PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1851.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

Some of our cotemporaries profess to see an inconsistancy in our depreciation of the danger to Pittsburgh interests to be apprehended from the Hempfield Railroad, and our complaint of the Punic Faith of Philadelphia. Nothing but a misapprehension of our meaning, or a wilful perversion of it, can justify such an impression.

We have no apprehension that the Hempfield road will divert from us the "whole trade, travel, and intercourse of the South-west," or any great portion of it, or that it will have any very serious influence upon our prosperity, particularly if left to its own natural operations. Notwithstanding this, we consider that we have a just right to complain of the unjust treatment and bad faith of Philadelphia, in stepping forward so promptly to afford aid and succor to that project, while its pledges to this city, and to our Western Road, are unredeemed—And the very fact that the Stockholders and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia have shown a disposition to take the Hempfield Railroad under their protection, constitutes the chief danger of that road to us. If it should become the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad to promote the business of the Hempfield Road, to the injury of Pittsburgh, no doubt it could exert considerable influence to that effect. This aspect of the case constitutes to our mind the chief danger to be apprehended to Pittsburgh in the Hempfield project. If Philadelphia will make Pittsburgh the real terminus of her Central road; and carry out her pledges to us in good faith, we have nothing to fear from the Hempfield project.

If the people of Philadelphia, and the Directors of the Central Railroad think that it is really important to that city to have a more direct route than that by the river—which in our opinion is a very good one—to reach the trade which will, it is expected, concentrate at a point opposite Wheeling, they will find, on examination, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville route much better suited to their purpose than the Hempfield. This we show as follows:

1. It is as direct. The Railroad distance from Wheeling to Greensburgh has been variously estimated at from 80 to 90 miles. From the difficult nature of the country, we may take the latter as the true figure, or say 91 miles to Bridgport, opposite Wheeling, which will be the terminus of the Western and Southern roads, in the direction of Wheeling, and the true point of divergence and competition. The Steubenville route figures up thus:

Greensburgh to Pittsburgh,	31 miles.
Pittsburgh to Steubenville,	40 "
Steubenville to Bridgeport,	20 "
Total,	91

Making the distance by both routes the same, and intercepting the trade and travel before it reaches the stations of the Baltimore road in Wheeling.

2. It is cheaper. The Hempfield will be a very expensive road. It crosses two large navigable rivers, and tunnels five hills, and the whole 90 miles would have to be built. By the Steubenville route, only 60 miles of additional road would require to be built, and twenty of that could be very cheaply constructed.

3. It is more economical for Philadelphia, as she would thus use the whole of her road, instead of turning trade off of 31 miles of it; and the Steubenville road will pay much better, as it will pass through a large city, giving it a large local trade.

From this examination it will be seen that Philadelphia can accomplish her object of attracting the Cincinnati, Belpre and Marietta road to Wheeling, and of enjoying its trade and travel, together with that of the Ohio Central Railroad, better by assisting to build the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, than by throwing her aid to the Hempfield project. There is no doubt, also, that the Cincinnati, Belpre and Marietta Company would like this arrangement much better, as it would give them just as direct a road with the east, besides opening up to them the trade of this city.

WASHINGTON AND HIS COMPATRIOTS SLANDERED.

At a dinner given to Archbishop Hughes, in Liverpool, he spoke at length of the origin and progress of the United States, as colonies and independent States. The toast which called him up was as follows:

"The United States and their institutions, founded as they are upon the true principles of religious freedom." Drank with great applause.

The Archbishop confined himself principally to the subject of religious freedom. After indulging in a fling at the New England Puritans, whom he represented to have been "as intolerant and far more persecuting than the country from which they fled," he goes on to say:

"There were other colonies, for at that time the provinces were settled according to religious caste, and we had one Catholic colony, for which I will claim the honor of having at the first example of religious toleration which is known on the pages of universal history. That was the colony of Maryland, to which the persecuted Quaker of Massachusetts, and the persecuted Presbyterian of Virginia fled from the opposite States, as to a place of refuge, and in which they found their rights immediately recognised, and they were placed upon an equality with those who inherited the charter, as on the common right of being a religious community which fled from persecution."

It is somewhat singular that the honorable example of the colony of Maryland stands alone: that there was nothing like it before, (for the Bishop says it is "the first example of religious freedom which is known on the pages of universal history,"), and what is more remarkable, there has "been nothing like it in Catholic colonies or countries since. And we remark in passing, that we are indebted for this single example of Catholic toleration to an English nobleman, (Lord Baltimore, who received his charter from a Protestant king, Charles I.,) and not to the Bishops or the Pope. If the example of the colony of Maryland may be spoken of in such terms by an Archbishop, why is it not followed in Austria, Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Rome itself; for if Lord Baltimore did right, then the Catholic authorities of all those countries, and all Catholic countries, have been doing wrong, and doing it with the example of the Colony of Maryland before their eyes.

But we come now to the portion of the address which grossly slanders the men whose large and liberal minds established the great principles of religious freedom under which he and his people have grown up and flourished side by side with an overwhelming majority of Protestants. He says: (we copy from the Pittsburgh Catholic.)

"Time went on and there was no such thing in the provinces as religious freedom. When they came to think that they had lived long enough to set up housekeeping for themselves, they met, and amongst other things the question of religion came up, and do you know why they have religious freedom now? Because they could not agree on any one religion that should be predominant. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That is the true history; but I will do them the justice to say, as I said before, that having admitted the principles, they have been faithful to the consequences—(hear, hear,)—and at this day, barring and abating a little common prejudice which results from ignorance, which no law can reach, the Catholic has the same rights in Massachusetts, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, as the Quaker had originally in the latter, or the Presbyterian in the former, or the Episcopalian in Virginia. (Hear, hear.) The rights are common, and therefore they don't claim any credit, and I would take from the Protestants the merit of proclaiming religious freedom, for I have read a good deal, and to this day I never found a single instance where Protestantism granted religious freedom, where it was in his power to withhold it. (Applause.) I never heard of such an instance, and I will give up any argument that I may undertake, if you can show me in history a nation which had become Protestant, and which had granted religious freedom; and in the United States it has not been a concession offered to a great principle, but it is the result of stern necessity because they could not agree amongst themselves. (Hear, hear.")

It is enough to make the blood of an American boil in his veins to hear this mitred slanderer holding up such men as Washington, Franklin, Jay, Madison, Sherman, and a host of others, before an English dinner party, as a set of wrangling bigots, who, because they could not agree upon any particular creed, were fain to make a virtue of necessity, and leave all on equal footing.

After having done what he could to injure the fair fame of the great and good men who founded this government, he puts in the following lame apology for the intolerance which ever did and still does exist in the Papal dominions:

"Now when we deny religious freedom as the work of Protestantism, it is objected to us:—What kind of freedom have you at Rome? That does not justify the comparison. In Rome the people had only one religion; they never had any other since it became Christian. The people did not want religious freedom, and never asked it. There were no petitions of the people, or demands for it, and they did not want it. For though now and then some of them left the old religion, they did not remain at Protestantism of any form, except when it was their advantage, but went at once into infidelity."

This beautiful specimen of jesuitical logic is a fitting conclusion to what went before it. "In Rome," says the Archbishop, *"the people had only one religion;"* and he knows, and we all know, why they had only one.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.—We give, this morning, on the first page, the address of Governor Johnston at the laying of the corner stone of the Spring Garden Institute, a literary and scientific institution in Philadelphia. We are all familiar with Gov. Johnston's powers as a statesman; but this will show that he is even more at home, more brilliant, in the peaceful walks of morals and literature. It will be read with pleasure and profit by all who can appreciate a solid and sterling production; and we venture to predict that this address will gain for him more friends than any speech he ever made.

JAS. BUCHANAN ENDORSING JAS. CAMPBELL.

We ask the attention of every voter of Pennsylvania, to the following article from he *Philadelphia Bulletin*, a paper which professes no fealty to either of the great parties, but which is generally understood to be Democratic in its leanings. The withering rebuke it administers to James Buchanan for his endorsement of Judge Campbell,—who has been pronounced by the best men of the Democratic party, as hopelessly incompetent for a seat on the Supreme Bench—is richly deserved:

THE JUDICIARY—AGAIN.

As there are occasions when it would be improper for independent journals to interfere in party matters, so there are instances when it would be criminal for them not to speak boldly out. Generally, Whigs and Democrats may be left to struggle for the spoils, without danger to the country. But when insidious attacks are made on rights common to all, then it behooves every newspaper, whatever its position, to interpose its remonstrance. If the constitution is sought to be surprised while the defenders of safety, the press that ever wakeful sentinel on the walls of the republic, must raise the cry of alarm, or the citadel of our liberty is overthrown forever.

One of these energies demands our interposition now. In a late speech at Lancaster, the Honorable James Buchanan, referring to the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court, asserted that one of them had been assailed because of his attachment to the Catholic Church. Mr. Buchanan ought to have assured himself of the truth of this statement before he made it. He should be expected to point out a single instance in which Judge Campbell—for he is the nominee alluded to—has been assailed on account of his religion. We challenge Judge Campbell himself, and all his friends who are circulating the slander, to produce a single fact in proof of it. The converse of this assertion, it is notorious, is the truth. If Judge Campbell were in any way incompetent to fill the place he aspires to, his religion never would be named as an objection to him. This cry is raised by himself and his friends to turn public attention away from an inquiry into his fitness for the office. And it is to prevent the introduction of this sectarian elements into politics, as well as to keep an incompetent man off the Bench, that the Bulletin, and other independent journals, oppose his election. The fact is notorious, that he was placed on the ticket simply because of the wrong made by his friends, that unless he was nominated, the whole democratic ticket should be defeated. His nomination was made without any regard whatever to his qualifications for the office. The truth is, he has done the Catholic religion more harm by dragging it into the arena of political strife than all its enemies combined could have done it in the same time.

We will not allow ourselves, in this question, to be either misunderstood or misrepresented. It is the maxim of the American constitution to regard all sects alike. Every citizen, whatever his creed, is equally eligible for public office. Let a man be what he will, Baptist or Quaker, Catholic or Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran' Methodist or Jew, he cannot be opposed on account of his creed, *if otherwise competent*, without violating the spirit of the Constitution. But the reverse of this is true; and no man can be *recommended on account of his sect*, without a similar outrage on that instrument. Had Judge Campbell kept his persuasion in the background, had he not canvassed for votes as a sectarian: had he not, when this obnoxious, proceeding waspointed out, raised the cry of religious persecution, no man would have inquired whether he was a Catholic or Quaker, and thousands of voters would even have remained ignorant of his creed. But, by demanding his nomination on the ground of his being a catholic, he assails our religious liberties, perils the fundamental principles of *free* government, and invites, in the future, a long series of sectarian struggles to disgrace humanity. Had he been alone in this effort we might have passed him by as too insignificant to work much evil. But when men as prominent as Mr. Buchanan lend themselves to his parricidal ambition, we tremble for the public, and feel that, if the country is to be saved, every patriot must rally for the fatherland at once.

But Mr. Buchanan did not stop with this assertion. He proceeded to say of Judge Campbell that he knew him well and intimately, and, his youth considered, he pronounced him to be as able a man as has been placed upon the bench by either the Democratic or Whig Judicial Convention. Upon this he staked, he said, his veracity as a man. What does the bar of Philadelphia say to that? James Campbell equal in ability to Chief Justice Gibson? Or to Meredith, Chambers, Black, or even the least talented nominee on either ticket? The Commonwealth would be at a poor pass, indeed, if its legal profession in it rose no higher than the grade of James Campbell's intellect. The acres of our farmers, the houses of our citizens, and the book debts of our merchants, would be in imminent peril, were the Supreme Bench composed of men who had no more ability or legal learning than James Campbell. There is not an attorney in Philadelphia who does not laugh at this absurd comparison. Here, where James Campbell is known, there is but one opinion among his brother lawyers as to his utter incompetency for the Bench of the Supreme Court. It would require a political veracity, immaculate in its repute, to endorse this ridiculous nomination; and that of Mr. Buchanan has never recovered from the dilemma into which he brought it, when he introduced Gen. Jackson to make charges, which, on the honest old hero referring to him as the authority, he could not substantiate. *His* political veracity forsooth!

This judiciary question is one of vital moment. If Judge Campbell is to be elected, notwithstanding his incompetency, merely because he is a Catholic, so may a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or a Quaker. His success will furnish a precedent, which others will hasten to imitate, when the fury of religious strife will be added to the bitterness of political animosity. The polls will become the tool of the pulpit. Sectarian strife will rage in our halls of legislation; sectarian prejudice pervert the decisions of the bench; and sectarian sympathies proscribe good men, or elect incompetent ones to the bench. The religious element thus introduced into politics, some one sect, or coalition of sects, must eventually gain the ascendancy, to be followed by intolerance, if not persecution; and these sister blood-hounds once let loose, who can tell where the hunt will stop? Let us pause at the beginning! At this first attempt to force a man into office, because of his religious creed, let us draw back!

We envy not Mr. Buchapan the *eclat* he will gain by this parricidal blow at his country. For his own ambitious ends he is willing to sow the wind; let him beware he does not reap the whirlwind!

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.—By the following letter from the Post Office Department, addressed to the proprietors of the Baltimore *Patriot*, it will be seen that the postage on all newspapers sent for a period of less than three months must be prepaid:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1851.—

"Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 1st inst., you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months (whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise) will come under the head of transient newspapers, upon which the postage must be prepaid at the office where mailed.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"FITZ HENRY WARREN."

The postage on a paper weighing one ounce or under is one cent, when sent not over 500 miles; over 500, and not over 1,500 miles, two cents: over 1,500, and not over 2,500 miles three cents; over 2,500, and not over 3,500, four cents; over 3,500, five cents; for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, an additional rate is charged.

GOV. FISH ON THE COMPROMISE MEASURES—Upon re-examining the remarks of Ex-Governor Fish, now U. S. Senator elect from New York, upon the Compromise measures, or to speak more degnitely, the Fugitive Slave Law, published in ourpaper of Saturday, we are gratified to perceive that he occupies precisely the same ground which Gov. Johnston and the Whigs of Pennsylvania occupy. He acquiesces in it, but he does not approve of it; and trusts the time is not far distant when it can be purged by amendment of its objectionable features. He is not in favor of its repeal, because the constitution requires some law of the kind; nor does he desire at this time the agitation of the question of amendment at the risk, in the present temper of the public mind, of exciting "sectional controversies and embittered geographical divisions."

This, it strikes us, is the position the North should take—firmly withhold approbation, while we yield obedience; and study by a calm but decided course to prepare the mind of the whole country for such a modification as shall, while it preserves our good faith towards the slave holding states, remove the strong and well founded objections which the people of the Free States have to it in its present form. In the mean time, let us preserve the law of 1847, as a testimony which Pennsylvania as a sovereign state may of right bear against the institution of slavery.

SAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—This morning, about 2 o'clock, the hack belonging to the Farmer's Hotel, was driven down to the landing, near the pier, for a man named Barry, his wife, and two children, who came in the Propeller.—The driver left the hack with the above persons in it to look after the baggage. While he was absent the horses and hack went into the river, and the wife and two children were drowned.—The afflicted and disconsolate father is now at the Farmer's Hotel. We learn the hack was driven near the pier on account of the ill health of Mr. Barry. One of the horses was blind; both were drowned.—*Cleveland Herald, July* 10.

The cause of the ill health of Mr. Berry, was that he was struck by the mate of the Propeller with a stick of wood, and knocked senseless, and his life dispaired of. This caused them to leave the vessels at that time of night, causing the loss of the wife and two children. So says the Cleveland Democrat.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1851.

The town is remarkably quiet since the fourth, and in fact, we have nothing of local interest.—The news from Mexico in relation to the expulsion of Americans from the Tehuantepec route causes a good deal of conversation, and a good many ill informed people think they see in the movement the commencement of an extension southward of our boundary. It will be no fault of the locofocos, if they do not create trouble in Sonora and the whole frontier of California, and then force another collision with Mexico.—Such a movement would not be distasteful to the people of the South, or indeed of any but New England, and may be fairly placed among the probabilities.

Letters from California speak in the most confident terms of the favorable prospects of the Whigs at the next election. As a Whig member of Congress may be sent in the person of the Hon. B. F. Moore, of the Assembly, a little idea of his style may not be amiss. In person he is tall and slender, with fingers resembling claws, so bony and long are they. His hair and beard black and tangled, are blown hither and thither by every breeze, but one does not mind it, so absorbed does he become in listening to his remarks, always uttered at the top of his voice, most as follows—"Mr. Speaker: The bill before the House is very *va-ga*, very *va-ga* indeed, (vague) the title to the land is in the State, and in-*a-lean*-able, yes sir! in-*a-lean*-able, (faulless able) and to morrow I shall take the *ge-ni-shel* (initial) step to defeat it." All the while he speaks, he continues to rush backwards and forwards in the aisle, stopping every ten minutes to take a swallow of water, and you have the appearance of the most eccentric and honest Whig in the California Legislature, from whence he can ill be spared, much good as he would do in Congress.

Another new ship for the Pacific M. S. Co., the "Golden Gate," made her engineer's trip this week, with the most complete success. Her engines are oscillating, 85 inches in diameter, and 9 feet stroke, and made 17½ revolutions per minute, with only ten pounds of steam. She promises to make a sensible difference in the length of passage to California, at least three days less than the present run.

The nomination of Gen. Scott, by the various State Conventions, and the unequivocal demonstrations in his favor, by the presses of New England, make it almost certain that he will be the next candidate, and the successful competitor for the presidential office. Here the Whig press are less bold in showing their hands, but not so the people at large. Gen. Scott has ever been popular in this State, not only with the real bone and muscle of the population, but with the leading working and influential part of the press, and is as certain to be nominated by our State Convention as that body is to meet.

In the financial circles of the city there is no movement. Sterling Exchange stands about as usual, but no one now thinks much more coin will be sent abroad. The July interest has been paid as usual, the reason of the large demand for remittance. Money is not in great demand, nor are the rates of interest high, except to the class of borrowers who have low credit, or speculations, always make money appear hard.

The rush of emigrants continues, and reached last week about six thousand, of which one half were Germans, the cream of emigrants, and a valuable accession to our country. This week the arrivals are large, and chiefly Germans, in fact Ireland does not send us her usual quota.—She does not produce them, and of course has none to spare. c.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, July 12th, 1851.

MR. WHITE: *Dear Sir*—In compliance with your request, I send accompanying this, the act of the last Legislature, repealing the act of 1849, relating to the protesting of notes, &c.

The act, excepts from its provisions, all notes, &c., "made or entered into," between the 5th of April, 1849, and the date of this act, being the 8th April, 1851. I say the 8th April, 1851, is the date of the law, and you will perceive it was presented to the Governor on the 26th March, and ten days after that (Sundays excepted) it became a law; by the provision of the Constitution, viz: on the 5th April.

The act repealed, provided that notes, &c., could be protested, &c., at any time before suit brought, even after the last day of grace. By some oversight, this act is not among the acts of a "general nature," just published, a copy of which I have. I obtained it from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Yours, &c.

J. KNOX.

AN ACT

To repeal the seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of an act passed the fifth day of April, *Anno Domini*, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to vacate Long Lane, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, that the seventh, eighth and ninth sections of an act passed the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to vacate Long Lane, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby repealed, Provided that the passage of this act shall not be construed to affect or impair any promissory notes, post notes, notes of hand, due bills or other contracts made or entered into between the fifth day of April, *Anno Domini* eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the date of this law.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Benjamin Matthias, Speaker of the Senate.

We do certify that the bill entitled "An Act to repeal the seventh, eighth and ninth sections of an act passed the fifth day of April, *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to vacate Long Lane, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes," was presented to the Governor on the the 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and was not returned within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it had been presented to him, whereupon it has, agreeably to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, become a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

WILLIAM JACK,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON,
Clerk of the Senate.

HARRISBURGH, April 8th, 1851.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Pennsylvania ss.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to repeal the seventh, eight and ninth sections of an act passed the fifth day of April, *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to vacate Long Lane, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes," certified to by the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives as having become a law, without being signed by the Governor, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, on the 8th day of April, *Anno Domini* 1851, as the same remains on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburgh, this thirtieth day of June, *Anno Domini* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Dep'ty Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CIRCULAR.

Notice to the Creditors of the late Republic of Texas.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a public meeting held in this city on the 15th of February last, representing either in person or by proxy a large number of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas were instructed to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th of June, to obtain his answer to the inquiry, what class of creditors were entitled to the benefit and protection of the proviso in the boundary act, reserving five millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States out of the Texas indemnity, and what releases they would be required consequently to sign, beg leave to announce that they have performed this duty.

On the morning of the 16th they waited on the Secretary of the Treasury, and were informed by him that, in referring to the act, he had discovered that the power of making this decision belonged exclusively to the President of the United States, to whom he desired to refer us.

The chairman of your committee called on the Executive, and was received with that courtesy which belongs to the habitual discharge by this high functionary of his duties. Your committee were informed by his Excellency that on the return of the Secretary of the Treasury to the seat of Government from a short visit to Ohio, he would call upon him for a report on the whole subject, when his decision should be rendered with all convenient dispatch.

He was asked whether that decision might be expected by the 15th of September, when your committee were instructed to call a meeting of all the creditors at Washington of the late Republic of Texas, to take into consideration the expediency of memorialising the Legislature of Texas at its next session, on the first Monday in November, as to the settlement of the public debt of Texas on some basis which might be mutually satisfactory.

The President was pleased to assure your committee that his decision should be given in time for the meeting in question.

Nothing now remains for your committee to do but earnestly to solicit a full meeting of all the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, in person or by proxy, whatever may be the specific securities pledged for their payment, at the National Hotel, at 12 o'clock meridian, on Monday, on the 15th of September next, when all the documents essential to a full understanding of the subject of the public debt of Texas will be printed to be laid before the meeting.

This meeting becomes in one view of irresistible importance. It may avert the necessity of further legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States, in reference to the final and immediate disimbursement of the reserved five millions, by which necessity there will be avoided—a consideration of no small moment, when it is recollected that the Legislature of Texas sits but once in two years. Your committee have every reason to believe from the indications of public opinion among the people of Texas, that they desire a just and honorable settlement of the public debt, equally consistent with the considerations of both policy and justice.—To effect an object so essential to the relief and so important to the honor of the State, Texas has an ample fund in money and land, without inflicting a single burthen or one act of injustice on the present or a future generation of her citizens.

It, however, behoovehser creditors not to lose sight of the necessity of a conciliatory course of policy towards the Government of Texas in conducting such an adjustment, as the Secretary of the Treasury has distinctly informed your committee that not one dollar even of the reserved five millions in the Treasury of the United States can or will be disbursed except under the specific orders of the constituted authorities of Texas.

This coupled with the immunity which belongs under the Constitution of the United States to all the States in the Union, in their inviolable exemption from all coercion in the payment of their debts, places her creditors incontestably at the mercy of Texas, but under circumstances which only confer on them a higher claim to her magnanimity and sense of justice.

In conclusion, your committee reiterate an earnest invitation to their constituents to meet together, in a spirit of friendly harmony, at the time and period above designated.

J. HAMILTON, of South Carolina.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Delaware.
CHARLES ELLIS, of Virginia.
Committee.

N. B. The proprietors of the several papers throughout the United States are respectfully requested to give an insertion to this circular in their several papers, which may possibly be interesting to many of their subscribers.

There arrived at New York during the first week of the present month, twelve ocean steamships, bringing 1782 first class passengers. During the same time there arrived 5669 immigrants from foreign ports, in sailing vessels.

☞ Celebrated as the Arabs were, centuries ago, in the healing art, many of their preparations were of great worth and amazing virtue. H. O. Farrell's celebrated Arabian Liniment is a composition of balsams and rare plants and aromatic gums peculiar to Arabia, and it was by the use of the articles composing this great medicine that even the wild Arab of the desert performed such miraculous cures. It is equally good for man and beast; therefore it is hailed as the greatest blessing of the age. [See advertisement.] jy11

☞ McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—In offering this medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to encounter a hostility generated by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of patent medicines. We are convinced, however, that it is only necessary to give their remedy a trial to place it in public estimation for above all competition, and to find what ever offered to the public. It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced, and learned physician, who for many years used it in his own practice, when its great success induced him to offer it to the public at large. J. HIDD & CO.,
No. 56, Wood st.
jelldlawlm

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*
HARDWARE,
Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at prices that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company,
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS:
President—JAMES S. HOGE.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURAN.
Treasurer—JOHN S. LARGE.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.
☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper.
my22

Petroleum!

SHELLTREMO, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 4, '51.
S. M. KIER—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this section of country, and I would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

TOWNSVILLE, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51.
S. M. KIER—Dear Sir, Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward us six dozen immediately. Your medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them. Yours, &c. W. N. ROTT.

For sale by Kaye & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; R. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; P. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Poulson, and H. F. Schwartz, Allegheny; and by the proprietor. S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The sick man can tell a good medicine by trying it, as quick as a Dr. can tell a good dinner by eating it. And if one man tries it, and finds it poor, it will destroy the popularity with the whole city. You can't introduce a medicine into popular use unless it possesses really substantial virtues, free from all bad effects the reputation of "Dull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla," beyond all cavil or dispute. Its action upon the human system is in accordance with rational and philosophical principles—it promotes the various secretions and excretions of the body, removes obstructions, displaces morbid and diseased matter, strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, creates new, pure, and healthy blood, and regulates the various functions of the different organs of the body. This is all performed without the least danger of harm, the preparation being as safe as it is efficacious. It may be thought by the skeptical, that it purports to cure too many diseases, but upon examination, it will be found that a large majority of the diseases which afflict the human family originate in an impure state of the blood. Be not deceived, then, by other Sarsaparillas being offered you by "cory sellers of molasses and water preparation" as a substitute for the original John Bull's Sarsaparilla! This valuable preparation the proprietor warrants to be superior to all others.

CAUTION.—Beware and ask for the original *Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla from Kentucky*—and have no other. See advertisement on another page.

KEYSER & MIDWELL, 140 Wood st.;
Wholesale & Retail agents.

DIED,

On Saturday, the 12th inst., FRANK, only son of Robert and Anne E. Finney.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., DANIEL, son of Mary and John McIlwain, aged 10 years.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute will be held at the Reading Room, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

ALVAN WILKINS, Secretary.

Noted for Three Prime Articles!

BEAR IN MIND!—MORRIS' TEA MART, in the Diamond, is noted for selling
The best TEAS,
The best PORT WINE, and
The best FRENCH BRANDY, in Pittsburgh.
Should you need the latter for medicinal purposes, you may fully depend upon its purity. jy14

Information Wanted.

MISS ANN MURPHY, late of Dublin, Ireland, wishes to hear from her cousin, JOHN FOWNS, who lives, it is supposed, in or near Pittsburgh. jy14d

To Let,

A LARGE commodious WAREHOUSE. Possession given immediately. Apply to
BAIRD & IRVIN.
jy14

New Music.

JOHN H. MELLOR, No. 81 Wood street, has received the following new and popular piece of Music:
Farewell if ever fondest prayer;
Waltz Sentimental, by Pluck;
La Rosa, variations by Hunten;
Carnival di Venice, by Vera;
Be kind to the loved one;
Jenny Lind's Serenade, Polka;
Serenading, or Schottish Polka;
Welcome thee with gladness;
I'd offer thee this hand of mine;
'Tis home where e'er the heart is;
Lay that were tested;
Where are the friends of my youth;
Soldier's Grave;
Song of the Robin;
Blanche and Lisette;
Pollor Rer's Grave;
Life is but a stripe;
Call me pet names;
Good Luck Polka;
Where are now the hopes;
Spirit Polka;
Batchelor's Polka;
March from Norma;
Russian Polka;
Nelly Bly;
Jenny Lind Polka;
Willow Wood Quick Step;
Would I were with thee;
Grand Russian Polka;
Hamburgh Polka;
Cally Polka;
Hertzel Polka.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS—A very large stock on hand and arriving. jy14

FISH—10 bbls. White Fish;
10 bbl. Mackerel;
20 bbls. Lake Trout;
20 bf. bbls. " " tcr sale by
J. B. DAVIFIELD.
jy14

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

1851. 1851.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY via Dunkirk and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania Canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS:
(Sundays excepted.)
1st Morning Express Train at 6 o'clock.
2d " Mail " " 10 "
3d Evening Express " " 3½ "

The Mail Train stops at Elmira, where passengers can sleep 7 hours, and take the Express Train, arriving in New York next morning at 9 o'clock, making the whole distance by day-light.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk at 4 A. M. daily, a Passenger Car is attached to this Train to accommodate Way Passengers and Drovers.

☞ Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $3. Second Class Prices will be given in a few days.

This Company are prepared to transport live stock and freights of all kinds to and from New York.

Particular attention will be paid to Stock. The gauge being 6 feet wide, gives this route great advantages over narrow gauge Railroads in the transportation of Stock.

☞ Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs will be distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight, as soon as they can be printed.

CHAS. MINOT, Supt.
F. NOTTINGHAM, Agent, Dunkirk. jy12dm

To Teachers.

TWO MALE and two Female Teachers wanted for the Public Schools of Tempenaeyville. Examination of applicants will take place on Saturday, July 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Business School House, in Tempenaeyville. For further information inquire of either of the following members of the Board:

JOSEPH MCCASKEY,
ROBT. D. KELLY,
WM. M. KERR.
jy12td

PREMIUM CHEESE—2 Extra Large Premium Goshen Cheese, rec'd and for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.
jy12

SUBLIME OLIVE OIL, in Flasks, the best Flask Oil imported, just rec'd and for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.
Grocers and Tea Dealers.

FRESH MACCARONI—A very superior article just rec'd and for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.
256 Liberty st.
jy12

POWDER—
5000 kegs Hazard's superior Blasting Powder, Kegs,
10 cases Safety Fuse, for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
jy12

CLARET WINE—A choice article, for family use, by the case (sealed), for sale by
A. CULBERTSON & CO.
jy12

CLOVERING'S SUGAR—50 bbls. Crushed and Pulverized, for sale by
A. CULBERTSON & CO.
jy12

MANURE AND HAY FORKS—A good supply of R. Harper & Co's celebrated Hay and Manure Forks, on hand and for sale at eastern prices, by
R. W. POINDEXTER,
Agent for Harper & Co.
jy12

PACKED TEAS!—Jenkins & Co.'s (of Philadelphia) superior packed Green and black Teas, in every variety, can at all times be supplied to retailers, and we guarantee to give satisfaction.
R. W. POINDEXTER,
Agent for Jenkins & Co.
jy12

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph.

A FEW SHARES of this Stock wanted at the Exchange Office of
A. WILKINS & CO.
jy11

Copper Stocks.

WE HAVE orders for the Stock of various Mining Companies of Lake Superior. Those wishing to sell will please call at office of
A. WILKINS & CO.
jy11

REV. W. J. PETTIGREW begs to intimate to parents and guardians that he can admit two or three additional pupils. The course of instruction includes English, Classical, Mathematics, and the elements of Science. The pupils are boarded in his family, and every comfort and paternal care will be maintained over their comfort, health, morals and conduct and not more than twenty will be admitted. The plan proposed by Mr. Pettigrew will meet the wants of those parents and guardians who hesitate to send to a public school or place of boarding a young delicate child, or a child given to wandering. Details and terms may be known on application. jy11 d3t*

BAGON—2 casks Clear Sides, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

CHEESE—30 boxes W. R., for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

FLOUR—300 bbls. extra Fam., for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

PEACHES—10 casks prime Peaches, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

NEW MACKEREL—50 bbls No. 3, large new mackerel just received and for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

WINDOW GLASS—1000 boxes City and Country brands, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

SODA ASH—650 casks, of our own manufacture, warranted of as high test as any imported, and for sale at the lowest market price.
BENNETT, BERRY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.
jy11

SAL SODA—200 casks for sale by
BENNETT, BERRY & CO.
jy11

BLEACHING POWDERS—200 casks for sale by
BENNETT, BERRY & CO.
jy11

HAMS—500 prime Canvassed, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

WOOL! WOOL!—Cash paid for the different grades of wool by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

SODA ASH—15 casks for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy11

COFFEE—125 sacks Green Rio, for sale by
A. CULBERTSON & CO.
jy11

TOBACCO—100 boxes Manufactured, W. H. Grant's, Russell & Robinson's, and other choice brands, for sale by
A. CULBERTSON & CO.
192 Liberty st.
jy11

MOLASSES—50 bbls. N. O. for sale by
A. CULBERTSON & CO.
jy11

POTASH—20 casks pure, for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
jy11

INSURANCE NOTICE.

WHEREAS CERTAIN AGENTS of the Local Insurance Companies of this city, are making an effort to deceive the "Citizens of Western Pennsylvania" by representing that the Insuring Public to read "Western Insurance Company," we therefore beg the Insuring Public to read the Pittsburgh