it is for the system producing such results that you apologize; it is a plantation in Alabama, thus supplied with stout, hearty negroes, that you wish to possess.

Some persons, John Mitchel, have supposed that the British government were anxious to get rid of you, and secretly connived at your escape. We shall, now, express no opinion on the subject. But certainly it would be a most deep and Machiavellian stroke of policy on the part of the British Ministry to permit you to escape and come to America, upon condition that you would become the apologist of American Slavery.—Suppose some of your friends in Ireland should again attempt to agitate, how easily could the ministerial papers confound and silence them by reminding the people of the renowned patriot, John Mitchel, who so bitterly condemned the British Government, and then apologized for American Slavery. What reply could your friends make? Would they not be confounded? What would Daniel O'Connell, that great man, say of your late conduct, were he now alive?—What would the hundreds of Irishmen who heard your denunciations of the English Government, have said, had you interposed some apologies for American Slavery, and some earnest prayers for a plantation in Alabama stocked with fat, healthy negroes? They would, at least, have concluded that Curran's genius of Universal Emancipation had departed from you, and that some miscalculation, as gross as it was base and selfish, had misled you. We trust that you will soon discover that your "base bowing of the knee," and kissing the foot of "the dark spirit of Slavery," was as stupid as it was base, and thus have leisure to repent of a course which has not only injured you peculiarly, but degraded you even in the estimation of a large portion of the slaveholders. You will not be the first to learn the painful lesson that the treason may be loved, and the traitor scorned. We have no apology to offer for our plain speaking. We approved your course in Ireland, sympathized with your sufferings in Australia, rejoiced at your escape and arrival in America, and now kick at and scorn your apostacy.

Had Kossuth been guilty of the baseness of apologizing for American slavery, Austria would have held a jubilee over his apostacy, and he would have rapidly sunk to that low level which you are fast approaching. The noble-hearted, high souled Germans would have shaken him off with the same scorn that we now feel toward that man of whose conduct we were once so proud.

James McMaster,	Arthur Walker,	W. C. McMaster,
John Thompson,	Robert Palmer,	James Lowry,
J. Potter,	John Taggart,	Rob't Carothers,
Sam'l McElroy,	Jas. H. McClelland,	Jos. McMaster,
Thos. Mitchell,	Jas. Robb,	Joseph Allen,
Jos. McDonnell,	John R. Sanderson,	Henry McGeary,
Wm. Mateer,	John McGill,	John Henon,
T. A. McMaster,	Thos. Mateer,	Jos. Marshall,
Finley Torrens,	Gabriel Barr,	James Cassidy,
F. R. McConnell,	Wm. Glendenning,	Wm. M. Marshall,
Rob't Aiken,	David A. Grier,	Thomas Davidson,
John A. Reid,	George Leech,	James Thompson,
J. Mc. Mateer,	Robert Hemming,	Thomas Dickson,
Wm. Boston,	John Robb,	Wm. Dickson.

GOODS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The steamer Keystone State, which arrived night before last from Louisville, had on board 12 boxes of merchandize, for Pomeroy, Benton & Co., of this city, which were shipped from Philadelphia Tuesday morning, the 31st, and were only 84 hours over six days on the route. They were shipped by the Crystal Palace at Pittsburgh, Jacob Strader, at Cincinnati and Keystone State, at Louisville.—*St. Louis Daily Intelligencer.*

We give the above merely as one among a host of evidence that Philadelphia has not been quite annihilated by the crusade which a few misguided newspaper editors undertook to preach against her recently. During the heat of the excitement which has now happily subsided, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce passed some very ill-judged resolutions, reflecting seriously on Philadelphia, as being a party to the Erie disturbances, and threatening us with the loss of trade in consequence. We never believed that any of these fulminations expressed the sentiments of the merchants of the Western cities, and we have continually at hand proofs that they did not.—*Phila. N. American.*

The census information of the last enumeration cost the United States $1,500,000.

THE SPEECH OF A VETERAN.

At the late Nebraska meeting, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY made the following impressive remarks, which are worthy of the serious consideration of every man who loves liberty, independence, and honesty.—Mr. QUINCY being called for, rose and said:

"What right have you to call upon a man 83 years old to address you? Sir, I belong to other times. [A voice in the crowd said, "no, the ears of the fathers are never deaf to the cries of the children."] I came here this evening, not only unasked, but with the determination not to speak; and, sir, what I shall say will be very short, and it will run in a different strain from anything you have heard. I suppose that you expect me to say something about the enormity of this attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Not a word, sir. [Laughter.] I shall leave that to younger and abler men—to men who are in the current of the times. I have been out of it for thirty years. Perhaps you expect also I should say something severe upon the politicians—the leaders of the slaveholding States. Sir, I have nothing to say against them. Many of them are great men—they are true men—they are faithful men—true to their own interests—faithful to their own power. And, sir, they understand this to be the last act in that policy which has been in operation since the year 1832, and indeed from the commencement of the government. [Cheers.] There were two projects from the beginning. The first was to secure to the slaveholding States the power of controlling the government at all times; and have they not done it? [Cries of 'yes,' 'yes.'] Have you had but one President in effect, chosen by the people, that was from the free States? The next plan of the policy was to extend the power of the slaveholding States, and for that purpose they bought Louisiana, and for that purpose they made war upon Mexico. And, sir, what has been their success? They have opened, or if this law passes, they will have opened all the lands of the South that are capable of holding slaves, to the extension of their power. They have opened to themselves a market, and they understand their advantages. What is the consequence of opening this market? A gentleman recently from the South told me that slaves were in such demand in consequence of the opening of this country, that he knew of one family of some ten or twelve negroes—men, women and children—some of the latter at the breast—and they sold for $600 a head, down to the very child at the woman's breast. A good active slave is worth at this time $1800. This is the effect of their system of extension. Now the question is, how they got this power? I said they were true and faithful to their own interests. I wish I could say the same thing, Sir, of the political men of the free States. [Cheers.] Sir, it is not their strength, but our weakness; it is not their union, it is our disunion. And, Sir, they govern the people of the North by the distribution of the funds from the Treasury. They have governed it, and they will continue to govern it, until the people themselves shall understand what the motives of their leaders are, and put them down by force. Gentlemen, I said that this was not a new thing. In the year 1807-8, I was a Representative from this district in the Congress of the United States, and had a frequent and close intimacy, and great opportunities for acquaintance with the Southern views and opinions, through the medium of a gentleman, who was the best representative on the floor of Congress of southern feelings and southern principles. I mean John Randolph. At that time it was the question concerning the embargo. Well, Sir, who voted for the embargo? Who supported it in this part of the country? I am sorry to mention it; for I have a great love for the Democracy of the country; no man more so. I hold that I am a Democrat, myself, and always have been. But no man could speak with more contempt than Mr. Randolph did of the leaders of the Democracy, who were defending the embargo. I remember that he said to me once, in relation to a northern Member from the neighboring town of Salem, who had made a great speech in favor of the embargo. "Why, Sir, is that gentleman a merchant?" "Yes," said I, "and a great merchant." "He is, eh? Why, Sir," said he, "he seems to me like a hog swimming across a river, and cutting his own throat with his fore feet." [Laughter.] On another occasion, when I told him, "If you go much further, Mr. Randolph, with the embargo, there will be a union among the people of the North." "A Union," said he, "a Union!" (Remember, Sir, I do not agree in the opinion, and greatly honor the Democrats, but I must tell it as it was.) "Why, Mr. Quincy, we of the South can calculate upon the leaders of your Democracy, as we calculate upon our own negroes."—[Great laughter.] That was the thing, Sir, that was the feeling, and I do not believe they care one farthing at the South for this, or other meetings of the kind. They don't like them, to be sure. But they feel toward them as we should toward a boy with a cracker in the streets; they don't like the annoyance, to be sure, but as to fear, they have none. The thing is cut and dried, Sir, and if it is not passed at this Congress, it will be at another, do what we can. And all I ask, for the last time I shall speak to my fellow-citizens in public, all I ask of the people of the North is to consider their own interests. Be united, act as one man, and then you can get your due control in the affairs of the nation, and you want no more."

From the Cleveland Herald.

SENATOR NOMINATED.—After an all night session, Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, was nominated as Senator from Ohio. Mr. Pugh is of the Young American stamp, talented and energetic. As our opponents are entitled to the office, we are glad it has fallen into Mr. P.'s hands, he no doubt being the choice of the party, and much more acceptable to the people than any other man balloted for.

Allen's friends can now compose his limbs, and Medary's friends can lay the cents on his political eyes. Mr. Pugh has been Attorney General of the State and we presume will be the youngest man in the Senate.

LATER—PUGH ELECTED SENATOR.

By Wade's Line we get the following:

COLUMBUS, March 4.—Senator elected. G. E. Pugh, 80 votes; E. R. Eckly, 10; Chase, 10; Schenk, 1; blank, 3.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1854.

The opponents of the Nebraska Bill in the House held a caucus last night to perfect the arrangements for the opposition. I suppose the bill will to-morrow be referred to the Territorial Committee of the House, and reported on Tuesday or Wednesday, when the struggle will begin. The friends of the bill are confident of forty-five Northern votes in its favor. This, I think, is doubtful.

The Gadsden treaty, it is expected, will be reported to the Senate on Tuesday, and immediately considered. Even the opponents of the treaty now concede that it will be ratified.

THE RIGHT TALK.—The *Albany Register*, the leading "Silver Gray" organ in New York, and started for the purpose of overthrowing Abolitionism in the Whig party, now talks in the following strain:

There is an eternal antagonism between the institution of Slavery and that of Freedom—an antagonism that can never be overcome. The North have acquiesced in the existence of Slavery wherever it has had the sanctions of the Constitution. They have always been disposed to leave it alone wherever it was under the protection of that instrument, or under the protection and laws of the individual States. They have given the "Southern Representatives" and the Southern people all, and more than all, that the Constitution guarantees to them, and will continue to do so. But when Slavery becomes aggressive, when those "Southern Representatives" of all parties move forward in a solid column, as the propagandists of their peculiar institution, they will sooner or later find that their very Union is the cause of their overthrow. They will find that when driven beyond the line and the time of wise concession, the North, too, can "stand fast," and be as united to drive Slavery back, as the South are in pushing it forward.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FEEDING THE PEOPLE ON HORSEFLESH.—An Austrian correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

We get a singular piece of intelligence from Vienna. The municipal government, on the recommendation of the board of health, has authorized the sale of horseflesh in the butchers' stalls of the capital. A French paper says that in the present scarcity of provisions in Paris a similar step might advantageously be taken there. A correspondent ought to know everything, or at least pretend to know everything; but I am willing to acknowledge that this announcement has taken me by surprise. I was not prepared for it, and have never met with anything in the course of my reading which enables me to give an opinion, or venture a suggestion, on so novel a topic. I know, indeed, that the police of this city takes great care that no horseflesh finds its way into the consumption of the people, but this rather militates against the supposition that the meat in question is either healthy or nutritious. Such an initiative is in keeping, coming from Austria. Francis Joseph can now take one more step in the same direction, and authorize cannibalism. Hungarians and Lombardo-Venetians would doubtless be considered very good eating by the fellow-citizens of Haynau and Radetzki. In these hard times, the poor must be provided for. The introduction of these cheap articles of food into the people's bill of fare is an act of enlightened benevolence.

Grand Mass Convention.

To the People of Ohio Opposed to the Introduction of Slavery into Nebraska:

At a meeting held by the citizens of Columbus of all parties, on the evening of the 14th ult., the opinion was expressed that a *convention* of the *people of Ohio* should be held, to make known their views upon the proposition now before the Senate of the United States to *repeal the Missouri Compromise*, and by act of Congress to open up to slavery the vast territory North of 36 deg. 30 min., north latitude, and which is by law now free. On consultation with gentlemen from different parts of the State, the 22nd *day of March* has been agreed upon as the time for holding the Convention. The undersigned desire to meet this call in the spirit in which it was made, and would therefore recommend to our fellow citizens of all parties to unite in this convention. The question to be presented for consideration is one in which *every free citizen to whatever political party* he may belong, has a direct personal interest, and in which the right and honor of every Northern and Western man is involved. We earnestly invite the *people* to come up *in mass* from every county, city, village and township in the State.

SAM HOUSTON,	CHARLES REEMELIN,
E. R. ECKLEY,	WM. LAWRENCE,
P. G. SOMERS,	H. W. SMITH,
L. S. SHERMAN,	J. S. WRIGHT,
J. M. BARRERE,	R. R. PRICE,
JOHN M'CLURE,	ELI B. CLEMANS,
J. R. KRAUTH,	W. F. HERRICK,
LESTER TAYLOR,	A. R. SEGUR,
EDWIN H. SIBLEY,	JAMES TOWSLEY,
E. D. BURTON,	CHAS. C. JENNINGS,
A. LOQUE,	S. FINLEY,
WM. GOODFELLOW,	WM. H. UPSON,
WM. P. EVANS,	N. S. TOWNSHEND,
THOMAS D. AUSTIN,	JOHN A. FOOT,
WM. P. MORRIS,	DAVID A. ALLEN,
JOSHUA JUDY,	J. J. WORTHINGTON,
	J. J. GURLEY.

ASSOCIATION OF BANKS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF COUNTERFEITING.—The first annual report of the Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeiting has just been issued. This association was organized a year since, to carry out the ends of a resolve passed by the Legislature of 1852, appropriating the sum of $2500 to any organization of the Bank of Massachusetts, for the purpose of the preventation and detection of the crimes of making or tendering as true, counterfeit bank bills or gold and silver coins.—Ninety-nine banks of the State are now members of the association, and eleven banks of other States are also members. The executive committee of the association have been busy during the year in furthering the objects of the association, and give a detailed account of the labor accomplished by them. They have checked a manufacturing company of Maine, who had procured a charter from the Legislature, by which they claimed a right to issue bills, from making any issue, although the bills were engraved and ready for use. They have been most fortunate in arresting a large number of "utterers" of bills, the operations of the Society extending over New England, New York, British Provinces and Illinois. The whole number arrested has been fifty. Of these, fourteen have been convicted and sentenced, and thirty-one are in jail or under bonds. Five have been released for want of proof.

A remarkable activity, the report states, has prevailed during the year, in the production of new counterfeits, and the number of persons engaged in defrauding the community, by means of them, was never greater. Women have been enlisted, as less likely to excite suspicion, and more able to command sympathy in case of detection. Of new counterfeits, a five on the Casco bank, Portland, is cited as most dangerous. It is known that no less than fifty thousand dollars of this counterfeit were placed in the hands of forty or fifty utterers, who, acting in concert in various parts of the country, have succeeded in palming a large amount of it upon the public. Ten of these utterers were arrested with considerable amounts in their possession. Taking into view the great number and variety of agencies employed, it is very probable that the loss occasioned by counterfeits is far greater than the amount made public.

It is supposed that the counterfeits of the New England Bank Bills are manufactured chiefly in Canada. Two or three establishments carry on the work on an extensive scale. The engraving and printing are performed with much secrecy, and the bills sold to the utterers in the night, the persons selling them not being seen.

It is estimated that on the 1st of January last there were of counterfeits, excluding those of long standing and very poor ones, and including altered notes, eight hundred and eighty-seven on New England banks; two hundred and eighty on the banks of Massachusetts; seventy-eight on the banks of Boston; and on the banks of Providence the large number of one hundred and thirty-eight.

The Report discusses the various expedients which have been adopted to prevent alterations, and says that the best security now known against any or all of these attacks for plates now in use, is the check plate for the back of the note, so constructed that any tampering with chemicals with the face of the note would occasion such a removal of the check that the fact would be plain to all. As a protection against counterfeits, the Report recommends the use of a greater variety of special plates and a superiority of workmanship. A bank note engraved in the highest style of art with such peculiarities as some well known scene at or near the place of issue, or a portrait or two of officers or directors, and not of public men, with the denominations liberally repeated in prominent words and figures on the face, and a well devised check on the back, would present such a combination of particulars as to constitute it a comparatively safe and reliable note.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE GARDINER TRAGEDY.—The evidence of the physicians who attended the deceased, as given before the Coroner's jury, clearly indicates that Gardiner poisoned himself, though he denied it when asked by Dr. Hall. Dr. Miller said that if he had examined this case without having heard of it before, he should say that the death was from strychnine or some such cause. The circumstances of the death are corroborative of this belief, such as the remarkable rigidity of the limbs, sensitiveness to light and cold, and Gardiner's throwing himself backward. On the post-mortem examination the brain was found to be healthy, but the membrane was congested, and Dr. Miller testifies that if the death came from excessive agitation, the brain itself would be congested; whereas, if it were from strychnine, only the membrane would be so. In cases of death by strychnine, the patient is most generally sensible between convulsions, as was the case with Gardiner. Mr. Bradley took a paper of white powder from Gardiner's pocket after his death, which will be analyzed, as also the contents of the stomach of the deceased, and the froth on the towel with which his mouth was wiped, and the strange looking ashes from a paper which he threw into the fire. Gardiner was engaged to be married to a young lady, with whom he was in church on Thursday evening, when he appeared in high health and spirits.—*N. Amer.*

THE NEBRASKA BILL seems likely to cause great difficulties in the Democratic party, if we are to credit the reports which reach us through the newspapers. In Ohio, Mr. Medary, quondam editor of the leading Democratic State organ, resigned the Chilian mission, in the confident expectation of being chosen United States Senator to succeed Mr. Chase. He was a great prominent candidate for the post, and had many adherents, until he saw proper to pronounce in favor of the Nebraska bill, whereupon, at the next party caucus, he was without any votes at all. In Iowa, the dissension in the party caucus is said to be so formidable as to threaten serious consequences to the party domination in that State. We have similar indications from other sections of the Northern States, but after all they will probably amount to little or nothing.—*Phil'a. N. Amer.*

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL project has died in the process of parturition, as will be noticed by a reference to the news brought by the steamship, Empire City. The exploring parties all pronounce the route entirely impracticable, and the Aspinwall paper says—

"From a review of the survey which we have just noticed, and from other circumstances, which are not ripe for publication, we are convinced that the project of the route is a complete failure."

Thus perishes one of the most magnificent enterprises of the age—one which was to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, and abolish the perils of doubling Cape Horn. There is a faint hope that the Aspinwall paper, which is in the interest of the Panama Railway Company, may have misrepresented matters, in order to subserve the purposes of the latter corporation, but this is a bare surmise, in which we can hardly place any faith.

THE ENGLISH COINAGE OF 1853.—There were coined at the Mint in 1853, 10,597,993 sovereigns, 2,708,796 half-sovereigns, no crowns, or half-crowns, 3,919,950 florins, 4,256,188 shillings, 837,930 sixpences, 10,088 fourpences, 56,- threepences, 4,752 silver twopences, and 7,0- silver pence (of these last two coins the same number is printed every year, for Maundy money, I believe,) 1,021,440 pennies, 1,559,040 halfpence, 1,028,628 farthings, and 955,224 half-farthings. The total value of the coinage of the year is 12,663,000*l.*; the average of the previous ten years was only 4,000,000*l.*—*London Times.*