THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 192.

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, (6 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 ☞ 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.
All 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	Bank of Va., Richmond	"
Bank of Danville	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	"
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	"
Bank of Germantown	par	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	"
Bank of Gettysburgh	¼	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Lewistown	—	Branches	
Bank of Middletown	¼	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of St. of N. Caroli'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	3
Lancaster Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	¼
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	¼	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
Monongahela Bank	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
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 Sidney	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Cincinnati	do	On New York	par
Branch at Washington	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Guilford	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Steubenville	do	Cincinnati	
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Louisville	
Branch at Newark	do	St. Louis	
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	10,60
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, new	10,00
Branch at Norwalk	do	Fredericksd'ors	7,80
Branch at Piqua	do	Ten Thalers	7,80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Guineas	6,00
Branch at Eaton	do	Sovereigns	4,83
Branch at Ravenna	do	Ten Guilders	3,96
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Napoleons	3,80
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 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5'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	235	225	
Pitts. Trust Co.	...	65	64	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	...	50	50	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25	24	Div. Mar 4 ℔ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	38	33	Div. Jan. 8 ℔ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2,00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	...	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ℔ ct
Western Insurance Co.	...	19	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	50	25	...	do
Morse's Magnetic	50	...	...	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	...	...	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	46½	46	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	...	...	do.
Cleveland & Wells'le R. R.	50	...	...	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	102½	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	50	...	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	...	
Do. do. (new)	100	85	...	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	...	
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	25	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	...	...	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	...	180	170	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	...	148	145	Div. 1854, $20
North America	...	80	75	New Stock.
North Western	...	18	16	
Iron City	...	3	2	
Eureka	...	2	...	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	...	4½	3½	
Ohio	...	2½	1½	
Adventure	...	4	2½	
Merchant	...	...	...	
Douglass Houghton	...	7	5	
Ontonagon	...	...	...	
Ohio Trap Rock	...	28	26	
Ridge	...	7½	6	
Fire Steel	...	3	2½	
Colling	...	4½	3	
Aztec	...	1½	...	
Bluff	...	2½	1½	
National	...	33	30	
Forest	...	14	13½	
Phœnix	...	...	...	
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. ocl3

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.
WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well; made and sold by C. 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 equal convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 3,000 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. 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. dc16-6wT

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, 46 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. au30-ly2

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

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

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. ap23-dly

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. jal5-dly

R. P. SPALDING, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cleveland, Ohio. References—A. W. Loomis, Shaler & Stanton. feb3-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. S. 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. jyl0

WM. LARIMER, Jr., Banker and Broker, 4th street, No. 65, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 69 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. apl8

A. & A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap6-ly53

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. [apl4-y53

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 243 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

E. MORTON GILBERT. THOMAS E. FREDERICK.
GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired. apl5

ROBT. ROBISON. SAML. R. ROBISON.
R. ROBISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 256 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. apl

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. L. 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.

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. jal7y

JOHN WATT. JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 258 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. 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. ja23-y53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lake 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. 32 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 56 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.
apl5 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. fal4-ly

OLIVER BLACKBURN. GEO. R. 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-y

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. E. 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. E. 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. jal5

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. nol5-6md

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-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:tcl1

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 Mail 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. fel2

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. fel0-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.
ocl SCAIFE, ATKINSON & CO.

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 2d. 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.
mch20 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR. THOS. WIGHTMAN.
PENN GLASS WORKS;
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 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-lmic1y

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, 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.
fe26:d&wly-'53S

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.
R. 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 expensive, or low priced 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 making 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 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, 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. ced

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. B. 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.
apl4

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.
ocl3 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. jal3y

WOOL MERCHANTS.

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

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM VISSCHER & SCHELL'S
GENERAL ADVERTISING HOUSE,
No. 80 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—Information is wanted of a girl by the name of ROSA ——, who lived with Mr. Vanderpool, at Wyack, N. Y., in the summer of 1852, who removed to Pennsylvania about one year and a half since with her sister and brother-in-law. If she will send her address to Mr. VANDERPOOL, New York Post Office, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. mh21-lwY

MOLYNEAUX BELL, Mantilla and Cloak Manufacturer and Importer, 58 Canal st.

GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, Importers also of Fancy Furs, 361 Broadway.

R. F. HIBBARD & SON, Wild Cherry Bitters, Circassia Balm, Pills, Salve, &c., 93 John st.

C. T. HURLBURT, American Homoeopathic Pharmacy. Medicines, Vials, Cases, &c., for sale, 431 Broome st.

VAN DUESEN'S Improved Wahpene. It restores gray Hair to its original color, and creates a new growth of hair. Depot, 123 Chambers st.

DOCT. GILBERT, from Memphis, is curing hundreds of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, and Wens, without the knife, at his spacious rooms, 483 Broadway.

ALFREE WOODHAM, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., 160 Fulton st.

S. H. WARNICK, Manufacturer of Enameled Cottage Furniture, &c., 62 White st.

JOHN DAVIS, Commission Merchant and Importer of Brandies, Wines and Cigars, 234 Washington st.

E. GOODWIN & BRO., Manufacturers of Fine Cut Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, 207 and 209 Water st.

WHEELER & WILSON, Proprietors and Manufacturers of A. B. Wilson's Patent Stitching Machines, office 265 Broadway.

WM. SIMMONS, Millinery, 564 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel.

COOPER HOUSE, A. J. Pease & Bro., Proprietors, 334 Broadway.

NORMAN CUTTER, successor to Lee, Brewster & Co., Importer and Jobber in Staple Dry Goods, 44 Cedar st.

L. CHAFFER, late W. Newman, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, &c., 355 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. CAVERLY, Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Painted Pails and Tubs, Wood and Willow Ware, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicking, Match es, &c., 204 Greenwich st., New York. mh9-lyv

WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, Table Oil Cloth, &c.—JOHN TERHUNE, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, No. 10 Catharine st., and No. 6 Chatham Square, New York. mh9-lyv

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.
sep26 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 & Idiorne,) 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. 43 Front street, opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing, Cincinnati. ja28-3md

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.

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. 53 Wood street, (between Third and Fourth) Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. 65 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. 79 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 Fortes, 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. 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. 75 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'Guffy,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 141 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. nol5:y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Draper and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 151 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. (mhl

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. mh9-y

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

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. jal4

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. Defourt & Co., of Paris. mh3-63

FOR PRINTERS.—We will sell a good IRON PRESS, Imperial size very low for cash.
no3if 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, No. 281½ Penn, above Hand street. je7tf

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 281½ Penn st. above Hand. je7tf

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. R. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor. mr28

FEW cases light, small figured Prints received by A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25, 5th st.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1854.

From the New York Recorder.

REMARKS OF DR. WAYLAND,

At the Nebraska Meeting, Providence, March 7.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I am not surprised to see so large a number of the citizens of Rhode Island assembled on the present occasion. On this spot was formed the first government on earth which proclaimed both civil and religious liberty to be the birthright of man. It is meet that, on this soil and in this city, a measure which proposes to violate the most sacred rights of humanity should receive its merited condemnation.

Before I proceed to consider this bill, I think it proper to say that, while I shall speak with entire plainness on the merits of the question, I shall avoid all denunciation of individuals. It is my good fortune to know and to esteem many of my fellow-citizens at the South, whom I believe incapable of performing an action which they see to be dishonorable or mean. I will go farther, and say that I have never conversed with an intelligent and right-minded slaveholder who did not confess slavery to be wrong, utterly indefensible in itself, and the great curse that rests upon the Southern states. They have looked upon the subject in sad despair, hoping that a kind Providence would open for them some way of escape from an evil which was every year becoming more and more threatening. Such men—and they form a large portion of the best men at the South—will, I know, honor us for opposing this bill, and will in their hearts rejoice if our opposition be successful.

We have met to protest against the bill now before Congress for establishing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kansas. The feature in this bill against which we first protest is, that in all that vast territory, now uninhabited by white men, either free or slave states may be organized at the will of the settlers. On the face of it, then, it places slavery and freedom on equal terms, and proclaims that freedom and oppression are looked upon with equal favor by the people of the United States. It is, I know, said that it is intended to have no practical effect, for that slavery will never be introduced there. This, I presume however, that no one expects us to believe. To suppose the universal agitation of this subject to be revived—an agitation so much to be deprecated by the South—and the reproach of violated faith to be endured without an assignable object, is to suppose men to act without motive; that is, to be either idiotic or insane. We will not accuse reasonable men of this absurdity. I therefore consider this as a bill to establish slavery throughout all this vast region.

Now, against this bill I protest in the first place, because it proposes to violate the great elementary law on which not only Goverment, but society itself is founded.

If there be any moral or social principle more obvious or more universal than any other, it is this, that *every man has a right to himself.* He possesses this right as a man, in virtue simply of his humanity. This right includes his right to his body and his mind, to his material and his spiritual nature. It is the foundation of all responsibility; for the moment I cease to have a right to myself, that moment I also cease to be responsible for my actions, either to God or to man. It is this right which distinguishes me from a brute. Brutes are endowed with no such right, and we may lawfully enslave them, slaughter them, and feed on them. Governments are established, and laws are enacted not to confer this right—it existed before them—but to prevent its violation. It is the sole foundation of the right of property; for if I have a right to myself, I have a right to the product of my own energies, provided these energies are innocently directed—that is, not in interference with this right in another.

But assume the opposite, and what is the result? Suppose a man not to have a right to himself, and what is the consequence? Government is impossible. Every man becomes the prey of every other man. Right personal and right in property are annihilated by a single blow. Turks may oppress Greeks, Russians may trample on Turks, Austrians may deluge Italy or Hungary in blood, and no right is violated. Nay, more, you, sir, may enslave me, or I may enslave you, the white man may enslave the black man, and the black man may in turn enslave and murder the white man, and all are innocent of crime.—The rising of the slaves universally would thus be justified, and all cause for our aiding to subdue insurrection would be taken away. But it is needless to pursue a doctrine so monstrous.—Slavery is a sin against God, and an outrage on humanity. It deprives a man not of one, or another right but it violates that fundamental law of humanity on which all rights rest. I would protest against this iniquity anywhere, in the name of humanity, and justice, and universal love; I protest against it here at home especially, when this outrage is to be perpetrated on soil of which I and every other American citizen are the sole and rightful possessors.

But secondly, as an American citizen I protest against the bill.

Our government owes its existence to the assertion of the principle to which I have just alluded—that every man has a right to himself.—The Declaration of Independence, that bill of rights which made us a nation affirms, first of all, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It was for this principle that our fathers contended in that prolonged struggle, the revolutionary war. It was for this that blood was poured out like water at Concord and Bunker Hill, at Bennington and Saratoga, at Red Bank and Trenton and Yorktown. And when they asserted this principle, they asserted it of humanity, without excluding from it any portion of the race. This is abundantly shown by the writers of that time, who were also actors in the war of independence.—To omit the mention of all the men at the North, it is sufficient to call to your recollection the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and, in fact, all the fathers of the Republic whose opinions were of sufficient importance to reach to the present day.

The sentiments of these men were fully exemplified by the act of 1787. Slavery existed in several of the States. It was acknowledged to be at variance with the sentiments of the whole people, and in violation of the principle asserted in the Declaration of Independence. That it might be forever restricted within its then limits, and thus be more easily extinguished, all the territory then possessed by the confederation was declared to be forever free.

When the constitution was adopted, the object for which it was formed was explicitly stated; it was "to *establish justice,*" "and *secure the blessings of liberty.*" It is the recognition of this principle as the great object of our Union that gave this nation consideration among men. This we have always, it has been said even obtrusively, claimed for ourselves. It is in this respect that we have held ourselves up in contrast with governments in which the rights of man as man were trampled under foot. It is this principle which has made the stars and stripes the dawning star of liberty to the civilized world. Abolish this, and there is nothing more to distinguish us from those despotic oligarchies in which a few declare themselves free while they hold millions under them in bondage.

Now I affirm that this proposed measure is in the gravest sense revolutionary—far more so than if it enacted that the office of President should be abolished, and its place supplied by an hereditary monarchy. This latter might be done and yet the great object for which the Government was established be maintained; but here the great object for which the Government was formed is not changed, but reversed. The particular manner in which the agents of a Government are to be related to each other and to the people, is of far less consequence than the principle by which all their action is to be directed. An insurance company is formed to protect buildings from loss by fire. It establishes its laws and selects its officers. But if its object be reversed, and it devotes itself to setting buildings on fire, it were vain to tell me that they elected their President in the same manner, or that the clerks and the President were not permitted to interfere with the duties of each other. Nor, were I an original member of such a company, could I, by any cry of union, be persuaded to be a partner to their transactions. I should say, the object being changed, the association is dissolved, and I will be a partaker in none of your villainy.

Now, I cannot but consider this measure as of precisely this character. We united to form a Government on the principle of the Declaration of Independence and the preamble of the constitution—namely, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty; to illustrate to the world the truth that all men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This bill reverses this principle, and makes this Government declare that men are not endowed with these rights, and that our object is not to establish justice or secure the blessings of liberty, but to extend slavery over our whole domain and transmit it to our children as their heritage, for ever. The force of such a revolution is to dissolve the Government itself; for when the essential element of a compact is reversed, every contracting party is released from his obligations in respect to it. I therefore protest against this bill as revolutionary, and giving just cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Third. As a citizen of a free state I protest against the passage of this bill.

This seems to me only one of a series of measures of which the obvious intention is to render the whole legislation of this country subservient to the interests of the slaveholding states, by securing, at all hazards, a majority in the Senate.

These measures it is painful to specify. I protend not to enumerate them all, but I will mention only a few of the most important.

The purchase of Louisiana, though not made for this object, gave the first bias in this direction. It was made without constitutional authority, and furnishes an illustration of the mischief resulting from the violation of a principle for the sake of an immediate advantage. Then came the Missouri compromise. Here, for the sake of peace and the preservation of the Union, as it was said, the essential principle in which the government was founded was held in abeyance, and, this territory, acquired from France was divided, a part being conceded to slavery and the rest irrevocably devoted to liberty. It has always been said that even this concession was procured by corruption. "We wanted" said John Randolph, "sixteen dough-faces, and we got them; we could have got sixteen more had we wanted them." Then came the admission of Texas. This was done not only without constitutional authority, but, as I think, in opposition to constitutional enactment. By this act an immense tract prepared for slavery was admitted to the Union.

The lamented Dr. Channing, than whom a truer friend to the Union never lived, declared in his letters on "The Duty of the Free States," that if over this were done, the Northern States were bound at once to separate themselves from the confederacy. Next came the compromise of 1850. In this instance the free States were grossly insulted, and nothing could have carried the measure but the influence of a great statesman, who, by his conduct in this case, has left a stain on his reputation which even his former brilliant services can never erase. A short time before, Florida had applied for admission to the Union, with a constitution rivetting slavery upon her to the latest time. When a question was made about receiving a state with slavery so irrevocably interwoven into its constitution, it was indignantly replied that with this matter Congress had nothing to do; and that the Union would be dissolved if the slave character of the constitution of a state was made an objection to its reception. The next state which presented itself was California, with a free constitution.—The reception of this state gave rise to an angry debate of six months, and she was admitted at last by a compromise. The remarkable terms of the compromise were—that California should be admitted into the Union, and, on the other hand, that four new slave states should be formed out of Texas; that a more stringent and reckless law should oblige the free states to deliver up fugitive slaves, and, on the other hand, that the slave trade, which on the high seas is piracy, should not be carried on in the District of Columbia.

Then came the measure which we are now considering. The territory covered by the bill is, in part, the same as was, by the Missouri compromise, solemnly consecrated to freedom. It was so considered by Southern men. The measure was carried by Southern votes. It was considered that, in yielding to slavery the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., the North made a great concession for the sake of union. It is now proposed to nullify this solemn compact, and devote to slavery a territory out of which some fifteen or twenty new states may eventually be formed.—When these states are organized and added to those formed out of Texas, the character of the Senate is irrevocably fixed. The legislation of the nation is forever Southern; and Southern legislation is always subservient to the peculiar institution of the South.

When this has been done, this country, at home, will present a singular spectacle. The slaveholders in the United States are said not to exceed 300,000—call them half a million. We have then half a million of men governing, in fact, thirty or forty millions. An institution unknown to the constitution will be seen annulling and subverting the constitution itself, an institution by which labor is rendered degrading and despicable, legislating for men who respect themselves the more for earning their own bread.—How long a union of such a character can continue may be easily foreseen. The question ceases to be whether black men are for ever to be slaves, but whether the sons of the Puritans are to become slaves themselves.

Nor is this all. This change in the principle underlying the constitution changes our relations to the whole civilized world. The great question which is henceforth to agitate the nation is the question of human rights. It has been the glory of this country, thus far, to stand forth everywhere in defence of human liberty. It is the position which we have taken on this question that has given us our influence among nations, and taught down-trodden humanity every where to look up to us for succor. But establish slavery not as the exception, but as the rule—make slavery the law of the land, the pivot on which legislation stands, and we must, by necessity, ally ourselves with despotism. We expose ourselves to contempt even now by swaggering about human liberty, while a pious and benevolent lady is at this moment immured in a dungeon at Richmond for no other crime than that of teaching children to read. What will it be when such an act of oppression is sanctioned by the whole country?

I value the Union as much as any man. I would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but truth and justice and liberty. When I surrender these as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing which I abhor. To form a union for the sake of perpetuating oppression, is to make myself an oppressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as for myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of union is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man. These I believe to be the sentiments of the free States, and therefore it is as a friend of the Union, that I protest against this bill.

But there is another feature in this bill which deserves to be considered. The consequence of its passage must be the destruction of the Indian tribes within the territory which it proposes to establish. These poor red men had already began to cultivate the land, and were advancing in civilization and Christianity, when, in defiance of a hundred treaties, they were savagely torn up by the roots and transplanted to their present location, and in the removal one-third of the whole number perished. Every guaranty that could bind a moral agent was given them that they should remain unmolested in their present residence forever. They are now rapidly improving their condition. They have schools admirably conducted, churches of Christ under the care of almost every Protestant denomination; they are introducing manufactures; and, in fact, will lose nothing by comparison with the whites in their vicinity. Shall these Christian men and women be again driven away? Shall the most solemn treaties ever ratified by the Senate of the United States be again violated? Shall an act of cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilized man be perpetrated, because the victims are weak and their skins are red? Has no man any rights unless his skin is white, or has a just God given permission to white men to defraud and enslave and murder their fellow-man with impunity?

Lastly, I protest against the passage of this bill as a Christian.

It is my firm belief, Mr. President, the belief on which I rest my hope of salvation, that the Son of God assumed our nature, and died for our sins, that we might escape the condemnation deserved for our transgressions. I believe that he died for the redemption of our whole race—for the ignorant and down-trodden African as much as for his haughty Anglo-Saxon oppressor. While on earth, he chose the lot of a poor man, and of an oppressed man, thus showing us that it was this class which shared his deepest sympathies. He came "to preach the gospel to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." He himself died by the hand of oppression, and he has taught us that the poor and the oppressed are his representatives always remaining, and that we must manifest our love to him by charity to them. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the *least* of these, ye have done it unto me." "Take heed," said he, "that ye offend not one of these little ones." Taking Christ, then, for my example, and striving to imbibe his spirit, can I do otherwise than take to my bosom every oppressed and down-trodden child of humanity? Jesus Christ, my master, is not ashamed to call them brethren, and can I have any partnership in an attempt to trample them under foot? The Union itself becomes to me an accursed thing, if I must first steep it in the tears and blood of those for whom Christ died.

But more than this. Hundreds of thousands of these black and red men, whose dearest rights are sacrificed by this bill, are, in the strictest sense, our *Christian* brethren. Some are Episcopalians, some Presbyterians, but by far the larger part are Baptists and Methodists. They set down with us at the same table of the Lord; they are equally with us members of His body; they share with us the same gift of his Holy Spirit, and hope with us to be ever with the Lord. And can Christian men join hands with the oppressors of their brethren. Can we allow it to be declared in our name, as American Christians, that throughout this vast region our Christian brethren shall be delivered over to brute violence, and that it shall be made a crime to teach them to read the word of their Savior and ours? Can we do this and hope to be forgiven.

And here let me appeal to Christians at the South. I have conversed with many of them on this subject. They have confessed slavery to be wrong, and they have mourned over its blighting influence on religion and morals. They have told me, and I believe them, that it is their daily prayer that this curse may be removed; that they would cheerfully make any sacrifice for its removal, but that at present they see no way of escape from it. But could my voice reach them, I would say, Brethren, can you, as disciples of Christ, aid in extending and perpetuating what you know to be wrong? Can you pray God to remove slavery from our country while you are seeking to fasten it upon the country forever?

Could I address Southern statesmen, I would address to them a similar appeal. I have conversed with many of them, men of whom any country might be proud. They have told me that slavery was the curse of the Southern States; that, utterly indefensible in principle, in practice it wrought unmixed evil in every relation of life, civil, social and domestic. I would say to them, Can you, as lovers of your country, extend over this vast territory an institution which you in private allow to be an unmeasured evil—an evil already so gigantic that you are utterly unable to cope with it? Nay, more, are you willing, in order to extend and perpetuate this wrong, to overturn the foundations of the constitution and violate your solemnly plighted faith? Can you expect that after this we can look upon you as brethren? If you will trample on the essential principles of the constitution and annul a contract which you declared should be binding forever, in order to attain uncontrolled power over the free States, how may we expect that power to be exerted after it has been attained? If such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

Once more. Could I hope that my words could reach the ear of the President of the United States, with the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of my country, I would address him somewhat in this wise: "It has pleased Divine Providence, sir, to place you in the most responsible situation now held by any man on the earth. It rests with you to decide whether this vast territory, comprising, it may be, twenty independent states, shall become the abode of happy freemen or of down-trodden slaves; whether man shall be recognized as a being formed in the image of God, or degraded to a chattel, he shall be sold in the shambles like the beasts that perish; whether in the conflict between freedom and despotism, for which the civilized world is preparing, the mighty influence of this great Republic shall be thrown in favor of the oppressor or the oppressed. You have the right to arrest this measure as a grave departure from the principles of the constitution, and a violation of solemnly pledged national faith.

"Let me, then, entreat you to look beyond the mists of passion that surround you, and gaze for a moment on that eternal justice which is the habitation of the throne of the Most High.—Decide this question in such a manner as will be most pleasing to that great Being, the elements of whose character are spotless holiness and infinite love. Can you as a patriot array your country in opposition to every attribute of the eternal God? Remember also that your life will have a page in this world's history. An impartial posterity will judge you by your actions, and will assign you a place with good men or with bad, with the benefactors or the enemies of your race. And more than all, you must soon appear before a tribunal where you can claim no precedence whatever over the meanest slave that the sun shines upon. The millions whose moral character has been affected for weal or for woe by your act, will meet you there face to face in presence of the universal God. It is my earnest prayer that you may, by divine grace, be enabled to decide this question in view of the solemn realities, so at that day you may review this transaction with joy, and not with grief, and that the plaudit may await you, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that this meeting has been held. Come what will, it will ever be to us an unspeakable satisfaction, that to the utmost of our power, we have washed our hands of this iniquity. Let us cease not to beseech the God of our fathers to defeat the counsels of misguided men, and, if the worst shall come, that he will grant to the free states the wisdom, temper, patriotism, and union which may be needed in this grave emergency.

LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Raglan, who is to command the British forces in Turkey, is so little known in this country by his new name, that we think it proper to state such particulars respecting him as will make our readers fully posted up on the subject.

Lord Fitzroy George Henry Somerset, youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, was brother to the late and uncle to the present Duke.—He was born on the 30th of Sept., 1788, (the year which is memorable as that in which Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel first saw the light,) and entered the army in 1804, as a Cornet in the 4th Dragoons. By the time he went to the Penisula, in 1809, where Sir Arthur Wellesley was commencing the protracted contest which was carried on, through Portugal and Spain, to its termination by the battle of Toulouse, (April 10, 1814,) Lord Fitzroy had been promoted to the rank of Captain, and was made aid-de-camp, and in 1810, became Military Secretary to him, who in a few years was to attain, step by step, the highest honors a British subject can enjoy, as F. M., the Duke of Wellington." Lord Fitzroy Somerset acted as Millitary Secretary to the termination of the Peninsular war.

In Napier's History of the Peninsular War, due credit is given to the prudency and ability of Lord Fitzroy Somerset in this capacity. In describing the distressed state of Wellington's army, in 1811, (just before the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo,) Napier says: "In the new cantonments, however, abundance of provisions and dry weather, (for in Beira the first rains generally subside in December,) stopped the sickness, and restored about three thousand men to the ranks; and it would be a great error to suppose that the privations had in any way weakened the moral courage of the troops. The old regiments had become incredibly hardy and experienced in all things necessary to sustain their strength and efficiency; the staff of the army was well practiced, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Military Secretary, had established such an intercourse between the headquarters and the commanders of battalions, that the latter had so to speak direct communication with the General-in-Chief upon all the business of their regiments—a privilege which increased the enthusiasm and zeal of all in a very surprising manner. In the battalions, being generally under very young men, the distinctions of rank were not very generally enforced, and the merits of each officer were consequently better known, and more earnestly supported when promotions and honors were to be obtained. By this method Lord Fitzroy acquired an exact knowledge of the true moral state of each regiment, rendered his own office at once powerful, and gracious to the army, and yet, such was his discretion and judgment, did in no manner weaken the military hierarchy; thus also all the daring young men were excited, and being unacquainted with the political difficulties of their Generals, anticipated noble triumphs which were happily realized."

On his return to England, in 1814, he married the daughter of Lord Maryborough, (afterward Earl of Mornington) and niece of the Duke of Wellington. The return of Napoleon from Elba, in 1815, called the British army again into the field, and Lord Fitzroy accompanied the Duke to Brussels. At Waterloo he was so severely wounded that it was necessary to amputate his left arm, at the close of the battle. Returning to England his gallantry was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He was also made a Knight Commander of the Bath (the same honor which Wellington had received for his success in India,) and was also appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the army. At this time he had not completed his 27th year. He then was attached as Secretary of the Embassy for a short time, to the Duke of Wellington's military and diplomatic mission to Paris.

In 1818 he entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of Truro, but rarely spoke. In 1819, on the death of Sir F. Harvey, he was made Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, (Wellington,) which situation he filled until 1827, when the Duke, Lord Eldon, Peel, and three other Cabinet Ministers suddenly sent in their resignation, with the view, no doubt, of embarrassing Canning, who had become Prime Minister, when Lord Liverpool was placed *hors du combat* by paralysis. In August, 1827, on the death of Canning, the Duke became Commander-in-Chief of the army, and thence until September, 1852, with short intermission, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was virtually at the head of the British army.

As Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the whole administrative power at the horse guards may be said to have been in Lord Fitzroy's hands. He was as regular as a clerk in the performance of his duties, the discharge of which occupied him from ten to four each day, and sometimes carrying him far into the night. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill, who had respectively been over him in command, placed the fullest confidence in his industry, talent, energy, and, above all, in his strict impartiality.—This last named quality was indeed a virtue in such a position as he occupied, and no one, military or civil, ever challenged it. He was believed to stand up for the return soldiers who had their services, rather than family connections or political influence to recommend them. He was one of the first to yield to the popular demand for the abolition of flogging in the army—the continuance of which the Duke of Wellington strongly contended for, as indispensably necessary to maintain anything like discipline. It is understood, also, that with Lord Fitzroy Somerset originated the idea, since put into practice, of granting £100 as a free gift to every non-commissioned officer appointed to a commision in the army. This amount, sufficient to purchase an officer's outfit, relieves the new officer from the otherwise almost inevitable necessity of commencing his superior course of military service burthened with the embarrasment of debt.

In September, 1852, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, it was strongly urged that Lord Fitzroy should succeed him in command of the army, for which his long experience seemed to qualify him. Lord Hardinge, however, was appointed, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset took the office of Master General of the Ordnance (salary £2,000 a year,) which Lord H. had resigned on promotion to the Horse Guards as General Commanding in Chief. On October 11, 1852, Lord Fitzroy was raised to the Peerage as Baron Raglan of Raglan, in the County of Monmouth. In point of fact the title should have been Ragland. The readers of history will recollect that the Earl of Worcester (one of Lord Raglan's ancestors) defended Ragland Castle, with six hundred men, against the Parliamentarians, from 1641 to 1646, and finally yielded that stronghold (his own property) to Sir Thomas Fairfax's overwhelming force. His garrison retired with all the honors of war, but, in the name of the Commonwealth, Fairfax leveled Ragland Castle to the ground, and this ruin, with other devastations, involved a loss estimated at £100,000—an immense sum two centuries ago—which nearly ruined Lord Worcester, whose sole compensation was his elevation to the rank of Marquis by Charles I. Forty years after this Charles II. raised him to a dukedom (of Beaufort) and his patent of creation actually gave him full power to confer peerages on others. The House of Lords, however took umbrage at these unusual and illegal powers, and on their demand, the patent was surrendered. The gallant defender of Ragland Castle is better known, perhaps as the celebrated Marquis of Worcester, who, in his "Century of Inventions," suggested the application of steam as a motive power. Lord Raglan's eldest son, born in 1816, was Military Secretary to the Governor General of India, and was killed in the battle of the Sutlej, December 12, 1845.

It is understood that Lord Raglan, who has been appointed to the chief command of the British Army in Turkey, retains his post of Master General of the Ordnance. He is a Lieutenant General in the army, and was competent as such, to command the original force of 10,000 men, who are to co-operate with the much larger force which Louis Napoleon is sending from France. When it was resolved that the British auxiliaries should at least be 20,000 in number, it became necessary to gazette Lord Raglan as full General, while holding such command. In European warfare it has always been etiquette for a Field Marshal to command not less than 36,000 men; a full General, 18,000; a Lieutenant-General; 9,000; while the force under a Major-General or Brigadier-General, must not be less than 3,000. Lord Raglan who is now in his 66th year, does not look much over 50. He is tall in stature, erect in carriage, soldierly in appearance, temperate in his habits, (we believe he has been a tee-totaller for several years,) and is happy in the possession and exercise of unconquerable good temper. He has never held any actual command in the field, but as the right hand man of Wellington, in war and peace, his experience has been most extended and complete.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the New Orleans Courier.

Desperate Rencounter on the Steamer S. F. Trabue.—*Pittsburgh Coal Boatmen vs. Wabash Boatmen—Attempt to take the Boat—Mustering of the Crew—Armed Spaniards in the Conflict—Riot Quelled—Mutineers put Ashore—Wounded in the Hospital.*

We have often heard of meeting a murderer on the High Seas, but seldom have to record such scenes of violence as occurred on the steamer S. F. Trabue, on the Mississippi river, during her recent trip from New Orleans. As is usual at this season of the year, the boat was crowded with deck passengers, chiefly flat-boatmen from the Wabash and coal-boatmen from Pittsburgh. Among the latter was a set of turbulent, quarrelsome men, who were about half drunk when they got on the boat at New Orleans, and had a fight or two among themselves before the boat left port. Capt. Tucker was notified by a friend, who recognized one or two of the men, that he would have trouble with them and that they would try to take the boat.

Soon after the boat was under way and before she had proceeded many miles up the river, one of the Pittsburgh coal boatmen attacked a Wabash man who was quiet and peaceable and had said nothing to him, and knocked him down and beat him dreadfully. Two of his friends interfered to save him from further ill usage, when they were beset and beaten nearly to death, and one of them had his arm broken by a blow from an axe in the hands of one of the rioters. The deck bar was open, and another passenger, a small man, stepped up after the first fray and called for a drink. While he was in the act of drinking, a burley fellow, a bully among the coal boatmen, stepped up and seized him by the neck, choked him, and threw him to the deck as if he were a chicken, and then stamped him. He was suffered to get up, and as soon as he regained his feet, he drew a knife and inflicted a terrible wound in the big man's right breast, which placed him on his back during the rest of the trip, and on the arrival of the boat here, he was sent to the hospital.

Not long after this occurrence the coal boatmen became perfectly wild with liquor, or their anxiety for a fight, and were heard to swear that they would take the boat and do as they pleased. The deck was crowded with passengers, and the quiet and orderly had no peace or rest, and were beset every moment. Capt. Tucker then determined to quell the riot, and summoning his crew, among whom were twenty-one Spaniards, and arming them with short clubs, hatchets, and whatever weapons he could, he marched to the lower deck and endeavored to restore order and put the rioters on shore. The rioters laughed at him, and one big fellow shook his fist under his nose and defied the whole crew. The Spaniards, in solid phalanx, each armed with a club and a long knife, were ordered to advance and seize the ringleader. Then ensued a scene of strife and confusion seldom seen on the deck of a boat. The Spanish crew, however, were victorious, and managed to secure four or five of the ringleaders, who were tied neck and heel, and peace was at once restored. The chief of the mob was not caught, and for several days could not be found, and it was thought that he, together with four or five others, had jumped overboard, and either drowned or swam ashore. Several of the cabin passengers aver that they distinctly saw three or four men in the river, and as the affair occurred soon after the boat left New Orleans, it was impossible to tell who was lost.

During the melee, a coal boatman of the name of Blakeley was much hurt, and dangerously stabbed in the rear. He was taken care of by the officers of the boat, and sent to the Hospital. The mate of the Trabue received a cut in the hand from a knife, which he caught just as one of the mutineers made a lunge at him.

The four that were arrested were put off of the boat soon after the affray was quelled, and when the boat was in the neighborhood of Millikins Bend, the big fellow that had been missing was found, and was forthwith set ashore. He had been secreted under the cylinder timbers. No further outbreak occurred during the trip, tho' many threats were made just before the boat reached port. The discipline of the Spaniards, and the determination of the officers of the boat, put an effectual stop to the lawlessness of the coal boatmen.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 26.

Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Stringham, in command of the Mediterranean squadron. He announces the death of Capt. John W. Wyman, at Florence, on the 24th of February.

The Saranac had returned from Constantinople, where she had been to convey Hon. Carroll Spence, U. S. Minister to Turkey.

The St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, sailed from Spezza on the 22d of February, for Constantinople.

Despatches have also been received from Commodore Perry, dated Hong Kong, January 2d.—He was about to start in a short time on his second expedition to Japan. The squadron has not been recalled, as has been erroneously stated.—The East India squadron will be reduced after its mission to Japan shall have been performed, as the force in those seas will then be larger than is necessary.

The Navy Department entertain no alarm in relation to Lieut. Strain's surveying party who were sent to make a survey of the Panama ship canal route. Lieut. Strain is a resolute and persevering officer, who has seen much hard service, and who will not be deterred from effecting his purpose by any hardships he may be compelled to encounter.

It has been incorrectly stated that the only witness of the affray in Texas between Major Arnold and Dr. Steiner, which resulted in the death of the former, was a sergeant who has since deserted. The affair was also witnessed by a daughter of the deceased, who was looking into the apartment through a glass door, and whose statement is very unfavorable to Dr. Steiner.—It is not known here whether the Doctor is in the hands of either the civil or military authorities.

One of the Albany editors says that the only reason why his house was not blown away in the late gale, was that it had a heavy mortgage on it.