THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. | PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1854. | VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 250.

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. It will be supplied on the following conditions:
Three copies per annum $5 00
Six copies do 9 00
Ten copies do 15 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,)	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 such like, 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	1½
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	—
Commercial Bank of Pa.	par	Small Notes	1½
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Girard Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Kensington Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	New York City	par
Mechanics' Bank	par	Country	1½
Moyamensing Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Philadelphia Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Southwark Bank	par	Country	1½
Tradesman's Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Western Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Bank of Chambersburgh	1½	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of the Valley	1½
Bank of Danville	par	Bank of Va., Richmond	"
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	"
Bank of Germantown	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	"
Bank of Gettysburgh	1½	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	"
Bank of Lewistown	—	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Middletown	1½	Branches	"
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Carlisle Bank	1½	Bank of St. of N. Caroli'a	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Doylestown Bank	par	Merchants' Bk, Newburn	2
Easton Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie Bank	1½	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par	Bank of South Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Bank of Charleston	2
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	Planters' & Mechan's' Bk	2
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par	GEORGIA.	
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	1½	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Bank of Augusta	2
Harrisburg Bank	1½	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a	2
Honesdale Bank	1½	TENNESSEE.	
Lancaster Bank	par	All solvent Banks	3
Lancaster County Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	1½
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	½	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
Monongahela Bank	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
West Branch Bank	½	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	½	MISSOURI.	
York Bank	1½	Bk of State of Missouri	1½
Relief Notes	1½	ILLINOIS.	
OHIO.		State Bank and Branches	50
Ohio State Bank	1½	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 Mansfield	do	Bank of Montreal	5
[illegible]	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Cincinnati	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Washington	do	On New York	1½
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Philadelphia	do
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Baltimore	do
Branch at Steubenville	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Cincinnati	1½
Branch at Newark	do	Louisville	"
Branch at Springfield	do	St. Louis	"
Branch at Marietta	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Troy	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16.00
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	do Patriot	15.50
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, old	10.60
Branch at Norwalk	do	Eagle, new	10.00
Branch at Piqua	do	Fredericksd'ors	7.80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Ten Thalers	7.80
Branch at Eaton	do	Guineas	5.00
Branch at Ravenna	do	Sovereigns	4.83
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Ten Guilders	3.96
Branch at Massillon	do	Napoleons	3.80
Branch at Wooster	do	Ducats	2.15

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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

—PITTSBURGH, May 30, 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	88	—	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	92	—	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	83	—	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	67	65½	Div. May 4 ℔ ct.
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	60	58	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57	56	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
Pitts. Trust Co.	50	56	55	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	52	52½	51½	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25	23	Div. Mar 4 ℔ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	37	35	Div. Jan. 3 ℔ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2.00 ps
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. May $2]
Citizens' Insurance Co.	—	21	20	
Associated Firemen's Co.	—	10	8	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh, & Louisville	50	40	37	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	18	—	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	47	46	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	47	46	
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	—	—	
Cleveland & Wells'lle R. R.	50	—	—	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	100	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	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	—	175	168	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	—	142	135	Div. 1854, $20
North America	—	73	67	New Stock.
North Western	—	23	20	
Iron City	—	3	2½	
Eureka	—	2	—	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	—	4	3	
Ohio	—	2½	1½	
Adventure	—	3	2½	
Merchant	—	—	—	
Douglass Houghton	—	7½	6½	
Ontonagon	—	—	—	
Ohio Trap Rock	—	26½	24	
Ridge	—	7	6	
Fire Steel	—	3	2½	
Colling	—	4	2½	
Aztec	—	1½	—	
Bluff	—	2½	1½	
National	—	28	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. dec3

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.,
No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
☞ All Transactions at most liberal rates. ☜
oc18d&wT

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, 508 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and as many East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 80 to 100,000 bushels each; and, on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.
The Separator is Root's Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction whenever tried. my22lyT

DENTISTS.

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

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

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-w1yT

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

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ja16-d1y

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. mh23-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. my1-ly

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

WATERMAN PALMER......JOSHUA HANNA......WM. K. HART.
PALMER, HANNA & Co., Successors to Hussey, Hanna & Co., Bankers, Exchange Brokers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes, and Specie—N. W. corner of Wood and Third streets. Current Money received on Deposit. Sight Checks for sale, and collections made on nearly all principal points of the United States.
The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.
Advances made on consignments of Produce, shipped east, on liberal terms.

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

A. WILKINS & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 75 Fourth street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. All transactions at most liberal rates. 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 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, Penn. mh21

R. W. POINDEXTER, General Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, 107 Front street and 118 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap20-lmd

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. ap6-ly'53

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

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 S. Harbaugh.) Commission and Forwarding Merchants; Dealers in Wool and Produce generally, Nos. 145 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. ap1-ly

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. jal7y

JOHN WATT......JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 260 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. jal6y'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.

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. ep11-ly

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.

OLIVER BLACKBURN......GEO. B. JONES.
O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures; Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. 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. E. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

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

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

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

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

WM. BAGALEY......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WM. E. WOODWARD......RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

WOOL MERCHANTS.

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

AGENCIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE H. TAYLOR......ANDREW J. HUSTON
GEO. H. TAYLOR & HUSTON, (successors to Taylor & Idlorne,) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally.—Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati. ja20-3md

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.

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

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

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. 6 Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 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 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. 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. mar24-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. ja31:y

MEDICINE.

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

WM. VARIAN, M. D., Office 6th street, below Smithfield. Office Hours—8 to 9, A. M., 2 to 3, P. M., 7 to 8, P. M. my26-lyd

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. nol4:y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Draper and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 141 Liberty street.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 161 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. cc2d: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. [fe12] JNO. F. HAMILTON & CO.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON,
je2tf 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. aug20-lmly

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 $1600. 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, Phatons, &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. oc6

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

L. R. LIVINGSTON......CALVIN ADAMS......J. K. MOORHEAD
J. J. ROGGEN......W. B. COPELAND.
Livingston, Roggen & Co.
NOVELTY WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
TRACK and Depot Railroad Scales, Hay, Cattle and Grain do.; Platform and Counter do.; Door Locks of all sizes, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Coffee Mills of various kinds; Paint Mills, approved patterns; Bolts and Fastenings; Malleable Iron Castings of every variety in form and finish. d1f

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 all sizes from 28 to 40 inches, at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets.
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILSON.
Allegheny City, May 24. my3:dly

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York (late No. 80 Nassau street.)

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

Globe Iron Railing Works.
Nos. 311 and 313 Munroe street, New York,
OPPOSITE THE ALLAIRE WORKS.
SALES ROOMS, 122 GRAND STREET,
FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
THE subscribers having extensive and unsurpassed arrangements for manufacturing every article in their line, are now prepared to offer to the public and dealers throughout the country,
WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILING,
of every description,
Gratings, Shutters, Doors, Portable Iron Bedsteads, India and ornamental; Cribs and Cradles for children, Iron Chains, Settees, Wash Stands, Flower and Work Stands, Umbrella and Hat Stands, &c., &c.
Also, a superior quality of Iron Farm Fence, all of which they will warrant to surpass in strength, durability, beauty of design and cheapness, the manufactures of any other house in their line. Orders from every section of the United States thankfully received and executed with the utmost despatch. KENT & LAVERS,
my19-3mT 122 Grand street, N. Y.

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				20 00
For two hundred, one elegant fine Gold Locket, (4 glasses,) worth				15 00
For one hundred and fifty, one elegant fine Gold 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 extension holder, worth		do in silver do		3 00
For fifteen, one medium	do	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 handsome lists. The number of their 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 can be remitted in Post Office stamps.
☞ All communications should be addressed, post-paid, to W. K. BLAKENEY, Editor and Publisher of the New York Mercantile Guide, No. 183 Greenwich st., New York.
☞ 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. The Gold 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. ap15-2mw

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 rarest green 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.
mh23-lmr BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

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

GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, Importer 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 Homœopathic 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, 165 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., 62 White st.

JOHN DAVIS, Commission Merchant and Importer of Brandies, Wines and Cigars, 204 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 343 Broadway.

WM. SIMMONS, Milliner, 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., 865 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. CAVERLY, Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Painted Pails and Tubs, Wood and Willow Ware, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicking, Match es, &c., 294 Greenwich st., New York. mh5-lyT.

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. mh5-lyT

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. GLASS......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 travelling public. CHARGES MODERATE. ap25-d6m

S. CUTHBERT......A. 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., No. 140 Third st., Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5-ly

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

J. GRANT MOWRY, Dealer in Leather, Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings, No. 233 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood. mh9y

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. m28: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. mh3-63

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 & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with everything in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
mch20 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR.......THOS. WIGHTMAN.
PENN GLASS WORKS;
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 Water and 65 Front streets, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to odd sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials. sep22

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

JONES & QUIGG......D. B. ROGERS.
D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. fel2

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

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

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1854.

The Voice of the Conservative Press.

We copy below articles concerning the Boston riots, from two of the most conservative papers in the country—papers which have always supported the Compromises of 1850, and made constant war upon abolition. When such papers speak so forcibly and resolutely, you may be sure the great heart of the nation is moved.

The first extract is from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*:

The passage of the Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, has virtually repealed the Compromise of 1850, because it has destroyed the moral power which alone sustained the Fugitive Slave Law passed in obedience to the Compromise; and although that law should be sustained until formally repealed, it would be idle to attempt to conceal from ourselves, that its enforcement in some portions of the country, has become absolutely impossible, while in other regions it will be most reluctantly obeyed, and enforced with difficulty and a resort to military force only.

Notwithstanding the gross injustice of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the duty of every good citizen towards the law, remains unchanged. Every law must be sustained until repealed; because, unless the supremacy of the law be maintained, there can be no order—no safety for life or property—no well constituted society. This must be conceded by all; and we, therefore, shall continue to call upon the friends of law and order, to stand by the Fugitive Slave Law and to sustain the authorities at any and every hazard.

But here our duty will cease. We shall never become the apologists for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or the advocates or defenders of the Compromise of 1850, until the Compromise of 1820 be restored to the statute books; and all who were concerned in the passage of the Nebraska bill, will very shortly learn that they have raised a feeling throughout the entire North which argues evil to the whole question of slavery and destruction to all the Compromises upon which it rests. The very silence of the North—the apparent submission of all parties to the Nebraska outrage—to us wears an aspect of determination, which threatens danger to the Union.

Never before, have we witnessed such intense determination upon any subject as exists in relation to the Nebraska outrage. Every Union man that we have conversed with—every Whig, and every Democrat—unite in expressing their indignation at this great National outrage, and their determination to resort at once to the only constitutional remedy—*Repeal.*

This is no idle threat. With one accord, all parties are united in declaring, that from this time no man can receive a vote for Congress, the Legislature, or, any office of trust or profit, without first declaring his hostility to the Nebraska fraud and determination to labor in behalf of its repeal. Under this feeling, every Northern man now in Congress, who voted against the Nebraska Fraud, will be sustained by both political parties; while all who gave it their support, will be repudiated as men who have dishonored and disgraced themselves and grossly misrepresented their constituents. Nor will public indignation stop here. It will demand the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law as a part of the Compromise of 1850, repudiated by the very men who were bound in honor and good faith to sustain it, and against such repeal, we, who ever stood by that Law, will not raise our voice. The Compromise of 1850, in our estimation, has nothing in its origin or history, more binding than the compromise of 1820; and the South having rejected the one, we think the North is perfectly justified in demanding the repeal of the other, together with the Fugitive Slave Law passed in connection with it. So far as we are concerned, however, we shall confine our efforts to a repeal of the Nebraska fraud.—That accomplished, we shall advocate as heretofore, adherence to all the compromises as the basis of the Union. But failing in preventing the repeal of the Nebraska Fraud, we stand committed to use all honorable means, to wipe from the Statute Book every vestige of the Compromise of 1850. The Compromises of 1820 and 1850, must stand or fall together; but in the meantime, let every law be manfully submitted to, and enforced in good faith.

We are well aware that there are those who have heretofore stood by us, that are now willing to oppose the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; but in this they are in error. We admit that the moral hold of that law upon the community, has been utterly destroyed by the Nebraska outrage; and that it will be exceedingly difficult to enforce it even in this city, while elsewhere, it cannot be enforced even by the aid of the military. We admit that not one of the tens of thousands of persons, who, a month ago, would cheerfully have rallied to the enforcement of the Law from respect for the Compromise of 1850, would now cross the street to sustain it; except in obedience to the mandate of the Sheriff. But notwithstanding this, they will do their duty when called upon and the majority of the Law will be vindicated. Resistance to the Law of the Land, can never be the remedy for such an outrage as has just been perpetrated. The Ballot Box is our remedy; and to that we must appeal. All mere party bonds must be broken asunder, until such time as every State, County and Town in the North, has marked its horror of the Nebraska outrage by ostracising all concerned in it; and failing in getting the Missouri Compromise restored, we must all insist in demanding a repeal of the Compromise of 1850.

But says a friend—"Have you counted the cost?" *No*, nor do we intend to count it. A gross outrage has been perpetrated upon our rights, and we demand justice, cost what it may. We have been insulted and dishonored, and we demand redress—the only redress that we can accept without dishonor; and until that redress has been obtained, we shall never pause to calculate the consequences to ourselves or to those who have perpetrated this great wrong.

"We *demand justice* COST WHAT IT MAY!"—This is the right spirit. We cannot stop to count the cost when the dearest rights we possess are invaded.

The next article is from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"It may suit the policy of the organ of the administration—"Washington Union"—and the Loco Foco press generally, to denounce the rioters as infamous traitors and incendiaries—and we are not disposed to deny that to some of them these epithets fairly belong—but intelligent public opinion in this quarter of the confederacy, at least, will be apt to look for the real source of the trouble behind the impulsive mob, and trace it to the men who, without the least necessity for their action, passed an iniquitous bill for admitting slavery into a vast territory, from which it had been excluded by a solemn compact between the States, and thereby renewed, with regard to the most fearful of all sectional issues, an agitation which the people of the North had been assured was entirely and finally settled. For the difficulty that has taken place in Boston in the recent effort to recover a slave under the provisions of the compromise act of 1850, and for any that may happen hereafter, either in the same or any other locality, the rash and inconsiderate demagogues who labored so industriously for the success of the Nebraska scheme, should in justice be held responsible. They are the real incendiaries who would kindle the flame of civil discord in our country, and who, if we may judge from the audacious recklessness with which they apply the torch, would look on with stolid indifference, though even the fabric of the Union itself were consuming in the fires their own folly and treason are lighting. They are the execrable conspirators who, in the sacred name of popular liberty, though actuated in reality by the basest motives of personal and party ambition, are perpetually fomenting the passions which the wisest and the purest of our statesmen have endeavored so anxiously to allay, and which, if roused and exasperated hereafter, as it seems too probable they will be, by the men in whose hands the power of the government is now reposed, must inevitably destroy for an indefinite period, the public peace, if they do not, indeed, eventually lead to national dissolution.

The truly conservative citizens of the country, of all parties and sections, and especially those of the North who have been ready to make almost any concession in order to preserve a condition of harmony and tranquility, have a sufficient occasion for uneasiness in beholding the obvious disposition that prevails in Congress to revive and embitter the strife which has so often convulsed the State. But the situation of affairs become perilous and alarming beyond precedent when we find the Chief Magistrate of the Republic leading an insane crusade against the policy of conciliation and compromise, and openly employing the vast patronage of his office to consummate a series of political measures which it requires no great discernment to foresee must certainly, if persisted in, incite the people to scenes of the fiercest turbulence and compel, in the last extremity, a dismemberment of the States.

It is bad enough that the President should recommend and sanction a course of legislation clearly and violently revolutionary in its tendency; but it is adding insult to injury when, after having either bribed or intimidated representatives to betray the hopes and confidence of the people for the purpose of carrying projects dangerous to the best interests of the confederacy, he dares to confirm and assume them in their miserable treachery by engaging to shield them by his bounty and power from the displeasure of a deceived and indignant constituency. The part which the Executive has acted throughout the portentous and excited controversy in relation to the territories of Nebraska and Kansas is the more strange when contrasted with the professions of conservatism respecting the Union, with which he aspired to and afterwards assumed the responsibilities of the high post he occupies. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention of the party which nominated him, and to which he pledged himself, asserted that the Compromise Act of 1850 should be regarded as a finality in reference to the slavery agitation, and yet, at this early period of his official term he has boldly aided and abetted in the accomplishment of a movement which is more glaringly and radically subversive of the whole system of adjustment and pacification regarding the question, which conciliatory councils for twenty years past had built up, than any similar act in the entire history of our legislation upon the subject. Nor is his conduct more reconcileable with the sentiments he expressed in his inaugural address. In that document he held this now remarkable language: "The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been, and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness." Referring to the Compromise measures of 1850, he says—"I fervently hope that the question is at rest and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity." Is there any intelligent mind which does not perceive how unfaithfully these professions have been observed? Was it "calm and free discussion" which prevailed during the interval the Nebraska bill was under consideration in Congress? The administration faction resorted to all possible means to trammel and stop debate—so much so, that the minority were forced by unusual expedients, to prolong it, and the members of the House at one time, sat armed against personal attack. Was the field of discussion not traversed by a "spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness," when the South and the North were virtually arrayed against each other upon the bitterest and broadest of all sectional issues, and when the fiercest temper of usurpation and encroachment, upon the solemnly guaranteed rights of one-half the country was stimulated and fortified in aggressive purposes by the favor of the President?

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

A report reached Liverpool, from Dublin, stating, on the faith of a Rev. Mr. Babbington, of Derry, Ireland, that a letter had been received from a Mr. Smylie, one of the passengers of the City of Glasgow steamer, stating that the ship had foundered at sea, and that the passengers were carried to the coast of Africa. No particulars were given. It is curious that a person named Smylie was a passenger by the City of Glasgow, although in all the published lists his name was erroneously printed "Smalley." Richardson, Brother & Co. telegraphed to Belfast to make inquiry, when it was found that the whole story was without foundation.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated the 10th, announces that the outer works of Sebastapol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of long range; with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

On the 12th, the British Baltic fleet took possession of Becmersand, on the Island of Aland.

The War on the Danube.

Although considerable uncertainty still prevails as to the nature and extent of the last successes of the Turkish armies, despatches have been received at Vienna from the head quarters of Omar Pasha, giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position. The Russian corps which was known to have been collected at Turnu, near the mouth of the Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 28th of April, with a loss of 1500 men, by the Turks quartered at Nicopoli under Sali Pasha; and on the 2d of May another Russian detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Krajevo. There is every reason to believe these reports to be accurate and authentic.

It was further reported that the Russians had received a severe check at Silistria, but the news requires confirmation. It is not true that the Russians have invested Silistria on the land side. Omar Pasha is still employed in concentrating his forces at Shumla.

From Kalafat an engagement is reported between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars, near Radoan, on the 4th May. The Cossacks were defeated and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 30 men killed.

Accounts from all parts of Germany confirm the impression that the cause of the apparent inaction of the Russian armies is their increasing apprehension that they will soon have to encounter other adversaries than the Turks, and turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. Austria had at first assembled its chief forces, under the command of the Archduke Albert, on the frontier of Servia and the line of the Save, and the presence of that army undoubtedly served to strengthen the Turks in their position at Kalafat, and to defeat the scheme of invading Servia, where the government of Prince Alexander was vigorously supported against the Russian emissaries by the agents of all the other powers.

But when this movement had been prevented, and the Russians had retired from Little Wallachia, the interest of the campaign passed to another locality. It became known at Vienna that the Russians, instead of hurrying on all their available troops and reinforcements to the Danube, were forming considerable depots and cantonments on the line of the Sereth, from Kamenietz Podolsky, on the frontier of the Russian Province of Podolsk to Fokshane, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the West rather than to the South.

These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the passes of the Carpathian mountains by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of that war. An army in this province has the advantage of being able to advance into Gallacia by the north, or into Wallachia by the south, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe, and, in either case it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukowina or the extreme eastern frontier of the Austrian empire. We are left, then, in uncertainty, as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident from the last measure of the Austrian cabinet, that they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Gallacia, which is, perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than is the Turkish province of Bulgaria.

Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the north, and General Schlick, one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take command in that province. It is extremely difficult to obtain any information as to the real movements of the Russians, but there is reason to believe that the corps of the Imperial Guards is marching from the Baltic provinces into Poland, by the way of Kowno, and that the strength of the first and second divisions of the army is still concentrating in the Polish provinces. The great strategical difficulty of the Czar in the present war is, that he is exposed to attack on six or seven points, wholly distinct from each other, and each requiring an army for its defence. The attitude of Austria is, therefore, of the highest importance to the course of war.

From St. Petersburg, 9th, letters state that the British fleet had been seen within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun-boats.

A Stettin letter of the 15th states that the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors, in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt. It was the object of Sir Charles Napier to prevent this junction.

Advices from St. Petersburg are to the 8th.—One American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation, therefore, must have been completely open. The American had her cargo waiting for her.

From Odessa, letters are to the 5th, and great surprise is expressed that no blockade has been established. Ships were being laden at Odessa, and several had been sent to the Sea of Azoff, where cargoes were awaiting. At Riga, also, a large fleet was taking in produce, and at Archangel a number of ships were expected.

Twenty-two Russian merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea. Tarik Ahmet Pasha is in chief command, and Hassan Pasha, (Egyptian) second. The fleet had on board 5000 men, 50,000 stand of arms, 200 cannon, and money and stores, for disembarkation at Abasia. Mulhaver Pasha (Capt. Slade,) was on board as Vice Admiral. Sefer Pasha, the celebrated Circassian chief, accompanied by forty foreign officers, among them Major De Giorga of the Sardinian Rifles, accompanied the expedition. The fleet numbered twenty-four sail, carrying 1030 guns, was to bombard Redout Kaleh, Soucham Kaleh, and Anapa; also, to disembark a land force under Sefer Pasha, to effect a junction with the Circassians.

Five Turkish, one English, and two French ships-of-war were cruising off Prevesa. Three Greco-Russian ships in the port of Santa Cacco, near Ragusa, were watched by a French frigate.

The Greek Insurrection.

The Paris *Moniteur* states that the latest news from Epirus is satisfactory. The revolutionary party was losing ground every day, and the greatest number of the villages in the district of Presva had sent in their submission. Faud Effendi had 15,000 men at Arta. Eight hundred muskets, of Belgian manufacture and destined for the Greek insurgents, had been seized near Malta.

A later account says that Macedonia is invaded by 2000 Greeks, Chavis Karatato, a former aid-de-camp to King Otho. They have committed the most atrocious excesses. In one place they shut up 150 Turks—men, women and children—in a mosque, and burned them to death.

It was reported in Paris that the plan of the allies is to carry the war into the heart of Russia—to seize Crimea, and to land 20,000 men to attack the Sebastopol by land; while the fleets attack it by sea.

Asia.

From the camp in Asia there has been no news during the past two weeks.

The forts Novorossis and Gelendjik, on the Circassian coast, had been evacuated by the Russians. Souchum Kale was almost deserted. An English officer had been sent on a special mission to Schmayl, and among the arms sent to the gallant mountaineer by the Turkish expedition, (as above stated) is a plentiful supply of repeating rifles.

Joseph Varady and Franz Bartalis, agents of Kossuth, were hanged at St. George, in Transylvania, 29th ult. Two of their associates were sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.

King Jerome Bonaparte has received a despatch from his son, Prince Napoleon, dated Constantinople, May 5th, which announces that at Foksham, the general depot of the artillery and stores of the Russian army had been burnt by the inhabitants, from a feeling of revenge. The loss has been immense.

The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud had arrived at Constantinople. Marshal St. Arnaud is the only officer in the East to whom is confided the plan of the campaign.

A large quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Spahis had arrived at Gallipoli.

Six hundred Montenegrins made a foray into the Herzegovina, and killed several Turks.

Eighteen thousand Russians have been put *hors du combat* by fever, since the occupation of the Dobrudscha.

El Hamee Pasha 17 years of age, son of the Viceroy Abbas Pasha, of Egypt, left Alexandria for Constantinople, on the 4th, in the steam yacht Faid Ochand, on a state visit to the Sultan and the Sultan's daughter, his bride. In consequence of the tightness of money, the young bridegroom could only scrape together about $500,000 as a present to his father-in-law, which sum, being considerably less than expected, makes it doubtful if his reception will be very cordial.

The Lreutz Zeitung contains the following from Constantinople, May 1st:—"An American frigate is said to have passed the Dardanelles, laden with eleven steam engines for Russia. In the Black Sea, she hoisted English colors, and got close in towards Sebastopol, when she ran up the American flag and got safely with her cargo into port. It is reported that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong." Some persons connect this ship with the recent capture of a French Brig in the English Channel.

The Vienna conferences are to be renewed on the basis of new Angly French and AustroPrussian treaties of alliance.

It was reported that the French government had received from Prussia a note of explanation which had given great satisfaction, but its exact tenor had not transpired. This note crossed on the way an energetic note from France. The overtures of Russia for a commercial alliance with Prussia have completely failed.

Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria have sent in their adherence to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

Important events are brooding over the Austrian Empire. The Vienna Gazette states that in consequence of the great concentration of Russian troops on the north-eastern and eastern frontiers of Austria, 95,000 additional troops will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria no longer to be bullied by Russia. An order has been signed for the occupation of the Galician frontier by two army corps.

The trial of the Wards, for the murder of Butler, has been copied into the principal newspapers of Europe, giving but a mean opinion of American law and justice. The worst of it is that the whole country, instead of the guilty section, share in the disgrace.

Commissioner McLane arrived at Hong Kong on the 12th of March.

The Russian squadron, from Japan, arrived at Manilla, March 1st, and sailed on the 11th, destination not known. Nothing was said of the Japan treaty.

Spain.

Our correspondent sends us the following paragraph, which is going the rounds of the English press:

"The Spanish government have sent in an answer to Mr. Soule, who has despatched the same by a special messenger to the United States. It is reported that the American government have offered to abandon all their reclamations against Spain, if the latter will cede her African possession, Melila, to the United States."

The other news from Spain is of the most interesting cast. Six thousand men are immediately to embark in three divisions of two thousand each, for Porto Rico, there to be drafted for service where wanted. This will raise the garrison of Cuba to thirty thousand of the best troops in Spain. Paixhan guns, and such hollow ware, are to be sent out in due supply.

Napoleon is reported to have expressed sympathy with Spain in its present dilemma—but this is doubtful. Here is the story in the words it is told. "During a recent interview granted to a foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission, and Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed himself very openly and earnestly on the subject of aggrandisement attributed to the Americans, and directed against the Spanish colonies. The Emperor manifested his decided disapprobation of the ambitious and encroaching spirit which has characterized the American government. He declared that so far as his foreign policy was concerned, it should be the same in the West as in the East—his policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties and was opposed to attempts on the part of any Power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbor to rob it of its territory. It is even said that assurances were given that Spain has nothing to fear respecting Cuba."

Russia.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th, say that the Czar is far from enjoying good health at the present moment. The Grand Duke Alexander is living very much retired, while his brother Constantine is indefatigable in superintending naval matters in the Baltic. A less amount of attention seems to be paid to military affairs just now at St. Petersburg. Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not perfectly pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardized for the furtherance of ambitious projects which are more particularly connected with the future of his younger brother. It was believed that Gen. Grunwald brought back unfavorable accounts from Vienna, as important orders were immediately despatched to the Danube.

THE FREE STATES.—The New Orleans *Bee* comments on our remark, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had developed a popular sentiment in the North which would probably elect Gov. Seward to the Presidency of 1856 by the largest vote ever cast for any candidate.—"The Slave-holding States," says the *Bee*, "would not be *resigned* to such a prospect, as the Times well knows." The best thing they can do, then, is to enter at once upon the cultivation and practice of that Christian virtue. The Free States having been schooling themselves for the last thirty years in becoming "resigned" to a great many things which they disliked—it is only fair that the Slave States should take their turn.—The *Bee* adds:

"Were it possible that *sectional* views could so completely extinguish political considerations as *to unite the people of the Free States*, and to make Wm. H. Seward President, the Union would be much nearer its *dissolution* than it ever was during the intense excitement of 1850, when Southern Rights men were hatching treason."

Even that would not be saying much. The "treason" hatched dat the South was an addled egg at best. But when did the Slave States secure a monopoly of the right to "unite?" The *Bee* declares that a "union of the people of the *Free States*" would be so thorough a triumph of sectional views as to threaten the Union with danger. We hope the experiment will, at all events, be tried. The Slave States have never failed to unite—throwing all political and party considerations to the winds,—whenever any sectional object was to be secured thereby. We trust the Free States will imitate their example. If the Union is not strong enough to survive such a catastrophe as the united action of the Free States, or even the election of Gov. Seward to the Presidency, it is not worth preserving. The *Washington Union*, not long since, spoke of the bare proposal to make Gov. Seward President as being *treason*! We call on the *Union* for that clause of the Constitution, or that act of Congress, which gives this new definition of treason:—but the official organ has thus far failed to respond. We presume, therefore, that the military will not be called out just at present.—*N. Y. Times.*

From the New York Tribune.

American Newspapers.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in our country on the great political measures of the day, there can be no doubt that the popular Press is about as free, faithful, and full of their discussion as it well can be. The recent struggle to which opinions have been subjected in our midst, has brought out the whole strength of the Press on both sides, and has served to define, in sharp, severe outline, the growing characteristics of its power and importance. Certain it is, that Congress has utterly lost all pretensions to a leadership of public opinion. Once it had this proud distinction, but it is gone—utterly gone. Any influential paper, in the United States, does more at this day to direct public thought and settle public sentiment than half a dozen statesmen. It discusses all great questions far better—with more range—with deeper subtlety—with much more exhaustiveness. Let any man compare the debates in Congress with the debates among Editors, and he will soon see where the intellectual forces of the world are marshaling themselves.—The fact is, Parliament of out-door opinion is now the authoritative body of this country, and its decisions have supreme sway.

The reasons for this state of things—a phenomenon even in our country—are manifold. But in passing we may observe, that in Congress there is really but little genuine discussion. It is anything else but debating. Each man goes into a discourse more in the style of a lecture at College than anything else. There is no close contact—no fight hand to hand—and indeed, half or more of these Congressional speeches are devoted to the private affairs of the speaker's consistency and particular position. But Editors are pressed at the start into the heart of things. They have to write too much to write any wasteful words. If they expect to be heard as is their usual lot, in the roar of omnibuses, in the confusion of business, or when children are crying after supper, they must speak so as to possess the ear. Statesmanship has nothing to do, except to explain its subject; but Editors have to enforce and apply. Moreover as the Editor is one of the people, he not unfrequently has to represent the people and put the Senator or Representative right. There are many Editors in the United States, who represent their districts in Congress, a vast deal better than the honorable gentlemen who have been sent to Washington for that express purpose.

Ten or twenty years hence Editorship will be *the* profession in the United States. That is a certainty. And the cause is plain enough—the people are resolved to have the best talent of the land to minister to their daily service in the newspaper. The want of our national mind is just here; and just here, the choicest intellect of the country will focalize. It is rapidly becoming as absolutely necessary to the energy and enterprise of human life, (especially city and commercial life,) to be supplied every morning with a map of the world and a commentary on its current facts, as it is to have the divisions of day and night, or the laws of appetite and assimilation.

The Avenger.

Thomas Ritchie, Jr., whose death was announced a few days since, will be remembered from his connection with the horrible butchery in which John H. Pleasants, at that time and for many years previous Editor of the Richmond Whig, lost his life. The affair was called a duel, but in all the essentials of barbarity it was worthy of the lowest savages on the face of the earth. The Detroit Tribune says that since killing Pleasants, young Ritchie has borne evidence of being a doomed man. The mark of Cain was upon him, and acting upon the belief that he was shunned and despised by society, he in turn sought refuge in his own thoughts in dissipation.

Some six or eight years since, while spending a few weeks in Washington, we observed a young man of large size and handsome figure and face, who had no apparent occupation, but spent his time lounging about the bar-room and sitting-room of the National Hotel. He was seldom visible during the day, but at night was always there,—generally more than half intoxicated, always moody, shunning conversation, and apparently anxious to escape both his own thoughts and the companionship of others. His appearance attracted our attention, and those of whom we inquired concerning him, told us that he belonged to one of the best families in Virginia,—that he was highly educated and of promising talent,—that he had made a most excellent start in life; but that he had acted as one of Ritchie's seconds in the bloody and brutal affray which consigned poor Pleasants to the grave. From that time his course had been rapidly downward. He had become an outcast from society, mainly from his own inability to mingle with other men, had sought relief in dissipation, and had become the mere wreck which we then beheld. We have heard nothing of him since, but presume he died some years ago. And now the principal in that transaction, after longer and we doubt not still keener sufferings, has followed his victim and his accomplice to the repose of the grave. It is often a short-sighted judgment which pronounces the victim of crime to be the most unfortunate of the parties whom it involves.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rev. John A. Collins, a Presiding Elder in the Methodist E. Church, has published an elaborate letter in the Bedford *Gazette* condemning the action of the 3,000 clergymen of New England, who sent a protest to Congress against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Collins seems to be one of those eminently conservative Divines who consider agitation from the pulpit as entirely inexcusable, unless it be to throw the moral force of the clergy in favor of Slavery or the policy of the South; and he is even willing to descend to the merest quibbles to impair the popular effect of his brethren who have been impelled, from a controlling sense of duty, to enter their solemn protest against the betrayal of sacred principles in our National councils. If it were wrong for the 3,000 clergymen of New England to express their sentiments, Mr. Collins should have given force to his doctrine of non-intervention on the part of the clergy, by setting a worthy example of silence, instead of attempting to convince the world that 3,000 ministers shall be silent while he shall declare to them the law and the gospel.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

SENATOR COOPER.—We trust that Hon. James Cooper, our Whig U. S. Senator from this State, will give his constituents a substantial reason for his absence from the Senate when the Nebraska bill first passed that body and also when the bill as amended by the House was passed finally.—His vote is not recorded in either case, and he owes it to himself and to the people of Pennsylvania to give an acount of his absence. It is true that his vote would not have affected the result, but it was his duty to be at his post in such a crisis, and cast his vote in accordance with the well known wishes of a large majority of the people of this State. The Administration slaves in this State already chuckle over his absence, and boast that he was unwilling to record his vote against the bill. How is it? The people of the North who have been outraged by this measure, mean to know who are with them and who are against them.—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

The Buffalo *Republic* says that "the editor of the Richmond *Examiner* is not a lunatic—he is only a Virginian." This, we suppose, is the name of an aggravated form of the same disease. Or, is it only a distinction without a difference?—*N. Y. Times.*

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10 do do do Shoulders;
10 do do do Hams;
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