Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....JUNE 30.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

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☞The communication of "More Anon" should have appeared before, but through an oversight it was mislaid.

OUR WEEKLY

Is issued this morning with the usual amount of interesting reading matter. It contains the full report of the Dedication of the St. Paul's Cathedral, together with all the other local news of the week. Price 5 cents per copy; $2,00 to a single subscriber, or $1,00 to clubs of ten.

THE NEWS.

Cholera is rapidly declining in New Orleans. During the week ending the 23d of June, only forty-eight deaths occurred.

Dick Slitter, the great jig dancer, has left Sanford's Opera troupe, and in company with several Ethiopean melodists has started another company.

The Maine State Temperance Convention has nominated Governor Morrill for re-election, and declared that the Portland riot was instigated by designing politicians, and that experience has vindicated the policy of the prohibitory liquor law.

Lieut. Maury, of the Washington Observatory, received intelligence by the last steamer that M. Le Verrier, the distinguished French astronomer, had announced the discovery at Paris, on the 4th instant, of a new comet. Its place on the 5th of June was as follows: 7h. 10m. 24s., right ascension; 88° 15′ 47″, north declination.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The sale of the Main Line of the public works is proposed to come off, as most of our readers are already aware, at Philadelphia on the 24th of July. Last year an attempt was made to dispose of the same improvement, but the price being limited to not less than $10,000,000, no bid was put in on the appointed day. This year the minimum figure has been been reduced to $7,500,000 provided the purchasers be not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; if that corporation is the purchaser the price is to be not less than $8,600,000. The repeal of the tonnage tax (provided for by the bill for the Sale of the Main Line) on goods passing over that road, which was a revenue of nearly $140,000 to the State last year, is considered equal to the interest on the additional million of dollars the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is required to pay.

Last July the Directors of the company determined by vote that no bid should be made for the Pennsylvania Main Line. The terms of sale in several respects were then much more unfavorable to their purchasing than now. They fixed the minimum price at a million and a half higher and besides made no offer to reduce a tonnage tax which bids fair in a few years to produce the State a revenue of a quarter of a million.

This time, however, the Public Works are likely to meet with a purchaser—if not in Pennsylvania perhaps in New York. We observe by a late number of the *Courier and Enquirer* a powerful appeal is made in a well written communication to New York capitalists and merchants to form a company to bid and buy the property. We give an extract, showing the advantages to New York this sagacious Gothamite sees in such a purchase:

"Now if I understand the interests of our great Commercial Metropolis, and what those interests especially demand, it is a direct railroad communication with the West; and this can be had only through Pennsylvania. And if you will take up a map of the State, you will find that, making the railroad from Lewisburg to Hollidaysburg, connecting with the Portage Road, and extending this road thirty miles to Blairsville, to the North Western Road, New York would have an almost straight road to Cleveland; and by extending the road on from Blairsville fifty miles to Pittsburgh, New York would have the shortest possible road to the Ohio. And if New York would maintain her commercial pre-eminence, and compete successfully with Philadelphia for the immense commerce of the West, not only of the Lakes, but of the Western rivers, she must have a railroad by the shortest and most direct route. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this subject. I would only observe, that such road must be connected with her interests, and under her influence, and without any hostile links in it; and such a road would this one be, having no connection with the great Pennsylvania Central. Now cannot a company be formed of New York capitalists and merchants to purchase this "main line?" If they should deem it advisable to sell the Columbia road, it is well understood that they could do so to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and for at least $5,000,000, leaving them the Portage road, (worth itself two and a half millions,) and the Eastern and Western divisions of the Canal at about two and a half millions, and giving this city, through the Union and Schuylkill Canals, a pretty direct canal communication with Pittsburgh and the Ohio, and which is open from six to eight weeks earlier in the spring, and about that long later in the fall, than our Erie canal. This aspect of the case itself, it appears to me, should present strong inducements to the purchase. But when it is perceived that by the purchase under the accompanying act, the company would have the Portage road (and it is an excellent road, and with a grade twenty feet to the mile less, on the eastern side of the mountain, than that of the Pennsylvania Central,) and the right to extend that road on to the Ohio; and making the road from Lewisburg on to the Portage, a distance under one hundred miles, New York would have the shortest possible Railroad to the West, and be not more than thirty or forty miles further from Pittsburgh and the Ohio than Philadelphia is, can it be necessary to say anything further to our merchants and capitalists? And if this opportunity is suffered to pass unimproved, when do you suppose New York may again have the chance of obtaining such charter privileges from Pennsylvania?"

If the Pennsylvania Central Road should refuse to bid for the Main Line, it is quite probable a New York Company will purchase it. With that purchase they will also have the privilege of building any road to connect with it which may be deemed necessary. That privilege alone would be of immense advantage to New York. Let the Pennsylvania Central Road, and Philadelphia in particular, look sharp.

Commissioner of the Land Office.

Mr. John Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, received his dismissal on Wednesday afternoon, direct from the President. Cause—Know Nothingism. It is rumored Hon. Wilson Shannon, late Representative from the 17th Congressional district, Ohio, will be his successor. We hope the rumor may prove true. Gov. Shannon is a Democrat of the right stripe, and will fill in a most creditable manner any office the President may see fit to appoint him to.

THE HARD HEARTED HARDS.—The Hard Shell Democracy held a meeting in New York on Wednesday evening. Samuel Beardsley presided, and resolutions were adopted opposed to slavery extension, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, denouncing the Know Nothings and the Maine Law, and opposing any union with the "Softs," unless the latter first repudiate General Pierce's administration. A letter from George N. Sanders was read, urging a union with the Softs, advocating the acquisition of Cuba, opposing the doctrines of Know Nothingism, &c.

(COMMUNICATED)

FUSION AND CONFUSION.

That the elements of Democracy and Whiggery could not commingle was rendered apparent to your readers by my last communication; and if anything more was necessary in order to make my reasoning conclusive, the *Gazette* and the *Journal* of this morning have furnished the material. The *Gazette* seems quite furious at the idea of the Whigs defiling themselves by an admixture with the Democrats. It repudiates fusion with anything or anybody. It despises the Democracy, whether on account of its principles or its numbers; and it kicks its heel in the air at the nearness of our approach. Indeed, it seems to feel that the Whigs have escaped contamination, and rejoices in getting out of the woods so easily. It calls the resolutions of the Democratic Convention—which appeared to have a leaning towards fusion—"as a private talk of a compromise on one ticket in opposition to the Know Nothings;" and sneers at the gullibility of the Democracy, or those members of it who suffered themselves to be deluded into the idea that there was a spark of honesty in the Whig profession about fusion.

It says very correctly that there can be no union or political affiliation between the Whigs and the honest, incorruptible members of the Democratic party; but it holds out inducements to traitors and loafers to coalesce with the Whigs and form a third party; of which, so far as we have yet any information, Deacon White is to be the head and the Native Americans to be the tail. As to the *Journal*, it hits on all sides; first it blazes up at the idea that anybody would think of fusing with the Democrats, who according to its calculations are reduced to a mathematical point, having neither length, breadth or thickness; next it assails the Whigs as a defunct and despicable organization, not fit to be picked up with a pair of tongs; and if picked up, only to be thrown away as so much pestilential vermin.

The *Gazette* is down upon the Know Nothings; the *Journal* upon the Whigs; and both the saint White and the sinner Riddle are down upon the fusionists. Under such circumstances, can we fuse? MORE ANON.

PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1855.

THE LIGHTNATE DRAMA.—A nice little drama, or farce rather, was performed in the Forest City, a few nights since, the principle actors in which was a Mr. G. C. Boniface, comedian at the Cleveland Theatre, and Miss Redick, "aged fourteen," a daughter of another actress at the same place of amusement. These two hearts loved—not wisely perhaps, but too well—and determined on having a clandestine meeting. Miss Redick accordingly dressed herself in male attire and departed the house without exciting suspicion; but, alas! about one in the morning the mother discovered her daughter's absence. She thereupon summoned a number of policemen to aid her in the search for her daughter, and it is said made night hideous with her lamentations because she was not to be found. The lovers took flight when they heard the hubbub, and the next morning the young lady "aged fourteen" was found asleep in a carriage. She accounted for her presence in the vehicle by saying she had returned home in her man's attire at two o'clock and reached her room without being seen, and being aware of the grief of her mother, had redressed herself in her own clothes, and made her escape by the back door, and had reached the foot of the street near the Lake intending to drown herself, but thinking it a matter worthy of a second consideration, had stepped into the carriage, and being so overcome with the arduous duties of acting a Juliet's part in a Romeo's attire, had fallen asleep. Mr. Boniface was arrested by the watch but there being no charge preferred against him of which the Court could take cognizance, he was discharged.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—Some persons having wilfully and with malice aforethought misrepresented the Mercer county *Independent Democrat*, by declaring the editor was a Know Nothing, the latter gentleman proceeds to extinguish them for as libellous a charge. He uses strong language when he says "were we to trouble ourselves by taking a retrospective view of their genealogy we would in nine cases out of ten find that

Their ancient yet ignoble blood,
Has crept through lazy ever since the flood.

"Notwithstanding this, these sheep-hound, epitomized, pocket editions of humanity, have the peacock vanity of the pet pig impudence to think that the community view them as honest, truthful men—little knowing that they are looked upon with sovereign contempt and are trusted only while they are seen by men who have a just regard for truth."

From the New York Express, June 1:

Mysterious Suicides—A Young Man and Woman Killed by taking Prussic Acid.

H. N. Gustine, temporarily residing with his parents in Claremont avenue, between Park street and Myrtle avenue, was this morning, about seven o'clock discovered lying dead upon the board walk in his father's residence, his head supported upon the body of a female (likewise dead) who was reclining on a settee or seat. The discovery of the bodies was made by a young lady who was calling on business, and who passed through the yard to the house. As soon as she saw the situation of affairs, in affright she immediately ran for assistance to a Mr. Westervelt, who quickly alarmed, apprised the family of the catastrophe.

The young man, who was 23 years of age, has been for upwards of a year troubled with a pulmonary complaint, attended by the copious spitting of blood from the lungs, and has been during a large portion of that time traveling through the Southern States in hopes of relief. He had, in the meantime, established himself in business at Muscalango, Ohio, where he became a member of the Baptist Church. He returned from his tour four weeks since, but again left a week ago to attend to the affairs of his business, since which time he has not been seen alive by his family or his friends here.

This morning the discovery of the bodies took place, and it is supposed that he returned at a late hour last evening, with the lady who accompanied him, and that in accordance with a premeditated plan, they had terminated their existence by Prussic acid, the presence of which was traced. The parents of the young man are totally unacquainted with the usage, age, or circumstances of the female, or of her reason for being on the premises. She is apparently somewhat older than the man, and is of very pretty appearance; she was neatly dressed.

Of the woman nothing is known as yet. She is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, rather thick set, full face, fair skin, dark hair, wore a black silk dress with five flounces, black silk mantilla with lace trimming, black open work mitts, straw hat with lilac trimmings, brown pencil gaiters, and slate colored silk stockings. Her age may be from 25 to 30. Had a fancy ivory handled fan; necklace fastened with a gold stud, with letters "T. G. E." A vial with some Prussic acid was lying on the porch. The stopper was in the man's pocket. The following letters were found on the young man:

NEW YORK, June 12, 1855.

DEAR HENRY:—I have been very sick, or should have written you immediately upon your arrival in New York. I was taken down so sudden, and have been so unwell since, that I was not able to do so until now. My dear friend, I should have come out to see you to day, but feel too weak, so I must wait with patience till you return, when I shall be quite well. Hoping you are as well and happy as I could wish you, Yours as ever, SARAH.

The following was found written on a slip of paper in lead pencil:

MY DEAR SARAH:—I bid you farewell for the last time. Remember you are my own dear Sarah until death. Perhaps you may think me foolish, but my love for you knew no bounds, and rather than be an eye-witness to your life, I prefer death. Hoping you still live long and die happy,

I am yours forever, HENRY WILLIAMS.

The young man had spent the few days past at a house near Elizabethtown, N. J. His mother was the first to see him after his return, and then he was a corpse.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has concluded to deliver an Anti-Slavery Lecture in Cincinnati on the 10th July. He will be in Columbus on the 12th of July, with the purpose of making a speech.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The Recent Successes before Sebastopol.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the Allies on the 7th June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea; these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works had the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected.

The ravine farthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works on the lower slope of it—one at 800 yards and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel.

These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for Pelissier's despatch of June 9, says: "The enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay. This is an important position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The neat ridge is that on which the Malakoff Tower stands, and, opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies.

The Victoria attack carried on by the French is directed from this point against the tower and adjacent works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about 500 yards in front of it is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. The Malakoff Tower, itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi circular parapet of earth, pierced with 12 embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch.

From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at half way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of 12 guns, on the hill above Careening Bay, is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff Tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronoff Ravine and this middle ravine.

On the ridge also stands the allied crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an *abattis*, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications.

From the description, it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *pari passu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the Allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line, which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea.

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations:

General Pelissier's first despatches are quite dramatic:

JUNE 6—10 P. M.—To day, with our Allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to morrow, please God, we will take them.

JUNE 7—11 P. M.—At 6.30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken four hundred prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our Allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All our troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

JUNE 8—Last evening we took possession of sixty-two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

JUNE 9—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so called battery of the 22d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's despatch we have already received, via Halifax, as follows:

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 7—The formidable fire yesterday was kept up to day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the white work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most effective. Our casualty was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known."

His next despatch was the following:

JUNE 8—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of our troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon and those on its right, called the "Ouvrages Blancs," and in these they took 62 guns, including 8 cohorns, and 400 prisoners. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 30 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely: Col Bucanman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, Way, Lieutenants Lawrence, Lowry, Stone, Mashell, 160 private men killed, 510 wounded, and 16 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. Gen Pelissier's latest despatches are

JUNE 10—11 30 P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first anticipated. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners (of whom 20 are officers) and 28 pieces of cannon.

JUNE 11—11 P. M.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still further off. We are preparing new batteries.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St Petersburgh evening of 8th June:

After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamchatka, Selenghinsk and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamchatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves, and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery—the French holding a lodgment near—whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably—in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lo t 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon.

From the Washington Star, June 25.

The Treaty with Japan.

Commander Henry Adams, U. S. N., who left Washington on the 30th September last, to bear back for ratification the treaty with Japan, arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st January, and in Japan on January 26th, and made the exchange of ratifications on the 21st February, as United Commissioner. He reached this city this morning, bringing back the Emperor's ratification to the treaty, this being the first time that the Emperor ever placed his signature to such a document. Commander Adams is in capital health, and looks as well after his long, rapid, and arduous journey as his many friends can wish. He represents that the jealousy with which our officers and seamen were at first received has vanished, and that he was permitted to go wherever he wanted. They (the people of Japan) express great anxiety for the arrival of American merchant ships.

Almost an Elopement.

Mr. John Stinson, from Philadelphia, but formerly of Illinois, was arrested last Friday evening, at the instigation of Rev. N. Dodge, Principal of the Ceder Hill Seminary of this place, for attempting to decoy one of the ladies from under his charge. Stinson was brought before Mr. J. R. Long, of our borough, and committed by him, in default of bail, to the county prison. He had two separate hearings before Judge Hayes, and was finally released under bonds to keep the peace. One of the young ladies, who was to have acted as bridesmaid upon the occasion, highly delighted with the romance about the affair, had commenced a letter to a friend, describing the whole plot. Being suddenly called away, she left the letter lie exposed. The wind carried the letter out of the open window into the yard below. The letter came into the possession of the Principal, who, with his usual promptness and despatch, put an end to the affair by arresting Mr. Stinson.—*Mt Joy Herald.*

KOSSUTH'S RELIGION.

[From the Correspondence of the Independent.]

LONDON, May 31, 1855.

* * * * * * *

I am a Protestant by birth, education and conviction. I belong to that community which profess in principle the Augsburgian evangelical confession. So the followers of Luther call themselves, and are called in the covenants and fundamental treatises to which our persecuted ancestors, (I have some amongst mine who died on the scaffold, others who died in exile for religion's sake,) sword in hand have pledged the Hapsburg in faith and oath.

Our heroes have fought, have vanquished and conquered, and laid down their victorious arms when they saw the vanquished persecutor plead repentance, and swear to respect the freedom of conscience. They trusted a Christian's oath from the lips of a king. They were betrayed, and we were sold. Woe to whoever trusts a king; and a Hapsburg, too! the worst of all whose name ever has disgraced a crown. Well, we are called in our public documents "Evangelics of the Augsburgian Confession," like as the followers of Calvin are called, "Evangelics of the Helvetic Confession."

The denomination to which I belong had an organization perfectly democratic, resulting in perfect autonomy, and we were anxiously careful to preserve that character from degeneration, and to repulse from that organization all attempts at inroad from clerical ambition alike as from interference of the civil powers. Every parish had a clergyman for minister and a layman for inspector, both elected by universal suffrage of all the members of the congregation in the parish, both subject to the control of the community, in the assemblies of which every member had an equal vote.

Several of the parishes were united in a Senior ate, with one of the parish ministers for "Senior" and with a layman for "Inspector of the Seniorate," both elected by all the members of the parishes on the basis of universal suffrage; the votes collected by parish and sent in under seal—both inspector and senior joint chairman of the Seniorial Assembly, composed of delegates of the parishes and subject to their control.

Several seniorates combined in a district called "Superintendency," (of which there are four in Hungary proper, one in Transylvania)—the district had for ecclesiastical chief a Superintendent, (from the clergy) and for laical chief an Inspector of the Superintendency, both elected by universal suffrage of all the members of the district; the votes collected individually in the parishes, counted publicly in the parish assemblies, and their verified numbers sent in under seal to the respective Seniorial assemblies, there summed up, and their combined numbers sent in under seal.

Both superintendent and district inspectors, joint chairmen, and under the control of the District Assembly, composed of members elected by the respective seniorates. Over and above all was placed a General Assembly called the convention, meeting annually at a stated time, (and extraordinarily when invoked,) with a layman for general inspector, solo and only chairman of the General Assembly consisting of the superintendents and superintendential inspectors, seniors and seniorial inspectors, and of delegates elected by the seniorates.

It is, besides, a remarkable peculiarity of the organization, that though in the seniorial, district and general assemblies, only the respective delegates and functionaries had the right to vote, still every member of the religious denomination in seniorial district and throughout the land had the right of speech and discussion in their respective seniorial and district assemblies, and all who chose to exercise the right in the General Assembly. All the assemblies were bound to illimited publicity, not restricted to the members of the religious denominations.

The doors were open; "let every man hear and see what we are doing," was our motto. The clergy made from time to time attempts at introducing the principal of dualism in the presidency of the convention and the general direction of affairs connected with it, but it always has been strenuously resisted. We defeated priestcraft. "No pope with us," has been our words. Let clergymen teach, and rely for authority on that esteem which wisdom, piety and virtue never fail to command—teach and don't pretend to command; no "priests in state," "the community rules the community."

With this organization was connected the administration of the schools, the parish had its school, and from pious legacies seniorates and superintendencies had theirs; where these legacies, and the gratuitous contributions sufficed, the instruction was gratuitous. The poor, a small fee had to be paid; but in all colleges, lyceums and academies, whether rich or poor, an "alumneum" has been maintained, feeding—and in the better endowed ones—also lodging the poorer scholars. The general inspector was the supreme executive government of the schools, he was what in European political parasceology, minister of public instruction, with the General Assembly for sovereign.

The assembly was the centre of light, spreading over the field of public instruction, warding off the petrifaction of routine, and ensuring progress towards perfection. Our motto has been in this regard, "Ordin perfection, man's duty is an onward progress on the endless field towards him." The General Assembly heard reports, invited competition, prevented abuse, stopped prevarications, cured the evil, supported the good, provided for wants, and fixed and revised a systematic minimum of public instruction without fettering freedom of action and autonomy for doing more.

It is yet essential to mention (chiefly with regard to what I will have to say in the future about a "reformation" of Christianity) that we did not admit either to our ministers of whatever degree, or to our constituted assemblies and authorities, the power of imposing upon our conscience in regard to dogmatic doctrines. We acknowledged the Bible, and only the Bible, for our dogma and for our only authority. We desired our clergy to devote their lives to the particular task of studying the Bible, and of expounding its revelations to us. We denied them the power of forcing imperatively their or anybody's interpretations upon our conscience.

With us they have few teachers, but not dictators or arbitrators. We thought all of us have a spark of the immortal in our immortal souls, we are not and we will not enslave it to any mortal man's dictates. The Bible is not of mortal origin, therefore it is with us the only authority, the only source of religious truth, and the instrument to draw with it from it is that which is immortal within us. We said to our own clergy, "Teach us, but don't dictate. We learn, but we don't obey in matters of conscience, except to God, as he is revealed in the Bible." Call it individual judgment or whatever you like.

We say "Here is the Bible, hear about it the ministers of the Word of God; if they speak wisdom, follow that wisdom, but think, reflect and discern for yourself; let no mortal, no number of mortals, imperatively interpose between your conscience and God. Faith comes from above; dictated it cannot be. If a man tells you, This thou shalt believe, and thy reason revolts against it, it is no use thou sayest, 'I do believe;' thou doest not and thy religion is hypocrisy.

☞"Way that the Vertaunden Arrangements
Und wer Bestimmtes weiss er sichen kann.

("Who is it has measured the arm of reason, and who can say how far it may reach?") The boundaries of faith begin where the boundaries of reason cease. If then recognizant any other light for those transcendental regions than the Bible, depart from us in peace; doest thou not then stay with us; thy immortal reason may reach further than mine, or of any clergyman, or of all clergymen together; or mine may reach further than thine, but wherever it does not reach there we meet on a common ground—the Bible—the Word of God. It is no controversy I mean by this, it is history I give.

We do so strongly adhere to this freedom of conscience, that I remember having some years before my exile sent some delegates to the *Gustavus Adolphus Meeting* in Germany, for the management of the funds which the King of Sweden had bequeathed to Lutheran communities of different countries; one of them, a very distinguished clergyman, got impressed by what is called in Germany the Pietistical doctrine, and on his return began to talk of the necessity of dogmatical revision with the view of establishing a marked positive delimitation between ourselves and others.

We stopped him at once, by saying: We will allow no division to come into our body. If you pretend that any mortal man, or men, can exercise imperative authority over our conscience, by what charter can you pretend to have more infallible warrant for it than the Roman Pope? We are Protestants, because we protest against his infallibility, and so we do against yours and of any living man. We claim the title of followers of Luther, because he left us the tenet—Let the Bible, and the Bible alone, be the authority for your conscience. Whoever claims or acknowledges another authority, he is not one of us, let him depart in peace from us—and there the matter had an end.

In fact, having seen from the history of the Reformation that Luther was compelled by circumstances to accept a compromise about some doctrines, we do not consider ourselves bound even by his interpretation to a special dogmatism; not even he is infallible with us; and not he an imperative authority; the Bible is. Thus it came to pass, for instance, that our community did absolutely not interfere with those parishes which desired their ministers not to put to them the question of administering the Lord's Supper whether those who approach the table of the Lord do believe the formula of Luther in regard to the mystery of the Lord's Supper.

The Bible relating to it being read, the feast made a feast of pious recollection, repentance of sins mutual forgiveness of evils—a feast of love and fraternity—it was thought to conform with our doctrines to leave the mystery to the individual concience of each man. Had any parish subsituted authoritatively another dogma for that formula which they have left out, we would have considered them as seceding from our community, but having propounded the Bible and left the dogma to each man's conscience, they were and remained of our creed.

Upon this principle, in several places, the Lutherans and Calvinists united in receiving communion together, without being called seceders from their own community.

Such is the character of that religion I profess, and the organization of the church to which I belong. The Bible and perfect autonomy is its basis. Alas, that autonomy in church and school is crushed under the iron rule of the Jesuitical Hapsburgs, re-installed to power by Russian bayonets. But it is and will remain alive, indomitable in the conscience of individuals; and so may God bless us as we shall neither cease nor rest till we have re-integrated the collective personality of our nation to the inalienable right of freedom and autonomy, religious, civil and political.

* * * *

KOSSUTH.

Leviathan Iron Steamship.

There is now in process of construction on the banks of the Thames river, near London, an enormous steamship, whose tonnage is to be *twenty two thousand five hundred tons*; which is expected to carry *twelve thousand five hundred passengers*, and whose capacity for coals and cargo will be *eighteen thousand tons*.

The enormous size of this vessel will be understood when it is recollected that the monster "Great Republic" was 4,555 tons—the "Arabia" steamship, the largest of the Cunard line, is 2 500 tons; the "America" is 1,826, the "Canada" 1 831, the "Europa" 1,834, and the "Asia" 2,226; while the new leviathan, to which it is supposed the name of "Great Eastern" will be applied, is, as above stated, 22,500 tons, or nearly ten times the tonnage of the Arabia. Her principal saloons will be 400 feet long and 15 feet in height.

This vessel was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, known as the engineer of the Thames Tunnel. She is destined for the Australia trade, and her tonnage was accordingly fixed at 22,500, on a singular principle supported by reasoning which we cannot precisely understand, that being the number of miles in the round voyage from England to Australia, and return; while the round voyage of a Cunard steamer, Mr. Brunel is said to have observed, is about equal in miles to the tons in her tonnage.

It is expected that the new steamer will be ready to be launched at the end of the present year. She will be launched on a novel plan, being let down sideways into the water. She is built in numerous compartments, and has a hollow space between the outside and inside walls, so to speak, throughout.

The principal dimensions of the ship, her capacity and power, are as follows:

Length feet	680
Breadth	83
Depth from deck to keel	63
Length in principal saloons	400
Height of ditto	15
Number of decks	4
Tonnage	22,500
Carrying capacity of coal and cargo	18,000
Nominal horses power ..... Screw, 1,600 horses. Paddles, 1,000	
Cylinders for paddling engines	4
Diameter of cylinders in inches	74
Length of stroke	14 ft. 6 in
Depth of water (loaded) feet	23
" " (light)	20
Carrying capacity of steerages passengers	800
Do second cabin	1,200
Do troops, with field equipments	10,000
Weight of iron used in construction of the ship	10,000 tons

☞What the New York City Folks say of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He held his attending physicians, who were in consultation, and the physicians at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son recommended Dr McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it. His reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut in pieces like Jerusalem. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbor. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. McLane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that it has generally known would not fail to cure. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon street, New York City.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.

jel-2daw

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE PITTSBURGH AT 4 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c., and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets are issued to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
at the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855 (mh10)

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,

BEING THE

Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.

TO FORT WAYNE,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞Trains connect at Crestline, without detention, with the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road, and also at Steubenville with Trains going North and South, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

For Tickets, apply at the Railroad Offices of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, or at any of the following points:

Fort Wayne, Rollefontaine,
Cincinnati, Urbana,
Dayton, Springfield,
Tiffin, Richmond,
Indianapolis, Findlay.

Persons desiring Tickets will be particular to ask for a Ticket by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

☞Piles neglected often prove fatal, leads to consumption; anoint the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe," filled with Extractor; and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bone, and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight around it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and ulcers to form thereing; then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above; also, rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural bolts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

Non-genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. je23daw2w

☞Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

*** See advertisment. (jel-2daw

☞Balm of Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. jan30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

4TH OF JULY BENEFIT!

☞Before purchasing your Hat or Cap to-day, call at 16½ WOOD street, and examine our stock of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold as LOW for CASH as any other house in the city can or will sell them.

MORGAN & CO.,
Next house to the new Presbyterian church.
One door from Sixth street.

je16

☞We have just received from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Braid, and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual price. Straw Hats from 25 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1,50 to $4,00. MORGAN & CO.,
164 Wood street.

my26

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insures Buildings and other property against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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