THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. — PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1854. — VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 198.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate)		
Do	one insertion	$0 50
Do	each additional insertion	0 25
Do	one week	1 75
Do	two weeks	3 00
Do	three weeks	4 00
Do	one month	5 00
Do	two months	7 00
Do	three months	9 00
Do	four months	10 00
Do	six months	11 00
Do	twelve months	18 00
Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum)		6 00
One dollar for each additional line.		
One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper		25 00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

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

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

Announcing candidates for 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'ti	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	½
Girard Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Kensington Bank	par	New York City	par
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	Country	½
Mechanics' Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Moyamensing Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	Country	½
Southwark Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Tradesman's Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Western Bank	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chambersburgh	½	Bank of the Valley	½
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	½	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Lewistown		Branches	"
Bank of Middletown	½	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	½	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Merchants' Bk, Newburn	2
Doylestown Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Easton Bank	par	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	2
Erie Bank	½	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.	
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	½	Bank of Augusta	2
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a	2
Harrisburg Bank	½	TENNESSEE.	
Honesdale Bank	½	All solvent Banks	3
Lancaster Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lancaster County Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	½
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	½	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
Monongahela Bank	par	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
West Branch Bank	½	MISSOURI.	
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	½	Bk of State of Missouri	½
York Bank	½	ILLINOIS.	
Relief Notes	½	State Bank and Branches	50
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois	75
Ohio State Bank	½	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	"
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	15,60
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	Eagle, old	10,00
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, new	10,00
Branch at Norwalk	do	Fredericksd'ors	7,80
Branch at Piqua	do	Ten Thalers	7,60
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	3,80
Branch at Massillon	½	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 5's	100	—	—	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 6'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	57½	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
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	35	33	Div. Jan. 5 ¶ 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	10	—	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	—	—	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	46½	46	Ex. Div.
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	—	—	do.
Cleveland & Wellsville 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	35	—	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	—	
Alle. & Perrys'e Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	—	—	
MIN. AND 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	6	
Ontonagon	—	—	—	
Ohio Trap Rock	—	—	—	
Ridge	—	28	24	
Fire Steel	—	7½	6	
Collins	—	3	2½	
Aztec	—	4½	3	
Bluff	—	1½	—	
National	—	2½	1½	
Forest	—	33	30	
Phenix	—	14	13½	
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. dec2

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. oct24-ly

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 machines run lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 2,000 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

DENTISTS.

J. SOOTT, 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. mch8-6md

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-wlyT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TIERNAN & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 95 Wood street, corner of Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Buy and sell Bank Notes and Coin. Discount Time Exchange, and Promissory Notes; make Collections in all the principal cities of the Union; Receive Deposits on call and on interest, and give their prompt attention to all other matters appertaining to a Broker's business. ☞ Eastern Exchange constantly for sale. mh28-ly

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 lowest 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. R. M'VAY.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh. All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja9-ly

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

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

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 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. 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, Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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

GILBERT & FREDERICK, Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Liberal cash advances on consignments. All goods insured if desired. ap15

ROBT. ROBISON ... SAML. R. ROBISON.

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

SPRINGER HARBAUGH ... ALEXANDER FORSYTH.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., (Successors to S. Harbaugh.) Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Wool and Produce generally, No. 144 First and 116 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap3-ly

J. & W. REA, Flour Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and Dealers in Produce generally. Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactures promptly attended to. Nos. 74 Water and 90 Front sts. Pittsburgh, Penna. apl-ly

W. KENDRICK, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, also, Agent for Manufacturers, No. 23 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. ja22-y

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

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

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

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

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 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. 266 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

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

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

T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja19-y:53

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. — Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 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. S. 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, 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 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. H. WOODWARD ... RALPH BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL.

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

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 80 Nassau Street, New York

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN STREET,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ORDERS received by Express, or otherwise, for dying or cleansing Ladies' Dresses, Mantillas and Shawls of every description. Damask and Moreen Curtains beautifully dyed. Lace Curtains restored. Canton Crape Shawls dyed the most brilliant, or the more grave colors. All kinds of silk, woolen and fancy goods, (in the piece or garment,) treated in the most successful manner. The undersigned have had long experience in the prosecution of this business at Staten Island, and feel assured that their success in the art of dying is unrivalled. mh29-4mv BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

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, 437 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 Enamelled Cottage Furniture, &c., 82 White st.

JOHN DAVIS, Commission Merchant and Importer of Brandies, Wines and Cigars, 284 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., 558 Broadway. mh9-3mv

SAMUEL L. CAVERLY, Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Painted Pails and Tubs, Wood and Willow Ware, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicking, Matches, &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. 9 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 & Iddorns.) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally. Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja26-3md

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

J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Oakum, Zinc, Paint, &c., &c. fe7

BOOKSELLERS, &C.

R. C. STOCKTON, late Johnston & Stockton, Bookseller, 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. 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. — 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.

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffey,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 141 Wood street, 3 doors below Virgin Alley, Pittsburgh. ☞ Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine. mh20

L. WILCOX, JR. ... JOSEPH FLEMING

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

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 206 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All orders will receive prompt attention. ☞ Agent for Loudon & 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. 15 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. ja2:ly

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. no18: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. [mh1

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se30-1yd

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; complete 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

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. mh3-83

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

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

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

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY.—No. 46 Diamond Alley, near Wood street. se23 B. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

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:ocl1

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., 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 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. fe12

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

Penn Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh.

KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO., Manufacturers of—
Penn A No. 1 heavy 4-4 Sheetings;
Carpet Chain of all colors and shades;
Cotton Twine;
Bed Cords;
Plough Lines and Sash Cord;
Rope of all sizes and descriptions.
Batting.
☞ Orders left at the Hardware Store of Logan, Wilson & Co., 131 Wood street, will have attention. je25:ly

WM. A. HERRON ... JAMES CRISWELL.

HERRON & CRISWELL, Bell and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass Works, Locomotive, Steam Engines, 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. ja16: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. mch26 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 62 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:mlcly

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.
J. JACKSON,
Address, (post paid,) 124 Wood street, Pittsburg.
☞ For sale, also, at the principal hardware stores in the city, L. G. Graff & Co., and Jas. M'Cord, Cartwright. Also, Tailors' Irons, on the same principle. feb22&lwly-ly58

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.
B. 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 enlarge his establishment. Persons wanting good Carriages 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 street. 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. ja23: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.

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
A. 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. dif

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. Tombs, Head and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest rates. 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, Cassimere 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. oct13 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. 113 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral, Pittsburgh. ja1dly

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Woollen Goods, No. 131 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1854.

Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet.

If one thing more than any other had a tendency to assure the world that, after much hesitation and needless delays, the British Ministry were determined, at last, to enter earnestly into the contest with Russia, it was the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier to the command of the Baltic fleet. Three weeks ago Lord Edensborough remarked, with great truth, that "the real battle must be fought in the Baltic and not in the Black Sea." The general opinion is that Napier, of all men now in the British service, is the best qualified to the chief command of the new "Battle of the Baltic." The only Admiral whose claims in any way approximate to his, is the veteran Earl of Dundonald, better known, perhaps, by his earlier title of Lord Cochrane, which he bore during his gallant exploits, commencing nearly half a century ago, during the war with Napoleon, the struggle for independence by the Spanish Provinces of South America, and, at a late date, in the service of Greece. Lord Dundonald, it is said, was anxious to lead the Baltic fleet in the coming contest, but the British Government have wisely abandoned the extremely absurd practice of allowing seniority to override other qualifications, and the fact that his lordship is in his seventy-ninth year (having been born in 1775) was properly taken as a sufficient obstacle to his employment in active service. Sir Charles Napier himself is 68 years old, but his strong constitution, sound health, personal activity and temperate habits give him the appearance of being many years younger.

The Napier family has greatly distinguished itself during the last forty years. One of them was that fine old soldier, the late Sir Charles James Napier, the hero in the war in Scinde, in 1842, the first British General who ever inserted in his despatches the names of private soldiers who distinguished themselves in battle.—Another Napier is the author of the "History of the War in the Peninsula," which is of itself a monument of his industry in collecting facts, his skill in arranging them, and his eloquence in condensing them into as eloquent and clear a narrative as has ever handed down great deeds in fitting language. A third Napier, who died in China in 1834, was selected, on account of his sagacious shrewdness, to discharge difficult diplomatic duties there. Others of the family have served in the army, all of them with distinction.

Sir Charles Napier, grandson of the fifth Lord Napier of Murchiston, in the County of Stirling, is a Scot by birth and lineage. Born on the 6th of March, 1786, he entered the British Navy, as a volunteer, before he was fourteen, and has been over fifty four years in the same. From November, 1799, he served as a volunteer, and was made a midshipman in March, 1802. In November, 1805, he became lieutenant; in March, 1807, he was made acting commander of the brig Pultusk, and was placed, in August, 1808, in command of the Recruit brig, of 18 guns, in which he fought and put to flight a French corvette with more metal and men. His own mainmast was shot away, and though he was severely wounded, (one shot breaking his thigh,) refused to leave the deck until the enemy had sheered off. He had reached the rank of captain of the fleet in 1809, and assisted in the reduction of the Island of Martinique. An important position, called Fort Edward, had to be secured, and, in open day, amid the fire of the enemy, he headed a small "forlorn hope" of five men, with whom he landed, scaled the walls and planted the union flag on the ramparts. He assisted also in the capture of the d'Hanpolt, a French seventy-four, and was placed in command of his prize, with the rank of past-captain. This was at the age of 22, and he had fairly worked himself up to this rank, without family influence or political interest.

In 1810, when there literally being no French fleet the naval service was nearly ended, Capt. Napier went to the Peninsula as a volunteer and fought, with the courage which has eminently distinguished him in several battles there with Wellington's soldiers. In 1813, employed on the expedition fitted out in Sicily, he assisted in taking the Island of Ponza, in the face of a greatly superior resistory force: the King of the Two Sicilies appointed him Cavaliere de Ponza, in acknowledgment of this exploit. Soon after, his services in the expedition against Alexandria procured him particular notice in the dispatches, In June, 1815, the Euryalus, which he then commanded was paid off, and Capt. Napier was made a Companion of the Bath.

Fourteen years of inactivity followed. From 1829 to 1832 he was employed to command the frigate Galatea. He resigned his appointment in order, with permission from the British Government, to succeed Admiral Sartorius as commander of Don Pedro's Portuguese fleet. He defeated the more numerous fleet of Don Miguel off Cape St. Vincent, whereby the Crown of Portugal was secured for the lately deceased Queen, Donna Maria. For this victory he was created a noble of the Kingdom of Portugal, by the title of Count Cape St. Vincent, and obtained the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. At the dinner given to him on the 7th of this month by the reform Club in London, Sir Charles Napier's services in aid of the cause of liberty in Portugal were thus graphically sketched by Lord Palmerston: "In the year 1833, when he gallantly volunteered to serve the cause of the Queen of Portugal against the encroachments and usurpations of Don Miguel, and to defend constitutional rights and liberties against arbitrary power, he took the command of a modest fleet of frigates and corvettes; and, while in command of that little squadron, he captured a squadron of far superior force, including two line-of-battle ships, one of which my gallant friend himself was the first to board, I have been told, further, that while hanging in the shrouds, trying to get on the deck, he was poked at by a Portuguese pikeman, and very nearly lost the chance of meeting us all here to-day.—But there was on that occasion another characteristic trait of the coolness of my gallant friend; for when he had scrabled on the deck and was calling on those who had possession of it to surrender, a Portuguese officer ran full drive at him to run him through. My gallant friend quietly parried the thrust, and not troubling himself to deal otherwise with his Portuguese assailant, he merely gave him a hearty kick and sent him tumbling down the hatchway."

In replying to this speech, Sir Charles Napier, said that Lord Palmerston had erroneously spoken of him as the first man to board the Portuguese line of battle-ship,—"that," said Sir Charles, "was not the fact, as, had I been ever so willing, I could not have done so, having the care of the whole squadron on my hands. The men who were the first to board were my gallant friend Captain Wilkinson, and my son who was lost in the Avenger. To them alone is due the glory of that action." The officer alluded to was Sir Charles's only son.

Lord Palmerston mentioned another circumstance, related to him by the late Lord William Russell, "who told me," said he, "that one day he heard that my gallant friend was in the neighborhood of the fortress of Valencia, a Portuguese fort at a considerable distance from the squadron. He and Col. Hare went to see, and he told me that he was not long before he saw a man dressed in a very easy way, followed by a fellow with two muskets on his shoulders. They took him at first for Robinson Crusoe, but they soon ascertained it was my gallant friend and a marine following him. 'Well,' said he, 'Napier, what are you doing here?' The answer was, 'I'm going to take Valencia.' 'But, sir,' said Lord William Russell, 'Valencia is a fortified town, and we soldiers know how fortified towns are taken. You must open trenches, make approaches, and establish batteries and breaches. All these things take a good deal of time, and must be done according to rule.' 'Oh,' said my gallant friend, 'I have no time for that. I have got a blue jacket here with a ship's musket, and I mean to take the town with a letter.' And so he did. He sent the Governor a letter telling him that it was much better to surrender at discretion. The Governor was a very sensible man, who knew what sort of a fellow he had to deal with, and so surrender he did. The trenches, approaches, batteries, and breaches were all saved; and Valencia was handed over to the Queen of Portugal."

In 1839 Napier took command of the Powerful, an 84 gun man-of-war, intended for the Mediterranean. In 1840 he was made Commodore, and second in command, under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, of the fleet engaged on the coast of Syria, in the proceedings against Mehemet Ali and Ibraham Pacha. "Here," (again to quote from Palmerston) "he landed with the marines, and having received fresh detachments gained very important victories—storming the town of Sidon and taking 3,000 or 4,000 Egyptian prisoners.—After that he took an important part in the attack and capture of Acre. But he was not content with acting successfully the part of admiral and general, but he must also act the part of diplomatist, which he filled with equal success, for he went in command of part of the fleet to Alexandria, and persuaded Mehemet Ali to sign a convention which led to the peaceful evacuation of Syria by the remnant of the Egyptian forces which survived.—By that means a vast amount of human life was saved, and Syria was relieved from the danger by which she had been menaced."

Returning to England, Commodore Napier was made knight of Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, was made Naval Aid-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, and was honored with the insignia of Russian and Prussian Orders of Chivalry. In 1846 he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1853 became Vice-Admiral. At the Reform Club dinner he emphatically said, "I express my hope that in the expedition upon which I am setting forth—a very great expedition, I cannot say of war, because we are at peace—but it is very near war; and possibly when I get into the Baltic, I shall take an opportunity to declare war—it is to be hoped, I say, that he will be able to give as satisfactory an account of that expedition as of the preceeding ones. I hope that the end of that war will be prosperous; and I hope that with confidence, because I may safely say that this country never sent out such a splendid fleet as that which is now going to the Baltic." The response of Sir James Graham was as decided as the language of Napier himself: "He does not go forth under any hypocritical pretence of conducting a religious war, but he goes forth to assist the independence of Europe, to maintain the balance of power, and to resist, I hope, successfully as lawless a spirit, and as reckless a desire of aggrandizement, as ever disgraced the ruler of any country. My gallant friend says that when he gets into the Baltic he will declare war. Now I, as First Lord of the Admiralty, give him my free consent. I hope that that war may be short and sharp; and being entrusted to his hands I am sure it will be decisive."

Parliament is the natural goal of public men in England. Accordingly, in 1832, Napier contested the borough of Portsmouth, and was defeated. In 1837, a like attempt for Greenwich was unsuccessful also. In 1841, after his triumphant career in Syria, Napier was elected member for the great metropolitan borough of Marylebone, and, consistent in the advocacy of reform principles, was as little of a party man as anybody in Parliament. He was, of course, not to be relied upon by any ministry, however liberal its professions or pretentions, for he had an awkward habit of blurting out the truth, a rooted antipathy to what Thomas Carlyle calls "shams" and expedients, a strong conviction that reform, to be useful, must be prompt and complete, and a wholesome hatred of all temporizing and concession. If the Government of the day, yielding to "the pressure from without," tardily undertook to remedy an evil, Napier was the man to insist that the change be a real one. Generally speaking, he supported the successive administrations of Lords Grey, Melbourne, and John Russel, but declined following the example of Mr. Hume, who publicly declared that, in order to maintain the Whigs in office, he "would not hesitate to vote that black was white."

Much dissatisfaction was caused among the liberal party, and also in the Navy, at the manner in which Napier was shelved, after his success in Syria, by the Whig Ministry. It was expected that he would have been placed in office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and thus become identified with the actual administrative government of the Navy. The fact was the Whig Ministry was not a little afraid of him. Like all his family, he has the faculty of expressing himself clearly and forcibly, either as a speaker or a writer. His literary reputation rests on his works giving an account of the war between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, (published in 1840,) and his sketch of the war in Syria, which appeared in 1842. But he also had exhibited a "fatal facility" in the composition of pamphlets and stinging letters (which last usually appeared in The Times newspaper) on the defects of the modern system of Naval architecture, the abuse which had crept in the Government Naval Yards and Arsenals, the defects in the manner in which Naval promotions took place, and, above all, on the general state of the British Navy, which he contended, was never so bad as when he wrote. There was truth and sagacity in his observations, but the Government contended that they were ill-timed, and that instead of being published, they should have been privately communicated to the Admiralty—which, he replied, would be the certain way not to obtain their being adopted, wholly or even partially.—There is no doubt that his exposure and suggestions, which chimed in with the Duke of Wellington's apprehension as to the inefficient "defenses of the county," led to the improvements in the Naval Department which have now enabled England to send into the Baltic the largest and best fleet she has collected since the time of Nelson—a fleet also, which is manned by volunteers and not by impressment as was the practice formerly. The strong language which Sir Charles employed in his pamphlets and letters, was taken by Lord John Russel as a pretext for refusing him some time ago the command of the Mediterranean fleet. But a more prudent man, with all outward show of impetuosity, never breathed. He is eminently energetic, but the character of his mind may be judged from what Lord William Russell said of him to Palmerston in 1840.—"When I mentioned," said Palmerston, "the gallantry and daring of my friend, he said, 'Yes, all that is true; but there is another quality which Napier possesses which is as valuable as either of these and as important an ingredient in success, I never saw a man in my life who calculated so many moves beforehand. Now, when a man calculates his moves beforehand, and has the spirit to carry out those moves which has been exhibited by my gallant friend, I think that any country may safely place its fate and fortunes in his hands; and I feel confident that he will not betray them."

In a word, Napier has been truly described as a rough and ready sailor—a man of action and not of words; without pretence—of simple habits—of unassuming and modest demeanor, but of strong and resolute will; who sees at a glance what is best to be done, and seeing it, does it in the most spirited and dashing manner, in spite of difficulties and perils, and without any other idea than the great and paramount one of duty. If this man, with his avowed and proven antipathy to all that is conventional, had lived in a republic, he would have there been precisely in his proper place.

Although no rhetorician, Napier is a bold, straightforward and convincing public speaker. There are occasional "fits" of comic sketching in his speeches, which show a great deal of quiet and natural humor. His speeches are distinguishable for the quantity of facts which he puts into them, and their ardent truthfulness. They are deficient in reasoning, for Napier cannot argue, but they have force from the weight and direct application of his facts.

In person Sir Charles Napier is somewhat under the middle statue, stout or rather burley in figure, with white hair, a full and healthy face and a frank air and address. His voice is sonorous and his manner hearty. He walks with a halt, the effect of one of the severe wounds which he received in early life.

Queen Victoria was to review the fleet at Spithead on the 10th inst., and would probably visit Sir Charles on board the Duke of Wellington, on which he has hoisted his flag as Admiral in command.—N. Y. Tribune.

BY THE CANADA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, March 17, 1854.

There is still a total absence of eventful news, and it is a singular fact that the week which has been marked by the departure of the most powerful war fleet ever sent forth by any country, has been characterised by a degree of dullness as regards general intelligence rarely experienced in the quietest times. It is equally remarkable that the same period has been characterised by a condition of the public funds more monotonous than that which prevails on the average during the most ordinary operations. This is a singular prelude to the moment when a forty years European peace is about to be broken, but it may be merely the stillness before an earthquake, or a Niagara like pause of the waters before their final plunge.

The shuffling diplomacy of the German Powers, upon which the Czar has astutely calculated from the first, is still the principal topic of attention. Prussia continues to adhere to the policy of having no policy at all, which cost her so much in former wars. She stands as a man who sees some fellow citizens pursuing a thief but who says "it is no business of mine." If they like to run the risk of torn clothes and broken bones for the sake of vindicating the law, they are perfectly welcome to do so, but for his part it will be time enough to move when his own premises are attacked, and meanwhile if the thief should escape, perhaps he may reward those who have stood neutral by sparing them in his future depredations. The system, however wise it seems to the King of Prussia, has never been found to answer, and no country has had more opportunities than Prussia of learning that lesson. Even already she is beginning to experience inconveniences. The Prince of Hohenzollern, despatched to Paris with apologies and explanations, has received a rebuff from the French Government, and General Groeben, who has been deputed on a similar mission to England, will experience a like reception. If, in the changes that may flow from the approaching war, a French army should ultimately be found on the Rhenish frontier, it is to be hoped King Frederick William may then be left to himself, and that the other Powers, by informing him that it is no business of theirs, may read him a chapter of his own diplomacy.

The conduct of Austria appears for the moment more decided, since although she dreads breaking with the Czar, she does not profess an expectation of remaining neutral. From the jealousy between her and Prussia it is probable moreover, that the policy of the latter may stimulate her to a more decided course in accordance with the Western Powers, than she would otherwise have pursued. The national hostility to Russia throughout Germany being more active at this moment than ever, she may see that by ministering to it while Prussia stands aloof and let the moment pass, she may assume her old preponderance as the head of the German Empire, and the representative of its combined feelings.

The advices from St. Petersburgh, as well as from other parts of the Russian dominions, show a continued preparation for war on the grandest scale, and all the various provinces on the Baltic and elsewhere that are likely to be affected by the movements of an enemy, have been placed under military law. Meanwhile, however, the agents of the Czar at the various German Courts are busily employed in suggesting fresh terms of accommodation, with the view of raising discussions that may lead to conflicts of opinion of the several Powers, and thus retard that united action before which the Czar is well aware he would have at once to succumb.

It is perfectly plain that he yet calculates upon creating a division either before the commencement of actual operations or shortly afterward, and that upon the hazard of this die he is prepared to stake his crown. Such a policy is just that upon which a wily man without faith in human principle would naturally rely, and there can be no question that the past history of all alliances among nations would warrant a belief in its efficacy. There still, however, remains one point which the Czar must take into account, namely, that whatever treacheries he may be able to bring about, all the cunning of all his agents will not make England treacherous to herself. Hence although he may remove from the field all his other opponents, he must come at last to a death struggle with her, and there are those who believe that her strength to deal with him would rather be benefitted than impaired by her having to do so finally on a clear stage.

From the Danube, the only intelligence of the progress of the war has been to the effect that the Russians have at length succeeded in silencing the Turkish batteries at Matochin, the island whence they have suffered intolerable annoyance. No particulars, however, are given, and the statement at present is vague and unconfirmed. It was known that a desperate movement of the kind was intended to be made by the Russians in great force, and probably the Turks may not have contested it at the last in a manner to involve any serious damage on their side.

During the week the drain of gold, which has lately set in from London to the continent, has continued with unabated force; and it is calculated that between one and two millions sterling must have been sent to Paris within the last ten days. It was wholly unexpected, and even now the causes of it are not obvious. The movement may therefore be expected to be only temporary. The introduction of the new French loan has been one element of the disturbance, although not sufficient in itself to account for it. At the same time there has been an almost total absence of any specie arrivals in London, either from Australia and elsewhere. A pressure for money has therefore arisen which has rendered it impossible to discount any paper under 5 per cent., and although this state of affairs is likely to be of short duration, it is producing some anxiety and inconvenience. There have, however, been no failures in addition to the few unimportant ones reported by the last packet.

Consols at the last date were quoted 91¼. They have since touched 90½, and this evening the closing price was 90½ to 91.

The wheat market has continued to show great heaviness and sales cannot be effected except at further decline.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows continued dullness and a decline of 1-16 per lb.

The next steamer from this side will be the Baltic on the 22d. Our last dates from New York are to the 28th of February, the Baltic with advices to the 4th of March being overdue.
SPECTATOR.

Russia and England.

From our files of the English papers, says the Baltimore American, we learn some additional particulars of interest. It is stated that the Porte objects to any occupation of European Turkey by Austria. Omer Pacha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is very decisive on this point. There is no faith in Austria, and in her occupation of Servia and Bosnia she, probably, has covert Russian designs, or ideas of conquest of her own, under the show of sympathy for Turkey.

The Emperor of Russia, in his defence in the official journal of St. Petersburg, against the attacks in the British Parliament, charges the English government with complicity in all the measures which they now condemn and threaten war against! This charge against the British ministry, of duplicity, has created a great excitement in England. In Parliament the matter was brought up by the Earl of Derby. The ministry, of course, throw back the imputation. The London Times defends the government, and in its behalf, speaking apparently with authority, says:

"We have not now to learn, for the first time, that before the Emperor Nicholas engaged in these extraordinary transactions, he had attempted, at various times, and in various forms, to lure almost every court of Europe to share in the plunder of Turkey. As long ago as his own visit to this country he held the same language, and it may have been repeated in greater detail in the course of last winter. But what answer did he get to these overtures? What answer did he get when he sounded Lord John Russell, of all men in the world, on the subject of an eventual partition of Turkey? We confidently reply, that he was met by an indignant refusal on the part of the British Government."

This remarkable revelation was the subject of a conversation in Parliament, in which the accuracy of the statements was admitted; and Lord John Russell stated that, as the St. Petersburgh Journal alluded to this confidential correspondence, by the permission, without doubt, of the government, he could have no hesitation in laying it before the country. He said;

"I trust it will be seen from our correspondence that, while we show every respect for the Emperor of Russia, we withheld every suggestion which could tend to dismember the Ottoman empire. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further question—namely, as to a conversation or communication in 1844—it is certainly true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country he had a conversation, I think, with the Duke of Wellington, with Sir Robert Peel, and with the Earl of Aberdeen; then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The substance of these conversations was consigned to a memorandum, and the late Russian minister in this country, Baron Brunow, was cognizant of and assented to the correctness of the memorandum of those conversations."

STILL THEY COME.—Every boat from the Ohio river comes in with her cabins and deck rooms filled to overflowing with emigrants going west. During the past week many hundreds of families have been landed on our wharf by Ohio river steamboats, all bound up the different rivers for the purpose of settling on the fertile lands bordering on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers, and not a few design going up the Illinois. The Europa, from Pittsburgh yesterday, brought around over two hundred persons, including children, nearly all of whom were from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were on the way to Wisconsin and Iowa. They bring their horses, wagons and farming utensils with them, and are preparing to commence the work of farming as soon as they arrive at their new homes. The Georgetown, which leaves for Galena this afternoon, will take a number of families who are bound for Iowa.—St. Louis Rep.

THE ACAPULCO REVOLT.—General Alvarez, who heads the revolution in Western Mexico, has always been a man of importance there. The State of Guerrero, in which the outbreak has occurred, was first constituted one of the sovereignties of the Mexican confederation in the year 1850, by his exertions, and he was its Governor when Santa Anna extinguished all the State sovereignties, and converted the States into provinces. He was at the same time a General in the army, and bore the designation and authority of "Commandante General of the South," and up to the time of the breaking out of the revolt, he still retained all his civil and military power, holding a somewhat independent position towards Santa Anna, whom he was not strong enough to oppose, but would not support. The nature of the country is such as to render it difficult to subdue an outbreak in which the feelings of the people are enlisted. Alvarez is a partizan of Arista.

ATCHISON AND MANYPENNY.—The St. Louis Democrat charges Senator Atchison, of Mo., and Manypenny, of Ohio, Indian Commissioners, with having spent a part of fifty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress to the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands west of Missouri and Iowa, "in electioneering against Benton and in getting an anti Missouri Compromise line candidate elected delegate." Mr. Benton has offered a resolution in Congress asking the President to inform the House how the money had been expended, giving the facts in detail "item by item." The Democrat says that Atchison proclaimed that he would rather "see the territory sunk in Hell, than to have it come in without slavery."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The Jews are getting up memorials to Congress praying that that body will "endeavor to procure for every American citizen abroad, of every creed, a just degree of civil and religious freedom." The Jews have been the victims of intolerance in every land but ours, where all sects have the same religious right. It will be a long time we imagine before the same religious freedom is granted in other countries.

The tolls on the Illinois and Michigan Canal have been reduced 35 per cent.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday afternoon.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Falling of a Massive Rock simultaneously with the approach of the Train—Loss of Life.—A melancholy accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad last evening, which was caused by the falling of an immense piece of rock on the track, two miles north of Tivoli, when the 4.45 train from this city was under full headway and within four rods of the place. So sudden and unexpected was the fall, that the flag man, who was at his post, had signaled to the engineer of the down train that all was right; but as the train approached, he heard a rumbling sound, which was followed by the falling of the rock.—He narrowly escaped, and immediately reversed his signal, but not in time to prevent the accident. The jar caused by the running of the train undoubtedly shook the rock so as to cause it to fall at that moment.

The train was at full speed when the locomotive struck the rock, smashing it and the two baggage cars almost into atoms. So great was the concussion that passengers were lifted out of their seats and thrown several feet. There were five passenger cars in the train, two of which were badly broken, but no passengers were injured.

But the worst features of this accident are yet untold. Four persons in the employ of the company were so severely injured that it is thought that three of them will not survive.

Francis Scott, the engineer, aged 40 years, a resident of Poughkeepsie, skull fractured and otherwise injured. He was dead, or dying, when the up train left. He was the oldest engineer on the road, and was considered one of the most scientific and prudent in the employ of the company. The locomotive he was running was a new and powerful one, called the "St. Clair."

Francis Shultz, the fireman, a resident of Greenbush was badly injured, but he is the only one out of the four who, it was thought would survive.

Joseph Alger or Aljoe and Chas. Bertrand, brakemen, were both severely injured, having been smashed between the cars. Both were insensible, and the former was dead or dying at our latest accounts.

George Simpson, Mr. Caldwell, the conductor, a mail agent, the messenger of Pullens & Vergil's express, and John Young, the baggage man, were all in the baggage cars at the time.

The cars were broken into atoms, and were subsequently taken and burned in the stoves in the cars to keep the passengers warm. Even the stove was broken to pieces, but miraculous as it may appear, all the persons in these cars escaped uninjured, except Mr. Young, who received a slight wound on his head.

The rock that fell in the road is said to have been eight or ten feet long, five feet wide and two feet thick, and not less than five tons in weight.

The wounded and maimed received every attention, and all that man could do for them was done by the officers and passengers.

The wreck and obstructions were removed and the passengers which left New York in the 5 o'clock train last evening reached this city between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning.

P. S.—We learn from one of the employees of the Hudson River Railroad, who was on the down train last evening when the accident occurred, and who returned to the city on the express train this morning, that the two brakemen died during the night. Mr. Scott, the engineer, was much easier, and his injuries were less severe than was first reported. Strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. It was thought that the fireman, although severely wounded, would recover. The young men killed resided in New York.

A NEW PLATFORM.—We find in the National Era, an article signed with the initials of JOHN G. WHITTIER, proposing the following as a basis for northern political action hereafter:

"The present is the time for action. Let the movement commence at Washington at this very session. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite, irrespective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM—the nucleus of a mighty organization throughout the country having for its watchwords:

"No slave Territory.
"No more slave States.
"The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery.
"No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States.
"No interference with the right of jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantees of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, in the free States.
"Slavery left to itself in the States which cherish it without any extraneous aid or comfort, to reconcile itself as best it may to the progress of civilization and christianity, and to the liberal spirit of the age."

TOBACCO.—It is considered by many that the crop of Tobacco raised in the United States, comprises the great bulk of the consumption of Europe, while the fact is that Hungary, with all its political embarrassments and its oppressive policy towards the agriculturists, produces nearly double the quantity of that sent from the United States to Germany and Holland. An intelligent friend has furnished the Baltimore American with a statement of the imports of Tobacco into those countries, from which we gather some interesting facts. During the year 1853, the imports of this article into Bremen, Hamburgh and Holland from the United States, amounted to 47,692,000 lbs., valued at $5,260,000; and the imports from the West Indies amounted to 39,800,000 lbs., valued at $7,793,000.—From this statement it would appear that the total value of Tobacco received from the West Indies exceeds the value of that imported from the United States by two millions and a half.—It must be observed, however, that there is a material difference in the price of the two commodities—the average value of that from the United States being about eleven cents per pound, while that from the West Indies averages over twenty cents.

The total production of Germany and Hungary amounts to 160,000,000 lbs., valued at $18,400,000, which amount, added to the imports from the United States and West Indies, will make the total consumption of those States to be 247,492,000 lbs., valued at $26,453,000. From this statement it will be seen that Germany and Hungary alone raise 160,000,000 lbs., against 47,000,000 received from the United States in those countries. The average value, however, is less than that of the United States, being about eleven and a third cents per pound.

SLAVERY TO BE INTRODUCED INTO MINESOTA.—The Telegraph, published at Burlington, Iowa, points out one consequence of the passing of the Nebraska bill, to which we believe the public attention has not yet been called:

"The Western half of Minesota, which lies north of this State and west of the Mississippi, forms a part of the old Louisiana territory, in which slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. Should the Nebraska bill become a law, this western half of Minesota will become slave territory, while the eastern part will remain free under the ordinance of 1787. This will render a division of the present territory unavoidable—and if Congress should be at a loss for a name for the new 'sovereignty,' we would suggest that it be christened after the 'author' of its distinguished sponsor, 'Little Giant.'"

INDIANA.—The duty will devolve upon the next Legislature of electing a U. S. Senator, the term of the Hon. John Pettit expiring with the present Congress, on the 4th of March next. On the Democratic side the names of the following gentlemen are mentioned in connection with that position: Hon. John Pettit, Hon. G. N. Fitch, Hon. J. E. McDonald, Governor Wright, Hon. W. H. Lane, Hon. A. P. Willard, and the Hon. Daniel Mace. The name of Hon. H. L. Ellsworth has also been spoken of in connection with the present Temperance movement.

AUBURN.—Various attempts were made in Auburn, last week, to induce citizens to serve as Special Deputies, to aid in the expected arrest of the Fugitive Slave. Fees were offered, and penalties threatened, freely. Six hundred blanks are said to have been printed, to be filled with the names of the "Specials." But not one could be found in the whole city, who would accept the degrading office!

GOOD LUCK.—A seaman named Edward ___ard, on board the ship St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, so intimately associated with the Koszta affair at Smyrnia not long since received official intelligence, that a fortune of about $50,000 had fallen to him in Copenhagen. In order that he might proceed thither from the Mediterranean, to obtain possession of the money, he applied to the Navy Department for his discharge, and we learn, the Secretary has just promptly granted it.

WASHINGTON IN AN ENGLISH REGIMENT.—The Liverpool Times, of a late date, gives an account of the 28th Regiment of the English service—one of those recently embarked for the seat of war; and although, from time to time, the fortune of war and the lapse of years, its ranks have been many times thinned and replenished again, its ancient histories are preserved and held in remembrance by the new recruits. During the Revolution, and previous to the breaking out of the war between the colonies and the mother country, the "twenty-eighth" was sanctioned in America, and Washington, then a young man, it is said, held rank in it. It was at the siege of Quebec when Wolfe fell, and performed sterling service at Waterloo. It afterward was engaged in India.