THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 267.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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

TERMS:

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

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

Three copies per annum..........$5 00
Six copies do 9 00
Ten copies do 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,)

Do	one insertion	$0 50
Do	each additional insertion	0 25
Do	one week	1 75
Do	two weeks	3 00
Do	three weeks	4 00
Do	one month	5 00
Do	two months	7 00
Do	three months	9 00
Do	four months	10 00
Do	six months	11 00
Do	twelve months	18 00

Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum) 6 00
One dollar for each additional line.
One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper..........25 00
For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

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

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

Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates. For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and all political meetings and notices, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Bishop or ☞ notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

Real Estate Agents' and Auctioneers' advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but allowed a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.
One Square, three insertions..........$1 50
Do. each additional insertion..........37
ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.
One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion..........50 cents.
Do. each additional insertion..........25 cents.
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
N. HOLMES & SONS, Brokers.
No. 57 Market st. between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	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	½
Moyamensing Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Philadelphia Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Southwark Bank	par	Country	½
Tradesmen's Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Western Bank	par	All solvent Banks	½
Bank of Chambersburg	1½	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of the Valley	1½
Bank of Danville	1½	Bk of Va., Richmond	do
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	do
Bank of Germantown	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	do
Bank of Gettysburgh	1½	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	do
Bank of Lewistown	1½	North Western Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	1½	Branches	do
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Carlisle Bank	1½	Bank of St. of N. Caroli's	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Doylestown Bank	par	Merchants' Bk, Newbern	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.	2
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	2
Lancaster County Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv's	1½
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	1½	Bk of Louisv's, Thurston	do
Monongahela Bank	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	do
West Branch Bank	1½	Southern Bk of Kentucky	do
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	1½	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 Ashtabula	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Salem	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Sandusky	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Ripley	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Cincinnati	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Washington	do	On New York	½
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Philadelphia	½
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Baltimore	½
Branch at Steubenville	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Cincinnati	½
Branch at Newark	do	Louisville	½
Branch at Springfield	do	St. Louis	½
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	10.00
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	3.90
Branch at Massillon	do	Napoleons	3.80
Branch at Wooster	do	Ducats	2.00

PRICES OF STOCKS.

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

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 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	89	—	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	57½	57	Div. May 4 ₱ct.
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	65	58	do 6
Exchange Bank	50	57	56½	do 6
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	25	25	
Pitts. Trust Co.	50	56	55	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	50	52½	51½	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	23	23	Div. Mar 4 ₱ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	37	35	Div. Jan. 5 ₱ct.
Hand St. Bridge	25	44	42	Div. " 2.00 p s
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 25 pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	—	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ₱ ct.
Western Insurance Co.	—	19	16½	Div. May $2
Citizens' Insurance Co.	—	21	20	
Associated Firemen's Co.	—	10	9	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	Div. Qr. 3 ₱ ct.
Pittsburgh & Louisville	50	40	37	do
Lake Erie	50	25	20	do
Morse's Magnetic	—	—	—	Div. 4 ₱ c 6 mo
RAIL ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	59	Div. Jan. 4 ₱ c
Monongahela Slackwater	50	43	41	New Stock.
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	13	12	
Penna. Central Railroad	50	47	46	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	46½	45½	
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	—	—	
Cleveland & Welle'lle R. R.	50	—	—	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	100	
Fayette Manuf Co.	100	50	—	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	—	
Do. do (new)	100	25	—	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	—	
Alle. & Perrysv'e Plank Rd	25	10	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	5	
Quarters' Coal Co.	20	—	8	
COPPER.				
Minnesota	—	175	163	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	—	152	147	Div. 1854, $10
North America	—	13	12	New Stock.
North Western	—	22	20	
Iron City	—	2	1	
Eureka	—	3	—	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	—	2	—	
Ohio	—	2½	1¾	
Adventure	—	7	6	
Merchant	—	1¾	6	
Douglass Houghton	—	—	—	
Ontonagon	—	26¼	24	
Ohio Trap Rock	—	5	3	
Ridge	—	3	2½	
Fire Steel	—	4	2¾	
Collins	—	2	—	
Aztec	—	2¼	1¾	
Bluff	—	28	24	
National	—	12½	10	
Forest	—	12	10	
Phœnix	—	—	—	
Norwich	—	—	—	

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF
A. WILKINS & CO.
United States Bank Building, No. 71 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, bought and sold. Collections made throughout the Union. Business paper discounted and loans negotiated. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS.
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c., No. 74 Fourth st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
☞ All Transactions at most liberal rates. ☞ oc12dawT

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, 528 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. Since 2,000 of them are now in use in the Western States, and 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 have used 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. my22tyT

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, five doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. All work warranted. ja15

WM. A. WARD, DENTIST, Penn street, 3 Doors above Hand. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. On Saturdays no one will be received or attended to later than 3 P.M., unless by special appointment or in cases of extreme suffering. no18-6md

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

JOSEPH S. & A. P. MORRISON, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 143 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa. my21

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

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

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

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

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. jy28

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION &C.

WM. 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-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, Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. ROBISON.......SAML. R. ROBISON.
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 110 Second streets, Pittsburgh. 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.

J. A. HARDY.......WM. F. 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. 255 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

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

THOMAS LITTLE, SR.......THOMAS LITTLE, JR.
(Late of firm Robison, Little & Co.)
T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. jal9-y53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lake Fish and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my31

VON BONNHORST & MURPHY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. — Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. ap20-ly'53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. mh2-'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-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.

JOHN FLOYD.......RICHARD FLOYD.......WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 173 Wood and 228 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je10

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. D. JONES.
O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sep12-y

ISAIAH DICKEY.......ROBERT DICKEY.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, No. 56 Water street, and 107 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'GILL.......JAMES D. M'GILL.......WALTER C. ROE.
M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Liberty street Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY.......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
W. H. WOODWARD.......RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

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

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

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

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

WM. BAGALEY.......JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
W. H. 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. my1

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, 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. 110 Market street.
sep26 J. & H. PHILLIPS

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

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

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. 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 Æolean Attachment. Also for Dunham's Pianos.

H. SCHRŒDER, Music Store, Fourth 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. ja9-ly

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. mr16-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. oc20:ly

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.

Boots and Shoes!!
JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, 3d door from the Market House, would inform the public that he has now a very full stock of every thing in the Boot and Shoe trade, such as Ladies' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Jenny Lind Pa-----, Lady Franklin and all the styles found on the Eastern cities; also, Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters and Fancy Boots and Shoes, in all their varieties; also, Gentlemens' fine Opera Patent Calf Boots, French Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Shoes; also, Boys' and Youths' Boots, fine French Calf.
Please give us a call as we wish to sell such an article to all who favor us with their custom as will give satisfaction. Remember the place, 89 Market street. my29

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. sur20-Imis:ly

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. ja20tf

Coach and Carriage Factory.
JOHNSTON, BROTHER & CO., corner of Belmont and Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are manufacturing Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.
All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.
Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. 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. dif

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.
an23 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. my25:ly

SHORT GRASS SOYTHES, for mowing yards, gardens and pleasure grounds, for sale at the Seed Store, 5th st. my22 JAMES WARDROP.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 348 and 349 Broadway, New York, (late No. 50 Nassau street.)

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company
Manufacture and offer for Sale the following desirable Goods, at a discount from the price of FOREIGN GOODS
RICH SILK BROCATELLES AND COTOLINES,
in great variety of Patterns and combination of Colors; all of which Patterns are
CONFINED TO OUR OWN SALES,
An entirely new article for
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
Which combines the greatest amount of DURABILITY and RICHNESS found in any article ever before used.
These Goods are made by Power Loom and are the only Goods of that manufacture ever offered for sale. Dealers will do well to examine these Goods before purchasing.
☞ Office of the Co., No. 4 Park Place, N. Y.
jel0-3mv S. S. MARSH, Agent.

IRON WAREHOUSE,
MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
262 Greenwich Street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bar, Rod Band, Hoop, Horse Shoe, and other IRON,
STEEL OF ALL KINDS.
Merchants from all sections of the country are invited to call or send their orders before buying.
Orders by mail entrusted to our care will be filled at the lowest market rates. MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
jel2-v 262 Greenwich st., N. Y.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK,
Have removed to No. 170 William st., cor. of Beekman,
IMPORTING the leading Drugs from their original markets, both in Europe and East Indies, and also French and English Chemicals, Perfumery, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Hair Gloves and Straps, Paris and Trieste Sponges, Corks, Soaps, &c., &c., they offer them on the most reasonable terms. Orders either in person, or by mail, will receive their best attention. jel2-12mv

KUMBEL'S
PATENT MACHINE STRETCHED LEATHER BANDING,
The only Patent Bands in the Country.
THEY are made from the best oak tanned leather, and thoroughly stretched, cemented, and rivited together, and made to run perfectly straight, and with a perfect hug to the Pullies, and warranted to be a first rate article and to please the purchaser. They can be had single, double or round—with Lace Leather, Rivits and all necessary articles in the line, by addressing
jel2-3mv WM. KUMBEL, Patentee, 33 Ferry st., N. Y.

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, plain and ornamental; Cribs and Cradles for children, Iron Chairs, 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. ENT & LAVERS,
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ALFREE WOODHAM, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., 100 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, 284 Washington st.

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

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

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

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

NORMAN CUTTER, successor to Lee, Brewster & Co., Importer and Jobber in Staple Dry Goods, 34 Cedar st.

L. CHAFFER, late W. Newman, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, &c., 395 Broadway. mh8-3mv

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

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

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

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

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

R. F. HIBBARD & SON, Wild Cherry Bitters, Circassia Balm, Pills, Salve, &c., 63 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, 122 Chambers st.

DOCT. GILBERT, from Memphis, is curing hundreds of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, and Wens without the knife, at his spacious rooms, 424 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COACH FACTORY.
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E. M. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON'S
LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE,
Corner Diamond street and Cherry Alley,
apl5-tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASHLAND HOUSE,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR.
☞ Price of Board, $1,50 per day. ☞
May 3, 1854—lyd

Patent Process for Tanning.
J. J. FULTON'S Patent Chemical Process is decidedly the greatest improvement ever made in the art of Tanning. Leather of all kinds can be manufactured in one-third the time required by the old process, at much less expense, and for smoothness, strength, weight and durability is unsurpassed by any other process of manufacturing Leather. For particulars, enquire of
J. S. NEWMYER,
apl No. 22 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Linden Lead Company of Wisconsin.
THE Corporators of this Company have opened books for subscription to the Capital Stock, at the Banking House of Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO., No. 71 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing Charter, Geological Surveys, &c. can be obtained by parties desiring information relative to the Company. my6

JOHN F. GLASS.......DAN. D. CARR.
(Late Man. Nat. Tel. Office) (late St. Charles & Perry Hotels)
CITY HOTEL, (late Browns,) 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-d6m

S. CUTHBERT.......S. 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. ap3-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. mh9-y

F. FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas.—Manufactory, 458 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Beware of numerous counterfeits. je23:dly

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. mh8-53

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,
je2tf No. 281½ Penn, above Hand street.

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

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.
mch25 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 Elliptic Springs, Brass Nut Tapers, Half Patent Screw Mail and Hammered Iron Axles.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh.

JONES & QUIGG.......D. B. ROGERS.
D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. fe12

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

16 ACRES near Sewickley for sale, in small lots, beautifully situated, and fine locations for country residences, fronting on the Railroad, Beaver Road and the river. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140, 3d st.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1854.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Letter from Dr. Baird to Archbishop Hughes

The late letter of Archbishop Hughes to Gen. Cass, on the subject of religious liberty, having been brought out in the *Chronicle* of this city, the Roman Catholic organ, with much parade, we deem it but fitting that Protestant readers should have an opportunity of reading the other side of the question. Gen. Cass having declined to reply to the Archbishop's sophistical and vainglorious manifest, the Rev. Dr. R. BAIRD, well known for his long residence in Europe, and his intimate knowledge of every thing connected with the state of religious liberty there, has answered the American defender of Papal intolerance in the New York Times, and we copy below the main portions of his argument. After giving a history of the attempt in this country to secure religious liberty to American citizens abroad, and referring to the case of the Madiai, Dr. Baird reverts to the fact that the Archbishop, when he had so good an opportunity to demonstrate by his actions the sincerity of his attachment to religious liberty of which he had admitted so much in his orations and letters, had taken the contrary course. The Dr. then proceeds as follows:

But instead of expressing one word of sympathy in behalf of people who are suffering in prison, and at forced labor, for endeavoring to do what every man in these United States has the right, both from the laws of God and man, to do, and what, I may add, every man believes to be legitimately within the province of religious liberty—instead of lifting a finger to secure protection to citizens of a country which you affect to call your "own," with a zeal and even an ostentation from which most of those who have no higher claims than simple birthright, would shrink in, their rights of conscience when in lands unblessed with that glorious religious freedom which exists here, you deride those that did.—Not only was Gen. Cass the subject of your vituperation, but also Mr. Secretary Everett, and even President Fillmore.

It is natural, Sir, for men to inquire into the reasons for such conduct on your part. And will you permit me to say that intelligent men have been at no loss in coming to the conclusion, that they are neither more nor less than the two following:

1. As to the protection of Americans when abroad in their religious rights, you have concluded that it was not a question in which American Roman Catholics need concern themselves; for there is not a Protestant country in the whole world, in which, owing to the liberality in this respect which Protestantism has secured for it, they, though Roman Catholics, may not sojourn or reside, and yet be protected, not only in their rights of conscience as you define them, but also have their own worship, if they desire it. This is actually true of Sweden, the most intolerant of all Protestant countries of our day. Roman Catholics, whether Americans or of any other *foreign* country, can have, and do have, their public worship without molestation, as I know, and as you know, even in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and every Kingdom and Duchy of Germany. They are allowed to have it even in Russia, (not a Protestant country, indeed,) about whose intolerance the Archbishops and Bishops of your Church in France, Canady, and some other countries, have found it convenient to say so much, on the occasion of the present war in the East. "What then have American Roman Catholics to ask for, you may say, in relation to this subject? Do they not enjoy, thanks to the more liberal principles of Protestantism, all that they can desire in Protestant countries, where business or pleasure may call them to reside or to travel?" Precisely such answers did one of the Bishops of your Archdiocese, several priests, and sundry of the laity who had been advised by the priests, make when recently applied to to sign a memorial addressed to Congress on the subject of protection when abroad in their religious rights. I shall not trust myself in the attempt to make any comments on *such* a spirit as this.

I will advance a step further, and say that not only is there no Protestant country in the world in which American Catholics may not only sojourn or reside, and yet enjoy all the rights as you, Sir, ascribe to Conscience, and the right to worship their maker publicly, with such ceremonies as they prefer, but, with the exception of Sweden and Finland among the Scandinavian countries, and *possibly* Denmark, and two or three little Duchies of Germany, they may throughout the Protestant world do almost everything they could wish to make proselytes to their Church from among the native population. This, my dear Sir, is literally true—thanks to the generous spirit of Protestantism, which, although it may not have attained in all parts of its domain to that true liberality which the Gospel inculcates, has gone far beyond any other phase of Christianity, and is still advancing, steadily and surely. Would that I could say as much of Romanism.

Indeed, Rome has not much to ask for, in the shape of religious liberty, in Protestant countries. Perhaps she would even be sorry if the remains of intolerance and bigotry which disgrace some Protestant countries—displayed, I must say, quite as much in some cases, and even more in relation to Dissenting Protestant sects as to Roman Catholics—were removed, for it would deprive her of one of her grounds of reproaching Protestantism, or at least of rebutting, in some measure, the charges of intolerance which Protestants can make, with a hundred-fold more force, against her. You, my dear Sir, understand this species of theological strategy perfectly, if we may judge from the frequency with which you refer to the memorable affair of the burning of the Ursuline Convent near Boston by a mob who probably cared not a straw whether it was a Roman Catholic institution or not, some twenty years ago, when you work to break the force of the charges of Protestantism against the instate, never-changing, never-ceasing, monstrous intolerance of the Roman Catholic Church, or rather the *Romish Hierarchy*; for I fear to employ the word *Church*, lest I should do injustice to many worthy persons who are as much opposed to intolerance and persecution as I am.

I have spoken of one reason which has influenced your conduct and that of the Romish Hierarchy in reference to this end, in reference to the subject of which I am here speaking,—that of securing, by treaty or otherwise, the protection of our fellow-citizens when abroad in their religious rights.

2. I now proceed to the second—it is this: *The true doctrine of religious liberty has never been held by the Church* of which you call yourself an "humble prelate." How then can you either hold or advocate that doctrine? It is true that you have written and said a great deal about religious liberty, and some have been led to believe that you hold that doctrine. But they are mistaken. The religious liberty you have lauded is the liberty in Protestant countries for Rome to do what she pleases to spread her dogmas, and, if possible, gain the ascendancy. That once done, and well done, where would be religious liberty? Let every country where Rome has such ascendancy answer that question. In a few countries where Rome has apparently the ground,—as, for instance, Belgium, Sardinia and New Grenada,—there is a good measure of religious liberty,—but not from Rome, or with her approbation, was the boon acquired, but in spite of Rome, as is well known. In Belgium, the Government has had to contest every inch of this ground with the Jesuits. In Sardinia, there is now, and there has been for six years, a tremendous struggle, and two of the Archbishops and several priests are in exile for resisting the truly liberal course of the Government in regard to this subject.—And as to New Grenada, your friend, Archbishop Mosquera, certainly told you while sharing your hospitality on his way to Italy and the grave, what opposition he and other prelates made to the course of the Government in separating the Church and the State.

There is a passage in your reply to General Cass which is somewhat obscure, but very remarkable and significant. It is that in which you attribute to the Reformation the fact that human Governments have undertaken to legislate on religious liberty and other religious subjects; saying truly that up to that epoch there had been a very different state of things throughout Europe, inasmuch as the Catholic Church prevailed throughout its extent and regulated all such subjects. With the exception of the little mistake of giving the *Roman* Catholic Church (for *that* is the Catholic Church you mean) such an extent, when you know that Russia in Europe—in all of which, excepting its western border, the Greek Church was and still is the prevailing form of Christianity, and certainly is no part of the *Roman* Catholic Church, from about the middle of the Ninth Century—is considerably larger than all the rest of Europe, you were not far from the exact truth. The Roman Catholic Church, with a man at the head of it who claimed to be the *Vicar of Christ*, and to have the right to dispose of Kings and Kingdoms, Rulers and the Ruled, very much as he pleased, did, for the better part of a thousand years, legislate on and manage all such questions as had even the slightest verging towards religious liberty. Alas! for Rome,—the Reformation did terminate those halcyon days, so far as a large portion of Christendom is concerned. Rome has not ceased to mourn over the dreadful evils which have flowed from the Reformation's taking man from behind the priest of the Church and setting him before an open Bible, and telling him that he must believe no priest, no Church, unless it speaks according to the Word of God, and that in the Day of Judgment he must answer for himself in regard to all the deeds of this life,—no priest, nor Church, nor covenant being allowed to stand between him and his God on that solemn occasion, and answer for him. Certainly the Reformation *did* make a great change—even a Religious Reformation—in the world: nor is it half over yet.

Rome loves not religious liberty, nor is it wonderful, for it has been fatal to her claims. There are *sighty five millions of people to-day* in the world who would be bowing their necks to her yoke, if it had not been for this great principle. A year or two ago the *Rambler*, one of the Roman Catholic journals of England, used the following language:

"Religious liberty, in the sense of Liberty possessed by any man to choose his own religion, is one of the most wicked delusions ever foisted upon this age by the father of all deceit. The very name of liberty, except in the sense of a permission to do certain definite acts, ought to be banished from the domain of religion." * * * "Shall I hold out hopes to my erring Protestant brother that I will not meddle with his creed if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, or my horse, or my life blood?" This passage was quoted and approved by several, if not all of the Roman Catholic journals in this country, and among them, if I remember rightly, by the *Shepherd of the Valley* and the *Freeman's Journal*. *Ut approuve par moi*, seemed to be the form of the *imprimatur* of their editors. Is it to be wondered at that such journals find but a limited and uncertain support? The editor of the *Shepherd of the Valley* has just given his valedictory to the world. It speaks well for Roman Catholics of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, that they are not willing to read such atrocious doctrines as that conveyed in the above given extract. If anything is plain from the word of God, it is that man is accountable to his Maker alone for his religious belief and practice. God has nowhere given the right to any man, any priest, or any church, to take their fellowman by the throat and say: "You must believe as *we* tell you, or be damned." It is easy to talk about the *abuses* of the doctrine of religious liberty, but with all the abuses which may flow from it, is infinitely better than intolerance and oppression.

It is not difficult to perceive why *you*, my dear Sir, could see nothing wrong in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's punishing, by long imprisonment, the Madiai for reading the Bible in their family and to their friends, and endeavoring to bring their friends to the knowledge of what they conscientiously believed to be the Truth. What right had *they* to be doing any such thing! Ignorant creatures, they ought not to presume to understand the Bible, or to do anything but what the Church commands them to do.

Nor is it difficult to see why you advanced such a sophistical and, I must say, Jesuitical (pardon me the word) view of conscience and its rights, as you did in your letter about the "Madiai Meeting," some sixteen months ago, and as you have recently done in your "Reply" to General Cass. You would confine the rights of Conscience to the bare holding of one's own opinions on the subject of religion in the worship of God in the heart, or, at most, in the closet. Shut up in this little fortress, you consider Conscience invincible, and even almost unattackable. Indeed!—And why, then, has Rome so often applied the rack, the gibbet, the sword, the fire, to make those whom she calls heretics, confess and recant their religious opinions? Really, if it were not that I desire not to be uncivil, I would say that such a view of Conscience as you have given, so defective in its nature, so contrary to the Word of God, which requires proper outward acts of worship and a sincere confession of the doctrines of the Saviour, just as clearly as it demands that the inward feelings of the heart be right—so apologetic of Spiritual Despotism on the part of the State, or rather of the Church,—was an insult to Conscience and its Author and Lord as well as to humanity. But I will not discuss this point further. I prefer to refer you to the admirable editorial article in the New York Times, of last Saturday, which is a complete demonstration of the unsoundness of the positions which you have affirmed and re-affirmed in the two documents to which I have referred. I cannot conceive why you have advanced such sentiments, if it be not for the purpose of preparing the minds of this nation for that day which you profess to believe to be approaching,—though still distant,—when Rome shall have gained the ascendancy in this glorious land. It is kind in you, and I, for one, thank you sincerely for undertaking to show us *how* Rome expects to prepare the mind of this people for submission to her domination, with all its horrors of intolerance, persecution and blood, when the day arrives! Yes, *when* it arrives!

In conclusion, I must call your attention to one passage in your reply to General Cass, in which you speak so slightingly, almost sneeringly, of Protestants having any concern or solicitude about the burial of their dead, when in foreign and especially Roman Catholic countries. You seem, Sir, to think that because Protestants neither pray for the dead, nor consecrate their cemeteries after your fashion, they might as well throw their dead into the fields, or bury them anywhere, just as they would a carcass of a brute beast. This is not your language, but it is your meaning. Let us look at it a little.

Protestants, it may be affirmed as a general statement, are as desirous as Romanists or any other people can be, of burying their dead in a decent and becoming manner. Affection as well as religion causes them to have such desires.—And though they do not pray for the dead, either at funerals or at any other time, (as the Roman Catholics do, and that in a *dead* language,) they deem it to be eminently proper to have religious services—reading of the Word of God, exhortation, prayer—at funerals, not for the benefit of the dead, but of the living. They deem such services, properly conducted, as peculiarly calculated to console and sustain the afflicted and bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased. And most certainly their services will well compare with those which the Roman Catholic Church performs on such occasions. And as to their *cemeteries*, or burying-places, Protestants, though they may not consecrate them with such ceremonies as Rome employs, or with any special services at all, (though it is not uncommon to have something like a religious setting apart of the spot when prepared and enclosed,) regard them nevertheless with much veneration, and consider them as sacred places. Their burials are conducted with incomparably greater decency than one sees in Romish funerals, and especially in Papal lands. What a contrast, my dear Archbishop, between the graveyards or cemeteries in the Protestant countries in Northern or Protestant Europe, and in Southern or Roman Catholic Europe! Why, Sir, a cemetery in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, is generally a most delightful spot, with its beautiful flowers, shrubbery, its walks, and its monuments. And the funeral services performed in them are beautiful and touching in the extreme. The human body is deposited in the grave with affectionate propriety and seriousness and hope.

But go down to the Roman Catholic countries in the South of Europe! See how the dead, especially the *dead poor*, are carried to the grave and thrown into it, just like dead beasts, after a hastily and often irreverently-said Mass. Why, I have been in the Campo Santo, at Naples, and seen twenty or thirty bodies of men, women and children thrown down, in one day, into the same pit, most of them as naked as when they were born! And Naples, you know, is a very Roman Catholic city. But it is not necessary to go so far as Italy. It will be quite sufficient to stop in Ireland. And how shall I describe what I myself saw there, in the graveyards—yes, in Rome's "consecrated" graveyards! Human bones strewn over the ground in all directions! Some of them recently exhumed, (to make place for a new tenant of the grave,) and still retaining portions of decaying flesh and hair! Never in my life have I seen anything more painfully disgusting than I witnessed in a graveyard some two miles west of Galway, I think it was, in the month of August, 1851. Similar scenes may be seen in Cuba, at Matanzas and other places. But I turn from the painful subject. I pray you, my dear Archbishop, never to say another word that can call upon a contrast between Romanists and Protestants on the subject of their funerals and cemteries.

One word more. I know there is a great deal of profaneness in Protestant countries, but I have never been so much shocked by profane language, or what I would call *desecrating* language, as I have been in Papal countries. It is quite enough in my opinion, to call church-edifices by the names of the Deity, but how many *bridges* I have seen in France called "*The bridge of the Holy Trinity*," "*The bridge of the Holy Ghost*," &c. There is a hospital in Paris called the *Hotel Dieu!* Hospital of God! I have been in many a street which might be said, if one judged of them from the reputed wickedness of the people, to lead to hell; but I never saw in a Protestant country a street in a capital city, called *Hell*, as may be seen in Paris. Above all, I have never seen in any Protestant country a species of wine bearing such a name as one which the vicinity of Naples furnishes, and calls *Lagrimæ Christi! The tears of Christ!*

But I have done; I can only say that however widely I may differ from you or any other man on the points stated in this communication. I desire ever, in combating what I deem to be errors, and even most dangerous heresies, to entertain no feelings but those of kindness and respect for all men.

R. BAIRD.

From the New York Times.

Dissolution of the Union.

Some of the Southern papers, as the Louisville *Journal* opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill: But they are as little disposed as the most violent supporters of it, to acquiesce in the rescue of the Federal Government from the domination of the slaveholding power. At first they attempted to assuage the Northern mind by showing that Slaveholding States had gained no material advantage, and the Free States taken no material detriment. But the nearly unanimous voice of the public press at the North in condemnation of this breach of good faith, the conventions that have been already held, and the resolutions that have been passed—the movements in Ohio, Indiana, New York and other States or State Conventions—the resolutions introduced into the Legislature of New Hampshire—the result of the recent elections in Philadelphia—these things indicate a deep and pervading sense of wrong, and a calm and clear perception that the true and proper mode of redress lies in the ballot box, in taking lawful possession of the Government for the maintainance of the just and constitutional rights of Freedom and of the Free States;—these things tell them that the people of the North do not regard the violation of a compromise having all the sacredness of a solemn compact, as a matter of such trivial moment. Giving over, therefore, the attempt to cajole the people of the North into contentment, the *Journal* resorts to the old threat of secession.

"The more violent of the Northern men," says the *Journal*, "will be for waging a general warfare against slavery, so far as they think they can do so without palpably transcending the limits of the Constitution. They will be for excluding in all their sections of country every man from the next Congress who is not pledged to the most thorough hostility to slavery; they will be for restoring, if practicable, the Missouri Compromise restriction to Nebraska and Kansas; they will be for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to every territory hereafter admitted to the Union, no matter what its latitude and longitude; they will be for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; they will be for the modification and emasculation of the fugitive slave law by cutting out all such of its provisions as tend to give it the slightest efficacy.

"Now we hardly need say, that if a party intent on such purposes shall so far succeed at the North at any future time, *the Union will be severed.* If the people of the North, who are a numerical majority of the Republic, shall on account of any real or imaginary provocation, use their power in a manner manifestly injurious or insulting to the South—if they shall exercise it tauntingly or wantonly, *the South will not hesitate to dissolve the existing partnership, let the consequences be what they may.*"

It is difficult to give adequate expression at once to the mixed feelings of indignation and contempt this language excites. What is the clear purport of it? What is precisely the amount of its meaning when put into English words? It is just this—that the Union exists for the sake of slavery—that the Federal Government must be administered in subordination to its interests—or, the Union shall be severed.

We have a few things we wish to say to the *Journal*, and the slaveholding oligarchy, and we wish to put them in a very quiet, very plain way.

Do you not know that the policy of making the Federal Government an instrument for the aggrandisement and extension of Slavery, and especially for erecting it into a principle of political control, is a policy utterly remote from the views and wishes of the framers of the Constitution, including all the great men of the South as well as of the North? Do you not know that it is a policy entirely foreign to the spirit of its early administration? Yet, for the last forty years it is a policy you have constantly and successfully pursued—never for a moment losing sight of it. You have the control of the Government, and, *for the sake of extending Slavery and increasing its political power*, you have gone to the utmost verge of the allowance of the letter of the Constitution, if not beyond it. You have certainly gone beyond its spirit and intention. For the sake of extending slavery and increasing its political power, you have at length violated a compromise of more than thirty years' standing and environed with all the sacredness of a compact. You have done it by a sudden springing of the measure in a Congress elected with no such issue in view. You have done it against remonstrances and protests pouring in upon you from every quarter of the North. You have done it when you knew it was repugnant to the immense majority of the people of the nation. You have done it not only in disregard, but with contemptuous derision of their feelings. With a majority of Northern *Democratic* (!) doughfaces at your command, bought by corrupt Executive influence, you have done it by trampling on the immemorial rules of just legislation, under which the minority rightfully and properly sought to obstruct, delay and defeat the passage of the measure until the great sense of the whole people of the nation could be tested by another congressional election. This reasonable test of the propriety of the measure, this proper appeal to the Sovereignty of the People you did not dare allow—you and your *Democratic* doughfaced Northern allies. So you accomplished the thing by despotism and a trick. The *thing* you have done is wrong. The *way* in which you have done it is wrong—violent, injurious, insolent, and insulting to the Free States. This you know, Louisville *Journal*, as well as you know anything in the world.

And now because we propose, in a true Constitutional way, to undo your wrong doing, if we can—you have nothing better to offer, nothing newer, more logical, more persuasive, than the old stale threat of Secession. Well, we have only to repeat that that we *do* propose to undo your wrong doing. This is precisely the issue we wish to submit to the people. If they choose to abide by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, let it be so. We expect they will not. It is our expectation—as it will be our effort—to elect a Congress in which there will be no more dough-faces. It is our expectation to elect in due time a President who will not be the tool of the Slaveholding oligarchy. We expect "to obtain the power of control in Congress." You have attributed to us a variety of other measures within the scope of our purposes. They are indeed constitutional—within its letter and within its spirit. But as to them, we have now only to say, let it be with them as God and time shall hereafter determine. The great issue we propose to make at present is the repeal of your act repealing the Missouri compact. Upon this issue we propose to go into the next elections. Upon this issue we expect to obtain the power of control in Congress. This power we intend to use in a fair, honorable, constitutional way, for the redress of the last great wrong we have suffered—and for putting a final end to the everlasting recurrence of this political agitation of Slavery in Congress, obstructing all proper public business and damaging all the great public interests of the nation. What can you have reasonably to object to this? With what face can you reclaim against the idea of the *seventeen millions* of the people of the Free States, with an electoral suffrage of nearly *three millions*, rescuing the Federal Government from being any longer the mere Slavery-extending tool of the *five or six millions* of the people of the Slave States, (three millions of them slaves,) with an electoral suffrage of less than *seven hundred thousand*? Upon what ground can you claim that vassalage of the Free States should be prolonged? Is it in the Constitution? Is it in reason? Is it in the magnanimous generosity with which the Free States should conduct towards you of the South, environed as you are by peculiar necessities arising out of your "peculiar institution?" Your conduct has been wonderfully calculated to conciliate sympathy, good will and generous forbearance! You seem to imagine you have the sole right to be insolent and insulting. At the very idea that we may retort insolence by insolence, and insult by insult, you fire up and threaten to "dissolve the existing partnership, be the consequences what they may." Reasonable and considerate men!

We trust we shall not forget ourselves as to use our power in any insolent or insulting way. But we calmly tell you we expect to have that "power of control in Congress" of which you speak. And we expect to use it for the purpose of undoing your wrong doing. Of this make sure. And as this is the precise contingency upon which you ground your declaration that "the Union will be severed," we have only to tell you to get ready for the event as fast as you choose. A wonderfully winning game you would make of it, by setting about "dissolving the existing partnership." Suppose you try it.—Under the conditions on which you have grounded the threat, you would be out of power—with no Congress in your control—no executive patronage and influence, no army, no navy, no treasury. Would you all go unitedly and together—all the Slave States? Are you sure you could carry with you all the more Northern Slaveholding States? And if you could, what could you do?

Seriously, is it not best this childish threat about secession should cease to be thrown out? It is a poor brag. It has lost all its intimidating force. It provokes nothing but pity and contempt. Wait till the Free States usurp really unconstitutional powers against the rights of the Slaveholding States, and then, if you cannot obtain redress, you have of necessity nothing in honor left but to secede from the Union—and go to ruin. Meantime, keep the threat to yourselves. "Dissolving the partnership" is a game you are not prepared to play at. *It is a luxury you cannot afford to indulge.*

From the English Papers.

Our Troops in the East.

TAKING GROG.—TURK AND IRISHMEN.—Our soldiers are over-weighted. They carry sixty rounds of ball cartridge. I do not know the exact weight, but it is a fearful thing to march with, hanging just on the small of the back.—Yesterday I lifted the pouch-box of one of the sentries, and I can assert that it is astonishing to me how they can bear it, with coat, musket and knapsack. An officer, to whom I was speaking on the subject, assured me that our men are the most willing fellows under the sun, but that though they are stronger and more sinewy than the infantry of most nations, they cannot march far with it. The Zouaves (French troops of whom there are at present three regiments at Gallipoli), only carry thirty rounds of ammunition. The Zouaves are admitted to be splendid light infantry by everybody. I am told that when the Rifles marched seven miles from Gallipoli up to the intrenchments, many of the men were drooping by the way. I am happy to say that the general behavior of the troops at Scutari is most exemplary, and also that on the part of the Turks, the most laudable forbearance is to be remarked. Some of the men get drunk occasionally, but they are few; and one man whilst in that happy state found his way into a harem—at least so the story goes. The Turks, however, instead of falling upon him, very judiciously sent word to the barracks, and he was marched home to punishment by a corporal and guard.—It is the most comical thing in the world to see them talking to the Turks, especially the Irishmen. They drink raki (a kind of gin) together, and I heard a man of the 88th slap an old Turk on the shoulder the other day, and generously invite him to Ireland. They all walk about Scutari and the neighborhood without their side-arms, and I have not heard of their being molested.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.—Times are changed, indeed. But a few years ago, and to look at a Turkish woman was of itself an unsafe proceeding. And what do the Turks say to all this?—I incline to believe that they find it very disagreeable, though the women seemed to like it. Altogether this place is undergoing a complete metamorphosis. The next thing we shall hear of will be a club and pack of hounds. In the streets of Pera, you now meet plenty of gentlemen in fashionable London neckerchiefs and the last style of shirt collar; and to speak of the varified uniforms of the British army, including the most uncommon one, "the Highlanders," who, whenever they make their appearance, are followed about by a crowd, and create a greater sensation amongst the inhabitants than the big bear which is led about the streets by an Arab does amongst the dogs of Constantinople. The dogs that used to bark and bite at every Giour, now may be seen licking our soldiers' hands, and wagging their tails at the approach of every red coat. The true Mussulman used to have his body transported from Stamboul, and buried in the great cemetery of Scutari. That no infidel foot might tread upon his grave, he seeks his last home in Asia, the birth-place of the Moslem race. British soldiers now stroll through the cypress wood that borders Scutari to the north for more than a mile, and which is strewn with a hundred thousand Moslem tombs. The Turks must turn in their graves at this profanation of their chosen resting places. The Anglo-Saxon has spread his tent alongside the sacred cemetery, and the British sentry's measured tread breaks the silence of the still woods, whilst the hills re-echo with the martial strains of the foreigners' band, whose army is encamped on the undulating plain which extends from the great barrack of Scutari to Kad Kien.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—*To the House of Representatives.*—I have received information that the government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorized its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratifications thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the 30th inst.

There is a proviso in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange of the ratification, and the further sum of three million dollars when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled. To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty relative to the payment therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven million dollars for that purpose before the 30th inst., and also the further sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established. I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be at the disposal of the Executive. I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of said treaty. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

A CENSUS OF HARRISBURG, PA., has just been completed by a person employed by the proprietors of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, and the result shows that the town has a population of 11,217 white persons and 805 colored, or an aggregate of 12,022. According to the United States census of 1850, the population of that town was then 5924 white persons and 910 colored, or a total of 7834. The actual increase of the whole population has thus been 4188; but it appears that while the whites have increased 4292, the colored people have diminished in number 105. This is doutless attributable to the operation of the stringent fugitive slave law passed 1850.

THE PLUNDERING.—If anybody supposes that the plundering on the Public Works has ceased since the bill authorizing their sale has become a law, they suppose a very silly thing. Operations in this way go on as usual, or perhaps more briskly than before, in view of the threatened sale, which would cut short the business. The Tax-Payers will understand they have no respite from the rapacious peculators, and that they will have a bigger bill next year than this. When the Tax-collector comes around with his duplicate, let it remind them that in any event, sale or no sale, they will save money by voting for POLLOCK for Governor and DARSIE for Canal Commissioner.—By no means has the plundering ceased, or the extravagance stopped. *Economy* is a word that has no place in the vocabulary or practice of the dynasty now in power. Plunder—plunder—plunder—appears to be their never-ceasing thought and occupation.—*Hollidaysburg Reg.*

NEBRASKA LINE OF PACKETS.—A new line of packets to run between different European ports and this city, are now in process of construction by Donald McKay, Esq. The names of these ships, four in number, are the 'Japan,' 'Commodore Perry,' the 'Republic of Commerce,' and the 'Stranger's Home.' They are to be first class vessels of 2,200 tons, and built in the best style. The first to be launched will be ready in August, and the others in immediate succession. The line will be fitted out by Captain Lauchlin McKay. A chief aim in the establishment of these packets is to co-operate with the Emigrant Aid Company established here for the colonization of Nebraska.—*Bost. Advertiser.*

THE ANGEL GABRIEL SHOT.—A report reached this City last night, that Orr, better known as the "Angel Gabriel," while preaching to the citizens of Lawrence, last evening, was shot by a man in the crowd. The man was immediately seized by the mob, taken to a tree and then hung until he was dead

Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh declines accepting the office of School Superintendent of Montgomery county, on account of inadequacy of salary.

Rev. Joseph Bloomingdale, of Potter, also declines, on the ground that the duties of the office are abundantly sufficient to occupy all of one man's time, and that he has other duties which he cannot feel free to relinquish.

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* says in speaking of the fact that Douglas had declined not to visit that city:

A SPECULATION SPOILED.—Stale eggs are at a discount here just now. Several persons, in expectation of the arrival of a distinguished politician, are reported to have monopolised all that were in the market, last week, with a view of disposing of them at a great advance. Yesterday they were unsaleable.

AN OLD SAYING.—An old writer says that when cannons were introduced as negotiators, the cannons of the Church were useless—that the world was governed first by *mitrum* and then by *nitrum*—first by St. Peter and then by Salt Petre.

LORD ELGIN'S LIQUORS AT PUBLIC DINNERS.—We learn that Lord Elgin remarked to a gentleman of our city, that there was one feature of the reception given him in Portland with which he was particularly pleased—that of a public dinner without liquors of any kind. This, he added, was the first public dinner of which he ever partook which was strictly a teetotal affair, and from the handsome manner in which this passed off, he was satisfied that for a company called together as that was, it was better to exclude liquors than to admit them.—*Portland Advertiser.*

A newspaper makes the calculation that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, would have to begin at the age of six, and read without interruption for a period of one hundred and ninety-four years.