THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 234.

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. Will be supplied on the following conditions:

Three copies per annum	do	$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 excess 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 Sheriff notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $3 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	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. Carol'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's	2
Harrisburg Bank	½	TENNESSEE.	
Lancaster Bank	½	[illegible] Banks	3
Lancaster County Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	½
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	½	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	[illegible]
Monongahela Bank	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	½
West Branch Bank	½	Southern Bk of Kentucky	½
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	½	MISSOURI.	
York Bank	½	Bk of State of Missouri	½
Relief Notes	½	ILLINOIS.	
OHIO.		State Bank and Branches	50
Ohio State Bank	½	Bank of Illinois	75
Branch at Akron	do	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Athens	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Bridgeport	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Cleveland	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Dayton	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Delaware	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Columbus	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at [illegible]	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Ripley	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Cincinnati	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Washington	do	On New York	par
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Philadelphia	par
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Baltimore	par
Branch at Steubenville	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Cincinnati	[illegible]
Branch at Newark	do	Louisville	[illegible]
Branch at Springfield	do	St. Louis	[illegible]
Branch at Marietta	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Troy	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16.00
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	do Patriot	15.60
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, old	10.60
Branch at Norwalk	do	Eagle, new	10.00
Branch at Piqua	do	Fredericksd'ors	7.80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Ten Thalers	7.80
Branch at Eaton	do	Guineas	5.00
Branch at Ravenna	do	Sovereigns	4.83
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Ten Guilders	3.96
Branch at Massillon	½	Napoleons	3.80
Branch at Wooster	do	Ducats	2.15

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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

PITTSBURGH, May 9, 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	91	—	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	91	—	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	92	—	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	90	—	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	90	—	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	90	—	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	90	—	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	56	54	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	59	57	do
Exchange Bank	50	56	54	
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	238	[illegible]	
Pitts. Trust Co.	50	[illegible]	53	
[illegible] Deposit Bank	50	53	51	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	23	21	Div. Mar 4 ⅌ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	27	25	Div. Jan. 8 ⅌ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2.00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	30	25	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	—	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	5	10	9	Div. 20 ⅌ ct
Western Insurance Co.	—	19	18½	Div. May $2;
Citizens' Insurance Co.	—	21	20	
Associated Firemen's Co.	—	7	6	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh, & Louisville	50	41	39	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	47	45	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	47	46½	
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	—	—	
Cleveland & Wellsv'lle R. R.	50	—	—	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	100	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	40	50	—	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	—	
Do. do. (new)	100	35	—	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	—	
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	—	—	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	—	170	165	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	—	142	135	Div. 1854, $20
North America	—	70	67	New Stock.
North Western	—	19	18	
Iron City	—	3	2½	
Eureka	—	3	—	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	—	4	3	
Ohio	—	2½	1½	
Adventure	—	4	2½	
Merchant	—	—	—	
Douglass Houghton	—	8	6½	
Ontonagon	—	—	—	
Ohio Trap Rock	—	26½	24	
Ridge	—	7	6	
Fire Steel	—	3	2½	
Colling	—	4½	3	
Astor	—	1½	—	
Bluff	—	2½	1½	
National	—	27	24	
Forest	—	12½	10	
Phenix	—	—	—	
Norwich	—	12	10	

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. Transactions at most liberal rates.

[illegible] THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS. [illegible] warranted to be thoroughly built, [illegible] W. CARROL [illegible] 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

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, a few doors west of Market. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. All work warranted. ja19

WM. A. WARD, DENTIST, Penn street, 3 Doors above Hand. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays no one will be received or attended to later than 3 P. M., unless by special appointment or in cases of extreme suffering. no18-6md

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-wly

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-y33

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

FRANCISC. 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. mh29-1y

ALLEN KRAMER....EDWARD RAHM....FLORENCE KRAMER.
KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and Bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stock Securities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and West. Buy and sell Stocks on Commission. Collections made on all points in the Union. Office corner of Third and Wood streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. my1-1y

H. D. KING, Coin, Stock and Exchange Broker, Fourth street—Buys and sells Stocks on Commission; Exchange on Eastern cities supplied at current rates; Collections made on the West at low rates; Western Bank Notes Bought and sold. jy23

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. D. M'FAY.
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. ja9-1y

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. 63, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposits, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. ☞Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

COMMISSION &C.

WM. H. SUTTON.
Wholesale Grocer, Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN WINES, Brandies and Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, No. 12, South-East corner of Wood and Front sts., Pittsburgh, Penna. mh21

R. W. POINDEXTER, General Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, 167 Front street and 118 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap20-1md

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 prices. ☞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. ap6-ly'53

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street.

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

SPRINGER HARBAUGH....ALEXANDER FORSYTH.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., (Successors to [illegible]) Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers [illegible] 145 First and 110 Second streets, [illegible]

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-1y

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.

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. jal7-y

JOHN WATT....JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 250 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. je12:y33

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. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe20-1y63

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.

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

DRY GOODS.

FRANK VAN GORDER, Dealer in Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves; Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c. Gent's Furnishing Goods and Fancy articles; a full assortment of which can always be had at No. 83, corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap11-1y

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.

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. 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, 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. R. WOODWARD....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.
W. R. WOODWARD....RALPH BAGALEY.
JOHN ATWELL.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Wool. Goods No. 127 Liberty street.

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 articles 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. jy5:dly

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizen's Insurance Company, 94 Water 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 & Iddone,) 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. 45 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja26-3md

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

BOOKSELLERS, &C.

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.

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 Æolian 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. mh30

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. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Goods warranted. Prices low.

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

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

JOSEPH FLEMING, Successor to L. Wilcox & Co., corner Market street and Diamond—Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. ja5:ly

MEDICINE.

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

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. no15:y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Draper and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 191 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]

MANUFACTURING.

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

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:ly

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. je12 JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, je2f No. 281½ Penn street, above Hand.

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.

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. au23-dmly

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY.
No. 46, Diamond Alley, near Wood Street.
E. M. BIGELOW, PROPRIETOR.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of Southern and Western Merchants to his fine stock of Carriages, ranging in price from $100 to $1500. These Carriages are built from the best material and workmanship, and under his own supervision; he can, with confidence, warrant his work to be inferior to none manufactured in the Union. The success of his business and the great increase in demand for this class of work, has induced him not to build any common or low priced work in his establishment. Persons wanting good 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, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.
All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.
Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. oc6

Fifth Street Stocking Factory.
ABILITY, ENERGY, AND ECONOMY.—The best goods in Children's Hose, Men's Socks, Undershirts, and Drawers, sold at manufacturers' 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

R. H. LIVINGSTON....CALVIN ADAMS....J. K. MOORHEAD.
J. J. ROGGEN....W. S. COPELAND.
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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. dlf

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.

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 Bellows from 28 to 40 inches, at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets.
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILSON.
Allegheny City, May 24. my8:dly

FEATHERS—19 bgs. w landing from steamer America for sale by I. DICKEY & CO.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 80 Nassau Street, New York.
Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

PERHAM OUTDONE!!!
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MERCANTILE GUIDE would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Farmers, and Mechanics, residing out of the city, to the moderate terms for a yearly subscription of the Guide, being to mail subscribers only Fifty Cents per Year, making it unquestionably the cheapest Weekly Family Newspaper published in the United States.
The columns of the Guide will contain the usual variety of Original, Spicy Articles written not only to please but to instruct, and will be replete with a synopsis of all the Local and General News of the Day.
In regard to politics, the Guide will maintain an independent tone, and, from time to time, will advocate such measures as best conduce to the interests of the greatest number.
POSTMASTERS and others are respectfully requested to act as Agents for this paper, to whom will be forwarded specimen copies, free when desired to do so.
PREMIUMS.—As an inducement for persons to interest themselves to obtain subscribers for the Mercantile Guide, we offer the following premiums, and upon the receipt of the names and pay in advance, we will forward them, per express, or otherwise, if ordered, to the address of those entitled to them.

For three hundred subscribers, cash				$25 00
For two hundred and fifty subscribers, we will give one splendid fine Gold Watch, (warranted for time,) worth				30 00
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For one hundred and fifty, one elegant Bracelet, (fine gold,) worth				11 00
For one hundred, one Gold Vest Chain, worth				8 00
For seventy-five subscribers, one Gold Pen and Gold Holder, handsomely engraved, worth				10 00
For fifty, one	do	do	do	8 00
For forty, one	do	do	do	6 00
*For thirty, one	do	do	do	5 00
For twenty, Commercial	do	in silver	do	3 00
For fifteen, one medium extension holder, worth	do			2 00
For twelve, one Lady's	do	do		1 50

*This Gold Pen and Gold Holder, is the Ladies' size, and is a beautiful article.
All the above goods shall be procured from the New York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, the acknowledged best Gold Pen and Pencil Case Manufacturers in this continent.
CLUBS can be advantageously formed in every village and city in the Union, and a large number of subscribers obtained in this way. Such as would interest themselves for the Guide, can be well rewarded, as our list of premiums above will show.
FARMERS who would desire an excellent Family Newspaper, should at once avail themselves of the Guide, the price being much below any other newspaper published.
AGENTS wanted for every city in the United States and Canada. Responsible parties, who will act as agents for the Guide, will please furnish us with their names for publication.
TO THE LADIES we would particularly appeal, knowing the efficiency of their services when energetically directed. By their co-operation our subscription list would soon out number any paper published on this continent, and to gain this we shall at all times strive to embody in the columns of the Guide something to not only please but instruct our female patrons. Our subscription price being so low, there will be but little difficulty in their procuring for us enough subscribers to obtain any of the Rich Premiums above described, and what lady would not desire a handsome Gold Watch, Locket, Bracelet, Pen and Pencil?
We want to print an edition of Fifty Thousand Copies within three months. This accomplished, we shall enlarge the Guide to double its present size.
Single Subscriptions may be remitted in Post Office Stamps.
☞All communications should be addressed, post-paid, to F. E. BLAKENEY, Editor and Publisher of the New York Mercantile Guide, No. 183 Greenwich street.
☞Newspapers throughout the Union, by publishing the above, appropriately displayed, including this notice, for Two Months, and calling attention editorially to the same, and sending us the paper, will be entitled to an exchange, and receive a GOLD PEN AND GOLD HOLDER, worth Twelve Dollars. Daily papers will be entitled to two, which will be forwarded to them as they may direct. ☞This Pen and Holder will be of the manufacture of the New York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, No. 183 Greenwich st., the most extensive and reliable Gold Pen producers on this continent, if not in the world. ap15-2mv

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. Having been long experienced in the prosecution of this business at Staten Island, and feel assured their success in the art of dying is unrivalled. mh29-4my 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.

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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.

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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 Machine.

WM. SIMMONS, Millinery, 304 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.

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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. mh9-1yr.

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. mh9-1yr

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN P. CLASS....DAN. D. CARR.
(Late Man. Nat. Tel. Office) (Late St. Charles & Perry Hotels)
CITY HOTEL, (late Brown's,) corner of Smithfield and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. GLASS & CARR, Proprietors.
☞This large and commodious House having undergone thorough repair, and furnished with new equipments throughout, is now open for the reception of the traveling public. CHARGES MODERATE. ap25-dtm

S. CUTHBERT....L. CUTHBERT
S. CUTHBERT & SON, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Negotiating loans on Bonds, Mortgages, &c., 140 Third st., Pittsburgh, Pa. ap15-y

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE, He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh30-1yd

J. GRANT MOWRY, Dealer in Leather, Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings, No. 233 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood. mh9-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. 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. mh3-53

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.

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

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

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 & Wallace, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public 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. sep29

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

JONES & QUIGG....D. B. ROGERS.
D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. &12

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

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 Baskets. Wareroom, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au24:y

Melodeons.
H. KLEBER has just rec'd a fresh stock of superior Melodeons from the celebrated Factory of CARHART & NEEDHAM, New York. These instruments are made under the immediate supervision of the original inventor, Mr. Carhart, and are considered unrivalled in this country and in Europe. These are provided with the DOUBLE SWELL and other important improvements, being all late inventions of Mr. Carhart. The above lot comprises, among others—
2 Five octave Melodeons, round corner, gothic tablets and double swell, piano style.
4 Five octave Melodeons, scroll legs, double swell, etc.
4 Four and a half octave Melodeons, scroll legs, double swell, etc.
H. KLEBER,
Sole Agent for Carhart & Needham's Melodeons, for Western Penna., No. 101 5th st.
f25

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1854.

VENANGO RAILROAD.

In the telegraphic account of the proceedings of the Legislature, on the last day of the session it was stated, inadvertantly, of course, that the majority and minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the passage of the 8th section of the Bill authorizing this road, had reported there was nothing to justify the imputation of fraud. As this statement, so far as it relates to the minority, was in direct contravention of the facts as they existed, that portion of the committee consisting of Mr. Darsie of the Senate and Mr. Hart of the House, are entitled to be vindicated from any unjust imputations, and we therefore publish the report they submitted. At some other time we may take occasion to review this whole subject; but on the present we content ourselves with spreading before our readers the facts and inferences furnished by the minority—with the single remark that either the legislation at Harrisburgh during the session of 1852–53, was surprisingly loose, or in this particular instance it was superseded by the barefaced swindling of corrupt and corrupting agents.

Minority Report—The Venango Railroad.

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Committee of the two Houses appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the passage of the 8th section of an Act of the last session relative to the Venango Railroad,

REPORT

That, although agreeing in the main with the majority of the committee in their statement of the facts and evidence elicited by the investigation, they dissent from the conclusions and inferences drawn therefrom. In consequence of the late period of the session at which the report of the majority was submitted to them, they can only present their views of the question in an imperfect and cursory manner.

It appears by the first volume of the House Journal for 1853, that on Saturday, the 16th of April, Mr. Flanigan moved to resume the second reading and consideration of bill No. 218, entitled a supplement to the 6th section, &c., and the question recurring, will the House agree to the first section, it was determined in the affirmative. The remaining sections were severally considered and agreed to. A motion was made by Mr. Flanigan to amend the bill, inserting a new section, incorporating the Broad Top Coal Company; relating to the Pennsylvania Building and landing; relative to the colection of taxes in Beaver and Lawrence counties; and relative to the Venango Railroad Company—which was agreed to. Two additional sections were then inserted, on the motion of Messrs. Moore and Collins, respectively, relating to the survey and laying out a certain street in the District of Kensington, Philadelphia county; and relative to Jefferson and Ebensburg road, in the county of Cambria.

The title was then amended, and on motion of Mr. Flanigen, the rule was suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate Journal shows that the bill came into the Senate on Monday the 18th, the day before the final adjournment of the Legislature, and that in the morning session of the same day, on the motion of Mr. Hoge and Mr. O'Neil, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Kunkel in the Chair. After some time the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. On the same day, in the afternoon, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hoge, and Mr. Robertson, proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the bill, when a motion was made by Mr. Hoge and Mr. Sanderson to amend the same by inserting a new section, immediately following the 11th, as follows, viz:

"Section 12. That the aforesaid Venango Railroad Company shall have the right and power from time to time, by a vote of the Stockholders, at a meeting called for the purpose, to increase their capital stock so much as they may deem necessary, to complete, finish, and equip their road, and carry out the true intent and meaning of the original act of incorporation and their supplement. Provided, That the amount shall not exceed the cash estimate of the principal engineer to complete the same, and the said Company shall have the right and privilege to construct, complete and equip a railroad from any point on their road or route of said road, by the nearest, best and most practicable route to any point on the eastern line of the State, or form connections with any railroad now constructed, or hereafter to be constructed, leading to the City of Philadelphia, for all railroad purposes."

The yeas and nays were required on the amendment by Mr. Hoge and Mr. Darsie, and it was negatived. Yeas 12; nays 17.

The title being under consideration, it was amended by striking out the words "incorporating the Broad Top Coal Company," "to the collection of taxes in Beaver, Crawford and Lawrence counties," "to lay out a street in the District of Kensington," and "relative to the Jefferson and Ebensburg road." The rule was then suspended, and the bill passed third reading, without opposition.

The journal of the House shows that the amendments of the Senate were concurred in without further amendment. If the 8th section, which is the subject of this inquiry, ever passed the Legislature, it must have been embraced in Mr. Flanigan's amendment, as adopted by the House and concurred in by the Senate. But if that section was on the bill when it was under consideration in the Senate, where was the necessity for the section offered by Mr. Hoge and rejected by that body? It will be perceived that the body of the section only authorizes the Company to increase its capital stock. This could not have been the motive for attempting to procure the passage of the section, as the Company had already, in their act of incorporation, all the powers of that kind which could be necessary, and indeed almost in the very same language of the amendment. The second section of the act to incorporate the Venango Railroad Company reads as follows:

Sec. 2. "That the capital stock of said Company shall consist of three thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share. Provided that said Company may, from time to time, by a vote of the Stockholders at a meeting called for the purpose, increase their capital stock so much as in their opinion may be necessary to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act of incorporation."

The minority of your committee cannot find a sufficient motive for the proposed amendment in the proviso, which proposes to extend the powers of the Company to construct branches, and to form connections with other railroads. Yet it is difficult to see the necessity for the amendment, even in that aspect, if the 8th section of the act was then on the bill: the powers proposed to be conferred by the amendment are much more amply supplied by the section.

There is another item of internal evidence, that almost demonstrates that the 8th section could not have been on the bill when it passed the Senate. The amendment to the title of the bill in that body shows that four sections must have been stricken out in the Committee of the Whole. The published act contains eight sections; consequently, if the 8th section was then on the bill, it must have contained twelve sections when it was received in the Senate; yet the journal shows that the proposed new section was moved to come in after section eleven, and to be numbered Section 12. The inference seems to be irresistible that there is one more section in the act than could have then been embraced in the bill.

The original bill, that ought to be on file in this House, cannot be found, although the most diligent search has been made by the clerks.—This in itself is a suspicious circumstance, and is much to be regretted, as the original bill would establish, by the marks of the clerk and other internal evidence, whether a fraud had been committed or not.

The Committee being unable to obtain the original bill, applied to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the use of the engrossed bill; which was promptly furnished, and is numbered on the outside, or shell, 210, while the correct number was 213. Upon examination, your committee ascertained that it was also erroneously numbered in the transcribing book of the House. The first seven sections of the engrossed bill except the proviso to the seventh section, are in the handwriting of Mr. Stockwell, then one of the regular and sworn transcribing clerks of the House of Representatives. The eighth section and the proviso to the seventh section, are in the handwriting of Wm. W. Barr, who was not a regular and sworn clerk of either House, but who had been employed to assist the clerks at the close of the session.

The sixth leaf of the engrossed bill has been cut off, and is some inches shorter than the other pages. This has evidently been done by the clerks, to save writing, when the bill was finally prepared for the signatures of the Speakers and the Governor. The short leaf contains the 7th section of the act, except the proviso, which, together with the 8th section, is engrossed on the last page of the bill. It will be remembered that the two sections inserted by the House, following the Venango road amendment, were stricken out by the Senate. It is rendered probable by the circumstances, and the testimony of Mr. Barr, that that part of those sections were on the leaf that was cut, and that the cutting was done for the purpose of getting rid of them without the necessity of transcribing the 7th section a second time. But if the proviso to the 7th section and the 8th section had been on the bill when it passed the House, they would have been transcribed in immediate connection with the 7th, and there could have been no necessity for cutting the leaf, as no foreign matter could have got in between the two sections.

Mr. Barr says in his testimony, "I think the parts of the bill which are in my handwriting were inserted in the bill on the day of the final adjournment. The parts of the bill in Mr. Stockwell's handwriting I am certain were engrossed at a previous occasion, and at a different stage of the bill." Mr. Stockwell testified that the only reason he can suppose why the 8th section is not in his handwriting is, that the bill came back amended from the Senate.

This testimony seems to establish to a certainty that the 8th section could not have been embraced in the original amendments as adopted by the House. The next inquiry that properly arises is, whether it was inserted in the Senate. The intrinsic evidence of the record heretofore referred to, as well as the testimony of the witnesses examined, forbids the supposition.

Mr. Sanderson testifies that he does not think the eighth section of the act, as printed in the Pamphlet Laws, was in the bill when it passed the Senate; that, while the bill was pending in the Senate, a section was shown him similar in its provisions to the 8th section, which was proposed to be offered as an amendment, and he was asked whether he would vote for it; he answered that he would do so, and assist in its passage, but that there was no use in offering the section, as it could not pass the Senate. He further testifies that he was present during the passage of the bill, and that he does not think that any portion of the bill relating to the Venango Railroad was amended in the Senate.

Mr. Sullivan who read the bill on its passage in the Senate, says in his testimony, "The first I ever saw of the 8th section, to the best of my recollection, was in a newspaper in Butler, last summer when my attention was called to it by a friend. I have a distinct recolection of the other two sections of the bill relating to the Venango Railroad Company, when passed by the Senate. I have no recollection of the 8th section being on the bill when it passed. After my attention was called to the subject in the manner it was by Mr. Hoge, I think I should have remembered the section if it had been in the bill."

The result of the investigation, as thus announced, seems to point directly to the conclusion that a fraud of the most flagrant character has been perpetrated upon the Legislature of this Commonwealth, or that, in other words, the highest function of government—the exercise of the law making power—has been fraudulently usurped by some individual, and the Legislature made through all its branches, to speak a language which it never held.

As to th individual to whom, or the precise means by which the fraud was effected, it is of course impossible for the committee to say. The skill and cunning that could successfully accomplish so bold an experiment would be sufficient to cover up the tracks of the delinquent from successful pursuit. It is sufficient in the judgment of your committee, that such an attempt could be successfully made, under any circumstances. To render it the duty of the representatives of the people, through whom their sovereignty has been wounded, not only to visit the act itself with their displeasure, by declaring its invalidity, and thus defeating the objects of its contrivers, but to build a wall around their own privileges and functions as representatives that will forever protect them from encroachment or violation. To blot out from the statute a mere unauthorized interpolation invested with the forms, but without any of the essence of a law is a matter of course, in the opinion of the undersigned. To stop here, however, would be to leave the work but half done. The right and functions of the Legislature must be so guarded as to prevent its recurrence in future.

They accordingly recommend the passage of an act repealing the section that has been the subject of investigation; and a reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, that they may devise a bill so guarded as to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of a similar outrage.

The Nebraska Bill—Ulterior Designs.

We have frequently called attention to various circumstances which indicate that the passage of the Nebraska bill is designed to be simply the initial step to a series of measures for establishing the ascendancy of the slaveholding interest. The seizure of Cuba, at the risk of a war with Spain, England and France, seems to be the next movement on the programme, as now arranged; and that may be followed by the renewal of the Slave Trade,—the declaration of the right of Slaveholders to hold their Slaves in any State of the Union, and whatever other measures the Slaveholding interest may think essential to its complete domination.

In this connection the following paragraph, in which the Washington Union urges the Pro-Slavery interest to support the Nebraska bill, is worthy of consideration:

"If the principles of this bill ended with Nebraska and Kansas—*if they did not mean to apply to all future acquisitions—if they did not rally men of all sections of the Union, and prepare Northern sentiment for those great events with which the future teems*—we might more fully understand the hesitancy and doubt of some of our Southern friends, if such doubt and hesitancy really exist. *When Cuba is admitted into the Union, as in the course of thick-coming events she is bound to be admitted, and when the South turns to the great constitutional party of the North, already committed to that great act, for aid and counsel*, let us not be compelled to find the seats in Congress, now occupied by staunch friends of the rights of the States, filled by Abolitionists and Northern Whigs, elected to the National Legislature by the refusal of the South in the present issue to recognize a great principle upon which, *in all time*, the friends of the Union might stand and defy the worst combinations of Northern fanaticism."

If this passes the plot will ripen rapidly.—Such avowals as the above furnish additional reasons why the minority in Congress, the opponents of this infamous conspiracy, should resist the passage of the bill to the last extremity; *and insist on first submitting the issue to the popular vote.—N. Y. Times.*

Great Anti-Nebraska Meeting in the Park.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The great anti-Nebraska meeting called yesterday, commenced in the Park this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The people appeared to be earnest and decided on the subject.

Hon. Mark Spencer presided, supported by prominent Democrats and Whigs. Among the speakers were B. F. Butler, R. M. Haven, T. Fessenden, and several working men. Resolutions were adopted amid repeated cheering. The first refers to the present crisis, when the people's will is overborne in the House of Representatives. The second thanks those members, who, true to their honor and their oaths, are keeping sleepless watch at their posts in defence of Northern rights and national honor. The third declares that no man who votes for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or in any way abets it, shall ever again receive their votes for any office. The fourth pronounces the pretence that the bill recognizes nonintervention a transparent sham. The fifth calls a State Convention, and recommends that similar conventions be held in the free States; also in Maryland, Delaware and other Northern slave States. The sixth appoints the committee before appointed a permanent body, and proposes an efficient scheme of emigration to Nebraska. The last resolution directs that the proceedings be sent to Congress, and to the Governors of the States.

Special Correspondence of the N. American & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

There is still no abatement of the excitement. The anti-Nebraskans insist on the continuance of the debate until all have spoken on the bill who desire to do so. Mr. Richardson proposes to grant two weeks for debate, provided the five minute speech rule be abrogated. The opponents of the bill insist upon a full debate under the rules Mr. Douglas was in the House during the whole of the session of Friday night, and in the centre of the group where the riot occurred, but did not interfere. He insists the opposition were armed, which is only a partial statement of the facts. Both parties were armed, and weapons were half drawn in the affray. Mr. Douglas himself was, doubtless, armed, as were also Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Campbell. Informal caucuses have been held by the opponents of the bill, which resolved on continued resistance to the attempt to suppress the right of debate. The distinction between Whigs and Democrats is lost in the present crisis. They act together in perfect harmony against the outrage. The Union fiercely urges decisive action, and calls a Nebraska caucus at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Our condition here is that of furious civil revolution—bloodless as yet.

The people of Kentucky seem determined to do all in their power to wipe off the disgrace of the verdict of the Ward trial. The marble monument they propose to erect to Mr. Butler's memory is to be placed in such a public spot that men will read its inscription every day. Mr. Butler's widow is to be provided for in a manner which will make her comfortably independent and enable her to educate her child.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Rumored Approval of Pezuela's conduct by Spain. New Decree for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

On Thursday last, the steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston from Havana, having sailed thence on the 8th inst.

The sugar markets exhibit little activity, and lower qualities have declined from ⅛ to ¼ cent. Most of the sugar estates have finished grinding.

The Isabel announces that the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, arrived at Havana on the 15th inst., from Aspinwall and Porto Bello, and would sail in a few days for Portsmouth. She has on board the majority of the survivors of the unfortunate Darien exploring expedition, Lieut Strain.

A letter to the Charleston Courier, dated Havana, May 7th, says:

"The steamer has just arrived with the news that the Spanish Government has approved of the conduct of the Captain General, in all that he has done in regard to the Black Warrior. From the United States, we received news to the contrary. How is it?

The Captain General had published some new regulations making it lawful to search for negroes on estates, with a preamble, in which he denies that there is any compact between Spain and Great Britain, by which the former is bound to emancipate the slaves, also, several severe remarks about the introduction of negroes, but as I have heard the epithets imbecility and hypocrisy made use of in regard to the article, and also have heard of the landing of thousands of negroes, on which, from $85 to $102 have been paid, to let them pass, I can only regard the production, declaration, &c., in the most unfavorable light.

There has been a great sensation created by a report, which appears to be well founded, to the effect that laws are to be published, by which blacks will be allowed the same civil rights that the whites enjoy. If this be true, the slave population will be placed on the border of entire liberty, and thus our proximity to ruin is very near indeed. Of course the whole white population, including the Spaniards, is much affected by the report, and in the Ayuntamento, the Spaniards have been bold enough to oppose the measure.

SAYS the *Washington Union*, speaking of the Nebraska bill:

"If a Democratic member of Congress is led by his judgment and his conscience to vote for the bill, as we hope all Democrats will be led to do, and he returns to his constituents to encounter the clamor of Whigs and Abolitionists, together with disaffected men of his own party, no sensible man, at least, no man who understands and *appreciates the character of the Executive*, will believe that the President will allow such factious men to wield public patronage to overthrow any man at home who has given to the principles of the bill a cordial and conscientous support."

The man who wrote that would feel a great deal more comfortable, and natural, if he was black, and just crawling off an auction block in Savannah, where he had been sold as a slave to some white planter. He is in grain a willing negro slave—every hair of him. But withal, the serf has wit. He is appreciative. He thoroughly understands "the character of the Executive." He knows that the President would menace with loss of office, any Postmaster or Collector of the Customs, who should express his disapprobation of the vote of his Representative, in favor of the Nebraska swindle. But he could easily crawl out of this threat, on the letter of the above paragraph, on the ground that the Representative did not give the bill a "conscientious support." Any man who would vote for that measure, must necessarily be without a conscience.

It is very astonishing to us, that Party can so deprave an educated man, bred to the profession of Journalism, that he can lend himself to the business of driving white men. The driving of black slaves by a brutal driver, as we have seen the operation in South Carolina, is a thing to be understood. The business harmonizes with the tastes and principles of the driver. But how any educated gentleman, can for money, hire himself out to a man like FRANKLIN PIERCE, to drive Congressmen in a direction contrary to their duties, their instincts, and their interests, surpasses our comprehension.—*The Democracy.*

The Beginning of Trouble.

We were aware several days ago that two failures had occurred in the city, but suppressed the mention of them, in the hope that they might be passed over in silence. As the fact, however, has transpired through a morning paper, we may remark upon it, that to any one who has watched the money market and all the movements of trade, for the last ten months, it cannot be a matter of surprise. Long before there was a whisper of war, we were pursuing a system essentially unsound, and though the doubt which hangs over the course of affairs in Europe, certainly effects to a degree, their course here, yet it is equally certain, that without any such additional disturbing cause, it would have been impossible to escape, entirely, the embarrassment which has overtaken financial and commercial interests. It is not easy, it may not be possible, to analyze, precisely, the present state of things, and exhibit all the elements in due porportion, which form the complicated system of trouble and doubt. But it is quite practicable to indicate at least one or two sources of the current which has borne the business credit of this country beyond its depth. We refer to the free trade feature of the Tariff of 1846, and to the ill-regulated banking of the States generally.

Under the Tariff of 1842, although operative but little more than three years, the prosperity of the country in every department of industry and trade was rapid, legitimate and healthy.—Unaided by the accidents either of Irish famine or gold discoveries, the enterprise of the people applied to the mining and agricultural resources of the soil, and to manufactures, had restored credit, created capital, and changed the prostrate condition of every interest prior to that protective Act, to one of confidence and progress. The policy of the North—that of concentration of labor as the only true economy of labor—was building up factories, mills, furnaces and forges, opening mines and clearing lands through all the older States. Production was vastly increased, and domestic changes rapidly taking the place of foreign. The consuming power of the nation was exhibited in the demand for more iron, wool, cotton, and various manufactures of these staples, and for more provisions, houses, and every want of life. The supply kept pace with the demand. There was a safe balance in all trade. We heard nothing then of insufficient means of living. The farmer and mechanic were alike employed and prospering, and content with the reward of their labor, as it paid for all their necessities and left a fund for accumulation. There were no strikes then, none of the complaints of the insufficiency of wages and salaries in comparison with income, which are now so unhappily familiar. Had the Tariff of 1842 been allowed to stand, and enjoyed in its operation as the Tariff of 1846 has, the fortuitous circumstances which alone have saved the latter from universal condemnation before this time, we should have witnessed a state of unalloyed progress and prosperity far different from that of the present.

But the policy which Free Trade has pursued has scattered population—sent hundreds of thousands of people thousands of miles off, to seek new lands, who would else have cultivated the still primitive wildernesses of New York, Pennsylvania and other Atlantic States, and who would thus at the doors of our own workshops and factories, been competent customers to them, instead of aiding in the loosing business of sending their produce half across a continent and all across an ocean, to find a market, while sustaining as purchasers also, in that same market, an overbearing competition with the neighborhoods they had forsaken. Long distances make long credits; and thus another evil follows the system of dispersion. Demand and supply lose their gauge, and inanition and plethora are experienced in fatal alternation. The latter condition we now witness in one branch of the foreign trade, in which certain descriptions of goods are falling below the cost of the making. The former we see in the high price of food, which the wages of mechanics and laboring men are insufficient to procure. For nearly a year capital has had the whip hand, and we are in the midst of that condition, which deprives character, industry and enterprise of their credit, and restricts it more and more to mere wealth; thus making, in a word, the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

These are facts susceptible of ample elucidation, both as to cause and consequence. Others in point, with various disturbing causes which modify effects but do not alter principles, might be stated. It is enough to know, however, that a false system has necessitated long credits, wasted industry, driven capital form the country to be borrowed abroad for the prosecution of works of improvement at home, and unsettled the relations of supply and demand. Commercial failures are a necessary consequence of all this. Very few fortunately have occured either here or elsewhere, since the long notice which has been given of probable trouble, has enabled the great majority of business men to prepare for any crisis. We do not look therefore with undue distrust at the future. A mischievous system, it is true, has been fastened to us, but lucky accidents have saved us from falling under it. The caution of the country is fairly awakened, and for this reason, too, the policy of the future action may neutralize the bad effects which a vicious law would otherwise carry to extremes. We disclaim therefore any croaking spirit; and in the views here expressed, our design is rather to point out the origin of present and notorious trouble, than to assume that its further consequences may not be neutralized by the discretion and prudence of moneyed and trading classes.—*Phil. Register.*

The Black Warrior Affair.

We find, in one of the Boston journals, a letter lately received from an American in Cuba, in which the conduct of the Black Warrior is stated to have been exasperating to the last degree.—Such information, we know, has been furnished before, and from the very highest authority; but there is nothing like having "confirmation doubly strong," nothing like evidence on top of evidence. This gentleman repeats the declaration that the change in the regulations of the port, or rather the return to the obsolete law, had been publicly proclaimed for months before, and that all the British vessels, as well as most of the American ones, had conformed to it without hesitation. The Black Warrior, however, refused to obey, and continued her voyages as if in defiance. For awhile the Spanish authorities overlooked this bravado. But finally they were compelled, out of regard to their own dignity, to take notice of her conduct. The only error they committed, perhaps, was in refusing to permit the manifest to be altered. Yet this rigid enforcement of the law was no more than the Black Warrior could expect, after so long a defiance on her part of the Spanish authorities. Impolitic as the severity may have been, it was plainly no outrage.

It is important that this should be remembered; for the attitude assumed by Mr. Soule at Madrid, combined with the secret efforts of filibusters at home, renders it possible that serious difficulty may grow out of this affair. The American people should, therefore, bear in mind where the original wrong lay. No blunders, or intrigues, on the part of our diplomatists ought to be received by us as a reason for assailing Spain. A nation, which has done no real wrong, and has already made amends for whatever excess of zeal its agents displayed, may naturally be expected to reject indignantly an imperious demand, such as Mr. Soule is declared to have made. It would be disgracing herself for Spain to accede to what our minister at Madrid is stated to have required. She is anxious to avoid hostilities with America, at this juncture, as every one conversant with her knows; but she cannot consent, if she has any of her old Castilian dignity left, to buy peace in this fashion. We do not even think America justified in insisting on the Captain-General having power to treat with us; in cases of difficulties, without a reference to Madrid. We would not yield to such a demand on the part of England or Russia, in relation to the federal governor of Oregon: and what we would not concede, we ought not to ask; for right is right, to the weak as well as to the strong.

The attempt to involve the question with new issues should be met at once. The independent press especially should speak out. Partizan papers are always liable to suspicion, the administration ones for being prepared to go too far in support of "the powers that be;" the opposition ones for being too eager to find cause of misconduct on the part of government. But the independent press is above both the fear of the President and the temptations of antagonism. Its patrons, present and prospective, are the people; the master it serves is truth; and it has no object, therefore, in seeking to advocate anything but what is just. Its voice with the people, consequently, is paramount. Its influence, at a crisis, would tell wonderfully on public sentiment. We hope to see it speak boldly out throughout the length and breadth of the land, so as to over-awe, in its inception, the [illegible] to plunge us into a war about Cuba. [illegible] such an intrigue is on foot, no one [illegible] who contrasts the violent course [illegible] Soule, and tone of the Washington [illegible] affair. It the "plain unvarnished tale" [illegible] reserve a character [illegible] ginal offenders in the Black [illegible] avoid, quite as is necessary, if America [illegible] jugglery of design [illegible] acter for justice, that sh[illegible] much, being entrapped by [illegible] signing men, as being misled into [illegible] her own ambition.—*Phil'a Bulletin.*

The insane and suicidical eagerness with which slave-holders are pushing their schemes, will, unless it is abated, convert to anti-slavery sentiments, a class vastly different from that which has heretofore professed them. The opponents of "the institution" will not then be dealers in tracts, but traders in more valuable merchandize, not men hot in speech but heavy in purse—not the inhabitants of Cornhill and the Tabernacle, but of State-street and Wall-street. If the South is ready for an opposition which shall unite the moral and commercial feelings of the North, let it keep upon its crazy course. It will, very soon, find the flocks of Congressional pigeons becoming thinner and wilder and less easy to catch, and may esteem itself lucky if, instead of forty dough faces, it is able to secure four.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

As Whigs we are proud of the fact that not a single Whig member from the free States voted to bring forward the infamous Nebraska bill, while forty Democrats in the free States voted in its favor. It is no less a significant fact, that only twelve Whigs from the slave States voted for the measure, while fifty-seven Democrats supported it. Five Whigs from the slave States voted against the bill and only two Democrats. It is consolatory, if this bad measure is to be forced through, that the Whig party is absolved from all responsibility in the matter, not only by the vote in the House, but by the active and unconstitutional exertions of the President in its behalf.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Some months since, when the question was first pressed upon Congress and the country, we expressed the opinion that the results of the movement on public sentiment [illegible] New York, would be to secure the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for Governor, and his triumphant election. The development of popular opinion has been far more rapid, and the public indignation against the authors and agents of this conspiracy has been far wider and more intense than we had deemed possible; and everything, in our judgment, now indicates that in the event of the passage of this bill, Gov. Seward will be elected President of the United States in 1856, by the largest vote from the free States ever cast for any candidate. If the slaveholding States are resigned to this prospect, it does not become us to complain.—*N. Y. Times.*

NED DAVIS, THE SALT WATER FUGITIVE.—This poor fellow has at last escaped beyond the grasp of Fugitive Laws and the United States Marshals. The following letter, from an attorney in the South, who was applied to by the friends of the fugitive to act as counsel on his behalf, tells all we know of his fate. He "died a few days ago," in Macon Georgia. Whether the torture of the lash helped to cut short his life, or the bitterness of his disappointment prostrated body as well as spirit, or fatal disease was engendered by the hardships of his wonderful struggle for liberty, we do not know.

But in any event, his hard fate must excite in every human breast a feeling of pity for his sufferings, and of indignation against the infernal system of which he has been made the victim, and against those who support and seek to extend it. Here is the letter:

MACON, Ga. May 5, 1854.

Mr. John Wales:—My Dear Sir—Your letter of 25th ult. is before me. The person, Ned Davis, about whom you write, died a few days ago in this city. Were he in life, I would not hesitate a moment to undertake his cause.

Respectfully &c., &c., E. A. NESBIT.

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