THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1854. VOLUME LXVII---NUMBER 182.

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	15 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 office 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.

1 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	—
Bank of the United States	12	Small Notes	1
Commercial Bank of Pa	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Kensington Bank	par	New York City	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	¼
Mechanics' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Moyamensing Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	Country	¼
Southwark Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesman's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¼
Western Bank	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	¼	Bank of the Valley	¼
Bank of Chester County	par	Bk of Va., Richmond	¼
Bank of Danville	¼	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	¼
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	¼
Bank of Germantown	par	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	¼
Bank of Gettysburgh	¼	North Western Bank	¼
Bank of Lewistown	¼	Branches	¼
Bank of Middletown	¼	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	¼	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	2
Erie Bank	¼	Bank of South Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par	Bank of Charleston	2
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Planters' & Mechan's Bk	2
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	GEORGIA.	
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	2
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	¼	Bank of Augusta	2
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a	2
Harrisburg Bank	¼	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale Bank	¼	All solvent Banks	[illegible]
Lancaster Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	[illegible]
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	[illegible]
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	¼	Northern Bk of Kentucky	[illegible]
Monongahela Bank	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	[illegible]
West Branch Bank	¼	MISSOURI.	
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	¼	Bk of State of Missouri	¼
York Bank	¼	ILLINOIS.	
Relief Notes	¼	State Bank and Branches	50
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois	75
Ohio State Bank	¼	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Akron	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Athens	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Bridgeport	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Cleveland	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Dayton	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Delaware	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Columbus	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Mansfield	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Ripley	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cincinnati	do	On New York	par
Branch at Washington	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Steubenville	do	Cincinnati	1
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Louisville	[illegible]
Branch at Newark	do	St. Louis	[illegible]
Branch at Springfield	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Marietta	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16.00
Branch at Troy	do	do Patriot	15.50
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	Eagle, old	10.00
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, new	10.00
Branch at Norwalk	do	Frederick d'ors	7.80
Branch at Piqua	do	Ten Thalers	7.80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Guineas	5.00
Branch at Eaton	do	Sovereigns	4.83
Branch at Ravenna	do	Ten Guilders	3.96
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Napoleons	3.60
Branch at Massillon	¼	Ducats	2.15
Branch at Wooster	do		

PRICES OF STOCKS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
A. WILKINS & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 71 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1854.

LOANS.	Par.	Ask'd.	Off'd.	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 scrip	100	...	...	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	...	...	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	...	...	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	...	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	...	...	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	57	56½	Div. Nov. 4 ℘ ct
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	59	58½	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57½	57¼	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	225	222	
Pitts. Trust Co.	...	55	54	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	...	50	50	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25	24	Div. Mar 4 ℘ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	36	33	Div. Jan. 8 ℘ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2.00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 2$ pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	...	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ℘ ct
Western Insurance Co.	...	10	16½	Div. Nov. $2½
Citizens' Insurance Co.	...	19	16½	
Associated Firemen's Co.	...	7	5	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh & Louisville	50	41	40	Div. Qr. 3 ℘ ct.
Lake Erie	25	25	20	do
Morse's Magnetic	...	...	...	Div. 4 ℘ c 6 mo
RAIL ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	59	
Monongahela Slackwater	50	42	40	Div. Jan. 4 ℘ c
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	...	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	35	...	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	46½	46	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	100	...	...	do.
Cleveland & Wells'lle R. R.	50	...	...	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	102½	
Fayette Manuf Co.	50	59	...	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	...	
Do. do. (new)	100	35	...	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	...	
Alle. & Perrysv's Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	...	...	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	...	160	170	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	...	148	145	Div. 1854, $20
North American	...	80	75	New Stock.
North Western	...	18	16	
Iron City	...	6	...	
Eureka	...	3	...	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	...	2½	2¼	
Ohio	...	4½	3½	
Adventure	...	4	2½	
Merchant	...	...	6	
Douglass Houghton	...	...	...	
Ontonagon	...	2¾	2	
Ohio Trap Rock	...	2½	[illegible]	
Ridge	...	1¾	...	
Fire Steel	...	4½	3	
Collins	...	2	1½	
Aztec	...	1¾	...	
Bluff	...	23	30	
National	...	14	13½	
Forest	...	7	6	
Phœnix	...	12	10½	
Norwich	...	...	...	

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.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well: made and sold by G. W. CARROL, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, 568 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with great convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and as many 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 use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.

The Separator is Root's Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction wherever tried. my22:ly

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.

LOOK HERE: About 70 acres of well improved Land, 4½ miles from the city, and must be sold, as the owner is going West, and will be offered at $65 per acre. Enquire of THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

J. S. MORRISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office removed to No. 41 Grant street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. au30-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. ap29-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. fe16-dly2*

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. my1-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. jy23

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. D. 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. 60, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 59 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. 114, 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-y53

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 F. FREDERICK.

GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 15 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired. ap16

ROBT. ROBISON......SAML. R. 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. ja25-y

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

J. A. HARDY......WM. F. 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; 12 Water, and 64 Front street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep15

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 57 Water st., Pittsburgh.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally. ja17-y

JOHN WATT......JOHN WILSON.

JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 255 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. ja15-y53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lard, Fish 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. fe28-ly'53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mh5-'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......A. 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. fe14-ly

OLIVER BLACKBURN......GEO. B. 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. sep12y

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,
W. H. 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 Fifth 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.

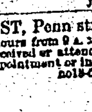
J. & R. FLOYD, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce—Round Church Buildings, fronting on Liberty, Wood, and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
W. H. 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. no18-6md

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. mar30:ly

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:ocl

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. fe12 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 Mall 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 street, 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. je25: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. ocl

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 28 to 40 inches, at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets. ROBERT WILLIAMS, JAMES WILSON. Allegheny City, May 23. 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. 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 late firm 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. J. A. BROWN.

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

PENN GLASS WORKS;

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 64 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-ly

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, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
For sale, also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, by M. Graff & Co., and Mr. John Cartwright. Also, Tailors' Irons, on the same principle. fe23:d&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, 1852.

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 not to build any common or low priced work in his establishment. Persons wanting good buggies would 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 making and are prepared to receive orders for every description of Vehicles, Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Phætons, &c., &c., which, from their long experience in the manufacture of the above work, and the facilities they have, they feel 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. ja20:tf

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, Undershirts, 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. mh28:y'53

L. R. LIVINGSTON......CALVIN ADAMS......J. K. MOORHEAD,
J. J. ROGGEN......W. E. 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 in 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. my4-tf

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 CASSIMERES, Plush, Cashmere and Silk Vestings in great variety. Persons in want of superior Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying, as we will endeavor to make it to their interest to purchase of us. oc13 E. WATTS & CO., 185 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH......C. L. 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 street, Pittsburgh.

MEDICINE.

DR. JAMES KING: Office and Residence, No. 112 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral, Pittsburgh. ja1:ly

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Woollen Goods, No. 137 Liberty street. ap4

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, and the 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, at the "Machine Belting Depot." No. 116 Market street. J. & H. PHILLIPS. sep28

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy6: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, northeast 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 & Iddings,) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manillas, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally.—Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Dunbar Mill" Sheetings. Pittsburgh. No. 48, Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja20-3md

JAS. A. HUTCHISON......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.

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. 6 Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 62 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 Æolean 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. my19

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 206 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All orders will receive prompt attention. Agent for Loudon & Co's valuable family medicines. mar24:y

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. 57 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.

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guire,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 219 Wood street, below Fifth, Pittsburgh. Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine. ja17

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. no1-ly

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. [mb1]

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

J. GRANT MOWRY, Dealer in Leather, Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings, No. 233 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood. mh1-y

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. Delicourt & Co., of Paris. mh3-53

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS, Imperial size very low for cash. no31f BACKOFEN & BAUER, 3d 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. 231½ Penn, above Hand street.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, je2tf No. 231½ 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. 317 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

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 an 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 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 Carpetings;
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 Mattings; 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, no18-6md Penn st., 3 doors above Hand.

O'HARA GLASS STORE removed to No. 47 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. [fe7-3m] J. O'HARA DENNY.

BATH BRICK—2 cases on hand and for sale by ja17 JOHN HAFT, Jr.

VALENTINES—The largest and best assortment of Valentines ever brought to this city, for sale either Wholesale or Retail, at 87 Wood st. fe10 SAMUEL B. LAUFFER.

BROOMS—50 doz. Corn Brooms for sale by fe13 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1854.

THE CLERGY'S MAMMOTH PETITION.

Exciting Debate in the Senate.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Everett presented to the Senate the memorial of over three thousand Clergymen of New England, of all denominations, against the Nebraska bill.

The memorial was read, as follows:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, clergymen of different denominations in New England, hereby, in the name of Almighty God and in His presence, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the Nebraska bill, or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of slavery in that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

We protest against it as a great moral wrong; as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community; and subversive of all confidence in national engagements; as a measure full of danger to the peace and even existence of our beloved Union; and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty.

And your protestants, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, the first day of March, A. D. 1854.

Mr. Douglass denounced the protest as insulting to the Senate, and a slander upon that body. He said there was not a particle of truth in the allegation of the memorialists, that the Nebraska bill was a breach of faith. He was very severe on what he called the "ignorance and "wilful false knowledge" of the signers. "These preachers," he said, "have come forward with an atrocious falsehood and an atrocious calumny against this body, and prostituted the pulpit—prostituted the sacred desk to the miserable and corrupting influence of party politics."

Mr. Houston, of Texas, said he saw nothing in the memorial that offered any indignity to the Senate. It simply expressed the feelings of those who signed it. It was the right and privilege of all American citizens to memorialize Congress in respectful terms. He did not know what the object of the memorial was, but he should suppose, from its contents, and from the character of its signers, that the memorialists believed there was something radically wrong in that bill. They charged that it was a violation of national faith. He had made the same charge against it in debate. He had shown that it was a violation of solemn plighted faith with the Indians; that it said to the Indians that all treaty obligations were to be considered as nothing more than solemn mockery. He had also said that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was as flagrant a breach of faith as the violation of the Indian treaties. He saw no greater impropriety in ministers of the Gospel memorializing Congress than in politicians or any other men doing so. He had told the Senate that the passage of the Nebraska bill would lead to excitement and agitation, and it was denied. This memorial, signed by three thousand ministers of the Living God, his vicegerents on earth, was evidence that the people were deeply moved by it. The ministers of the gospel were men.—They had the same political rights as other men. All citizens had the right to petition, and that right could not be denied. By becoming ministers of the gospel the memorialists had lost none of their political rights. There was no longer any use in denying that the Nebraska bill had revived agitation and excitement. He trusted it had now reached its acme, and that soon all would be quiet, and that the country would be restored once more to that serene tranquility, happiness and prosperity which it was enjoying before this subject was introduced some weeks ago. It was not the proper way to quiet agitation to condemn those who memorialized and protested against the act.

If the memorialists asserted untruths, and spread falsehood before the country, the proper mode to pursue was to have the subject referred to the committee, to have report made of the facts, and then leave the intelligent people of the United States, with the whole facts before them, to judge for themselves. Whether the Nebraska bill was right or not, was a question on which there was room for a difference of opinion. Senators were not in such a high place as to be above the right of the people to inquire into and criticise their official acts.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., denounced the petitioners as having stepped out of the line of their duty. These memorialists have quitted the pulpit, and have taken their places in the political arena, and they speak as vice-regents of God on earth, and presume, in his name, solemnly to pronounce upon the Senate, the judgments of the Almighty. He could no longer respect them, when they themselves abandoned their sacred duties—when they had abandoned the religion they professed—the religion which was typified by the meek and lowly lamb, and took upon them the character of the political lion, going round seeking whom they might devour, they do violence to the Gospel and the religion of the Saviour. He knew not what more was to be done than that Senators should express their condemnation of the proceedings. He thought they deserved the censure of the Senate.

Mr. Houston said there was no invocation in the memorial of the vengeance of the Almighty on the Senate. It was a respectful protest against a measure pending in the Senate at the time it was signed. It was a respectful protest, in the name of Almighty God, against that measure.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Weller—Who authorized them to do that?

Mr. Houston said that when he said these gentlemen were Vicegerents of the Almighty on earth, he did not expect that the use of that word, instead of vice-regents, would have been commented upon. What he meant was that they were the harbingers of peace on earth. If ministers of the Gospel were not recognized by the Constitution, they were recognized in the moral constitution of society, and were recognized in the great constitution of man's salvation, which was the foundation of all moral and religious organizations. He repeated his views of the equality of political rights of ministers of the Gospel with other citizens. He also repeated his declaration that the measure calling for this protest would and had already produced agitation and excitement. The bill goes down, but works badly. It works, like physic, upwardly.

Mr. Everett explained how the petition came into his hands. It was hardly necessary for him to say that three thousand clergymen of New England were a very respectable body of men. No other body of men in the country of the same number were more learned, religious, moral and intelligent than they. They were men devoted to the cause of religion and morality—the most of them with very little reward or expectation in the way of the goods of this world. He further eulogized the character of the memorialists. He regretted that this memorial had elicited any feeling. The Senator from New York had presented the memorial of the Bishop and Clergy of New York, and it had been received without a word of objection. This memorial ought to be received as all others. It was wrong to ascribe to its signers angry or unworthy feelings or motives.

Mr. Pettit took occasion to sneer at the clergy and religion they profess. He believed the pool of politics was far more pellucid, clear and healthy than the stagnant waters of the theology in which the petitioners lived.

Mr. Douglas again spoke at some length, in furious denunciation of the petitioners. He was sure that there could not be found throughout the country any other body of men of equal number who had more ignorance upon this one subject, upon which they now protested. How many of them had ever read the history of the act of 1820? Not one. How many of them had ever read the history and votes of the Northern States repudiating, at the time of the adoption, that very act? Not one. How many of them had ever read the votes and proceedings of the act of 1850? Not one. Yet they profess to speak the will of God upon a subject in relation to which they are profoundly ignorant.

Mr. Seward spoke at some length in defence of the petitioners. It is practically known, he said, that the clergy of this country are persons invested with the rights of citizens. They come here declaring that they come in the presence of the Almighty God. It is that universal and Eternal Presence, in which we are all every day and hour of our lives, and from which we can never, for a moment even, escape. It is objected because they address us in the name of the Almighty God. What is that but a mode of arresting the attention to their earnest remonstrance and prayer? While there are occasions on which we never suffer ourselves to forget we are responsible to the Almighty, it is equally true that all our actions ought to be in the name of the Supreme Being. We may put off, or lay aside, the thoughts of that awful presence during our secular labors, and during a life of care, confusion, and tumult; but when we come to close our eyes upon the world, we cannot shut them without reflection, that we are even here in sight of the Judge of all men. Every man, when he comes to write his will or instructions for those to come after him, recites that it is done in the name of God. I should not adopt this mode of addressing the Senate or Congress. It is not my habit to do so, but I know it is the habit and it is in the character of those who have signed the memorial. I see no objection to it. Is it disrespectful to the Senate of the United States that men should say they speak to them in the name of God and in his presence? If it be so, it must be because we claim to be here exempt from the superintending government and providence of that Being in whom and by whom we live and walk, and through whom we exist upon earth.

It is also objected that there is another offensive remark:—That the memorialists think the measure against which they protest is immoral in its nature, and that, among its consequences, it will draw down upon us—not upon the Senate, but upon the nation—the judgments of Almighty God. The great measure proposed is either moral or immoral. There is no neutrality between morality and immorality. We may conscientiously differ in ascertaining which is the moral side, but nevertheless it is moral or immoral. These think it is of one character, others think differently. It is our right to act. Let them think what they will, it is their right to tell us their opinion just as they understand and believe. By the judgments of God, I understand this—that every human act of any magnitude is connected with preceding causes and subsequent effects;—that a right act is connected with usefulness, happiness, and all the blessings of a just ruler; and to those acts, which, whether we deem them moral or immoral—whether intentionally wrong or not—are unwise, there are connected consequences of error, danger, peril, unhappiness, wretchedness and ruin. This, in my judgment, is all that that expression means.

The right of petition is a constitutional right, an invaluable one, and I shall never be found criticising the language of the petitioners, to see whether I can find cause for cavil or objection. Petitioners may say precisely what they please and what they think, in whatever tone or language they think proper. They may use for me any epithet they please, still, with a conscience void of offence against God and man, I can go on here performing my duties precisely as if what they said had been in the language of courteous compliment and of praise. For this reason I have risen to vindicate the memorial and do justice to those from whom it has come.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting in Philadelphia.

The meeting at the Chinese Museum last night, in opposition to the breach of the plighted faith of the National Government, as proposed in the Nebraska Territorial Bill, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was very numerously attended, and its proceedings were marked throughout with much enthusiasm and lively interest.—The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but long before that hour the immense saloon of the Museum was crowded with an immense auditory, embracing in a very large proportion, many of our most intelligent and influential citizens.

Soon after eight o'clock, Gen. Horatio Hubbell ascended the platform, and called the meeting to order, nominating His Honor, Mayor Gilpin, as Chairman, which was agreed to by the assemblage, with much applause. Gen. Hubbell then proceeded to nominate Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which nominations were also unanimously agreed to. The following is a list of the officers selected;

President—Hon. Chas. Gilpin, Mayor of City.

Vice Presidents—Morris L. Hallowell, Garrick Mallery, Thomas Dunlap, Morton M'Michael, Frederick Fraley, Robert Morris, Benjamin Erhard, Jacob Broom, Gilbbert S. Parker, John B. Myers, William D. Baker, George W. Thorne, George Seiderslicker, John H. Brughurst, H. Liedemen, A. H. Rosenheim, Charles Goepp, C. Liebrich, L. Herbert, Charles Dumming, L. Mahike, A Gleeser, H. Dieffenbach, F. W. Thomas, E. Mowitz, J. M. Reichard, N. Schmitt, E. Greaf, William Rotch Wister, John M. Kennedy, Henry M. Watts, Charles E. Penrose, Charles W. Churchman, M. Duffy, Charles Mansfield, George Norton, Wm. P. Jenks, James Peters, George W. Reed, David S. Brown, Wm. Neal, Jacob W. Esher, Chas. F. Ashmead, Robt. F. Shultz, M. Russell Thayer, E. C. Bounsall, E. Yarnall, Chas. Gibbons, Thos. Watson, J. G. Morris, Jos. A. Reed, Lawrence Lewis, Charles Deal, John W. Ogden, Ebenezer Neal, Townsend Sharpless, Benjamin R. Bacon, Hon. George M. Stroud, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Samuel S. Reeves, Samuel V. Merrick, Samuel Norris, J. Rodman Paul, Wm. Wagner, Samuel C. Ford, Thomas T. Lea, James Bayard, Benjamin Bullock, Wm. F. Hughes, Charles Thomson Jones, Stephen Colwell, Jacob Rice, John D. Ninesteel, Samuel Allen, Joseph E. Harned, Isaac R. Davis, Gideon Scull, John H. Campbell, Robert D. Martin, A. J. Derbyshire, Spencer Roberts, Thos. R. Fisher, Wm. S. Price, John M. Coleman, John P. Verree, John Price Wetherill, Israel James, Nicholas Rittenhouse, John B. Kenney, A. Volmer.

Secretaries—Frederick W. Grayson, O. Wilson Davis, Frederick Heyer, Charles Schary, S. Poesche, C. Hesser, Magnus Gross, Victor W. Froehlich, Calwell K. Biddle, John M. Wagner, Thomas G. Allen, Charles C. Borck, Thomas H. Speakman, William Logan Fisher.

Mayor Gilpin said:—Fellow citizens, on taking the chair you will indulge me for a few minutes for a few remarks. First, permit me to thank you for the honor you have conferred in calling me upon this occasion to occupy the chair; and secondly, to express to you the gratification I feel in occupying the chair on so interesting an occasion.

The meeting has been called agreeably to the announcement which you have read in the papers. It is a meeting of the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, who, in the language of the call, are opposed to the breach of plighted faith of the national government, and the revival of measures agitating sectional strife, unavoidable in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as comprised in the bills now before Congress, in organizing the territorial government of Nebraska and Kansas.

It is on this subject and the action of our Representatives at Washington, which has induced this call, and brought you here to-night. It is the right of freemen to speak, it is thier right to be heard, and respectfully heard, upon all questions of national importance at the seat of the Federal Government. Twenty-four years ago, when this subject, if not this self same subject, one so germain to it that it may be called the same, was agitating the country, and in debate in Congress, more than one gentleman expressed their regret and surprise at the manifestations of public feeling and public opinion which were directed to that bill.

At that time, a great man in our midsts, who represented us at Washington, and upon one of the many motions which prevailed during that exciting period, he made a speech, which will well repay any man for a perusal at the present day. In opening his speech, he alluded to the surprise which had been manifested by gentlemen who were opposed to him, at this manifestation of public opinion, and I will in a few brief words give you the remarks of that great man on that occasion. He was a great man, a resident of this city; by his great intellect, commanding the respect of his fellow citizens, while his modest simplicity of deportment endeared him to all. I allude to the late John Sergeant. (Applause.) Upon that occasion he made use of these words, "what the people strongly feel, it is natural they should freely express; whether this is done by lectures, essays, speeches, or by the State Legislature, it is equally legitimate, and entitled to respect, as the voice of the people upon a great measure. Free expression of opinion is one of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and in a government like ours, it is an invaluable right."

You have, my fellow-citizens, been assembled here to-night for the exercise of this invaluable right; this free expression of your public opinion, as also on the action of your public servants.—For all can assert the value of this right, if an invaluable right can be estimated at all. Any man who is afraid to express calmly, fearlessly, and boldly his opinion upon great national questions, does not deserve to be called a freeman, nor one who opposes that invaluable right.

In 1820 this same question was before the country. The North was then, as it is now, from the hills of New Hampshire to Mason & Dixon's line, and from the sands of New Jersey to the tributary waters of the great father of waters, the Mississippi, the whole country was agitated with the subject. The North did not obtain then what she wanted. She had to adopt what was called the Missouri Compromise. The North entered into that with good faith, and she little thought that that subject would afford a fresh field for agitation. How could the North have dreamed of it when even the South did not seem to have awakened to an agitation of the subject? When Pennsylvania was asked as a sovereign State for legislation upon this subject, she gave what was considered to be just between man and man, toward our Southern brethren.

The speaker then dwelt on the change of opinion in relation to the action of Pennsylvania, and the final adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject. He concluded by an apology for having occupied so much time upon resolutions embracing everything requiring to be read.

At this point in the proceedings, the German Associations entered the room in procession to the number of several hundred persons.

Judge Kelley, rising on the platform, proposed three cheers for the "Sons of Kraut land," alluding to the significant expression of Senator Badger, in his speech on the Nebraska bill.

The cheers were heartily given, followed by other evidences of enthusiasm.

Judge Kelley read the following resolutions, which were adopted. After which he made a few remarks:

Resolved, That we regard the Missouri Compromise as a sacred compact between the North and South, permanently building upon the honor and good faith of both parties; any attempt to violate which should be denounced by every good citizen of the Union, to whatever political party, and to whatever geographical section of the country he may belong.

Resolved, That though we do not ask that Congress should interfere with the domestic and social institutions already established in our sister States, yet, in conformity with the principles and teachings of the founders of our government, the authors of our Constitution, and the best and wisest of our public men from the South or the North, we will ever regard slavery as at best but a necessary evil where it already exists, and will use our utmost efforts to prevent its spreading into the new and rising territories of the West.

Resolved, That in the Nebraska Kansas bill now before Congress, we recognize a measure avowedly intended by its authors to effect a fatal repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to introduce and legalize slavery in territories from which it has been heretofore excluded by express contract, sanctioned by national legislation free from it, to abandon an immense and pre-eminently fruitful region lying above the Missouri line of 36 deg. 30 min., to the wasting and exhausting effects of slave labor, to put it under the exclusive control of the planter and capitalist, and to drive from it the hardy emigrant of the North, who does not choose to enter into a degrading and ruinous competition with that slave labor which none but the capitalist and the planter can command.

Resolved, That by sanctioning the adoption of this measure, we should be recording our deliberate approval of slavery as a system meritorious in itself, and deserving of our encouragement and support, and we therefore openly and solemnly protest against the passage of this act.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania on this subject, and to use such other means under the sanction of these resolutions as may be effectual to represent strongly and truthfully the sentiments of the Commonwealth on this subject.

After Judge Kelly had concluded the reading of the resolutions, he proceeded to say that the measure proposed by this bill was anti-democratic and anti-Republic, and believing this, he would be worse than a coward not to be present and say so. Those who are afraid to come here and speak their sentiments for fear of the party lash, are slaves, and deserve to be scourged by the littlest giant the country has produced. He was not present to plead for the black man, but for the freedom of the white man. That the Germans, the French, the Irish and the Italians could have a home with no slave to work beside him. He thanked God that he was born in a free State, where labor was not dishonorable.

He said that those who were fond of serving slaveholders, in Congress, should be treated as the slaves are treated. He then referred to the beautiful character of the Nebraska country, and appealed to those present to say whether the curse of slavery shall be extended into it. In conclusion, he called upon the people, by all they held dear, to work for freedom, and strike down the slaveholders.

Mr. Jacob Broom was next introduced. He said he arose to second the resolutions and enter his protest against the introduction of slavery into Nebraska. He said that meetings like the present were necessary to rebuke Senator Douglass, and he would feel keenly these rebukes going up from Boston, New York, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Broom's speech, Dr. Seidensicker came forward and translated the resolutions into German for the edification of the German portion of the audience.

Hon. Edward Joy Morris, was next introduced. He commenced by saying that the spirit of the age was opposed to the further extension of slavery, and though he respected the Domestic Institution of slavery as now existing under the Constitution, still when an attempt was made to introduce it into free territory, he should be found battling against it. He said, let any man upon the distant shores of Europe look at America, and the only blot that can be seen on her fair escutcheon is the institution of slavery. He concluded by saying that Senator Douglass would find that he had got on the wrong track for the Presidency.

The meeting was further addressed by Mr. Charles Goepp and others.

Full and Further Particulars!

CAROLINE BURNED!!!

We left Memphis on Saturday evening, at 8 P. M., with about 125 passengers in all—about half in the cabin.

Nothing worthy of note occurred until about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when 21 miles from the mouth of White river, the attention of the Steward was called to the unusual commotion among the horses, and I followed him down to see what was the matter.

When we reached the foot of the stairway we discovered that the boat was on fire and the boilers were enveloped in flames. The horses tails were burning.

Below I give you a statement prepared on board the St. Nicholas.

Yours, &c., WM. E. ELLIOTT, Clerk.

Incidents of the Disaster, from an Eye-Witness.

ON BOARD STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS, March 8th, 1854.

Messrs Editors:—After near three days mature reflection and a re-visit to the spot where the ill-fated Caroline was burned, I sit down to the disagreeable task of giving you a faint outline of a scene that beggars all description and sickens the heart to reflect upon. On Sunday evening last after a pleasant run of 21 hours from our city, about 4 o'clock, P. M., the attention of the passengers were attracted to the stamping and kicking of the horses on deck opposite the boilers, when a rush was made by two or three of us to see the cause, when lo! the boat was discovered to be on fire, the boilers being enveloped in flames.

The crew immediately proceeded to work the pumps, but were driven back instantly by the flames, when all hopes were gone of saving her, and then comes the tragedy of the affair.

A general rush by men, women and children, was now made to the forcastle, by the cabin passengers, to avoid the destruction that awaited us from the devouring element, which was gaining ground with the rapidity of lightning—which at the same time drove the deck passengers and crew aft. Soon the yawl was lowered by the deck hands and sooner it was filled by dozens of frightened beings, scorched and devoid of reason by fright. While this awful scene was going on aft, every cabin passenger, save one or two, had gained the forecastle, ready to take the fearful leap, preferring a watery grave to being burned to death.

About this time poor Trice and Creighton were seen on the hurricane roof. Trice woke up Capt. Taylor and run back to his wheel—asking Capt. T. what to do. He told him to run her ashore—which he attempted—but found that the tiller ropes were burned. About this time, Capt. Creighton threw the ladder from the roof, and deliberately went down astern on the stays, and having gained the lower guards he deliberately rid himself of his coat and boots, and after waiting awhile, swung himself into the water, still hanging to the guards, and was seen by a member of the order of Odd Fellows to give the signal of distress, which the brother answered by telling him to let go and swim—he having no earthly means of saving him—having only a minute before swam to the shore exhausted, and at that time was assisting Capt. Taylor to the shore, who was almost exhausted.

This was the last that was seen of poor Creighton, he having sunk a moment afterwards. Poor Trice, was seen at the wheel a moment before the pilot-house was encompassed by flames, and although it is painful to think it, yet we can but conclude that he sank down through the cabin, having the blazing sheets of fire for his shroud. Still it is consolating to think that, though he lost his own life, he saved one hundred others by steering the boat ashore; and also, that he died at his post, still holding on to the wheel.

We shall never see his like again. At this time could be seen dozens of human beings floundering in the water, having jumped from the lower deck to avoid being consumed by fire, all of whom are now lying on the bottom of the limpid White. Not so with those on the forecastle. So soon as the bow struck the bank, 51 persons leaped on shore and left destruction behind them. And after reaching dry land scampered in every direction to escape the effect of anticipated explosion of boilers, &c.

Awful were the cries from the wretches behind, but alas! we could render no assistance, for we had no means in reach; and thus ends a tragedy which I hope never to see the like again.

CABIN PASSENGERS MISSING.—Mr. Harshaw, of Clarendon, Ark., and Geo. Jones, clerk of the house of Poole & Co., Jacksonport.

DECK PASSENGERS LOST.—Wife and child of J. Haskins, Marshall county, Miss.; four children of S. McMullen, Madison county Tennessee; Mr. Smith, wife, and young lady with them; Mrs. Haley and three children, Tippah county, Miss.; John Horton, wife and two children, Madison county, Tennessee; Mr. Parrel, Madison county, Tennessee; Mr. Martin, do.; Miss Susana E. Pool, do.; son of Mr. Hinshaw, do.; Mr. ———, Shelby county, son-in-law to Mr. Wortham; Mrs. ———, sister to above widow, and thirteen children; Miss ———, sister to above; eight deck hands.

A. J. Folger, Master, saved; Capt. James Creighton, Pilot, lost; John B. Trice, lost; Samuel Taylor, saved; Wm. E. Elliot, Clerk, saved; John Walker, Mate, saved; Charles DeWitt, First Engineer, saved; Samuel Lauderdale, Second Engineer, saved; R. Pitman, Fireman, saved; Hildebram, saved; Wm. Ewing, Bar-keeper, saved; Louis Polluck, assistant Bar-keeper, lost; eight deck hands are known to be lost.

The Disaster at Virgin Bay.

The telegraph brought us an account of a serious disaster at Virgin Bay, to passengers from California. Virgin Bay is on Lake Nicaragua, the point where passengers from California embark for San Juan, by the Nicaragua route. The full particulars of the disaster, are related below in a letter from Dr. J. H. Gihon, of San Francisco, who was a passenger.—None of the persons lost were from this section of the country.

STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST, N. Y. BAY, March 13, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The steamship Brother Jonathan left San Francisco at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 16th, and after an exceedingly pleasant passage anchored in the harbor of San Juan del Sud early on the morning of 1st inst. The sea was unusually rough, a gale of wind having been blowing for several days. The greater portion of the day was consequently consumed in landing the passengers and freight. There were nearly 600 passengers on board, about 400 of whom were in the steerage, composed principally of the population of California. The process of landing, always necessarily slow, was greatly retarded by the obstinacy and "dog in the manger" disposition of these people. As soon as the ship reached her moorings, they took possession of the gangway leading to the boats, from which the officers were unable to remove them. Imagining that some peculiar advantage in the choice of mules especially, was to be derived from being first on shore, they had determined to avail themselves of that advantage.

It is the custom of the steamship company to land their passengers free of charge in their own boats—but the inhabitants also bring extra boats alongside to facilitate the landing, for which they charge passengers a moderate price. These boats the steerage passengers would not employ, neither would they suffer others who were thus disposed to do so, but rather insulted and abused them for making the attempt. Many of the passengers therefore in the cabin had not landed from the ship when most of those in the steerage reached Virgin Bay, the transit across the country occupying about 2 hours. Here two steamers, the Central America and Ometepe, were waiting. It was immediately announced that the former would sail early in the evening, and that the latter would be retained until the cabin passengers, with their baggage, the specie, and express matter should arrive—another difficulty at once arose.

The steerage passengers became impressed with the idea that they were about to be imposed upon; that the cabin passengers were to fare better than themselves—in a word, that *something* was to be gained by waiting for the Ometepe; and hence neither threats or entreaties could induce them to embark on the Central America, the largest and best boat of the two. The agents of the Company endeavored by all possible means to induce them to go on board, but all their efforts were unavailing. The steamer sailed with 200 passengers, leaving 400, with the specie, freight, and baggage for the Ometepe. The consequence of this folly and perversity, it will be seen, proved most lamentably disastrous.—Soon after the sailing of the Central America, the wind, which had been blowing fresh all day, increased, until it swept a perfect tempest across the Lake, and the Ometepe was forced to take refuge under the lee of the mountain, opposite the village, during the night.

Before nine the next morning, she again made her appearance and anchored some 3 or 400 yards from the pier. The sea was exceedingly rough, and the surf rolled in upon the beach with tremendous fury. The steamer had lost her boat, and some time elapsed before it was recovered, after which much difficulty was experienced in getting a line to the shore. This accomplished, the process of embarkation commenced. This is effected by means of a large airch-ambered iron launch capable of containing comfortably 60 or 60 persons. Three loads with great care were successfully landed on board the steamer, but on loading the fourth time, the man having the boat in charge exhibited great impatience, "provoked, no doubt, by the obstinacy he had encountered the previous night, and fearing he would be unable to finish his work while the daylight lasted," and persisted in crowding her more than prudence and sound judgment could justify, and she was pushed from the pier with more than 80 persons on board.

As she slowly proceeded, it became apparent to all on shore that she was in extreme peril, and her progress was watched with painful anxiety—as wave after wave struck her she was seen to sink lower in the water, until at length, when almost one hundred yards distant the whole column of a heavy sea rolled over her entire length, filling her to the gunwale. A scene of horror ensued which beggars all description; cries of terror simultaneously arose from the launch, and the hundreds of spectators upon the steamer and on shore. The sea was instantly covered with floating objects, among which was distinguished many human forms, that had been washed from the boat, or had thrown themselves overboard in the first moment of alarm. Some were battling manfully with the waves, others yiedling themselves at once to despair were sinking without an apparent effort at safety, their hands as if in supplication raised above their heads, while in the midst of all was the launch still half filled with human beings clinging in almost helpless agony to each other. The crowd upon the steamer, unable to render assistance looked on with horror.

The people on shore, stood in clusters and cried aloud, or ran to and fro, some giving orders, others cursing and swearing, and few knowing either what they did or said. They, however, rushed toward the miserable apologies for boats that lay along shore, and endeavored to get them afloat. But the natives were the first to discover the full extent of the danger, and render efficient aid. With one wild shriek and an impulse that would have done credit to the best of mankind, they tore off their scanty garments, and rushed to the relief of the sufferers—the women being the first in the benevolent and dangerous work. They hesitated not to calculate the danger, but dashed into the furious surf, heedless of everything but a desire to save their fellow creatures from death, and these strangers of another race, between whom and themselves there has been no sympathy and but little kindly feeling. Brighter examples of true heroism could not be imagined than were exhibited by these rude and ignorant people.

A dozen native women rushed to a large bungo that laid high and dry upon the beach, and dragging it to the water, pushed it with incredible speed through the water toward the launch. As they approached this, one of the women sprang forward, tearing a dead child from the arms of its drowning mother—held it with one hand above her head, and swam with her precious charge to the shore. Others succeeded in saving the mother. Other cases of like character occurred. One native man lost his life in his generous efforts to save others. Some of the passengers clung to the launch until she was drawn ashore—others swam safely to the beach, while still others sank exhausted beneath the waves. It is impossible, as yet to determine how many perished. In less than an hour after the disaster occurred, sixteen dead bodies were upon the beach some dragged ashore by the natives, others washed in with the surf. Several others were subsequently found, and about half a dozen more were known to be missing—51 of those in the launch were saved. The first body recovered was that of a woman upon whose clothing was found large sums of gold. Her husband was also drowned, who also carried thousands of dollars, the weight of which, perhaps, aided in causing their deaths. One man had upon him an inflated life-preserver, but beneath it was a belt of gold sufficiently heavy to weigh him down. The persons of most of the deceased contained more or less gold. It was not, therefore, *necessity* that made them steerage passengers.

On the following day, March 3d, the bodies recovered were buried together by the passengers still on shore. The occasion was one of great solemnity. Each coffin was carried by four persons—thus forming a lengthy procession, which was followed by most of the passengers and a crowd of the natives. It is seldom that a more melancholy and mournful spectacle is witnessed. An awful solemnity pervaded the place as the procession passed slowly through the village and over the hills to the place of burial. Here after impressive and appropriate funeral obsequies, were deposited the remains of sixteen human beings, who the day before were full of life and health, and hope and joy, returning, after a toilsome exile in a far off land, to enjoy the fruits of their labors in their native or adopted homes. Immediately after the funeral services were concluded, the remainder of the passengers and freight of the Brother Jonathan were conveyed to the Ometepe, and early in the evening she departed for the river. It is here worthy of notice that the agents of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, as soon as the calamity related above occurred, notified the hotel-keepers and others of the place that they would pay the board of all the passengers and defray all other expenses that might accrue from the disaster.

Had the steerage passengers been compelled to go on board the Central America on the night of the 1st inst., there would have been no necessity to crowd the launch on the following day—all would have gone on smoothly—and had separate boats been provided exclusively for the steerage passengers on the river, there would have been none of the rushing, and quarrelling and fighting—the indignation meeting and inflammatory speeches, and denunciatory resolutions that subsequently transpired.