THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

Meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence.

The Delegates to the last County Convention, of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, all of whom are members of the Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 10th of April next, for the transaction of business.

ALEX. HILANDS, Chairman.

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

ILLNESS.—Our Local Reporter is confined to his house by illness. We shall make provision to supply his lack of service as soon as possible.

We give up much of our space, to day, to the dignified and impressive message of Gov. Johnston, in relation to the Slavery question. It is a document which every Pennsylvanian must read with gratification. While it shows that this State has ever borne her emphatic testimony against oppression of every kind, and especially against the enslaving of the African race, both by precept and example, yet that this Commonwealth has faithfully kept all her obligations to her sister States, and has left no room for any complaint. The Message is clear, explicit, and firm, yet mild and conciliating, and does honor both to the head and heart of our worthy Governor. We commend it to the careful attention of our readers.

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Our readers will be pleased to learn, by an advertisement in the appropriate column, that another letting on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to take place on the 18th of April. We understand that this letting embraces the continuous line to within forty miles of Pittsburgh, and all the difficult sections of the remainder, so that it is in effect the putting of the whole Western Division under contract, as the lighter Divisions, although let at a subsequent day, will be finished as soon as the heavy work. This gratifying and important intelligence gives assurance to our citizens, that they will soon enjoy a direct communication with Philadelphia.

The Free Banking Law.

Mr. Laird, the chairman of the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a large number of memorials from different parts of the State, numerously signed by some of the most intelligent, active business men of the Commonwealth, of all parties, for a general banking law, made an expressive report, as follows:—

"That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

So long as we have such miserable and ignorant creatures, at the head of our Banking Committees, as at present, we have little hope, to carry any measures which are calculated to advance the prosperity of the State. We must quietly, therefore, fold our hands, and see our more active neighbors, who are disposed to regard more faithfully the interests and wishes of the people, reap the advantages which this popular system is creating in those States.

It is an acknowledged, as well as lamentable truism, that Pennsylvania, although possessing mineral wealth, far surpassing any other States in the Union, is immeasurably behind many of them, in all the great elements of prosperity. While in other States, money is comparatively a drug, with us, it can hardly be obtained at any price. For this unfortunate condition of things, we are mainly indebted to that miserable party, which has for years sat like an incubus, upon the destinies of our venerable Commonwealth. It is this party, which has put out the fires of our Furnaces, and suspended the wheels of our Factories, and so long as they are in the ascendancy, it is madness to expect a change for the better. The policy of Locofocoism, is to array itself against every measure which is calculated to advance in any way either our prosperity or intelligence. They fear, and with just reason, that as the State becomes prosperous, her population will naturally be increased by emigration from other States, possessing too much intelligence and honesty, to tolerate Loco Focoism. The consequent effect will be to drive them from power, and establish a different state of things. Every effort, therefore, is made by the leaders of this party, to prevent, if possible, results which are likely to prove so disastrous to them.

JUDGE McCLURE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.—This is a very able and interesting document, but it is too long to be copied into our paper, especially after some of our cotemporaries have been furnished with the document in advance of us, and paid for inserting it into the bargain. It is principally taken up with remarks upon riots and tippling houses. The law is laid down in regard to rioters very clearly, and it is recommended decidedly that the law which applies to Philadelphia county, in such cases, shall be made to apply to this. We hope the Legislature will see that this is done before it adjourns, if it has not made such an enactment already. The following extract in relation to the opinion of the Court, in regard to the Sheriff being prompt and energetic, and *ready* to quell a mob, is to our mind exactly:—

"And so far as the question of the Sheriff's energetic or apathetic conduct in the premises may be tested by a trial here, we give him fair warning and encouragement, that this court will sustain him, in the prompt, swift, severe, and effectual execution of his duty, to the utmost length and strength and limit of our judicial authority and power.

When a mob has trampled under foot and despised the laws of God and man, it has always seemed to me a strange absurdity and a wretched economy of time, property, and life, that the power of the county should amuse itself and others by flinging paper-wads over guilty heads, when it receives in return brick bats, paving stones, pistol bullets, and thrusts from dirks and bowie knives. If the law has not grown so old and imbecile that it has shed its teeth and claws, then is the time to show them and to use them too."

In regard to tippling houses, the charge of the Judge is directly to the purpose, and he gives a hint to those who sign tavern petitions, which they will do well to heed. He says:—

"The signing, or refusing so to do, is the duty of the citizen, prescribed by law, not ours, and we shall be very quick to supervise the mal-performance of this duty. The duty is important, and the consequences of its careless discharge are infinitely more so. No man should certify what he is not ready and willing to swear, and we give fair warning to our good natured citizens, who sign certificates for licenses to sell spirituous liquors, that we shall not hesitate one moment to demand their attendance here, to enlighten our minds under the sanction of their oaths, in matters pertaining to licenses when they least expect it."

There is another subject which the Court notices which has been heretofore most shamefully neglected, even to the subversion of the ends of justice. Judge McClure says:—

"There are thousands of forfeited recognizances, and tens of thousands of dollars due the county of Allegheny thereon, which are never extracted, sued, or recovered; and jurors' fines never paid. We desire the Grand Jury to investigate and report thereon. If the recognizances are worthless, we shall remedy the defects, or let the culprit lie in jail. The criminal jurisdiction of this county costs enormously, and we are determined (if by any possibility we can do it,) to make criminals pay for their own guilt, and see that the county of Allegheny stands squared in this most exorbitant account."

We hope the Court will act upon the principles thus laid down, with energy. We have often thought of speaking our views on this subject, and we are glad our new judge has reverted to it. It has become notorious, in this county, that if a rogue can procure bail, he can escape, and the forfeited bail money is never recovered. The culprit absents himself until the Court is over, and then makes his appearance as if nothing had happened, and the surety goes scot free. This is wholly wrong, and we trust a great reform will now take place.

WE LEARN from the Cleveland Herald, that the special Agents appointed by the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company to negotiate the Bonds of the Company, have so far succeeded as to secure the purchase of Iron Rail for the Road, and the Directors intend to prosecute the work to an early completion.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 23, 1850.

As usual on Saturday, there was little done to-day in either House. Both Houses adjourned at a very early hour; and the Locofoco members, it is said, went down in a body on special invitation, to dine with Mr. Buchanan. Whether the Presidency, or the next Senatorial term, which begins on the 5th of March, 1851, is to be the topic of discussion, has not yet been decided; but all concur in assigning it to one or the other of these subjects.

It was thought that the Forrest divorce case would come up this morning; but owing to some untoward circumstances, the friends of the measure thought it impolitic to introduce it to day. Whether some member who was relied upon for special exertions, failed them at this juncture, or not is not fully understood; but such, at least, is the prevailing opinion. It is generally thought, however, that Mr. Forrest will succeed. If he do not, he will have expended forty or fifty thousand dollars to but little purpose, and it seems to me with very little judgement and discrimination. I do not believe that there is a single Senator on the floor who could be approached with money, or any other manifestly improper influence; but every body knows how hard it is, in a case of this kind, where no principle, but only matters of fact are involved, to resist the appeals of personal and political friends, who may have received a pecuniary consideration for their influence.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Streeter, the bill to authorize the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conduct and affairs of the Susquehanna County Bank, was taken up, and read a second and third time and passed. The provisions of this bill, I believe, I have already sent you.

The bill from the House, providing for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people, was taken up in committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Brawley; Mr. Frailey in the Chair, and after some time reported without amendment. When the committee rose the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Dr. McClintock read in his place a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh, on the basis of the model Bank bill now pending in the Senate. Also a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to examine into and report in the claim of Pollard McCormick.

COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1850.

The financial news to day is the failure of the Hudson River Railroad Company, which has concluded to pay its future interest in scrip, instead of its former cash instalments. An address has been issued by the Directors, in apology for this change of plan, but it is the lamest affair that Wall street ever criticized. With wonderful *naivette*, the Directors say that "the unnecessary depreciation of the value of the stock" makes it proper for them to issue stock to subscribers, and allow them to sell at the loss if they please. The truth is, the road has cost eight millions for eighty miles, and not a dollar left for eighty miles more, and no credit. The North River boats, too, cut up its business to its present northern terminus, and make its profits very small.

Business out of doors is at a stand still, owing to the most furious snow storm of the season. Goods cannot be mooved, and the streets have few passengers. The number of merchants here was never surpassed, and the sales have already swollen to the amount of last Spring's business. The demand for money has measurably increased, and prices are rather higher. The banks have not been able to do all the paper offered, and the street brokers are again making the extra interest.

Contracts have been made for a steamer for the Charleston route, by Messrs. Spofford & Tileston to cost over $200,000. Her engine is to be better than any now afloat, and she is expected to run to Charleston in a trifle over forty eight hours, and beat the land route. This firm of S. & T. is another specimen of Yankee industry, and good fortune. Both are natives of Massachusetts, and left the town of Haverhill with nothing save their reputation, and a scanty wardrobe—the common stock in trade of Yankees. By small degrees they acquired a large business in the sale of Massachusetts shoes, and ultimately entered the Cuba trade. In this they were fortunate, and now count their gold by millions—reside in houses of palatial dimensions, with the style of English noblemen. Untiring industry and economy, not parsimony, have been the sole help to a fortune which no one can say has been unfairly won.

The steamer's news has produced no effect upon the markets. The mails will not be distributed until Monday, and not until Tuesday, unless sent from Boston by Express, as, up to this time, (3 P. M.) the ship is not telegraphed at Boston. Cotton holders refuse to sell at less than yesterday's figures. Flour and grain have fallen abroad, but it matters not to us here; we cannot sell at present rates, to ship, and farther decline makes it no worse.

Stocks close firm, especially government securities. Pennsylvania fives have changed hands to a small extent at 91, and purchasers ready to take more at the same. Stocks for permanent investment are scarce, and Pennsylvania are very saleable, on account of the length of time they have to run. Fancy stocks are also firm, and the market in favor of sellers. An explosion has taken place in Boston, among the rail road people, in consequence of the discovery of the issue of a large amount of stock, by the Vermont Central Road, at $30 per share, to enable the road to keep in operation. It is the first dishonorable conduct ever discovered among the rail road people of New England, and naturally alarms an interest which has millions in rail road securities. This road is one of those intended to tap the Montreal trade, which nature has secured to the road which touches the ocean at Portland, and leaves the Boston road in the back ground.

Ashes are cheaper, say $6 12 for Pots, and $5 87 for Pearls. Cotton is 1/8 off, within a day or two, but not upon this steamer's mail. Provisions are cheaper, and [illegible] to a good extent. In articles in the grocery line, no change, and a dull market is characteristic of the whole.

C.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislatures of Virginia and Georgia, have transmitted to the Executive Department of this Commonwealth, resolutions in reference to the preservation of the Union—the institution of slavery—and complaining of certain alleged violations of the the Constitution of the United States. A respectful courtesy to these distinguished members of the confederacy, demands from the Governor of Pennsylvania an early and calm consideration of the grievances thus presented.

The known character of the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their faithful adherence to the National Constitution—their deep veneration for, and attachment to the National Union, and their uniform respect, and regard for the rights, privileges, and happiness of the citizens of the other States of the confederacy, is a sufficient pledge that they would feel deeply wounded should their Representatives, by silence and acquiescence seem to admit, that they or their Government were justly obnoxious to the assertion that they "had commenced, and were persisting in a system of encroachment upon the Constitution and rights of a portion of the people of this confederacy; which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the cherished Union."

Persuaded that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizens, to any other portion of the confederacy, and that a cordial love for the National Constitution and Union, pervades our entire population, it is deemed a pleasant duty to transmit those resolutions to your Honorable Bodies that the necessary measures may be adopted, after a candid consideration of the whole subject, to give a decided negative to the complaints of our sister Republics, if they have done our people and Government injustice in these charges; and if otherwise, to offer the amplest assurances that the speediest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no truthful accusation of a wilful and wanton breach of the Constitution—infidelity to the National Union, or invasion of the rights of others, shall stain the social history of Pennsylvania.

The wrongs alleged may be classified as follows:

First—That the people of the non-slave holding States have encroached upon the Constitution of the United States.

Second—That they have done acts hostile to the peace and perpetuity of the National Union.

Third—That they have unjustly, dangerously, and injuriously trespassed upon the rights of other portions of the confederacy.

These are grave charges against the faith and honor of this Commonwealth—and hence the necessity of a careful examination of their justice and truth.

Questions connected with the slavery of the colored race, have given origin to these complaints.

It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question of slavery. If it were now to be established—if the foot prints of the bondsman, were now for the first time to mark the soil of our common country—if the Constitution were now to be formed, it would be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition.—We should feel a pleasure in the adoption of a different policy from that imposed upon us by our British progenitors. Where they forged and riveted, we would strike the chains of bondage from human limbs.

The Constitution of the United States, however, having guarantied, to a certain extent, the existence of slavery, and recognized the right of the people of the slave holding States, in their peculiar property; all such discussions in reference to the institution as it exists in those States, are properly precluded by a just sense of Constitutional duty. With slavery, therefore, in the several States, there is not now, and never has been, any disposition on the part of the Government of Pennsylvania to interfere.

[illegible] recital of the events preceding, and attending the formation of the Constitution, is deemed necessary and proper.

Pennsylvania had been a slave holding State. The introduction and use of servile labor, and the moral and political degradation of the colored race had been engrafted upon her liberal institutions, by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the revolution and the separation of the colonies from the mother country were in progress; and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her Legislature, by the act of the 1st of March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders. A copy of that statute is hereto annexed.

The preamble to this act in strong and appropriate language expresses an abhorrence of that condition of civil bondage to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us,—acknowledges the beneficent agency of the Supreme God, in our deliverence from the threatened dangers, and admits the great injustice, and wrong done to the servile race, by means whereof they had been "deprived of the common blessings to which they were by nature entitled;" and then in commemoration of our own happy escape from tyrannic and despotic power, provides that all persons, as well negroes and mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this State, from and after the date of the said act, shall not be deemed and considered servants for life, or slaves.

The further provisions of this humane law relate to the registry of slaves,—the service of their children,—their support when left indigent,—their trial for offences; and whilst it thus declares in most express terms, that no man, or woman, of any nation or color except registered slaves, shall at any time thereafter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territories of this Commonwealth, as slaves, or servants for life, but as free men, and free women, it makes provision for the protection of the property of non residents in slaves, or servants for life, who may be sojourners for a period of six months. On the 29th of March, 1788, another act intended to cure the defects in the act of 1st March, 1780, was passed, and is hereto annexed.

These enactments made Pennsylvania, a non slaveholding State; and in terms of the clearest and strongest character marked the determination of her people to abolish, forever, servile labor within her borders. Whilst the preamble to the first act recited, and embodied the reason for the abolition of, and expressed her feelings in relation to, the institution of slavery, it furnished notice of the most authentic kind, of her determined resistance to its increase and extension.

The Congress of the States in session in New York, Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, being represented therein, on the 13th July, 1787, passed an ordinance with great unanimity, that slavery, or involuntary servitude should never be established except for crime, within the then territories of the Confederated States. There is no excepting or saving clause; no line of compromise or designation of degrees of latitude to limit the area of freedom; but an entire, absolute, and unconditional prohibition of the institution in all the territories then under the jurisdiction of the Congress.

The complaint in relation to the non delivery of fugitives from labor will be best answered by a review of the laws enacted on the subject.

The act of 1780, although it denied the use of slave property to her own citizens, with a careful regard for the rights of the slave holding States, permitted sojourners to retain the ownership of such property for six consecutive months, within the State. The frequent evasions of this part of the statute, and the effort made to extend slavery to the offspring of slave mothers, caused the act of the 29th of March 1788. The constitutional provision before mentioned for the reclamation of fugitives followed soon after, and was supposed to place all power over the subject in the National Legislature. The act of Congress of 12th February 1793, entitled an act "respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters" appeared to confirm this opinion. It was believed, however, that a concurrent jurisdiction, vested in the National and State Legislatures. At the request of a number of gentlemen of the neighboring State of Maryland, as is stated in the argument in the case of Prigg vs Commonwealth, the act of 25th March 1826, was passed. Three objects were intended to be secured by this legislation, to wit: the delivery of fugitives from labor, the protection of free colored people, and the prevention of kidnapping.

The first and second sections describe the offence of kidnapping, and prescribe its punishment. The propriety and justice of its enactments cannot be questioned. The other sections of this statute relative to the reclamation of fugitives from labor and the powers given to the owner to retake his property and the obligations to aid and co-operate with him, imposed upon the officers of this Commonwealth, was of such character as ought to have satisfied all reasonable and fair dealing men, of the disposition of this Commonwealth, to have the provisions of the Constitution, and the acts of Congress, completely carried into effect. While the law provided ample security for the safe keeping of the alleged fugitive, until the owner might have an opportunity to obtain the proof of his former condition, it required other proof of this fact, than the oath of the interested claimant, or his agent or attorney. The provisions of this law were fair and equitable, and well calculated to aid the owner in the recovery of his property; and it is deemed a matter of surprise that it was contested and annulled, through the agency of the same State whose citizens had procured its enactment. The guards, in the statute, intended to preserve the liberty of the free man, would by the investigation it demanded, cause some trouble in procuring the final extradition of the fugitive slave. The proof of property, by other evidence than the oath of the claimant, was certainly demanding as little as our Southern friends, in justice, could have desired, when they asked the aid of the official power of the Commonwealth, to send from her jurisdiction, and territories human beings, invoking the protection and guardianship of her laws. The Supreme Court, however, decided that the provisions of said law, imposing restraints upon the claimant's power to remove the alleged fugitive were unconstitutional. If the restrictions imposed by the statute were intended to aid the escape, or prevent the extradition of the fugitive, the accuracy of the decision, cannot be doubted; but if these guards were inserted as necessary to protect the liberty of the freeman, the decision was wrong, unless it was adjudged that the sole authority over the subject was vested in Congress. This decision left to the master the authority to claim, as provided in the Constitution, and also authorized him to seize and remove the individual whom he alleged was his property, and to use for that purpose the official power of the State, without permitting to her, the right to control and regulate the manner of the procedure, or to determine the truth and justice of the alleged claim. It established the principle that a stranger to the soil of Pennsylvania, might enter upon it, and by possibility, inflict the deepest injury upon her sovereignty by the abduction of her citizens on false pretences. The Supreme judicature having so decided the question, our law abiding citizens submitted, but with the determination, that in the spirit of that decision the officers of the Commonwealth, should not be made the instruments even by possibility, on such slight foundation, as a claimant's interested demand, of enslaving free men. To prevent this great possible wrong, the act of 3d March, 1847, repealing all legislation on the subject, and forbidding the officers of the State to take any part in the recapture of such alleged fugitives, was enacted. The constitutional provision, and the act of Congress, our State has endeavored to carry into full effect. She has denied, and it is hoped, ever will deny, the power of Congress to impose the performance of duties upon her municipal and judicial officers, without her consent.

An act of Congress, providing a mode of procuring due proof of the correctness of the claim of the reputed owner of a fugitive from labor; and requiring satisfactory evidence from disinterested parties of the former condition of the person claimed, would receive the sanction of our citizens, and their co-operation in carrying it into effect. No enactment would satisfy the citizens of Pennsylvania, that failed to require strict proof of the right of the master.

In this recital of her Legislative history, it is impossible to discover wherein this Commonwealth has been unfaithful to the National Constitution.

If the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution have been thus faithfully discharged; and if every page of our history—every volume of our laws demonstrate that our federal relations have been honestly regarded; is it not an act of injustice, on the part of Virginia and Georgia, to charge us with a wilful neglect and infraction of our duties to the National compact? Is it an aggression for our people, in the exercise of the liberty of speech, to proclaim that slavery is an evil, and a wrong, and that at the adoption of the Constitution these principles were avowed and maintained? Is it a wrong in them to say that power is vested in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia? The federal Constitution denies to them no right to speak freely on these subjects. If it did, this Government never would have existed clothed with power so despotic and unjust.

Whether it is expedient to legislate upon the subject of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and of its abolition in the District of Columbia, at the present time, by the National Congress, or to permit the people of the respective Territories, and the District of Columbia, to act for their own best interests and according to their own views of policy and right, is no part of our present duty to determine. These questions may well be left to the Representatives in Congress, under the instructions of the people, to decide as may seem most conducive to the welfare of all sections of our common country; but it is nevertheless, right and proper, and a duty we owe to the people of Pennsylvania—to the memory of her early and patriotic statesmen—to the reputation of the public men of the past generation, and to those now entrusted with her destinies, to deny in dignified and decided terms the insinuations and charges made against her faith and integrity.

The allegation of infidelity to the national Union is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this palladium of our civil and religious freedom.

The alien and sedition laws of the national Congress, while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest; and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the National Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the Revenue laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the Constitution and laws by which wide spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her citizens no denunciations of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although required so to do, by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnished in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

The act of 1780, had given notice to the other States, of the views entertained by Pennsylvania on this important subject. The ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, was conceived in the same spirit, and gave an assurance, that the evils of human bondage should never be extended; and would eventually cease to exist among a free people.

It was in this belief of the citizens that Pennsylvania consented to a Constitution, which recognized to some extent the institution of slavery.

The Constitution being adopted went into operation on the 2d April, 1789. It contains the following provisions, directly or indirectly connected with the servitude of the colored race:

First, as regards representation, it provides, "That representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

Second, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

Third, "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The provision in the Constitution limiting the duration of the slave traffic; and the act of the National Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in relation to its non extension to the territories of the Union, would seem to leave no doubt upon the mind, that it was the intention and meaning of the framers of the Constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery, and at an early period to secure its entire abolition in the several States.

The qualified representation of the servile race, and the delivery of fugitives were concessions made to the people of the slaveholding States.

To this organic law, containing these provisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent; and it is therefore a duty on her part to respect with religious fidelity, the rights therein guarantied to other States.

That this Commonwealth has been faithful in the discharge of all her federal obligations it is believed can be made manifest. It is true that her business pursuits, have been frequently interrupted;—it is true that her just weight in the national councils has been lessened by the representation of the servile race.

It is true that the representation of property instead of people, has been felt by her citizens as anti Republican and wrong;—nevertheless she has always felt it a duty faithfully to discharge her obligations as a member of the National Union.

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the successful attempt to extend it beyond its original limits. In every instance of the kind this Commonwealth has raised her voice in earnest protest.

In the written Constitution, to the observance of whose provisions her faith had been pledged, there was found no authority for its introduction into new, and after acquired territory.

With the knowledge that the framers of the Constitution had taken a part in the deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and that the intention of their ordinance was the preservation, from the malign influences of slavery, of all the territory then belonging to the Union; it was reasonable to suppose that any acquiescence on her part, in the acquisition of immense regions to be covered with slavery, would be given with great reluctance. The same liberality of sentiment that breathed in the Declaration of the National Independence—the same ardent love of human freedom that conceived the ordinance of 1787—the same hatred of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud memories among the venerated archives of the Republic.

At the time of the admission of Missouri, it is well known with what unanimity this Government protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise line at that time adopted, it is presumed, no assent was given on her part. To have done so, would have been violence to her principles; and would have been an abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful excise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the National Union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery, and alleged there was no human right to exact human bondage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the West bank of the Mississippi, as they did to the North bank of the Ohio. The National Constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory, and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence any action enlarging its boundaries, was an unwarranted assumption of power. The Union of the States was endangered by the erection of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no new Mason's and Dixon's line; to mark distinctive characters and tastes among a homogeneous people.

In the powers of the National Congress is found no authority to create slavery, unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and, to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the Supreme Judicial tribunals of the country, were aggressions on the rights of the citizens of Virginia and Georgia—if they were an infraction of the National Constitution, or tended to the dissolution of the Union, the demonstration thereof has not been made manifest to our citizens.

The National Government is admitted to be a government of limited powers, and that no authority can be exercised by it unless conferred by the Constitution. In the Constitution is found no express authority for the acquisition of new territory by purchase—no express authority to admit new States into the Confederacy formed from such acquired territory—no expressed or written power to absorb and annex another and a distinct sovereignty, to assume its debts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to take charge of its public domain—no express authority is given to plant the institution of slavery where it does not exist; and certainly none to guarantee to it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original States. The practical and common sense exposition of the Constitution, it is freely conceded, would invest a government of limited powers with all the authority necessary to carry into effect its expressly granted powers.

The powers of Congress over the territories of the Union, and the District of Columbia, are embraced in the following provisions:

First, New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular State.

Second. Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States.

The parts of the Constitution hereinbefore detailed and mentioned below, embrace all the provisions necessary or essential for our present purpose.

1. The slave representation in the National Congress.
2. The non importation of slaves after 1808.
3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.
4. The authority of Congress over the territories.
5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia.

Which of these provisions of the National Constitution has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation, or non importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to establish slavery in territories wherein it does not exist, this State has denied, in mild and friendly terms; and in submitting heretofore to the exercise of the power when new slave holding States have been admitted, no bitterness has marked her complaints and protests. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is apparent unless the words employed conferring it, gives less and a different power when inserted in Constitutions, than when used in other portions of the written and spoken language of the country.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorised deep and loud complaints, but her love for the Union, rendered her silent; and induced the hope, that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance. No harsh complaints of a violated Constitution and invaded rights were uttered to wound a brother's ear, and interrupt the social and kindred friendships of a united people. She remembered that we were a common people,—that a common purpose for the advancement of human rights, had produced our connection,—that a common danger had united us in fraternal bonds,—and that a common destiny awaited us. She reflected that the same soil had been red with the blood of a common ancestry, and bound [illegible] the same religion, [illegible] institutions, [illegible] pursuits, governed and guided, and [illegible] common pathway. Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be, in proper time, admitted, recognized and protected.

The attachment of Pennsylvania to the Union, during her entire career, has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never changed. She feels that the continuance of the Union is the heart blood of the masses of the people; and that in the hands of the masses the fabric of liberty is placed beyond the reach of its secret foes. She confidently believes, that to prevent its disruption and overthrow, in the common danger, would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania; patriotically and nobly striving, in a common purpose, to plant on a higher, safer, holier, and more stable basis, the National banner, and united therewith, forever and indissoluble, the "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence," of Pennsylvania;—the "*Sic semper Tyrannis*," of Virginia;—and the "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation," of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message; and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice done to this Commonwealth, in the declarations made by their Legislatures; while at the same time we offer assurances of our cordial respect for, and faithful support of, the National Constitution and Union; and of our sincere, and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, March 22, 1850.

DR. WEBSTER'S TRIAL.

For the Murder of Dr. Geo. W. Parkman, before the Supreme Judicial Court.

FOURTH DAY.

Boston, March 22—11 A. M.

This trial continues as much as ever an object of general and absorbing interest. The Court room and all the entrances to it are thronged as before. Dr. Webster was brought in shortly before the hour for opening, and wore the same air of apparent composure though it seemed somewhat less assured than before. The Judges having taken their seats, and all the members of the Jury being in their places, the proceedings were at once commenced.

Ephraim Littlefield sworn—I am the janitor of the Medical College, superintend the building; make fires, sweep, &c., have been janitor 7 years, 3 Winters at Mason Street College, and 4 at the New College; have known Dr. Webster 7 years; known Dr. Parkman over 20 years; was present at an interview on Monday evening, Nov. 19th, between Drs. Webster and Parkman; I was in Dr. W.'s back private room, assisting him toward evening; Dr. W. had 3 candles burning, Doctor Webster was looking at a chemical book, and appeared to be reading, I stood at the stove stirring some water; something was to be dissolved; there was salt in the water; I heard no footstep, but saw Dr. Parkman enter the room from the lecture room. Dr. W. looked round, surprised to see him enter without being heard; he said, Dr. Webster, are you ready for me to night; speaking loud and quick, Dr. W. answered: No, I am not ready to night, doctor, Dr. W. said something else, I do not remember what; he either refused to sell Dr. P. something, or refused to mortgage something; Dr. Parkman took out some papers from his pocket, and Dr. Webster said, I was not aware it was so, and Dr. Parkman said, it is so, and you know it; Dr. Webster told him I will see you to morrow; Dr. Parkman stood near the threshold of the door, raised his hand and said something must be done to morrow; he went out, and it was the last time I ever saw him in the building.

When I was standing in front of the College, about 1½ o'clock, next day, Tuesday, Dr. W. came and asked me if I could carry a note to Dr. P., and added that if I could not get any one I could trust, that I must carry it up myself; I got a boy named John Maxwell to carry it up; he was gone about 30 minutes, and said he gave it into Dr. P.'s hands, at his house; I had an interview with Dr. W. about noon the same day; Dr. P. was there Monday, the day before; Dr. P. was there in the evening; I am very positive it was on that same day (Tuesday) that Dr. Webster asked if the vault had ever been fixed where he used to put the remains of subjects from the dissecting room and from the room of the demonstrator of anatomy, meaning the vault in the entry; he added that there had been something said about having it repaired; or a sewer; I told him it was built right under his coal bin, which was between his laboratory and the dissecting room; in the bin he had caused to be put about eight tons of coal; I told him the weight of this coal sprung the wall so as to make it leak, and caused an offensive odor to be sent to all parts of the building; he asked me how it was fixed; I told him the vault had all been covered up with dirt, and there had been no smell since; he asked me how I got down under the building to cover it up, or how any one could get down; I told him we took up the brick floor in the dissecting room entry, and then took up the board floor about 6 feet long; he asked me if that was all the way to get down under the building; I told him it was under the laboratory or the front room, and told him how the walls ran; he asked me if he could get a light into that vault, and I told him no; he asked if I was sure of it; I told him I was, for I had tried, a few days before, to get a light into the vault; he said he wanted to get some gas to try an experiment; I told him there would be a good time, as it was high tide, and the water would press the gas up; I asked him how he was going to get the gas into any vessel; he said he had apparatus that he could do it with; he told me, when he wanted to get the gas he would let me know, and that is the last time I ever heard of it.

I do not recollect any other interview with Dr. Webster before the day of the disappearance—but now I do recollect a message to the hospital; he said he wanted me to get him some blood for the next day's lecture; he said he wanted as much as a pint; I took a large glass jar off from his shelf, holding near a quart, and asked if that would do to get it in; he said yes, get it full if you can over at the hospital; just before 2 o'clock I carried the jar to the front entry, and put it on the top of the stairs where I put my notices; I went to Dr. Holmes' lecture before it was finished; at Dr. Holmes' lecture room I saw the student, John B. Hathaway, who attends the Apothecary's shop in the Hospital; I told him there was a glass jar in which Dr. W. wished to get a pint of blood; he replied, I think we shall bleed some one to morrow morning and I will save the blood; Friday morning I went to the Apothecary's shop at the Hospital, and the student said they had no blood as they had bled nobody; I told Dr. Webster about 11 o'clock Friday that I could not get no blood; he said he was sorry, as he wanted to use it in his lecture; that is all I know about the blood; I have no recollection of having any interview on that morning with Dr. Webster after the one mentioned in the morning Friday, November 23, after I made his fire; I swept the room, and went to set the broom behind the door leading from it to the laboratory, and saw the sledge hammer behind the door; it was usually in the laboratory; the handle was about two feet long, of white oak; and would weigh six or seven pounds; I never saw it in his back room or anywhere except in his laboratory before; the hammer was about as large round as half an orange, rounded on both sides, I carried it down stairs into the laboratory and set it up against the box in the centre of the laboratory; I have never seen anything of it since, though I have hunted the building all over.

I do not remember any thing particular till a quarter before 2, when, after I had eaten my dinner, I was standing in the front entry, looking out at the front door; I thought before the Coroner's inquest that it was about 1½; but reflecting upon it I remembered that day I had examined the tickets at Dr. Holme's door, which would make it a quarter of an hour after. I saw Dr. Parkman approaching the College in North Grove Street, abreast of Fruit Street, walking very fast; I entered Dr. Ware's lecture room, and lay on the settee nearest the register and nearest the door, waiting for Dr. Holme's lecture to finish, to help fasten his doors, and clear away his things; I did not hear any one enter Dr. W.'s lecture room; the front door was open till after the lecture that day—Dr. Ware's lecture room door was closed by a spring; after putting away Dr. H.'s things, I came down and locked the front door; about 15 minutes past two, Dr. Holmes went out; he is generally the last one to go out of the building; then I went down stairs to prepare the funeral for the next day; I always sift the coal out in the afternoon; I cleared out the furnace that warmed the anatomical and medical lecture rooms; they are both in the cellar, close under the front steps; I then went up and cleared out the stove in the back private room of the medical lecture room; the anatomical room up stairs; the chemical and medical rooms below; the former is in the west, and the latter in the east wing.

I then went down to Dr. W.'s laboratory door to clear up his room; it is the door that leads to my cellar; the door is under the stairs leading from Dr. W.'s small room to his laboratory under the laboratory stairs; I found that door bolted on the inside; I then went round to the next door that led to his laboratory, and found that fast; put in my key; found I could not get it in, and that it was bolted; I heard him in there walking; I heard the Cochituate water running; went up stairs and tried the door that led to the lecture room from the front entry. Saw Dr. Webster again before 11 o'clock, in the lower entry; he came into the college with a bundle under his arm, done up in a newspaper. I did no more work for Mr. Webster that day.

After a short recess, Littlefield resumed his evidence, as follows:

Left Professor Webster's room and went out, saw Messrs. Clapp, Kingsley, Fuller, and Rice; came in by the shed; Mr. Clapp said he wished to speak with me; said he, we are going to search every foot of land in this neighborhood, and wish to search the College, so that the people around might not object to having their houses searched; I told him I would show him all parts of the College to which I have access; we then saw Dr. Jacob Bigelow in the entry; we all went into my parlor and talked; Dr. Bigelow said, show them every thing; some one said, let us begin with Dr. Webster's rooms; that's what I call the laboratory; while talking in North Grove street with Mrs. Calhoun on Sunday, I saw Dr. Webster coming into Front street, from Bridge street. I remarked that there was one of our Professors coming. When Dr. Webster saw me, he came right up to me, and asked, "Mr. Littlefield, did you see Dr. Parkman during the latter part of last week?" I told him I did. He asked me as to where I saw him. I said last Friday, about one and a half o'clock.

He asked me "where did you see him?" I said about this spot; he asked me which way he was going; I said he was coming right towards the college; I told him I was standing in the front entry, looking out of the front door, he had his cane in his hand and struck it down on the ground, and said, that is the very time that I paid him four hundred and eighty three dollars and sixty three cents; I remember he put the cents in; I told him I did not see Dr. Parkman come out of the college, [illegible] Dr. Parkman grabbed the money from the table without counting it, and ran as fast as he could go, [illegible] at a time; he said that Dr. Parkman told him he would go with him to Cambridge and discharge a mortgage and Dr. Webster said I supposed he did, but I [illegible] the "Register of Deeds" to see; he said this was the first he had known of it; he had read it in the Transcript; he said he was engaged to meet an unknown gentleman, and he had come to see about it; he had been to see Dr. Francis Parkman; he then went away; when Dr. Webster spoke to me he did not look me in the face with his head up; he did not do so then, but looked down, and appeared confused and agitated; I never saw him look so before; he looked thoughtful and pale. I can't say which way he went, but think it was towards Cambridge; on Monday I could not get into his room to make up the fire; the first I knew of his being in the college, my wife told me that Mr. Kingsley wanted to see me; Mr. Kingsley told me that Dr. Samuel Parkman had been to see Dr. Webster; I asked how he got in, seeing all the doors were locked; I went up the laboratory stairs and saw Dr. Samuel Parkman and Dr. Webster in the back room; they were talking about old Dr. Parkman. I overheard their conversation about some money. There is nothing new elicited in the balance of the evidence.

Littlefield's cross-examination was about to begin when the Court adjourned.

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.
feb25-d&w1fT

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. mar14

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.
APOLLO HALL, FOURTH STREET.
OPEN DAILY—from 9 to 12 in the morning; 2 to 5 in the afternoon; and from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening.
Admittance 25 cents; Children under 12 years half price. mr27

Grape Vines.
FOR SALE—10,000 roots of Catawba Grape Vines, at $5 per 100, and 20,000 Cuttings at 75 cents per 100. Apply to JOHN STRAUB,
mr27-4t Brewery on the Canal, Allegheny.

1,000 Able Bodied Men Wanted,
TO hear an Address in behalf of Drunkard's Wives and Children, by GEN. RILEY, of Rochester, N. York, late one of the Vice Presidents of the N. York State Temperance Society.
It will pay wholesale dealers and owners of distilleries and breweries, that are now in operation, 25 cents per hour; retailers of liquors, 12½ cents per hour; and other able bodied men 6¼ cents per hour, if they are not satisfied at the close of the meeting.
N. B.—Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Lecture to morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Smithfield st. [mr27-2t

Pennsylvania Rail Road.
PROPOSALS will be received at Blairsville, Indiana county, until the 18th of April next, for grading the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.
The work to be contracted for embraces three short Tunnels, a number of Stone Bridges and Culverts, and some very heavy excavations and embankments.
For further information apply to EDWARD MILLER, Esq., Associate Engineer, at Blairsville.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Chief Engineer,
Engineers' Department, Penn'a Rail Road,
Philadelphia, March 21, 1850.
mr27-tAp18 [Journal and Post copy.]

April Magazines and New Books,
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT,
Third Street, opposite the Post Office.
GODEY'S Lady's Book, for April;
Graham's Magazine, do;
Sartain's do do;
Ladies' National do do;
Holden's Dollar do do;
Blackwood's Magazine, for February.
White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War. Herman Melville's new work.——Mahomet and His Successors; by Washington Irving; vol 1.——New England Poultry Breeder, with twenty five beautiful engravings.——Art Journal, for February and March——Webster's and Calhoun's Speeches, in pamphlet form.——David Copperfield; by Dickens.——The Serious Family; a Comedy.——Explanation and History of the Rochester Knockings.——Con Cregan, or the Irish Gil Blas; by Lever.——Roland Cashel; by Lever.——History of Pendennis; by Thackeray. No 4.——Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering; part 6.——Dark Scenes of History; by G. P. R. James, Esq. mr27

Smiths' Bellows.
FOR SALE—Three pairs of Smiths' Bellows, well wrought, of middle size. Apply at 5 Market st, third story, to CHARLES SWAN.
mr27-1t

PARED PEACHES—40 bu just rec'd and for sale by
mr27 S & W HARBAUGH

SUGAR—20 hhds N O Sugar, in store and for sale by
mr27 S & W HARBAUGH

HIDES—500 Dry Hides, rec'd and for sale by
mr27 S & W HARBAUGH

LARD—50 bbls and 100 kegs Leaf, just rec'd and for sale by [mr27] S & W HARBAUGH

BULK SIDES—100,000 lbs to arrive, for sale by
mr27 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—
450 boxes 8x10; 144 boxes 7x9;
90 do 9x12; 280 do 10x12;
6 do 8x14; 150 do 10x16;
12 do 10x15; 14 do 10x16;
60 do 11x16; 12 do 12x16;
5 do 10x17; 18 do 12x18;
Of Smith & Herron's manufacture, equal in quality to city Glass, which we offer for sale on accommodating terms. Orders for any size promptly filled.
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO,
mr27 No 23 Water st.

CORN—200 bu for sale by
mr27 WM H JOHNSTON, 112 Second st

ONIONS—25 bbls in store and for sale by
mr27 WM H JOHNSTON

LARD—23 kegs in store and for sale by
mr27 WM H JOHNSTON

Faber's Steam Explosion Preventer.
WM. BRYCE, Agent for Faber's Magnetic Gauge, has again returned to this city, and will remain a short time, at Christy's Hotel, Penn street. Those wishing to avail themselves of this valuable improvement, to relieve the use of steam from explosions, will do well to give him a call. The Gauges are now in operation in this city, at our press office, the Water Works, Bailey & Brown's Iron Works, McQuewan's Planing Mill, Jones & Quigg's Machine Shop, Faber's Foundry, and the City Grist Mill of Messrs. Wilmarth & Nobis. Also in Allegheny city, at the Penn and Eagle Cotton Factories, Fahnestock & Co's Lead Factory, Wright & Jinks' Machine Shop, and Hay's Turning Shop.
The following testimonial in favor of Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge, comes from so respectable a source as to entitle it to great consideration:—
PENN COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, February 21, 1850.
Dear Sir:—Agreeably to request, we will give you our opinion in respect to the utility and practical workings of "Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge," which has been in operation on the Boilers in our works, some eight months.
It affords us great pleasure to state that in no single instance during this time has it failed to accurately indicate the quantity or position of the water in the boilers, as intended, and for which it is so admirably adapted. Its extreme simplicity places it almost beyond the possibility of ever becoming deranged in action, whilst at the same time it possesses a value almost indispensable, by giving timely warning of any deficiency of water in the Boilers, and which cannot fail of being appreciated by all those using steam. In fact, no sum could induce us to dispense with this indicator.
Very truly, yours, KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.
Mr. William Bryce. [mr27-6t

Wanted:
A CLERK—One who has had experience in the Canal Transportation business. None other need apply. O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO.
mr27-3t

KELLY & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 163 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
JOSEPH KELLY, of the above firm, is now at the Monongahela House, where he would be pleased to receive orders for any thing in the line of his business, or to take measures in reference to future orders.
mr26-2t

First Produce!!
MESSRS O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO. have received the following telegraphic despatch:
PHILADELPHIA, March 23d, 1850.
Our boat "Juniata" with the first cargo of produce, has arrived, and is in advance of other Lines.
ATKINS, O'CONNOR & CO.
We call the attention of shippers to the above facts, showing the boat made the trip from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, in the short time of 9 days and 11 hours. The cargo was bulk pork, and was shipped by Messrs. English & Bennett, of this city. mr26-1t

The Baltimore Weekly American,
Compendium of News and Prices Current.
UNDER the above title the Editors of the American have commenced the publication of a Weekly paper, to be issued every Saturday morning in time to be dispatched by the earliest mails. The pages of its ample sheet will contain all the news of the week; selections of a useful, entertaining and literary character; and also the full, complete and reliable review of the Baltimore Market, published in the daily and tri-weekly American. It will take rank among the very largest weekly papers, and in the contents of its thirty-two columns will be found as much reading matter as will fill a fair sized duodecimo volume.—The design is to make it an acceptable medium of information, furnished at so low a rate as to be accessible to all. The terms of subscription to "The Baltimore Weekly American" are as follows:
One copy, per annum $2 00
Three copies, when directed to one address, 5 00
Six copies, do do do 9 00
Ten copies, do do do 13 00
Twenty copies, do do do 21 00
Payable invariably in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid.
mr23-1t

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
NEW YORK.
Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane.
THIS extensive HOTEL has been leased by the subscriber, and has been completely refitted in the most elegant manner. Large additions are now being made, which, when completed, will make it the most extensive Hotel in New York. It is the determination of the proprietor, to make it equal, in every respect, to any other House in the United States. Its location is the most desirable and central in the city, being in the fashionable part of Broadway, convenient to all the public buildings, places of amusement, and business. Grateful for the liberal patronage received from his western friends, whilst at Cumberland, Md., and more recently at the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, he respectfully solicits a renewal of their patronage, for his new establishment, at New York, and begs to assure them that every effort on his part shall be given to administer to their comfort and pleasure.
A. S. BARNUM.
New York, March, 1850.—[mr23-3m

MANCHESTER NURSERY.
THE subscriber offers for sale an unusually large stock of Everblooming [illegible] Plants this season, consisting in part of—Monthly Roses; Bourbon Roses; Noisette, Vining, Pillar, and Moss Roses, of many varieties; Monthly Verbenas, of thirty sorts; Fuchsias; Camelias Japonicas; Cactus; Geraniums; Dahlias, seventy six of the most rare and showy varieties in cultivation. Ornamental Plants; Shrubbery, Evergreens; Grape Vines; the celebrated Fastolf Raspberry; Strawberry Plants; Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, &c., &c.
Orders by mail to Pittsburgh Post Office, or left at our stand in the Diamond, on market days, (where catalogues may be had,) will be promptly attended to.
mr26-d3w&w3tT JAMES WARDROP.

Bonnets! Bonnets!
OPEN AT MURPHY & BURCHFIELD'S, this morning—China Pearl, Coburg, Florence Braid, Chip, Drab and White, Fluted Braid, and other styles of Fancy Bonnets. Also—
FLOWERS AND CAPS, in great variety, and at exceedingly low prices.
China Pearl Bonnets as low as 50 cents. mr26

LAMPS! LAMPS!
JUST received and for sale, at No 110 Second street, a large and splendid assortment of Fluid Lard and Camphene Lamps, which will be sold at the lowest eastern prices for cash. The attention of dealers is respectfully solicited.
mr26 SOLOMON SCHOYER.

HERSEY, FLEMING & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND AT EASTERN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES:
White Flannels, all Wool; Red do do; Yellow do do; Brown do do; Black Satinetts; Steel mixed do; Blue do; Drab do; Black Cassimere; Fancy do; Fancy Tweeds; Super Black Broad Cloth; Super Brown do; Super Green do; Super Twilled do; Super Black Doe Skins; Super Drab Cashmeres; Super Brown do; Super Black do; California Blankets; Scarlet do; Blue do; Drab do; Grain Bagging; Brown Drills;
Blue Drills; Blue Denims; Fancy Cottonades; all are offered at Factory prices.
Home League Shirting.
Checks and Stripes, very heavy goods.
Tailors' Goods.
Red Padding, super do; Vest Padding, Buckram; Tailors' Canvass, heavy do; Brown Linens, Silicia's; Drab Serge, black do, silk and worsted; Black and White Tape; Black Twist, Drab do; Linen Checks and Drills; Stuart's 6 cord Sp'l Cotton; do Linen Thread, a superior article; Silk Figured Vestings; Black Satin do; Brown Holland Beg Silks; Buttons, Cravats, &c., &c.
At the Manufacturers' Warehouse, No 127 Wood st, Pittsburgh. mr26

Dwelling House To Let.
A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Wylie street, above Washington, containing nine rooms. This is a desirable, well finished, comfortable and convenient house, on one of the most pleasant streets in the city. Possession given on or before the first of April. Enquire of
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO,
mr25-3t* North East cor. Third and Wood sts.

To Let,
THE second story of Store No 35 Wood street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel; entrance of Wood st. Enquire of JOHN BEST,
mr26 No 35 Wood street

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WM. McKEE and JAMES S. NEGLEY, of the late firm of "Berger, McKee & Negley," having this day associated with them P. Mohan, for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Mattocks, &c., &c., would respectfully ask a continuance of public favor, at their Warehouse, No 12, corner of Wood and Front sts.
WM. McKEE,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
P. MOHAN.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1850.—[mr26-2t

53 CASKS Muspratt's Patent Soda Ash, high test; landing from steamers Keystone State and Pilot No 2, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
mr26 160 Liberty st

PIG LEAD—832 pigs Soft Galena, for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO,
mr26 23 Water street

BACON—12,000 lbs ass'd, in Bulk, for sale by
mr26 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

CORN IN EAR—500 bu in store and for sale by
mr26 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st

BACON—100,000 lbs receiving from Smoke House,
mr26 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st

DEER HAIR—1600 lbs on consignment, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO,
mr26 corner Wood and Fifth streets

WOODEN BOWLS—100, ass'd sizes, for sale by
mr26 J D WILLIAMS & CO

KEG BUTTER—For sale by
mr25 J D WILLIAMS & CO

BAGS—Superior Tow and Cotton, for sale by
mr26 J D WILLIAMS & CO

Complimentary Quadrille Party,
THE Managers of the Complimentary Quadrille Party, to be given to A. Bornaffox, at Wilkins Hall, on Thursday, the 4th of April, by his present and former pupils and others, respectfully inform the subscribers that the Tickets will be ready for delivery on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 25th and 26th insts. at 8 o'clock, until 10 o'clock, at the above named place. mr23-3t

SILK DRESS GOODS.
A. A. MASON & CO. are now opening a large assortment of fig'd, plain, and Chameleon Dress Silks, comprising Poul de Soie, Gro de Naples, Glacis, Gro de Afriques, Gro de Swiss, &c. Black Gro de Rhines, of all widths; black, plain, and plaid Armures; plain, plaid, and striped Black Pekins, &c., &c. Also, Black Turk Satins, Black and Chameleon Silk Shawls and Vizettes, &c. mr25

LAWNS & PRINTED CAMBRICS—4 cases superior French Printed Cambrics and Jaconetts. Also, 2 cases fine Organdie and Swiss Lawns, rec'd at
A A MASON & CO'S,
mr25 Market, bet'n Third and Fourth sts

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT the Scrip issued by the Del. M. S. Ins. Co., agreeable to their dividend declared in Nov. last, has been received at the office of the Company, in this city, and is now ready to be delivered to the insurers entitled thereto. P. A. MADEIRA, Agt.
mr25-3t

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—Of all kinds, Gold and Lustre Tops, both of French importation, at
W P MARSHALL'S Paper Store,
mr25 Wood st, bet'n 4th and Diamond alley

WINDOW PAPER—1000 pieces in Landscape, Venitian, Gothic, and Antique Patterns, for sale wholesale and retail, by W P MARSHALL, 85 Wood st,
mr25 (Successor to S C Hill.)

WALL PAPER—Just rec'd, some beautiful patterns with appropriate borders, of styles entirely new in this market. W P MARSHALL,
mr25 85 Wood st

SUNDRIES—50 hhds prime N O Sugar; 100 bbls do Molasses; 100 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee; 50 bags ass'd Teas; 300 doz Corn Brooms; 150 bu Dry Peaches; 50 bu Dry Apples; 50 Sides Red Leather; 10 bbls No 1 Mackerel; 30 do No 2 do; 20 do No 3 do; 10 do No 1 Lake Trout; 10 do Tar; 500 bxs Window Glass; 10 cases superior Goshen Cheese; In store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO,
mr25 Liberty street

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—White, Drab, Blue, and Gray, on consignment and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by H LEE,
mr25 129 Liberty street.

FLANNELS—40 pcs Scarlet, rec'd this day and for sale by [mr25] H LEE

TWEEDS—3 cases just rec'd at No 129 Liberty st, direct from manufacturers.
mr25 H LEE

CASSIMERES—4 cases, a new article, just rec'd and for sale by H LEE,
mr25 No 129 Liberty st.

JEANS—10 pieces for sale low by H LEE,
mr25 No 129 Liberty st

SUNDRIES—Beans; Dried Peaches; Feathers; Rags; Lard in bbls and kegs; for sale by
mr25 C H GRANT

TANNERS' OIL—9 bbls for sale by
mr25 C H GRANT, 41 Water st.

STONE PIPES—140 bxs Pipe Heads, on hand and for sale low by [mr25] C H GRANT.

AXES—30 boxes Hunt's, Holmes', Lippencott & Co's; for sale low by
mr25 C H GRANT

SALERATUS—70 bbls and bf. bbls, for sale by
mr25 C H GRANT.

SUGAR—10 hhds N O, just rec'd and for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

RICE—3 tierces for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

SASH—3000 lights ass'd, for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO.

BROOMS—100 doz for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO.

SCYTHE SNEATHS—50 doz for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

HOES—10 doz Cast Steel, for sale by
mr23 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

VINEGAR—15 bbls pure Cider, for sale by
mr25 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

SOAP—200 boxes Rosin, for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO,
mr25 Water street

BACON—23 casks Hams; 10 do Sides; 4 do Shoulders; 4 do assorted, in store; 30 do do to arrive; for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

LARD—300 bbls No 1, in store; 70 do do to arrive and for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GROUND NUTS—200 bu to arrive, for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COTTON—5 bales to arrive, for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FEATHERS—300 lbs to arrive and for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TOBACCO—40 boxes Poindexter pound lump, Richmond, will be sold low to close consignment, by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MILL GREASE—For sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MINERAL Fire and Water Proof Paint, for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—200 boxes in store and for sale by
mr25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BOARDING.
PLEASANT ROOMS, in a pleasant part of the city, convenient to business, suitable for a married lady and gentleman, from April 1st. Also, boarding for a few young gentlemen. Enquire at this office.
mr23-tf

BACON—Hams and Shoulders—7000 lbs for sale by
mr23 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

CLEAR SIDES—3000 lbs for sale by
mr23 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

VENISON HAMS—1500 lbs for sale by
mr23 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

TOBACCO—60 pkgs, various brands, for sale by
mr23 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

SPTS. TURPENTINE—13 bbls in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO,
mr25 corner First and Wood sts

WANTED—Beeswax at market price, by
mr23 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

SUNDRIES—200 lbs Nutmegs; 5 bbls Camphor; 8 bbls Winter Lard Oil; 20 doz S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla; 75 oz Sulphate Morphia; for sale by
mr23 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having the Agency for selling the Printing Paper of a long established and extensive Mill, in this vicinity, will be at all times well supplied with the different sizes of Paper, of superior quality, which we offer at the lowest regular prices.
Any size or quality will be manufactured to order at short notice. A & ENGLISH & CO,
(Successors of Elliott & English,)
mr23 No 79 Wood street

HOUSE DE LAINES.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just opened a supply of new and neat styles Printed Mouse de Laines. Also—Berage De Laines for Ladies dresses.
mr22

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE!
Lessee and Manager———C. S. PORTER.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette———50 cents.
Second and Third Tiers———25 "
Gallery (for colored persons)———25 "
Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.
☞ Second night of Mr. A. A. ADDAMS.—Second appearance of Mr. C. WEBB.
On Wednesday, March 27, will be presented
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius———Mr. Addams.
Dentatus———Mr. C. Webb.
Virginia———Miss Porter.
To conclude with the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Nicodemus———Mr. R. Johnston.
Dickey———Mr. W. P. Smith.
Lavinia———Mrs. Frary.
☞ To morrow—Mr. Addams and Mr. Webb will appear.

AT WILKINS HALL,
(LOWER ROOM.)
The Original and Justly celebrated Washington Euterpeans,
AUTHORS OF THEIR OWN MUSIC! And who have been pronounced, by all who have heard them, to be the BEST COMPANY IN THE U. STATES. After an unprecedented successful Southern Tour, respectfully announce that they will give a few of their
Chaste and Inimitable Entertainments,
at the above Hall, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1850.
ADMISSION, 25 CTS.
For particulars see bills of the day.

McCURDY'S Furniture Warehouse,
Adjoining the Pittsburgh Bank, on Third street.
THOSE persons who desire to save from twenty five to thirty per cent, in purchasing Furniture, are respectfully invited to call at my warehouse, where will be found a large and well selected stock of the most approved style of workmanship, both modern and ancient, and calculated to please the taste of all those who desire either elegant or substantial Furniture. Having determined to dispose of my present entire stock, at very reduced prices, I feel confident that those who desire any article in my line, will not fail of being suited.
mr22-tf A. McCURDY.

SUGAR—62 hhds N O, just rec'd and for sale by
mr23 C H GRANT

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS—Murphy & Burchfield have rec'd a supply of new style L. Cambric Hdkfs, for Ladies in mourning. mr23

BUTTER & EGGS—4 bbls prime R. Butter, in cloths; 12 " Eggs; just rec'd per str Messenger, and for sale by WM BAGALEY & CO
mr23

INDIGO—10 ceroons S F, in store and for sale by
mr23 WM BAGALEY & CO.

MADDER—5 casks No 1, in store and for sale by
mr23 WM BAGALEY & CO

BULK PORK—1,100 lbs ass'd, for sale by
mr23 WM BAGALEY & CO

DEER SKINS—3 bdls just rec'd and for sale by
mr23 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

BATTING—30 bales No 1, in store and for sale by
mr23 A CULBERTSON

CANDLE WICK—10 bales on hand and for sale by
mr23 A CULBERTSON

CHOCOLATE—10 boxes No 1 Norfolk co, just rec'd and for sale by [mr23] A CULBERTSON

PEPPER—24 Boxes Ground; in store and for sale by
mr23 A CULBERTSON

California India Rubber Goods.
JUST received the following articles—
24 Isthmus Bags, for packing;
24 Pea Coats, a splendid article;
12 Capes or Cloaks; 24 Traveling Bags;
12 pairs Pants; 24 Camp Blankets;
12 " Mining Boots; 60 Canteens;
40 Haversacks; Air Beds; Pillows, Life Preservers, &c., at the India Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood st.
mr27 J & H PHILLIPS

INDIA RUBBER DOLLS—72 Doll Busts, just rec'd and for sale at the India Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood street. [mr23] J & H PHILLIPS.

AIR BALLS—25 doz ass'd sizes, of H B Goodyear's make, just rec'd and for sale at the India Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood st.
mr23 J & H PHILLIPS

NEW ARTICLE—2 doz Foot Balls, a beautiful article, just what is wanted for the exercise of the limbs, for sale at the Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood st.
mr23 J & H PHILLIPS

WILLIAM DIGBY
BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he is just receiving his new spring stock of Goods, comprising, as usual, all the newest and most fashionable styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, fancy Vestings, cotton and linen summer stuffs, and every article suitable for gentlemen's wear for spring and summer. It being impossible to describe the beauty, quality, or quantity of the stock, the proprietor hopes all who are in want of good, cheap, fashionable, and well made clothes, will give him a call, as there is no stock this side of the Allegheny mountains that can compare with it.
The ready made department is very extensive; adapted to all tastes.
Rail road contractors, country merchants, and all who purchase largely, are particularly invited to examine the stock before purchasing, as particular attention is paid to the wholesale business in this establishment.
Every article in the tailoring line made to order in the most fashionable and best manner, at the shortest notice.

TUBS AND CHURNS.
PINE AND CEDAR WARE MANUFACTORY,
No. 87, corner Market and Fifth—or 63 Market, between Third and Fourth sts.
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz:
Wash Tubs, [illegible] Churns,
Meat Tubs, Barrel Churns,
Bath Tubs, Half Bushels,
Wooden Bowls, Pecks and Half Pecks,
Wash Boards, Brass Bound Buckets,
Clothes Pins, Towel Rollers,
Wooden Ladles, Bread Rollers,
Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, &c., &c.
SAMUEL KROESEN,
mar23 No 63 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS.
ANNUALS of the Queen of Spain; 1 vol, bound in cloth.
Headley's Miscellanies; 1 vol, bound in cloth;
Cosmos: a description of the Universe, by Humboldt; 3 vols, bound in cloth;
Gray's Natural Philosophy; 1 vol, cloth;
Travels in Minnesota;
Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers; 3 vols, cloth;
Comb's Physiology of Digestion; 1 vol;
Abbott's William the Conqueror; 1 vol;
The Wilmingtons: a novel, by the author of Norman's Bridge, &c.;
Constance Lindsay, or the Progress of Error, by the author of the Curate of Linwood, &c.;
Hands, not Hearts: a novel, by Janet W. Wilkinson;
The History of Pendennis, Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Received and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
mr22 corner Market and Third sts.

BLACK SILK LACES.
A. A. MASON & CO., 60 Market street, are now opening another large invoice of Black Silk Laces, of all widths, comprising the best and most varied assortment ever offered in this city. mr22

EMBROIDERIES—3 cartons French Wro't Capes; 5 do do do Collars; 5 do do do Cuffs; 2 do Muslin Application Capes and Collars; 2 do Mourning Collars; 1 do do Cuffs. Also—A large variety of all kinds of French Embroideries and Laces, received and now opening at A A MASON & CO,
mr22 Market street

WINDOW GLASS—200 bxs 8x10; 150 bxs 10x12, rec'd and for sale by [mr22] S & W HARBAUGH

RICE—10 trcs in store and for sale by
mr22 S & W HARBAUGH

MOLASSES—25 bbls N O, just rec'd and for sale by
mr22 S & W HARBAUGH

COPPERAS—30 bbls rec'd for sale by
mr22 WICK & McCANDLESS

GOLDEN SYRUP—10 bbls landing from steamer Clipper No 2, for sale by
mr22 JAMES DALZELL

TANNERS' OIL—5 bbls for sale by
mr22 JAMES DALZELL

FEATHERS—4000 lbs prime, for sale by
mr22 JAMES DALZELL

SALT—$1,25 per Barrel.
THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of Salt, by several of the very best manufacturers, have now on hand and will continue to keep a constant supply.
Orders left at our warehouse, or with Peter Peterson, will be promptly filled at all times.
Just received, a large lot of L. Peterson's brand.
JOHN McFADEN & CO, Penn st.
mr22 Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—100 pairs very heavy Blankets, manufactured expressly for the California trade. For sale by HERSEY, FLEMING & CO,
mr22-1w 127 Wood street

BEANS—60 bu White, for sale by
mr23 J D WILLIAMS & CO

FIRE KINDLING—150 packs Cheevers', for sale by
mr23 J D WILLIAMS & CO

HAMS—6 tcs Family, for sale by
mr23 J D WILLIAMS & CO.

SODA ASH—A few casks just rec'd and for sale by
mr22 JOHN McFADEN & CO

SAMUEL McKELVY,
MANUFACTURER OF CAST STEEL, and No. 1 and No. 2, American Blister Steel. Also—Best Cast Steel Files, of all sizes and Blanks, with Shoe Rasps, always on hand and for sale, either at his "Eagle Steel Works," O'Hara street, Fifth Ward, or at the office in the Iron Store of BOLLMANS & GARRISON, No 4, foot of Wood street, Pittsburgh.
mr20-dtm

CIRCULAR.
We, the undersigned, having used, with entire satisfaction, the Cast Steel and Files made by Samuel McKelvy, at his Eagle Steel Works, in this city, take pleasure in recommending them as equal in quality to any ever used by us, of foreign manufacture.
Pittsburgh, March 12, 1850.
G & J H SHOENBERGER & CO., Manufacturers of Iron and Nails, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KNAPP & TOTTEN, Iron Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COLEMAN, HAILMAN & CO., Manufacturers of Springs, Axles, Spring Steel and Rivets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. & W. M. FABER, Engine Builders and Machine Card Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. FULTON, Brass Founder, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & CO., Manufacturers of Iron and Nails, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOSEPH TOMLINSON, Locomotive Engine and Ship Builder, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. WALLACE, Marble Manufacturer, Machine and Engine Builder, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mr22

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.,
No. 74 Fourth street, next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh. mr21-3m

A CARD.
GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO. have opened an EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 74 Fourth street, next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh, and are prepared to transact, on reasonable terms, any business in their line that may be entrusted to them.
Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, &c., bought and sold.
Collections made in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Deposites received in par funds and currency.
They respectfully solicit a share of the custom of the business community. mr21-tm

AMERICAN GOLD.
The new Coins, Double Eagles and Gold Dollars,
FOR SALE AT THE
EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE
OF
A. WILKINS & CO.,
S. E CORNER OF MARKET & THIRD STREETS,
Pittsburgh. mr21