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CINCINNATI:—C. W. James, No. ... Jefferson street Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—We commence, to day, the publication of the speech delivered last week, by the distinguished Massachusetts Senator, and shall endeavor to conclude it to morrow, in time to have it entire in our weekly issue, on Wednesday morning. It makes so large a draft upon our space, that we have no room for comments, and we can only say, that while there is much to admire, there are some things we could desire had been left unsaid. It displays, as a whole, however, the most enlarged patriotism, and a spirit of liberality and conciliation which the Southern hotspurs would do well to imitate.

All we have heard, up to this moment, from the most distinguished men of the country, has only tended to rivet more forcibly in our mind, the wisdom of the policy recommended by the President, for settling the territorial and slavery question; and we hope the lovers of the Union, and the friends of peace and good government will rally around it as the most quiet, easy, and just mode of settling this vexed question.

We need not commend Mr. Webster's speech to the attention of our readers. No one can pass it by without a thorough perusal. It was listened to with intense interest by an immense assemblage, and it will receive the profound attention of the people of the whole country.

CONCERT OF MADAME BORNSTEIN-RUTH, AT WILKINS HALL, TO NIGHT.—This lady will make her first bow before a Pittsburgh audience, this evening. Madame Bornstein comes heralded as possessing musical talents of a very high order, and in Paris, New York, and Philadelphia, she has been listened to with great admiration, by full and fashionable audiences. The New York critics, especially, have spoken of her in high terms of laudation. Madame Borstein, we are pleased to see, will have the valuable aid of Messrs. Kleber, Giamboni, and Herr Vogel, for this occasion. Such treats are rarely offered us here. We have no doubt that the beauty and taste of our city will be present to greet the advent of this accomplished artiste who is about to take up her permanent residence among us.

Interference of England with the Domestic Policy of the United States.

Want of space in our paper of Saturday compelled us to defer some editorial remarks which we intended to have appended to the interesting debate in the Senate, at Washington, in reference to the extraordinary letter or protest of the British Minister, upon the subject of the iron interests of the United States. In his letter, he says that, it "having been represented to Her Majesty's Government, that there is some idea on the part of the United States of increasing the duty on British Iron, he has been instructed by his Government to express to the United States the hope that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present Tariff of the United States, which already weigh heavily upon British productions."

Notwithstanding the remarks of several of the distinguished Senators of both parties, who acknowledged the right of the foreign government to protest in a respectful manner against the passage of any laws which might have a tendency to injure her interests, we are disposed to look upon it as an unwarrantable, as well as a most indelicate interference with our domestic policy, and which ought not for a moment to be tolerated, much less approved of. Might not the American Government protest against the right of England to establish duties upon the great staples which we annually export to that country. England would of course pay no heed to such a remonstrance, and would only look upon it as a piece of Yankee impertinence.

The views taken by our own Senator, Mr. Cooper, who is feelingly alive to the great interests of Pennsylvania, though expressed in strong language, seem to us perfectly just, and will meet the entire approval of its constituents, as well as the country generally. We cannot admit, or tolerate (for one moment) the right of a foreign power to attempt to control, or in any manner interfere with any law or policy, which we may deem best to create for the protection and benefit of our own interests, and which in no manner comes in conflict with the rights and laws of other nations.

We are glad to see that the Press of the country approve and sustain the course of Senator Cooper.

The Bill, drawn up by James Dunlop, Esq., of this city, for restraining the vice of intemperance, has been reported to the House, in Harrisburg, from the Committee to which it was referred without amendment.

WEBSTER'S SPEECH,
ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION,
IN SENATE OF U. STATES, MARCH 7, 1850.

Mr. President, I wish to speak to day, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as an Northern man, but as an American, and a member of the Senate of the United States. It is fortunate that there is a Senate of the United States—a body not yet moved from its propriety, not lost to a just sense of its own dignity, and its own high responsibilities, and a body to which the country looks with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing doctrine. It is not to be denied that we live in the midst of strong agitations, and in the midst of very considerable dangers to our institutions of government. The imprisoned winds are let loose. The East, the West, the North, and the stormy South, all combine to throw the whole ocean into commotion, and to toss its billows to the skies, and to disclose its profoundest depths. I do not expect, Mr. President, to hold, or to be fit to hold the helm in this combat of the political elements; but I have a duty to perform, and I mean to perform it with fidelity—not without a sense of the surrounding dangers, but not without hope. I have a part to act, not for my own security or safety, for I am looking out for no fragment upon which to float away from the wreck, if wreck there must be, but for the good of the whole, and the preservation of the whole; and there is that which will keep me to my duty during this struggle, whether the sun and the stars shall appear or shall not appear for many days. I speak to day for the for the preservation of the Union. "Hear me for my cause." I speak to day, out of a solicitous and anxious heart, for the restoration to the country of that quiet and that harmony which make the blessings of this Union so rich and so dear to us all. These are the topics that I propose to myself to discuss; these are the motives, and the sole motives, that influence me in the wish to communicate my opinions to the Senate and the country; and if I can do any thing, however little, for the promotion of these ends, I shall have accomplished all that I desire.

Mr. President, it may not be amiss to recur very briefly to the events which, equally sudden and extraordinary, have brought the political condition of the country to what it now is. In May, 1846, the United States declared war against Mexico. Her armies, then on the frontiers, entered the provinces of that Republic; met and defeated all her troops; penetrated her mountain passes, and occupied her capital. The marine force of the United States took possession of her forts and her towns on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. In less than two years a treaty was negotiated by which Mexico ceded to the United States a vast territory, extending seven or eight hundred miles along the shores of the Pacific; reaching back over the mountains, and across the desert, until it joined the frontier of the State of Texas. It so happened that, in the distracted and feeble state of the Mexican Government, before the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico had become known in California, that the people of California, under the lead of American officers, perhaps, generally, overthrowing the existing Provincial Government of California—the Mexican authorities—and run up an independent flag. When the news arrived at San Francisco that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico, this independent flag was pulled down and the stars and stripes of this Union hoisted in its stead. So, sir, before the war was over, the powers of the United States, military and naval, had possession of San Francisco and Upper California, a great rush of emigrants from various parts of the world took place in California in 1846 and 1847. But now, behold another wonder.

In January of 1848, the Mormons, it is said, or some of them, made a discovery of an extraordinarily rich mine of gold—or, rather, of a very great quantity of gold, hardly fit to be called a mine, for it was spread so near the surface—on the lower part of the South or American branch of the Sacramento. They seemed to have attempted to conceal their discovery for some time; but soon another discovery, perhaps of greater importance, was made of gold, in another part of the American branch of the Sacramento, and near Sutter's Fort, as it is called. The fame of these discoveries spread far and wide. They excited more and more the spirit of emigration towards California, which had already taken place; and persons crowded in hundreds, and flocked towards the Bay of San Francisco. This, as I have said, took place in the winter and spring of 1848. The digging commenced in the spring of that year, and from that time to this the work of searching for gold has been prosecuted with a success not heretofore known in the history of this globe. We all know, sir, how incredulous the American public was at the accounts which reached us at first of these discoveries; but we all know that these accounts received, and continue to receive daily confirmation, and down to the present moment I suppose the assurances are as strong, after the experience of these several months, of mines of gold apparently inexhaustible in the regions near San Francisco, California, as they were at any period of the earlier dates of the accounts.—It so happened, sir, that, although in the time of peace, it became a very important subject for legislative consideration and legislative decision to provide a proper Territorial Government for California, yet differences of opinion in the councils of the Government prevented the establishment of any such Territorial Governments for California at the last session of Congress. Under this state of things, the inhabitants of San Francisco and California—then amounting to a great number of people—in the summer of last year, thought it to be their duty to establish a local Government.—Under the proclamation of General Riley, the people chose delegates to a Convention—that Convention met at Monterey. They formed a Constitution for the State of California, and it was adopted by the people of California in their primary assemblages. Desirous of immediate connexion with the United States, its Senators were appointed and Representatives were chosen, who have come hither, bringing with them the authentic Constitution of the State of California; and they now present themselves, asking, in behalf of their State, that the State may be admitted into this Union as one of the United States. This Constitution, sir, contains an express prohibition against slavery or involuntary servitude in the State of California. It is said, and I suppose truly, that of the members who composed that Convention some sixteen were natives and had been residents of the slaveholding States, about twenty were from the non-slaveholding States, and the remaining ten members were either native Californians or old settlers in that country. This prohibition against slavery, it is alleged——

Mr. Hale—Will the Senator give way until order is restored?

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that order is restored, and no more persons admitted to the floor.

Mr. Cass—I trust the scene of the other day will not be repeated. The Sergeant-at-Arms must display more energy in suppressing this disorder.

Mr. Hale—The noise is outside the door.

Mr. Webster. And it is this circumstance, sir, the prohibition of slavery by that convention, which has contributed to raise—I do not say it has wholly raised—the dispute as to the propriety of the admission of California into the Union under this constitution. It is not to be denied, Mr. President—nobody thinks of denying—that, whatever reasons were assigned at the commencement of the late war with Mexico, it was prosecuted for the purpose of the acquisition of territory, and under the alleged argument that the session of territory was the only form in which proper compensation could be made to the United States by Mexico for the various claims and demands which the people of this Government had against her. At any rate, it will be found that President Polk's message at the commencement of the session of December, 1847, avowed that the war was to be prosecuted until some acquisition of territory was made.—And as the acquisition was to be south of the line of the United States, in warm climates and countries, it was naturally, I suppose, expected by the South that whatever acquisitions were made in that region would be added to the slaveholding portion of the United States. Events have turned out as was not expected, and that expectation was not realized; and therefore some degree of disappointment and surprise has resulted, of course. In other words, it is obvious that the question which has so long harassed the country, and at some times very seriously alarmed the minds of wise and good men, has come upon us for a fresh discussion—the question of Slavery in these United States.

Now, sir, I propose—perhaps at the expense of detail and consequent detention of the Senate—to review historically this question of slavery, which, partly in consequence of its own merits, and partly, perhaps mostly, in the manner it is discussed in one and the other portion of the country, has been a source of so much alienation and unkind feeling between the different portions of the Union. We all know, sir, that slavery has existed in the world from time immemorial. There was slavery, in the earliest periods of history, in the Oriental nations. There was slavery among the Jews; the theocratic government of that people made no injunction against it. There was slavery among the Greeks, and the ingenious philosophy of the Greeks found, or sought to find, a justification for it exactly upon the grounds which have been assumed for such a justification in this country; that is, a natural and original difference among the races of mankind, the inferiority of the black or colored race to the white. The Greeks justified their system of slavery upon that ground precisely. They held the African, and in some parts the Asiatic, tribes to be inferior to the white race; but they did not show, I think, by any close process of logic, that, if this were true, the more intelligent and the stronger had therefore a right to subjugate the weaker. The more manly philosophy and jurisprudence of the Romans placed the justification of slavery on entirely different grounds. The Roman jurists, from the first and down to the fall of that empire, admitted that slavery was against the natural law, by which they maintained that all men, of whatsoever clime, color, or capacity, were equal; but they justified slavery, first, upon the ground and authority of the law of nations—arguing, and arguing truly, that at that day the conventional law of nations admitted that captives in war, whose lives, according to the notions of the times, were at the absolute disposal of the captors, might, in exchange for exemption from death, be made slaves for life, and that such servitude might descend to their posterity. The jurists of Rome also maintained that by the civil laws there might be servitude—slavery, personal and hereditary—first, by the voluntary act of an individual who might sell himself into slavery;—second, by his being received into a state of slavery by his creditors, in satisfaction of a debt; and, thirdly, by being placed in a state of servitude or slavery for crime. At the introduction of Christianity into the world, the Roman world was full of slaves, and I suppose there is to be found no injunction against that relation between man and man in the teachings by the gospel of Jesus Christ, or any of his Apostles. The object of the instruction, imparted to mankind by the founder of Christianity was to touch the heart, purify the soul, and improve the lives of individual men. That object went directly to the first fountain of all political and all social relations of the human race—the individual heart and mind of man.

Now, sir, upon the general nature and character and influence of slavery, there exists a wide difference between the Northern portion of this country and the Southern. It is said on the one side that, if not the subject of any injunction or direct prohibition in the New Testament, slavery is a wrong; that it is founded merely in the right of the strongest; and that it is an oppression, like all unjust wars, like all those conflicts by which a mighty nation subjects a weaker nation to their will; and that slavery, in its nature, whatever may be said of it in the modifications which have taken place, is not in fact according to the meek spirit of the gospel. It is not kindly affectioned. It does not "seek another's and not its own." It does not "let the oppressed go free." These are sentiments that are cherished, and recently with greatly augmented force, among the people of the Northern States. It has taken hold of the religious sentiment of that part of the country, as it has more or less taken hold of the religious feelings of a considerable portion of mankind. The South, upon the other side, having been accustomed to this relation between the two races all their lives, from their birth; having been taught in general to treat the subjects of this bondage with care and kindness—and I believe, in general, feeling for them great care and kindness—have yet not taken this view of the subject which I have mentioned. There are thousands of religious men, with consciences as tender as any of their brethren at the North, who do not see the unlawfulness of slavery; and there are more thousands perhaps that whatsoever they may think of it in its origin, and as a matter depending upon natural right, yet take things as they are, and, finding slavery to be an established relation of the society where they live, can see no way in which—let their opinions on the abstract question be what they may—it is in the power of the present generation to relieve themselves from this relation. And, in this respect, candor obliges me to say, that I believe they are just as conscientious, many of them, and of the religious people all of them, as they are in the North in holding different opinions.

Why, sir, the honorable Senator from South Carolina, the other day, alluded to the great separation of that great religious community, the Methodist Episcopal Church. That separation was brought about by differences of opinion upon this peculiar subject of slavery. I felt great concern as that dispute went on about the result, and I was in hopes that the difference of opinion might be adjusted, because I looked upon that religious denomination as one of the great props of religion and morals throughout the whole country, from Maine to Georgia. The result was against my wishes and against my hopes. I have read all their proceedings, and all their arguments, but I have never yet been able to come to the conclusion that there was any real ground for that separation; in other words, that no good could be produced by that separation. Sir, when a question of this kind takes hold of the religious sentiments of mankind, and comes to be discussed in religious assemblies of the clergy and laity, there is always to be expected, or always to be feared, a great degree of excitement. It is in the nature of man, manifested by his whole history, that religious disputes are apt to become warm, and men's strength of conviction is proportionate to their views of the magnitude of the questions. In all such disputes there will sometimes men be found with whom every thing is absolute—absolutely wrong or absolutely right. They see the right clearly; they think others ought to do it, and they are disposed to establish a broad line of distinction between what they think right and what they hold to be wrong. And they are not seldom willing to establish that line upon their own convictions of the truth and the justice of their own opinions, and they are willing to mark and guard that line by placing along it a series of dogmas, as lines of boundary are marked by posts and stones. There are men who, with clear perceptions, as they think, of their own duty, do not see how too hot a pursuit of one duty may involve them in the violation of others, or how too warm an embracement of one truth may lead to a disregard of other truths equally important. As I heard it stated strongly, not many days ago, these persons are disposed to mount upon some duty as a war horse, and to drive furiously, on and upon, and over all other duties that may stand in the way. There are men who, in times of that sort, and disputes of that sort, are of opinion that human duties may be ascertained with the precision of mathematics.—They deal with morals as with mathematics, and they think what is right may be distinguished from what is wrong with the precision of an algebraic equation. They have, therefore, none too much charity towards others who differ from them.—They are apt, too, to think that nothing is good but what is perfect, and that there are no compromises or modifications to be made in submission to difference of opinion, or in deference to other men's judgment. If their perspicacious vision enables them to detect a spot on the face of the sun, they think that a good reason why the sun should be struck down from heaven. They prefer the chance of running into utter darkness to living in heavenly light, if that heavenly light be not absolutely without any imperfection. There are impatient men—too impatient always to give heed to the admission of St. Paul, "that we are not to do evil that good may come"—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes in the improvement of mankind. They do not remember that the doctrines and the miracles of Jesus Christ have, in eighteen hundred years, converted only a small portion of the human race; and among the nations that are converted to Christianity they forget how many vices and crimes, public and private, still prevail, and that many of them, public crimes especially, which are offences against the Christian religion, pass without exciting particular regret or indignation. Thus wars are waged, and unjust wars. I do not deny that there may be just wars. There certainly are, but it was the remark of an eminent person, not many years ago, on the other side of the Atlantic, that it was one of the greatest reproaches to human nature that wars were sometimes necessary. The defence of nations sometimes causes a war against the injustice of other nations.

Now, sir, in this state of sentiment upon the general nature of slavery lies the cause of a great portion of those unhappy divisions, exasperations, and reproaches which find vent and support in different parts of the Union. Slavery does exist in the United States. It did exist in the States before the adoption of this constitution, and at that time.

And now let us consider, sir, for a moment, what was the state of sentiment North and South in regard to slavery at the time this constitution was adopted. A remarkable change has taken place since, but what did the wise and great men of all parts of the country think of slavery?—in what estimation did they hold it in 1787, when this constitution was adopted? Now, it will be found, sir, if we will carry ourselves by historical research back to that day, and ascertain men's opinions by authentic records still existing among us, that there was no great diversity of opinion between the North and the South upon the subject of slavery, and it will be found that both parts of the country held it equally an evil—a moral and political evil. It will not be found that either at the North or at the South there was much, though there was some, invective against slavery as inhuman and cruel. The great ground of objection to it was political; that it weakened the social fabric; that, taking the place of free labor, society was less strong and labor was less productive; and therefore we find from all the eminent men of the time the clearest expression of their opinion that slavery was an evil. And they ascribed it, not without truth, and not without some acerbity of temper and force of language, to the injurious policy of the mother country, who, to favor the navigator, had entailed these evils upon the colonies. I need hardly refer, sir, to the publications of the day. They are matters of history on the record. The eminent men, the most eminent men and nearly all the conspicuous of the South, held the same sentiments; that slavery was an evil, a blight, a blast, a mildew, a scourge, and a curse. There are no terms of reprobation of slavery so vehement in the North of that day as in the South. The North was not so much excited against it as the South, and the reason is, I suppose, because there was much less at the North, and the people did not see, or think they saw, the evils so prominently as they were seen, or thought to be seen at the South.

Then, sir, when this constitution was framed, this was the light in which the Convention viewed it. The constitution reflected the judgment and sentiments of the great men of the South. A member of the other House, whom I have not the honor to know, in a recent speech has collected extracts from these documents. They prove the truth of what I am saying, and the question then was, how to deal with it, and how to deal with it as an evil? Well, they came to this general result. They thought that slavery could not be continued in the country if the importation of slaves were made to cease, and therefore they provided that after a certain period the importation might be prevented by the act of the new Government. Twenty years was proposed by some gentleman, a Northern gentleman, I think, and many of the Southern gentlemen opposed it as being too long. Mr. Madison especially was something warm, against it. He said it would bring too much of this mischief into the country to allow the importation of slaves for such a period, Because we must take along with us, in the whole of this discussion, when we are considering the sentiments and opinions in which this constitutional provision originated, that the conviction of all men was that if the importation of slaves ceased, the white race would multiply faster than the black race, and that slavery would therefore gradually wear out and expire. It may not be improper to allude to that, I had almost said, celebrated opinion of Mr. Madison. You observe, sir, that the term slave or slavery is not used in the constitution. The constitution does not require that "fugitive slaves" shall be delivered up. It requires that "persons bound to service in one State, and escaping into another, shall be delivered up." Mr. Madison opposed the introduction of the term slave or slavery into the constitution; for he said he did not wish to see it recognized by the constitution of the United States of America, that there could be property in men.

Now, sir, all this took place at the Convention in 1787; but connected with this—concurrent and contemporaneous—is another important consideration not sufficiently attended to. The Convention for framing this constitution assembled in Philadelphia in May, and sat until September, 1787. During all that time, the Congress of the United States was in Session at New York. It was a matter of design, as we know, that the Convention should not assemble in the same city where Congress was holding its sessions. Almost all the public men of the country, therefore, of distinction and eminence, were in one or the other of these two assemblies; and I think it happened in some instances that the same gentlemen were members of both. If I mistake not, such was the case of Mr. Rufus King, then a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and at the same time a member of the Convention to frame the constitution from that State. Now, it was in the summer of 1787, the very time when the Convention in Philadelphia was framing this constitution, that the Congress in New York was framing the ordinance of 1787.—They passed that ordinance on the 13th July, 1787, at New York, the very month, perhaps the very day, on which these questions about the importation of slaves and the character of slavery were debated in the Convention at Philadelphia. And, so far as we can now learn, there was a perfect concurrence of opinion between these respective bodies; and it resulted in this ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery as applied to all the territory over which the Congress of the United States had jurisdiction, and that was all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Three years before, Virginia and other States had made a cession of that great territory to the United States. And a most magnificent act it was. I never reflect upon it without a disposition to do honor and justice—and justice would be the highest honor—to Virginia for that act of cession of her northwestern territory. I will say, sir, it is one of her fairest claims to the respect and gratitude of the United States, and that perhaps it is only second to that other claim which attaches to her: that in her counsels, and from the intelligence and patriotism of her leading statesmen, proceeded the first idea put into practice for the formation of a general constitution of the United States. Now, sir, the ordinance of 1787 applied thus to the whole territory over which the Congress of the United States had jurisdiction.—It was adopted nearly three years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation; because the ordinance took effect immediately on its passage, while the Constitution of the United States, having been framed, was to be sent to the States to be adopted by their Conventions; and then a government had to be organized under it. This ordinance, then, was in operation and force when the constitution was adopted and this Government put in motion, in April, 1789.

Mr. President, three things are quite clear as historical truths. One is, that there was an expectation that on the ceasing of the importation of slaves from Africa, slavery would begin to run out. That was hoped and expected. Another is, that as far as there was any power in Congress to prevent the spread of slavery in the United States, that power was executed in the most absolute manner, and to the fullest extent. An honorable member whose health does not allow him to be here to day—

A Senator. He is here. (Referring to Mr. Calhoun.)

Mr. Webster. I am very happy to hear that he is—may he long be in health and the enjoyment of it to serve his country—said the other day that he considered this as the first in the series of measures calculated to enfeeble the South and deprive them of their just participation in the benefits and privileges of this Government. He says very properly that it was done under the old confederation, and before this constitution went into effect; but, my present purpose is only to say, Mr. President, that it was done with the entire and unanimous concurrence of the whole South. Why there it stands! The vote of every State in the Union was unanimous in favor of the ordinance, with the exception of a single individual vote, and that individual was a Northern man. But, sir, the ordinance abolishing, or rather prohibiting slavery northwest of the Ohio, has the hand and seal of every Southern member in Congress.

This was the state of things, sir, and this the state of opinion under which those two very important matters were arranged, and those two important things done; that is, the establishment of the Constitution, with a recognition of slavery as it existed in the States, and the establishment of the ordinance prohibiting, to the full extent of all territory owned by the United States, the introduction of slavery into those territories. And here, sir, we may pause. We may reflect for a moment upon the entire coincidence and concurrence of sentiment between the North and the South upon this question, at the period of the adoption of the Constitution. But opinions, sir, have changed—greatly changed—changed North and changed South. Slavery is not regarded in the South now as it was then. I see an honorable member of this body paying me the honor of listening to my remarks; he brings to me, sir, freshly and vividly the sentiments of his great ancestor, so much distinguished in his day and generation, so worthy to be succeeded by so worthy a grandson, with all the sentiments he expressed in the Convention in Philadelphia upon this subject.

Here we may pause. There was unanimity of sentiment, if not a general concurrence of sentiment, running through the whole community, and especially entertained by the eminent men of all portions of the country, in regard to this subject. But soon a change began at the North and the South, and a severance of opinion soon showed itself—the North growing much more warm and strong against slavery, and the South growing much more warm and strong in its support. Sir, there is no generation of mankind whose opinions are not subject to be influenced by what appears to them to be their present and emergent and exigent interest. I impute to the South no particularly interested view in the change which has come over her. I impute to her certainly no dishonest view. All that has happened has been natural. It has followed those causes which always influence the human mind and operate upon it. What, then, have been the causes which have created so now a feeling in favor of slavery in the South—which have changed the whole nomenclature of the South on the subject—and from being thought of and described in the terms I have mentioned and will not repeat, it has now become an institution, a cherished institution there; no evil, no scourge, but a great religious, social, and moral blessing, as I think I have heard it latterly described? I suppose this, sir, is owing to the sudden uprising and rapid growth of the cotton plantations of the South. So far as any motive of honor, justice, and general judgment could act, it was the cotton interest that gave a new desire to promote slavery, to spread it and to use its labor. I again say that this is produced by the causes which we must always expect to produce like effects—their whole interests became connected with it. If we look back to the history of the commerce of this country at the early commencement of this Government, what were our exports? Cotton was hardly, or but to a very limited extent, known. The tables will show that the exports of cotton for the years 1790 and '91 were hardly more than forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. It has gone on increasing rapidly until it may now be, perhaps, in a season of great product and high prices, a hundred millions of dollars. Then there was more of wax, more of indigo, more of rice, more of almost every thing exported from the South than of cotton. I think I heard it said, when Mr. Jefferson negotiated the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was exported at all from the United States; and I have heard it said that, after the treaty which gave to the United States the right to carry their own commodities to England, in their own ships, the custom house in London refused to admit cotton, upon an allegation that it could not be an American production, there being, as they supposed, no cotton raised in America. They would hardly think so now!

Well, sir, we know what follows: The age of cotton became a golden age for our Southern brethren. It gratified their desire for improvement and accumulation at the same time that it excited it. The desire grew by what it fed upon, and there soon came to be an eagerness for other territory, a new area or new areas for the cultivation of the cotton crop, and measures were brought about, somewhat rapidly, one after another, under the lead of Southern men at the head of the Government, they having a majority in both branches of the Government, to accomplish their ends. The honorable member from Carolina observed that there has been a majority all along in favor of the North. If that be true, sir, the North acted either very liberally and kindly, or very weakly; for they never exercised that majority five times in the history of the Government. Never. Whether they were out generalled, or whether it was owing to other causes, I shall not stop to consider, but no man acquainted with the history of the country can deny that the general lead in the politics of the country for three fourths of the period that has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution has been a Southern lead. In 1802, in pursuit of the idea of opening a new cotton region, the United States obtained a cession from Georgia, of the whole of her western territory, now embracing the rich and growing State of Alabama. In 1803, Louisiana was purchased from France, out of which the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, have been framed as slaveholding States. In 1819 the cession of Florida was made, bringing another cession of slaveholding property and territory. Sir, the honorable member from South Carolina thought he saw in certain operations of the Government, such as the manner of collecting the revenue and the tendency of those measures to promote emigration into the country, what accounts for the more rapid growth of the North than the South. He thinks they were not the operation of time, but of the system of government established under this constitution. That is a matter of opinion. To a certain extent it may be so; but it does seem to me that if any operation of the government could be shown in any degree to have promoted the population, and growth, and wealth of the North, it is much more sure that there are sundry important and distinct operations of the government, about which no man can doubt, tending to promote, and which absolutely have promoted the increase of the slave interest, and the slave territory of the South. Allow me to say that it was not time that brought in Louisiana; it was the act of men. It was not time that brought in Florida; it was the act of men.

And lastly, sir, to complete those acts of men who have contributed so much to enlarge the area and the sphere of the institution of slavery, Texas, great and vast and illimitable Texas, was added to the Union as a slave State in 1845; and that, sir, pretty much closed the whole chapter and settled the whole account. That closed the whole chapter—that settled the whole account, because the annexation of Texas upon the conditions and under the guaranties upon which she was admitted, did not leave an acre of land capable of being cultivated by slave labor between this Capital and the Rio Grande or the Nueces, or whatever is the proper boundary of Texas—not an acre, not one. From that moment the whole country from here to the western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, fastened, decided to be slave territory forever, by the solemn guaranties of law.

Allow me to read the resolution. It is the third clause of the second section of the resolution of the 1st March, 1845, for the admission of Texas. That clause reads in these words:

"New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory, lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Now, what is here stipulated, enacted, secured? It is, that all Texas, south of 36 deg. 30 min, which is nearly the whole of it, shall be admitted into the Union as a slave State—it was a slave State, and therefore came in as a slave State—and that such new States shall be made out of it, and that such new States as are formed out of that portion of Texas lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. may come in as slave States, to the number of four, in addition to the State then in existence, and admitted at that time by these resolutions. I know no mode of legislation which can strengthen that. I know no mode of recognition that can add one tittle of weight to it. I listened respectfully to the resolution of my honorable friend from Tennessee, Mr. Bell. He proposed to recognize that stipulation with Texas. But any additional recognition would weaken the force of it; because it stands here on the ground of a contract for a consideration. It is a law founded on a contract with Texas, and destined to carry that contract into effect. A recognition founded on any consideration and any contract would not be so strong as it now stands on the face of the resolution. Now, I know no way, I candidly confess, in which this Government, acting in good faith, as I trust it always will, can relieve itself from that stipulation and pledge, by any honest course of legislation whatever. And, therefore, I say again that, so far as Texas is concerned—the whole of Texas south of 36 deg. 30 min., which I suppose embraces all the above territory—there is no land not an acre, the character of which is not established by law, a law which cannot be repealed without the violation of a contract.

I hope, sir, it is now apparent that my proposition, so far as Texas is concerned, has been maintained, and the provision in this article—and it has been well suggested by my friend from Rhode Island that that part of Texas which lies north of thirty four degrees of north latitude may be formed into three States—is independent in like manner upon the consent of Texas, herself a slave State.

Well, now, sir, how came it? How came it that within these walls, where it is said by the honorable member from South Carolina that the free States have a majority—this resolution of annexation, such as I have described it, found a majority in both houses of Congress? Why, sir, it found that majority by the vast addition of Northern votes added to the entire Southern vote, or at least nearly the whole of the Southern votes. It was made up of Northern as well as of Southern votes. In the House of Representatives it stood, I think, about eighty Southern votes for the admission of Texas, and about fifty Northern votes for the admission of Texas. In the Senate the vote stood for the admission of Texas twenty seven, and twenty five against it; and of those twenty seven votes constituting a majority for the admission of Texas in this body, no less than thirteen of them came from the free States—four of them were from New England. The whole of these thirteen Senators from the free States—within a fraction you see of one half of all the votes in this body for the admission of Texas, with its immeasurable extent of slave territory—were sent to this body by free soil votes.

Sir, there is not so remarkable a chapter in our history of political events, political parties, and political men, as is afforded by this measure for the admission of Texas, with this immense territory, that a bird cannot fly over in a week. [Laughter.] Sir, New England, with some of her votes, supported this measure. Three fourths of the votes of liberty-loving Connecticut went for it in the other House, and one half here. There was one vote for it in Maine, but I am happy to say not the vote of the honorable member who addressed the Senate the day before yesterday, (Mr Hamlin) and who was then a Representative from Maine, in the other House; but there was a vote or two from Maine—aye, and there was one for it from Massachusetts, the gentleman then representing and now living in the district in which the prevalence of free soil sentiment for a couple of years or so has defeated the choice of any member to represent it in Congress. Sir, that body of northern and eastern men, who gave those votes at that time, are now seen taking upon themselves, in the nomenclature of politics, the appellation of the Northern Democracy. They undertook to wield the destinies of this empire—if I may call a republic an empire—and their policy was, and they persisted in it, to bring into this country all the territory they could. They did it under pledges—absolute pledges to the slave interest in the case of Texas, and afterwards in the case of these new conquests.—My honorable friend from Georgia, in March, 1847, moved the Senate to declare that the war ought not to be prosecuted for acquisition, for conquest, for the dismemberment of Mexico. The same Northern Democracy entirely voted against it. He did not get a vote from them. It suited the views, the patriotism, the elevated sentiments of the Northern Democracy to bring in a world here, among the mountains and valleys of California and New Mexico, or any other part of Mexico, and then quarrel about it—to bring it in and then to put upon it the saving grace of the Wilmot proviso. There were two eminent and highly respectable gentlemen from the North and East, then leading gentlemen in this Senate—I refer, and I do so with entire respect, for I entertain for both of those gentlemen in general high regard, to Mr. Dix, of New York, and Mr. Niles, of Connecticut—who voted for the admission of Texas. They would not have that vote any other way than as it stood; and they would have it as it did stand. I speak of the vote upon the annexation of Texas. Those two gentlemen would have the resolution of annexation just as it is, and they voted for it just as it is, and their eyes were all open to it. My honorable friend, the member who addressed us the other day from South Carolina, was then Secretary of State. His correspondence with Mr. Murphy, the charge d'affaires of the United States in Texas, had been published. That correspondence was all before those gentlemen, and the Secretary had the boldness and candor to avow in that correspondence that the great object sought by the annexation of Texas was to strengthen the slave interest of this country. Why, sir, he said, in so many words—

Mr. Calhoun. Will the honorable Senator permit me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. Webster. Certainly.

Mr. Calhoun. I am very reluctant to interrupt the honorable gentleman; but, upon a point of so much importance, I deem it right to put myself *rectus in curia*. I did not put it upon the ground assumed by the Senator. I put it upon this ground: that Great Britain had announced to this country, in so many words, that her object was to abolish slavery in Texas, and through Texas to accomplish the abolishment of slavery in the United States and the world. The ground I put it on was, that it would make an exposed frontier, and, if Great Britain succeeded in her object, it would be impossible that that frontier could be secured against the aggression of the abolitionists; and that this Government was bound, under the guaranties of the constitution, to protect us against such a state of things.

Mr. Webster. That comes, I suppose, sir, to exactly the same thing. It was, that Texas must be obtained for the security of the slave interest of the South.

Mr. Calhoun. Another view is very distinctly given.

Mr. Webster. That was the object set forth in the correspondence of a worthy gentleman not now living, who preceded the honorable member from South Carolina in that office. There repose on the files of the Department of State, as I have occasion to know, strong letters from Mr. Upshur to the United States minister in England, and I believe there are some to the same minister from the honorable Senator himself, asserting to this extent the sentiments of this Government that Great Britain was expected not to interfere to take Texas out of the hands of its then existing Government, and make it a free country. But my argument, my suggestion is this: that those gentlemen who composed the Northern Democracy when Texas was brought into the Union, saw with all their eyes that it was brought in as a slave country, and brought in for the purpose of being maintained as slave territory to the Greek Kalends. I rather think the honorable gentleman who was then Secretary of State might, in some of his correspondence with Mr. Murphy, have suggested that it was not expedient to say too much about this object, that it might create some alarm: but, sir, he did avow it boldly and manfully; he did not disguise his conduct.

Mr. Calhoun. Never, never.

Mr. Webster. What he means he is very apt to say.

Mr. Calhoun. Always, always.

Mr. Webster. And I honor him for it. This was in 1845. Then, in 1847, *flagrante bello* between the United States and Mexico, the proposition I have mentioned was brought forward by my friend from Georgia—the Northern democracy voting straight ahead against it. Their remedy was to apply to the acquisitions, after they should come in, the Wilmot proviso. What follows! These two gentlemen, worthy and honorable and influential men—and if they had not been they could not have carried the measure—these two gentlemen, members of this body, brought in Texas, and by their votes they prevented the passage of the resolution of the honorable member from Georgia, and then they went home and took the lead in the Free Soil party. And there they stand, sir! They leave us here, bound in honor and conscience by the resolutions of annexation—they leave us here to take the odium of fulfilling the obligations in favor of slavery which they voted us into, or else the greater odium of violating those obligations while they are at home making rousing and capital speeches for free soil and no slavery. (Laughter.) And, therefore, I say, sir, that there is not a chapter in our history respecting public measures and public men, more full of what should create surprise; more full of what does create, in my mind, extreme mortification, than that of the conduct of this Northern democracy.

Mr. President, sometimes, when a man is found in a new relation to things around him and to other men, he says the world has changed, and that he has not changed. I believe, sir, that our self respect leads us often to make this declaration in regard to ourselves when it is not exactly true. An individual is more apt to change, perhaps, than all the world around him is to change. But, under the present circumstances, and under the responsibilities which I know I incur by what I am now stating here, I feel at liberty to recur to the various expressions and statements, made at various times, of my own opinions and resolutions respecting the admission of Texas, and all that has followed. Sir, as early as 1836, or in the earlier part of 1837, a matter of correspondence between myself and some private friends was this project of annexing Texas to the United States; and an honorable gentleman with whom I have had a long acquaintance, a friend of mine, now perhaps in this chamber—I mean Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina—was knowing to that correspondence. I had voted for the recognition of Texas Independence, because, I believed it was an existing fact, surprising and astonishing as it was, and I wished well to the new republic: but I manifested from the first utter opposition to bringing her with her territory into the Union. I had occasion, sir, in 1837 to meet friends in New York, on some political occasion, and I then stated my sentiments upon the subject, It was the first time that I had occasion to advert to it; and I will ask a friend near me to do me the favor to read an extract from the speech, for the Senate may find it rather tedious to listen to the whole of it. It was delivered at Niblo's Garden in 1837.

Mr. Greene then read the following extract from the speech of the honorable Senator, to which he referred:

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slaveholding States to the Union.

"When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States.

"I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guaranties.

"To the full extent of these guaranties, we are all bound in honor, in justice, and by the constitution—All the stipulations contained in the constitution in favor of the slaveholding States, which are already in the Union, ought to be fulfilled, and, so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled in the fulness of their spirit and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery as it exists in the States is beyond the reach of Congress. It is a concern of the States themselves. They have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no rightful power over it.

"I shall concur, therefore, in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose which shall interfere or threaten to interfere with the exclusive authority of the several States over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be matter of plain and imperative duty.

"But when we come to speak of admitting new States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our rights and our duties are then both different.

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union—no advantage to be derived from it; and objections to it of a strong, and, in my judgment, of a decisive character."

(TO BE CONTINUED TO MORROW.)

☞ WORM SPECIFIC!—McLane's Vermifuge!—This invaluable remedy for Worms, is rapidly supplanting all others, in public estimation. Where it is used, it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families.

Tyre Springs, Sumner co., Tenn., February 19th, 1848.

J. Kidd & Co:—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent, last spring, which I sold out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles by this time, if I could have got it, but not knowing where to get it, I had to wait until your agent came around. Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge.

W. D. ROBB.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [mr9-d&w1wS

Another Witness on the Stand.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MR. S. M. KIER:—Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great benefit I have received from an article called PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, of which you are the sole proprietor. I had occasion to use it about the 1st of January, in a violent attack of Rheumatism, which was very painful, flying about from place to place, accompanied with much swelling, so as to keep me in constant torture. I used the Petroleum externally, a few applications of which removed all pain, and every symptom of the disease. I am now entirely well, and would take this occasion to recommend the Petroleum to all who may be suffering under the agonizing pains of Rheumatism or kindred diseases. [Signed] SIMEON WIDEAR, near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb19

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Ask the attention of purchasers to their
FRESH SPRING STOCK,
Which they think will compare favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.
feb26-d&wlyT

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Wood. oct1-dly

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store. No. 70 Fourth st mch14

S. B. Bushfield——George Richard.
S. B. BUSHFIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Dry Goods, and Commission Merchants, No. 220 Liberty st, Pittsburgh. mr12

IMPORTANT SALE.
ON Wednesday, the 10th of April, and to be continued for seven days, will be sold at Auction by Cooley & Reese, No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., the Books, Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Stationary, of the late Wm. A. Coleman, being known as a Collector and Dealer in Rare Books and Works of Art.
The Catalogue of this sale can be examined at the Bookstore of H. S. Bosworth, No. 80 Market st, and bids will be taken and sent in time for the sale.
Among the works are Audubon's Birds of America, valued at $1,000; a copy of Shakspeare, worth $125; Six Busts of the Napoleon Family, valued at $2,500; The Dying Gladiator, $3,000; The Roadside, by Agasse, $1,000, &c, &c.
For particulars and terms of sale, call and see the catalogue. H. S. BOSWORTH & CO., mr12-3t 80 Market street
(Journal and Evening Tribune copy.)

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Bushfield and John McGill, under the firm of S. B. Bushfield & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by S. B. Bushfield, at the old stand, No. 220 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. S B BUSHFIELD, March 1, 1850. JOHN McGILL.

S. B. BUSHFIELD and GEORGE RICHARD will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery business, at the old stand, No. 220 Liberty st, under the firm of S. B. BUSHFIELD & CO. March 1, 1850—[mr12

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of "Crampton & Co.," in the manufacture of Adamantine Star Candles and Soap, was dissolved on the first of February, 1850, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of John C. Crampton.
The business of manufacturing Adamantine Candles and Soap, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name and style of PETER BEARD & CO. PETER BEARD. JOSEPH G. DAVIS.

On withdrawing from the late firm, the subscriber would cordially recommend the new firm to the consideration of the mercantile community. mr12 3t JOHN C. CRUMPTON.

Wanted,
A SITUATION in the Wholesale Grocery or Commission business, as Salesman or assistant Book Keeper, by a young man who has an extensive business acquaintance, as well as several years' experience in the mercantile business. The best of city references given. Address—J. V. W., care Gazette office. mr12-2t*

BULK MEAT—100,000 lbs Shoulders, in bulk, landing from steamer Lowell, and for sale by mr12 HARDY, JONES & CO

BACON—188 casks Maysville (Ky.) City Cured Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, rec'd per steamer Hibernia No. 2, for sale by mr11 WALLINGFORD & CO, Water st

GERMAN CLAY & SODA ASH—60 casks German Clay; 25 " Soda Ash, Muspratts' brand, in store and for sale by ROBERTSON & REPPERT, mr12-6t 109 Second st

602 BBLS prime Plantation Molasses, in oak barrels and excellent order, just landing from steamer James Millingar, and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr12 160 Liberty st

SEGARS—7000 Regalia Ortiz; 6000 do La Napoleon; 5000 do Coronas; 3000 do Leon de Oro; 10,000 Puerto Principe; Together with a variety of other choice brands. Also—Half Spanish and Common Segars; on consignment, and will be sold low to close the invoice. mr12 McGILLS & ROE

MOLASSES—66 bbls N O; 40 do S H; in store and for sale by mr12 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

SUGAR—8 hhds in store and for sale by mr12 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

INDIGO—2 cases best Manilla, for sale by mr12 J SCHOONMAKER & CO, 24 Wood st

LARD OIL—11 bbls best winter strained, for sale by mr12 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

REF'D BORAX—5 cases just rec'd by mr12 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.
THE petition of JAS. MILLIGAN, of Elizabeth borough, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the borough aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.
Samuel McCane, John Walker, Sr, Edward Morgan, Benjamin Wilson, John Graham, James A. Ekin, Henry McGinley, Uriah B. Davis, S. Frew, G. Cunningham, D. McGinley, T. McCane. [mr12-d3&w1tT*

THE ALLEGHANIANS

WILL give a CONCERT in WILKINS HALL, (Lower Saloon,) on Wednesday Evening, March 12th, 1850.
The Programme will contain a choice selection of Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, &c., such as have met with the universal approbation of the music loving public throughout the United States and Canada.
Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the Principal Hotels, the Book and Music Stores, and at the Door. Children with parents, half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
☞ No postponement on account of weather.
N. B.—The Alleghanians will give a Concert at Quincy Hall, Allegheny City, on Thursday Evening, March 14th, 1850. mr11 td

NEW BACON—15,000 lbs Hog Round, just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr11 Liberty street

COD FISH—10 drums in store and for sale by mr11 JOHN WATT & CO

DRY APPLES—20 bu (bright new) in store and for sale by [mr11] JOHN WATT & CO

PEACHES—100 bu in store and for sale by mr11 JOHN WATT & CO

LAKE FISH—In bbls and hf bbls, in store and for sale by [mr11] JOHN WATT & CO

NEW SUGAR—30 hhds just rec'd and for sale by mr11 JOHN WATT & CO

BACON—22 casks Shoulders, in salt, rec'd on consignment, and for sale by mr11 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

CLOVER SEED—20 bbls in store and for sale low, to close, by mr11 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

HAMS—1 cask in store and for sale by mr11 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BACON—150 pcs Side Bacon, for sale by mr11 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

LARD—10 bbls prime No. 1, in store and for sale by mr11 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

SUGAR—40 hhds prime N O, just rec'd and for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM, mr11 No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

MOLASSES—100 bbls N O; 40 do S H; 10 do Golden Syrup; rec'd and for sale by mr11 R A CUNNINGHAM

BACON, &c—10,000 lbs Bacon; 150 kgs Lard; rec'd and for sale by mr11 R A CUNNINGHAM

BULK SHOULDERS AND HAMS—80 casks now landing from steamer Euphrates, for sale by mr11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

BACON—12 hhds Hams; 12 " Sides; 10 " Shoulders; 4 " Hog Round; now landing from steamer Euphrates; for sale by mr11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—54 bbls No 1; 2 tcs do; 11 stands; now landing from steamer Euphrates; for sale by mr11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

English Tooth Brushes.
PERSONS in want of a good Tooth Brush, are invited to examine these brushes. The bristles are warranted not to come out, and for service, one of them is worth a half dozen of those in general use. Manufactured for, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by [mr11] R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.
THE Petition of W. SEANOR, of the Second Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
B. Weaver, Isaac Murdoch, G. C. Rais, H. Leader, J. H. Robinson, C. B. Sweeney, A. B. Berger, Jas. C. Anderson, Samuel Burnsides, John Ross, J. Lemmon, R. A. Patterson. mr11-3t*

Pittsburgh & Braddock's Field Plank Road Company.
THE subscribers to the capital stock of said Company, are hereby notified that an election for one President, five Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of said Company, will be held at PHILO HALL, Third street, City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 30th day of March inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M., of said day.
COMMISSIONERS:

Thomas M. Howe,	Robert Palmer,
Daniel Kuhns,	Henry Woods,
James Ross,	Edward D. Gazzam,
Robert Robb,	John Adams,
Wm Eichbaum,	Wm. M. Lyon,
Thomas Williams,	Wm. M. Simpson,
Jesse Carothers,	John Lytle,
Andrew Watson,	David Beeler,
Alex'r Miller,	James W. Buchanan,
John Arthurs,	George W. Irwin,
W. G. Hawkins.	mr9-d&w3tS

GRAND CONCERT.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
MADAME BORNSTEIN-RUTH
HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that she will give a CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 12th, at WILKINS HALL, (lower room,) on which occasion she will be assisted by Messrs. GIAMBONI, KLEBER and VOEGEL, and several distinguished amateurs.
PROGRAMME:
1. Schoenbrunn Waltz, (Piano and Violin,) ——LANNER.
2. Cavatina, from the opera Ernani, by Madame Bornstein——VERDI.
3. Duette, from Elise and Claudia, by Messrs. Giamboni and Kleber——MERCADANTE.
4. German Quartette——WEBER.
5. Song, oh! que je t'aime; composed expressly for Mad. Bornstein, by——DUVIVIER.

PART II.
1. Song; Suleika, words by Goethe; Mad. Bornstein——MENDELSSOHN.
2. Fantasia, violin, Mr. Vogel——BERIOT.
3. Duette, (comic,) from L'Elisire d'Amore; Bornstein & Sig. Giamboni——DONIZETTI.
4. Duette, from Wm. Tell; Messrs. Giamboni and Kleber——ROSSINI.
5. Cavatina, from Barber of Seville; M. Bornstein——ROSSINI.
6. Concert Polka, (Piano and Violin.)

Tickets to be had at the Music Stores; at H. Richardson's, 71 Market st; and L. Wilcox's, Smithfield st.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. mr9-td

ICONOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, & ART;
SYSTEMATICALLY arranged by G. HECK, with five hundred quarto steel plates, by the most distinguished artists of Germany. The Text translated and edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD, A. M., M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
The Iconographic Encyclopædia will be published in 25 parts, each containing 20 plates and 80 pages of letter press, issued in a convenient portfolio, in which subscribers can keep their copies in perfect order until completed, when they can be bound.
One part is published every month, at the very low price of $1.00, which will enable all lovers of instruction in the most beautiful and practical form, however scanty their means, to become subscribers to the work.
Subscriptions taken for the whole work only.
From the Boston Post.
The work should not be coupled for a moment with any of the trashy or popularly scientific publications of the day.
From the New York Tribune.
The exceeding beauty of the plates recommends them to the attention of the lover of art.
From the Literary World.
A well executed solid work, of substantial value. The introduction of this work into general circulation among our school and other libraries, public and private, cannot fail to be productive of advantage.
From the Washington (D. C.) Union.
We cannot too highly recommend the work. The engravings are in the highest style of art. No work has ever before been published in this country so splendidly illustrated, and the printed matter is of an equally high order. It is just the work for families.
SIX NOS. of this invaluable Encyclopædia are now published and ready for subscribers.
JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, Bookseller and Importer, 63 Wood st, mr11 (After 1st April—Fourth st, near Wood.)

EPSOM SALTS—4000 lbs for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

REFINED SALTPETRE—2000 lbs for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO

CODLIVER OIL—A fresh lot of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s genuine, for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO.

SWEET OIL—200 gall for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO.

SPANISH WHITING—50 bbls for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO

COPAL VARNISH—250 gall for sale by mr9 J KIDD & CO

To Let,
A CONVENIENT two story Brick Dwelling House, situated on the East Common, Allegheny City, within a few minutes' walk of the market house. The Lot is sixty five feet front, and one hundred and thirty five feet deep, and is a desirable location. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of JAMES PARK, Jr., & CO., mr9-6t Second street

JAMES MUSPRATT & SONS' PATENT SODA ASH—52 casks to arrive per steamer Amazonia, and for sale at the lowest market price, by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr9 160 Liberty st

George B. Massey,
HAVING associated with him WM. A. CALDWELL, and JOHN CALDWELL, Jr., the Ship Chandlery, Boat Stores, and Queensware Business, will be conducted at No. 35 Water street, under the style of MASSEY & CALDWELLS. mr9-1m

BACON—25 casks ass'd, to day rec'd and for sale by mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO, Water st

SEGARS—100,000 Ky., rec'd per Messenger No. 2, for sale by mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO

LARD OIL—A constant supply for sale by mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO

LEAD—1470 pigs Galena, for sale by BREY, MATTHEWS & CO, mr9 27 and 29 Water st

FISH—12 bbls No 1 Mackerel; 20 do No 2 do; 25 do No 3 do; 10 hf bbls 3 do; 10 bbls Gibbed Herring; for sale by mr9 BREY, MATTHEWS & CO

TOBACCO—29 kegs 6 twist, Gedge & Bro.'s brand, for sale by mr9 BREY, MATTHEWS & CO

SHACKLETT & WHITE,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS, NO. 101 WOOD STREET,
HAVE in store, and will be constantly receiving during the season, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell for cash or approved credit.
Western Merchants are invited to examine our stock. mr9

McILVAIN & WILLIAMS,
NO. 10 GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE,
AGENTS for the sale of SODA ASH & BLEACHING POWDERS, have now in store, and will continue to receive, full supplies of the following well known brands: "Muspratts," "Tennants," and "Jarrow," which they offer for sale at market rates. mr8-d2w

For Sale,
THE four section Canal Boat NEW ENGLAND, now laying at Sharpsburgh, and in good order. Apply to H. A. WEAVER, Wayne st, mr8-6t opposite Canal Basin

FLOUR—100 bbls just rec'd and for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

MOULD CANDLES—30 bxs for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

MACKEREL—10 hf bbls No 1; 50 do No 2; 20 do No 3; in store, for sale by mr8 JAMES DALZELL

ALCOHOL—10 bbls for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO mr8 No 24 Wood st

SUP. CARB. SODA—5 kegs for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CLOVER SEED—3 bbls for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TANNERS' OIL—10 bbls for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—24 doz for sale by [mr8] J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CRUCIBLES—Dixon's best Black Lead Crucibles, ass'd, from 8 to 50 Nos, for sale by mr8 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TWEEDS—New styles American and French Wool Tweeds, Cotton Warps, just opened and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE, mr8 101 Wood street

VELVET CORDS—Royal Albert, Waldemar, Genoa, Constitution, Cable, Thick Set and Narrow Cords, for sale by mr8 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CHECKS—Extra heavy Apron, Furniture and Shirting, Dark, and Pick and Pick Checks, Indigo Blue, best makes, received and for sale by mr8 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BLUE PLAID WOOLENS—6-4 dark, blue, and black barred Rob Roy Plaids, just rec'd and for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE, mr8 101 Wood street

ROLL BUTTER—15 bbls and 4 boxes Fresh, now landing and for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

RAGS—A small lot for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

GREEN APPLES—A few bbls sound, for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

BUTTER—25 kegs for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

STEAM BOAT QUILTS—18 boxes for sale by mr8 BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

MUSPRATTS' SODA ASH—12 casks on hand and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

CLOVER SEED—6 sacks prime, just rec'd and for sale by [mr8] J S DILWORTH & CO

BUTTER—20 kegs just rec'd and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

LARD—30 kegs just landing and for sale by mr8 J S DILWORTH & CO

BEANS—10 bbls Small White, just rec'd and for sale by [mr6] J S DILWORTH & CO

POWDER—1,000 kegs Blasting; 290 do Deer Rifle; 375 do Ky, do; rec'd this day and for sale by [mr6] J S DILWORTH & CO.

SAFETY FUSE—8 bbls for sale by mr6 J S DILWORTH & CO

Removal.
BENNETT & BROTHER, Queensware Manufacturers, have removed to No 37 Water street, between Market and Wood. Pittsburgh. mr6-1m

52 CASKS MUSPRATT & SONS' SODA ASH, just landing from steamer J. J. Crittenden, and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr6 No 160 Liberty st

BARGAINS—Lawns, Ginghams, and Berages, selling for 12½ cents, of a very good quality, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, bought before the advance, and selling at the old prices, north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

Morgan's Cough Syrup.
THOSE who use Morgan's Cough Syrup can conscientiously recommend it.
From the Evening Tribune, Feb. 20, 1850.
MORGAN'S COUGH SYRUP.—We can conscientiously recommend this medicine for coughs, as it has cured us of a most aggravated attack. It is a very different affair from the ordinary patent medicines. If you have a cold try it.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN D. MORGAN, Druggist, mr5 Wood st, 1 door below Diamond alley.

Bridesburg Machine Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that at his extensive establishment, (capable of employing from two to three hundred workmen, and where he always keeps a large number of the best mechanics engaged,) he is prepared to execute, in the best manner, and with great despatch, all orders for MILL WORK and COTTON and WOOLEN MACHINERY, of every description. For the workmanship and style of his Machines, he would refer to the numerous manufactories in the Western and Southern States, as well as the Middle States, who are now operating them. He has recently made great improvements, both in the styles and plans of his Machinery, which will be furnished at reasonable prices by applying to ALFRED JENKS, mr5-3m Bridesburg, Pa.

POWCHONG TEA—20 hf chests just rec'd and for sale by mr5 C H GRANT

MOLASSES—200 bbls superior oak cooperage, in store and for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

AUCTION SALES.
By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Large Stock of Dry Goods.
On Thursday morning, 14th inst, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, for cash currency—
A large and general assortment of seasonable staple and fancy Dry Goods, which may be examined previous to sale.
At 2 o'clock,
Groceries, Glassware, Furniture, &c.
Young Hyson and Imperial Tea, Virginia Tobacco, 1 cask brandy, 1 cask codfish; shovels, spades, manure forks, iron safes, wier seives, writing and wrapping paper, Franklin and egg stoves, grates, cooking stoves, window blinds, mantal clocks, &c. Also, an extensive assortment of household and kitchen furniture, from a family declining house keeping.
At 7 o'clock,
Variety goods, fashionable ready made clothing, fine table and pocket cutlery, gold and silver watches, musical instruments, shot guns, swords, pistols, &c. mr12 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Underwriter's Sale of Damaged Dry Goods.
On Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern—
The contents of ten cases Dry Goods, slightly injured by water, comprising—97 pcs new style Prints, fast colors; 22 pcs superior black and assorted Alpacas; 6 pcs satin stripe Alpacas; 8 pcs fine French Mous de Laines; 12 pcs do do Lawns; 15 pcs Satinetts, assorted; 9 pcs super black and fancy Cassimeres; 6 pcs do do and assorted Broad Cloths; 12 pcs bleached Drilling; 16 pairs blue Blankets; 10 pairs super domestic Red Blankets; Welsh, Red and Canton Flannels; Vestings, Tailors' Canvass, Ladies' super white and ass'd Kid Gloves, Lined Berlin Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, laces, edgings, insertions, cambrics, pins, spool cotton, turkish red cotton, silk and worsted fringes, silk parasols, umbrellas, 1 case boots, &c. mr9 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH. | C. L. ANTHONY & CO., NEW YORK.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
A. A. MASON & CO.,
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to their extensive STOCK, comprising probably the largest and most varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods ever exhibited in this market. Possessing the most ample facilities for the transaction of their business, and one of the partners being constantly in the eastern markets, thus presenting every advantage enjoyed by Eastern Houses. They believe that they have clearly established the fact, that they offer greater inducements to Merchants generally, in styles, qualities, and prices, than any eastern market.
Their Domestics, having been purchased previous to the advance, can be afforded at the low rates of last year.
New Goods constantly arriving.
Merchants intending purchasing east, are particularly solicited to examine their assortment. A. A. MASON & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 8th, 1850.—[mr9-d&w4wS

House Wanted.
WANTED—A two or three story House, with double parlors, within 4 squares of the market. A good tenant can be had by applying to mr5 H. LEE, Liberty st.

FOR SALE—50 casks Smoked Shoulders; 20 do do Hams; mr6 EDWARD HEAZELTON

COTTON—8 bales Batting, for sale by mr5 C H GRANT

S. H. MOLASSES—30 bbls landing from steamer Chief Justice Marshall, and for sale by mr5 JAMES DALZELL

CLOVER SEED—50 bu for sale by mr5 JAMES DALZELL

MOLASSES—30 bbls N O, just rec'd and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

SUGAR—30 hhds prime N O, in store and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

RICE—11 tcs just rec'd and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

BUTTER—12 kegs in store and for sale by mr5 A CULBERTSON

CHROME GREEN—6 cases for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 cases for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

VERMILLION—3 cases extra Am., just rec'd and for sale by [mr4] J KIDD & CO

CHINESE WHITE—1 case for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO

MACKEREL—Qr bbls No 1 Extra, on hand and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, mr6 Front st

BACON—24 hhds ass'd, in store and for sale by mr6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

FEATHERS—11 sks just rec'd and for sale by mr6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—35 bbls No 1; 11 hf bbls No 1; just rec'd and for sale by mr6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEANS—8 bbls now landing and for sale by mr6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BROOMS—150 doz Pomeroy's extra; 50 " do medium; 10 " Cloth Brushes, for sale by J D WILLIAMS, mr6 corner Fifth and Wood sts

VENISON HAMS—1500 lbs Extra Cured, for sale by [mr6] J D WILLIAMS

CLOVER SEED—25 bbls for sale by mr6 J D WILLIAMS

CANDLES—25 bxs Cin. Mould, for sale by mr6 J D WILLIAMS

SODA ASH—63 casks (Muspratt's) to arrive per str George Washington, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, mr6 160 Liberty street

CLOVER SEED—76 bbls prime new on hand and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr6 Liberty street

NEW BACON—3000 lbs Hog Round, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr6 Liberty street

MACKEREL—Nos 1, 2, and 3, in bbls and hf bbls, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr6 Liberty street

TIMOTHY SEED—20 bbls extra prime, on hand and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, mr2 Liberty street

S. H. MOLASSES—20 bbls Battle Ground, receiving per steamer Companion, and for sale by feb28 JAMES DALZELL

WINDOW GLASS—500 bxs ass'd sizes, McKennan & Co's brand, for sale by feb28 JAMES DALZELL

A Present for Your Family.
MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—Published Weekly—$2 per annum.
"The best paper in the Union."—Evening Star.
"Rather get in coal than go without it."—Bost. Post.
New subscribers can be supplied from January 1st, 1850, if immediate application be made (either personally or by letter) to the office of publication.
J D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st
J. D. L. has also received—
Blackwood's Magazine, for February;
Edinburgh Review, for January;
London Quarterly Review, for January;
Westminster do do;
JAMES D LOCKWOOD, Bookseller and Importer, 63 Wood st, mr8 (After 1st April 93 Fourth st, east of Wood.)

Heakin's Glove Renovator.
For effectually restoring soiled Kid Gloves to their pristine cleanliness.
DIRECTIONS—Draw the glove tightly over the hand, or on a form made for the purpose, then apply the Renovator with a piece of clean flannel, rubbing gently until the effect is produced. For sale by mr7 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

BULK HAMS & SHOULDERS—40 casks packed in salt, very heavy, and well packed in salt, in good new casks, would suit to keep here or ship east—to arrive on steamer Euphrates, for sale by mr7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

BATTING COTTON—8 bales on hand and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, mr7 Front street

Eastern Exchange Wanted,
AND the highest price paid for the same, at the Exchange and Banking House of mr6 A WILKINS & CO

FOUND—A Lady's new BOOT, on the 4th March, which the owner can have by calling at the store of the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement. ROBISON, LYTTLE & CO, mr6 133 Liberty st

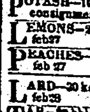
BACON—34 casks ass'd, to arrive on steamer Euphrates, for sale by mr6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

MOURNING ALPACCAS, Bombazine finish; a full assortment at north east corner Fourth and Market streets, mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

BROAD CLOTHS—A full assortment of French and American Broad Cloths, of all prices, at the north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. mr6 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

Steam Saw Mill for Rent.
THE subscriber offers to rent a Steam Saw Mill, in complete running order, situate on the Bank of the Allegheny river, within one mile of Tarentum. The Engine and other fixtures are all in good order, and capable of doing a large business.
The Coal is convenient to the Mill, and there is a comfortable Dwelling House attached to the premises, which is sufficiently commodious for the use of the Mill.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or to Peter Peterson, who can be found at the Warehouse of John McFaden & Co, Canal Basin Pittsburgh. LEWIS PETERSON. mr6-1m

BENNETT & BROTHER,
QUEENSWARE MANUFACTURERS,
Birmingham, (near Pittsburgh,) Pa.
Office, No. 37 Water st, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh.



WILL constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, of our own manufacture, and superior quality. Wholesale and country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell cheaper than has ever before been offered to the public.
☞ Orders sent by mail, accompanied by the cash or good reference, will be promptly attended to. mr5

CHROME YELLOW—4 cases for sale by mr4 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

HORSE COLLARS—10 doz in store and for sale by mr5 S & W HARBAUGH

POTASH—10 casks in store and for sale to close consignment. [mr5] McGILLS & ROE

LEMONS—21 bxs this day received, and for sale feb27 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

PEACHES—20 bbls dry peaches rec'd and for sale feb 27 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

LARD—30 kegs No 1, for sale by feb28 WICK & McCANDLESS

TAR—22 bbls N C Tar; 24 ½ bls do for sale by feb28 WICK & McCANDLESS

ROLL BUTTER—6 brls received in store, for sale by feb 25 L S WATERMAN

FEATHERS—20 sacks prime Illinois Feathers for sale by L S WATERMAN

SOAP—100 bxs Cin. No 1, for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

DRIED PEACHES, Lard, and Butter, for sale by mr2 McGILLS & ROE

COFFEE—60 bags prime Rio, to arrive this day, for sale by L S WATERMAN & SONS, mr2 31 Water and 62 Front st

FLOUR—216 bbls choice brands Superfine; 70 " Fine; for sale by mr1 L S WATERMAN & SONS

C. YEAGER,
108½ MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Importer and Dealer in American, English, and German Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Threads, Combs, Buttons, Suspenders, &c., also, Satin and Fancy Vestings, Black and Fancy Silk Cravats, Pongee, Bandanna, and Linen Handkerchiefs, a general assortment of Fans, and every variety of merchandise. feb27