PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1853.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Committee of Correspondence, composed of the delegates to the late Anti-Nebraska Whig County Convention, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint 7 delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster, on the 24th of the present month, to nominate Canal Commissioners, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

March 7, 1853.

The Butler Whig contains a communication relative to the table of distances between Blairsville and Newcastle by the proposed Northwestern railroad given by our Harrisburg correspondent; and we find an editorial article on the same subject. The figures of our correspondent are declared to be incorrect.

We have determined to have no quarrel with our Butler friends on this railroad matter, and least of all upon the question of relative distances. Until a survey is made, we are contented to take, for ourselves, the figures on record; but those who choose to deal in other figures shall not be disturbed by any remarks of ours, for the present. This thing of cyphering out short railroad routes, on paper, is a harmless amusement.

We beg leave, however, to suggest one difficulty to our friend of the Whig and his correspondent. That correspondent after parading sundry tables of figures in favor of the new road, says:

"If we add transhipment, which must necessarily be made at Pittsburgh, and which is equal to not less than 150 miles of running time, there is a vast difference in favor of the new route to the Lakes."

This is also endorsed and repeated in an editorial article. The difficulty we have to suggest is this:—*how* is transhipment going to be avoided by the new route? The gauge of the Pennsylvania road is different from that of either the present or prospective road to Cleveland. The Cleveland and Mahoning road, with which it is proposed to connect the "Northwestern road," will be of the same gauge as the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and therefore *different* from the gauge of the Pennsylvania Central road. Now, if the Northwestern road be made on the Pennsylvania gauge, transhipment must be inevitable at Newcastle or Mahoningtown; and if built on the Ohio gauge, it must be as inevitable at Blairsville. We commend these facts to the attention of our Butler friends, and advise them not to be calculating upon impossibilities. So long as a difference in gauge exists between the connecting roads of Ohio and Pennsylvania, so long will transhipment be necessary, by *any* route that may be adopted.

In the four counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset, and Allegheny, traversed by the Connellsville road, according to the Census returns of 1850, the aggregate population was 258,544; they had 944,716 acres of improved land, and of unimproved land 666,818 acres; their live stock was valued at $4,052,954; their agricultural products of the year were 1,691,570 bushels of wheat; 243,704 bushels of rye; 2,005,035 bushels of corn; 3,055,406 bushels of oats; 124,883 bushels of buckwheat; 545,760 pounds of wool; 442,771 bushels of potatoes; 4,014 047 pounds of butter; 185,576 tons hay; 498,257 pounds of maple sugar; the value of slaughtered animals was $640,175, and there are various smaller items not deemed necessary to be enumerated.

The Cincinnati Catholic *Telegraph* justifies the persecution for opinion's sake, in Catholic countries, on the following grounds:

"She (the church) limits the freedom of thought by infallibly deciding what is true; the liberty of action, by deciding what is right and what is wrong. If she be the Church of Christ—if she be infallible—she can so decide.

"Is it tyranny to tell a man on the authority of Jesus Christ what is true, what false, what right, what wrong?

If it be true that the Church is infallible, then no tyranny can be in her declaring what is true and defining what is false. Now the Church *is* infallible; hence her claim to limit the freedom of thought is not arrogant, but just."

This is bold ground to take in America, but we are glad to see such frankness. We are to understand, then, that where "the Church" has the *power*, she claims the right to limit the freedom of thought and action. Those who regard freedom of thought as a natural right will be careful enough not to entrust power to hands that would put fetters upon their thoughts, and limbs, too, if that were necessary.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, for March, is promptly upon our table. It contains a fine portrait of JAMES L. CURTIS, and articles on the "London Banks," "Reciprocity with the British provinces," "Commerce of the Otoman empire," and its usual excellent compilation of Commercial Miscellanies. Published monthly by Freeman Hunt, No 142 Fulton St. New York, at $5 per annum.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON has returned to his home. It is to be regretted that the People are to lose his services, in the capacity of Representative. No one will question his ability as a public speaker; and if he has not taken up the time of the session in speaking, it has been because he wished to throw no obstruction in the way of legislation. He has, however, been attentive to his duties—these most effective in legislation—ever at his post, promptly recording his vote, upon questions under consideration; and we believe in accordance with the desire of his constituents. They are upon the record, and will bear the closest scrutiny.—*Beaver Argus.*

We take pleasure in adding our endorsement to this. Mr. Allison has been one of the most valuable members of the House, and one always reliable in every contest between the right and the wrong. His defeat last fall was one of the inexplicable facts in political history. We are assured that by none is it more regretted than by many who were indirectly instrumental in accomplishing it. We hope to see Mr. Allison again in political life, under circumstances more favorable than those which have lately surrounded him.

OHIO FALLS MARINE RAILWAY.

We find in the *New York Tribune*, the following account of a new and very interesting scheme for passing vessels around the Falls of the Ohio:

Truly it may be said that we live in an age of progress. No sooner have we recorded the accomplishment of one great undertaking, than we are called upon to announce the beginning or projection of another.

A Company has been organized with a perpetual charter, under the Railroad Law of Indiana, with the above caption, for the purpose of constructing a road and docks to pass the largest boat and cargo (without breaking bulk) around the Falls of the Ohio, in the very short time of from thirty to forty minutes.

Lest some of our readers should regard the project as chimerical, we have but to say to such that the project has been submitted to several eminent engineers, who concur in opinion that it is perfectly practicable, and preferable to a canal, on account of its cheapness of construction, and the facilities it will afford for shipbuilding and dockage.

So numerous are the advantages it possesses over a canal, that it would be preferable, even should the cost exceed the estimate. It is however, thought that $600,000 will be ample, while a canal could not be constructed at this point to answer any useful purpose, for less than $1,500,000. The details, with drawings explanatory of the work, are in course of preparation, and when ready, will be open for inspection, for the information of the public.

If a secure chair, or supporters, for a vessel on a railway can be found, we have no doubt this plan is entirely practicable. If it be practicable it will have two or three decided advantages over a canal. In the first place, a vessel can be passed much more rapidly. In the next place, it will suffer less damage than the vessels now do from friction against the walls of the canal, or the occasional collisions with other vessels; besides this, it will probably be cheaper.

This scheme is a new idea, but it should be studied.

SENATE COMMITTEES.—The committees temporarily appointed for the special session of the Senate, contain the names of Messrs. Chase and Sumner, the free-soil Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts. The Senate thus abandons the proscription for opinion's sake, which was adopted at the commencement of last session, with regard to those gentlemen.

Appropriations Made by Congress.—Among the appropriations made at the late session of Congress, were the following, which we find summed up in the Intelligencer:

For the extension of the Capitol, two appropriations are made, one in the deficiency bill of $400,000 and the other in the general appropriation bill of $600,000.

For the Patent Office, towards the erection of the west wing, $200,000.

For repairing the President's Mansion, including cleaning, painting, whitewashing, extending the east wing of offices for carriage-house, &c., $7,300; and for heating, ventilating, painting, the exterior, painting the walls and ceilings of the rooms on the first floor, and the purchase of books for the President's library, $29,500.

For refurnishing the President's house, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the furniture and equipage of the said house as may be out of repair and unfit for use, $25,000.

For the Eastern Branch Bridges, to be expended in completing the repairs thereof, $4,000.

For the Equestrian Statue of Gen Jackson, to compensate Clark Mills therefor, and make it the property of the United States, $20,000.

For an Equestrian Statue of Washington, our readers are aware, a special act made an appropriation of $50,000

For paving Pennsylvania avenue, from the President's square to Rock creek, in addition to former appropriations, $14,700.

For enclosing the triangular lot, opposite the Centre market, with an iron fence, $4,500.

For erecting lamps, on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventeenth street to George town, and from the Capitol to the Navy Yard, $3 000

The Clerks in the several Executive Departments, from and after the 30th of June next, are to be arranged into four classes, with different grades of salary, and no clerk is to be appointed in either of the classes until he shall have been examined and found qualified by a Board of three Commissioners, one of whom is to be the chief of the Bureau to which the clerk is to be appointed, and the other two to be selected by the head of the Department to which the Bureau is attached. Class number one is to receive an annual salary of nine hundred dollars each, class number two an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars each, class number three an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars each, and class number four an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

The outstanding stocks of the United States may be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury at the current market price, to be paid for from any surplus funds in the Treasury, provided that the balance in the Treasury shall not at any time be reduced below $6,000,000.

The Mexican boundary Commission is continued till April 1st, 1854, and the necessary appropriations made therefor.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The terrible accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, on Thursday night, was owing to the mail train from Pittsburgh running into an emigrant train going East, which had been stopped on account of some derangement of the engine. The locomotive of the mail train tore through the freight car and into the emigrant car, and the steam passages of the boiler being torn off the scalding steam poured in upon the passengers, scalding many in a dreadful manner. The Harrisburgh Borough Item, of Monday, says:

There are so many rumors in circulation in relation to the late accident, that we find it almost impossible to get at the truth of the matter. Late on Friday night we were informed that nine persons had died from the effects of the collision. The agents generally connected with the road keep a close mouth in relation to the matter, and we find it impossible to gain any information from them. Mr. Ayres, who is a conductor on the Central Road, is an exception to the above, and he informs us that there are but four persons in all, dead. One very young child and its mother, and two men. There were nine, all told, in the car; most of whom were drovers, having charge of the stock—horses and hogs—aboard the train. The survivors are more or less injured from the scalding and steam —the entire contents of the boiler escaping into the car, which was lodged immediately over the engine. The cause of the stoppage of the freight train at that spot was not from *want of fuel*, but from the bursting of one of the boiler *flues*, a matter which was beyond control. The accident resulted from the negligence and carelessness of the conductor, Wm. Musser or Mercer, who being an hour ahead of the time of the passenger train, had ample time to make every arrangement to stop the train following him.—Mr. James S. Black, from Tuscarwasa, Ohio, who was a passenger in the train, and who saved himself by jumping from the car before the collision, has furnished us with the names of some of the persons injured. Lewis Eckhard, of Columbiana, Ohio, has his leg broken; Jonas Haskins, of Palestine, Ohio, scalded; Wm. McCloskey, of Columbiana, Ohio, scalded, and not expected to recover; Nathan Wilson, of Green county, Pa., Paul Anderson, of Harrisburgh, and Chas. King, of Unity, Ohio, were also severely scalded.

We were unable to obtain the name of the persons killed, but believe they were all emigrants—the two men were Germans and the woman and child Irish.

The Item says in another paragraph:

WM. MERSER, the conductor on the railroad, through whose carelessness four persons lost their lives on Friday morning last, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Esquire Kline, who committed him to jail to answer the charge.—He was arrested by officer Lewis.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 8

We are well over President Pierce's Inaugural, and have found a subject far more attractive in the financial movements of the day. Repeatedly it has been stated that all was not as fair, and calm, and prosperous as the surface hereabouts seemed to indicate, and the past three days fully confirm the opinion. The last settling day found the Hanover Bank (one of the new-school,) unable to pay the balances in specie, and its advance necessary for its neighbors to advance some hundred thousand dollars to keep it on its feet and prevent a panic. On Monday, the President and Cashier were required to resign, which they did, the former reluctantly. Other banks have been assisted, and more have the same prospect ahead, unless "something turns up"—poor hope, as things just now have a decided "look down." Financial affairs wear a very gloomy appearance, and persons of small capital find to their sorrow that by purchasing real estate and stocks at the recent prices, they have been "clamming at high water"—a homely, but very truthful comparison just now.

Erie Railroad closes at 83, a fall of five per cent. in as many days—a decline caused mainly by the stringency in the money market, but aided by the sudden and dangerous illness of Mr. Nelson Robinson, the largest holder, and the leading spirit of the Company. The newly elected Director of the Company. The rate of interest this afternoon is not dearer than on Saturday, but the amount of confidence existing is materially less.

The sales of goods to merchants out of town are very large, and as a general thing payments are made with a good deal of punctuality. Jobbers here press sales, and the country, well as a family market here. People who passed the crisis of 1837, speak of the present feverish and excited state of commercial affairs as resembling, in all respects, the aspect of things in the commencement of that memorable year. With immense imports we see small exportations of produce, and large remittances of coin and bonds. Extravagance in living, enormous rents, and competition in trade are the moths, of trade and prudence ignored as old fashioned and old fogy.

Thus far we have had no failures, but the report of the stoppage of a Boston house, with an indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars, and that of two houses in Providence, makes an uncomfortable feeling among people here. It needs only one or two failures here to superinduce many. To-morrow and next day are the preparation days for settling among the banks, and the result is looked to with fear by many. The banks have become fully sensible of the necessity of assisting each other, and of making common cause. If the present evils of the times were not chronic, the expedient might do. By closing up their affairs to avoid a panic, outside operations are diminished in the ratio of the decrease of the currency, and settling day is precipitated upon many who look to the future to see them profitably out. If the banks have determined to check all speculations, people may see we will look out for a squall, and get all things aground at once.

C.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Trade at Baltimore, held on the 7th March, 1853, the following report from the Committee on Internal Improvements was unanimously adopted:

REPORT.

The subject confided to the consideration of the Committee has received due attention at their hands. The project of a rilroad connection between the cities of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, along the direct route offered by the valleys of the Potomac and Youghiogheny rivers, is not a novelty in this community. Some seven years back it engaged the earnest attention of the people of Baltimore, who were then invited to co-operate with Pittsburgh and the intervening country on the route, in the accomplishment of this enterprise. If the discussions which then took place were not yet so fresh in the recollections of the people of Baldimore as to supersede special notice, it would nevertheless, perhaps be neither desirable nor profitable to recall them in the present connection. The policy then finally adopted has its results exhibited to us at the present time in the achievement (of the stupendous work uniting the harbors of Baltimore with the waters of the Ohio at Wheeling, and to be followed at an early period by the completion of the still more important branch to Parkersburgh.

From the period of the adoption of this policy, the scheme of the direct railroad connection between Pittsburgh and Baltimore has quietly slumbered—its vitality, in the meantime, having been preserved by carefully maintaining the legal organization required by the Pennsylvania charter. Within a short time past, however, circumstances have arisen which have determined the people of Pittsburgh to seek a connection with the sea-board in the ports of Baltimore, and hence the revival of the dormant scheme of the direct route, which is now presented to us in the attitude of a "strong man refreshed with sleep."

The Committee then go on to recite the proceedings of the various meetings lately held in vor of the road, and add:

The Committee hold the opinion that the enterprise under consideration addresses itself in the strongest manner to the favorable regard of the city of Baltimore. She is invited to join with Pittsburgh and the intervening Counties in the construction of this work.

1st. Because it is one in which they all and severally have a common, reciprocal and direct interest.

2d. Because the invitation addressed to Baltimore on the part of Pittsburgh and the Counties is not one of mere formality, but comes accompanied with the evidence of pecuniary aid to an extent which leaves no room to doubt its sincerity.

3d. Because in the commingling of Pennsylvania capital with that of Baltimore in the way referred to, there inevitably follows a union and commingling of interests which cannot fail to work beneficial for all parties.

4th. Because the designated route—through the Vallies of the Potomac and Youghiogheny —is, geographically and practically the shortest easiest and quickest between the sea-board and the waters of the Ohio—the maximum grade by the easiest route over the dividing Allegheny ridge between but sixty-six feet, and the descent thence to Pittsburgh a continuous plane of gentle inclination.

5th. Because the completion of this work will secure to Baltimore—what she has not now, and, otherwise, will never possess—the actual enjoyment of the benefit of her geographically advantageous position, in being nearer to the waters of the Ohio and the Lakes than any other Atlantic city.

6th. Because this railroad will place Baltimore in a position of essential independence, by opening to her through the territory of Pennsylvania, a new, independent, and most desirable route to the Ohio river, the possession of which will protect her from injurious discriminations against trade and travel seeking to reach Baltimore from Pittsburgh by other routes.

7th. Because in being thus connected with Pittsburgh, Baltimore has opened to her and becomes connected with, the shortest railroad lines to the Lakes, and their vast commerce and also with the numerous chains of roads, finished and in progress, running thorough Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—thus strengthening and enlarging her trading relations with the North and the West, the Lake country and the South-West, to an extent which cannot fail immensely to promote her prosperity through all future time.

8th, Because the large accession of trade and travel which will be thrown upon the Baltimore road by the completion of the Lakes, Baltimore cannot hesitate or falter, without serious injury to her present and future welfare. While her refusal to aid in the present work would probably be its death-blow; her hearty co-operation would decide the question of its successful and speedy completion, and consummate a union of interests alike beneficial, permanent and mutual.

10th. Because an investment on the part of the City in this road is deemed to be a safe and good one in a pecuniary point of view, and so profitable, at least, as to insure a return annually of legal interest thereon.

11th. Because the route from this city through Cumberland and Pittsburgh to Cleveland and other points on the Lakes will place Baltimore in the position of a successful competitor for a portion of the enormous trade of those inland seas—Lake Superior soon to be included—and if her share is but a tithe of the vast and constantly increasing aggregate of the North Western sections of the Union, it will prove a manifold return for the simple advance of her credit which she is now expected to make.

12th. Because with the Cumberland and Pittsburgh Railroad completed through the countenance and substantial aid of Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will at once assume the attitude, power and influences of a mighty Colossus, who, with giant strides having overcome the highest Alleghenies, is seen standing on the banks of the Ohio—his right hand placed at Pittsburgh—his left at Parkersburg—with one hand extended towards the Lakes and the North-west—with the other reaching Southwestwardly towards Cincinnati and St. Louis—while from the equi-distant point of Wheeling he overlooks Central Ohio and the teeming regions beyond.

For these reasons, and others which might be adduced, the Committee are of the opinion that the projected railroad from Cumberland to Pittsburgh eminently deserves the favorable consideration of the City Councils of Baltimore, and they therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying resolutions, namely:

Resolved, by the Board of Trade of Baltimore, That the connection of the city of Baltimore with the city of Pittsburgh, through the projected railroad from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, is a consummation greatly to be desired—opening, as it will do, a communication between the two cities by the shortest, easiest and most direct route between the seaboard and the Ohio river.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the City Councils of Baltimore will act wisely, and for the sure promotion of the general welfare of their constituents, by granting the aid of the City Corporation to the construction of this work; and believing that the application of the city's credit to the amount of $1,000,000 will secure its immediate commencement and early completion, this Board does respectfully yet earnestly pray the city councils to grant their aid to that extent, in such time and on such conditions, as to them may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That the Board of Trade approves of the contemplated application to the Legislature of Maryland, on the part of the joint deputation from Pittsburgh and Cumberland, for such legislation as will secure to the road unity of charter, powers and management.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of this report and its accompanying resolutions, be printed, and that copies of the same be transmitted to the Mayor and members of both branches of the city council, to the Governor of Maryland, and to the members of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. BOSE Ch'm.
JAMES GEORGE,
THOMAS C. JENKINS,
ROBERT HOWARD,

The foregoing report, made to the Board of Trade, on the 7th inst., was unanimously adopted.

GEO. U. PORTER,
Secretary of Board of Trade.

Baltimore, March 7th, 1853.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The General Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society is, at the present time, making a public and special appeal to the churches and citizens generally, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, for pecuniary aid, to meet the application for the transportation of thirty-one slaves to Liberia, liberated by the will of a lady recently deceased, in Va., on condition they be sent by the first of April next.

In a few days is to be settled the question whether they shall go out free to their fatherland, *as they desire*, or be doomed to endless servitude! In the name of humanity, we appeal to you in this interesting emergency.

A. B. QUAY,
General Agent Penns. Colo'n Soc'y.

PITTSBURGH, March, 1853.

At a regular meeting of the Columbus Typographical Union, held in this city on the 5th inst., the following gentleman were elected Delegates to attend the Printers' National Union, which assembles in Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in May next: MONROE L. BETTS, JOSEPH DOWDALL; and WM. M. SMITH.—*Ohio State Jour.*

THE CHARLESTOWN EXCITEMENT.—*Return of Mary Joseph Corcoran, the Missing Girl.*—On Saturday evening last the "missing girl," Mary Joseph Corcoran, returned to the city, from Philadelphia, where she has been tarrying for several days past, having reached that city shortly after the commencement of the excitement in Charlestown. She remained in this city till yesterday, when she proceeded to the house of her guardian, Deacon Carter, in Charlestown. Her arrival produced no little sensation. She remains firm in the Baptist faith, and has resisted all argument, all threats, and even forces that have been used to induce her return to Catholicism.

In consequence of the report that she would attend church yesterday, at the Baptist church, in Charlestown, of which she is a member, the house was thronged to repletion. But counsel took the course of a wise and prudent counsel, and did not make her appearance. There were many murmurs of disappointment at her non-appearance.

She will this forenoon appear before Mayor Frothingham and the City Council of Charlestown, to decline to be affidavit made by her mother. It is hoped that this will be sufficient to allay all excitement Lest it should not, however, the most efficient measures have been taken to prevent any popular outbreak.

On Saturday Mayor Frothingham obtained a requisition from Gov. Clifford, authorising the calling out of the First and Fourth Regiments of Infantry. Maj. Gen. Sutton, of Salem, has been assigned the command, and arrived in Charlestown Saturday evening, in readiness for such service as may be required. The City Marshal of Charlestown will retain the full force of police, numbering 200, employed last week. The Boston police will also repair to Charlestown at a moment's warning, if necessary.

The girl says she has been under restraint, and that some of the affidavits put forth are false. There was no little excitement in Charlestown last evening.—*Boston Bee, March* 7.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The State of Pennsylvania. vs. Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company, and others. | In Chancery.

And now, to wit, on the ——— day of February, A. D. 1853, comes the State of Pennsylvania by her Attorney General, and makes known to the court:

1st. That the said Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company have not made free the navigation of the Ohio river, by the abatement or elevation of their bridge as required by the final decree herein rendered at the last term of their court.

2d. Nor have the said defendants opened an obstructed navigation for boats of the largest class, which ply in Pittsburgh through the western channel of the Ohio river.

3d. That the navigation of the Ohio river is, and ever since the entry of the decree aforesaid, hath been obstructed by the obstruction and nuisance of their said suspension bridge, in manner and form as in the decree aforesaid set forth, said obstructions and nuisances being from thence hitherto continued and kept up over and across said river, without change, alteration or remedy.

Therefore, the said complainant by her Attorney General pursuant to the leave of the court in said final decree granted, now comes and moves the court to award a writ to execute the said decree aforesaid, and to further order, adjudge and decree, for such other and further order, remedy and writ in the premises as the law of the case and equity and good conscience may require.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Attorney General, of Penna.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Solicitor for Complainant.

MADIAI DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

On Thursday the 17th, Mr. Kinnaird moved an address, praying her Majesty to take steps for bringing under the notice of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the strong feelings prevailing in England in consequence of the persecution in Tuscany of those who profess the principles of the Protestant religion The case of the Madiais, he observed, was not an isolated one. It indicated a religious reaction, and a determination on the part of the hierarchy of the Church of Rome to put down Protestantism by force wherever the civil power enabled them to do so; and on this ground he asked the House to call upon Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Governments of Prussia and Holland, to remonstrate, not dictatorially or menacingly, but in the spirit of religion and humanity, with the Grand duke. He gave the details of the arrest of several Florentines for no other offence than reading the Bible, to show that the persecution was systematic; thousands, he said, living in Tuscany, under a reign of terror. The objection, that this being a matter between a Government and its own subjects, we had no right to interfere, has been disposed of in the admirable dispatch of Lord John Russell, and precedents were not wanting for such interference.

Lord D. Stuart seconded the motion, justifying the peaceable interference of this country, which ought, he said, as a Protestant nation, to raise its voice against the persecution of Protestants. He did not consider this to be intolerant spirit on the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or even to the Pope, as to the despotic principles of the Austrian Government which domineered in Tuscany.

Mr. Lucas could not agree with the resolution, because, according to the papers laid before the House, it did not state the facts of the case correctly. It appeared from those papers that the Madiais had engaged in a system of proselytism at the bidding and instigation of foreign emissaries and agents. The sentence against them declared that they had not disproved the facts alleged against them; that they had been guilty of the crime of proselytism by the employment of money supplied from abroad —that was, from England. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Tuscan Government were to be blamed for punishing the Madiais for the crime of proselytism, what had been the conduct of this country in respect to the Catholics persecuted in different parts of the world? Who ever heard of our Secretary of State remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia for persecuting and torturing Roman Catholic nuns? Had not Lord Palmerston actually recommended the expulsion of Jesuits from Switzerland? The conduct of that noble lord in the case of the Madiais was, he contended, exactly parallel with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. If he believed that the resolution expressed the facts of the case, he could not adopt it, because he never could recognize the doctrine that the exercise of humanity and philanthropy was to be acted on one side.

Lord John Russell professed himself totally at a loss to know whether Mr. Lucas approved or not of the persecution for religious opinions. His (Lord John's) conclusion was, that if a Protestant state should condemn persons because they had become Roman Catholics, as sought others to become so, such conduct was morally wrong. Mr. Lucas alleged that the Madiais were punished, not because they had become Protestants, but that, being Protestants, they endeavored to convert others to Protestantism at the instigation of a foreign agent; whereas the foreign agent had left the country, and the Madiais had followed their own convictions. But, be it as the Tuscan tribunals said, that those individuals had endeavored to induce Roman Catholics to read the Bible, and to believe that certain doctrines were not authorized by the Bible, he still said it was a moral crime to punish them. Mr. Lucas had said we were not justified in considering ourselves friends of religious liberty while we were indifferent to persecutions against Roman Catholics? But it could not be maintained that such was our general conduct; in no part of our dominions were persons punished for endeavoring to induce Protestants to become Roman Catholics. Having vindicated Lord Palmerston from the charge of countenancing religious persecution in Switzerland, the South Seas, and Sweden, he insisted that the Government of this country had done nothing which misbecame it in the representations it had addressed to that of Tuscany. Persecution for religious opinions was odious and detestable, and the Government of England was justified in raising its voice against it. Holding this opinion, he recommended the House to leave this case in the hands of the Government. Its voice had been heard, and he trusted that, although the Madiais and others might suffer, the general opinion of the world would secure religious liberty.

After a few words from Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. Fitzgerald said, that as a Roman Catholic, he disapproved of the punishment of these persons, and he should ever raise his voice against persecution of every kind. Lord Stanley, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Kennedy spoke briefly on the question.

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Lord Palmerston repelled the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Lucas, in respect to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and to the transactions at Tahiti. He complained that that honorable member had made a partial representation of the facts in the former case; and in the latter the noble lord justified the treatment of the Roman Catholic priests who went, he said, to disturb the tranquility of an island already pacified, for the purpose of turning Protestants into Catholics, instead of endeavoring to turn heathens into Christians. Those Priests had, however, not been put into "comfortable prisons," like the Madiais, but had been merely told to go about their business.

Mr. Kinnaird withdrew his motion.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.—*Serious Disturbances Threatened.*—We learn through private letters received by the house of W. L. Cushing & Co., of this city, that at the time the Pampero left San Juan, disturbances of a serious nature were threatened between the citizens of San Juan or Greytown, and the Vanderbilt Nicaragua Transit Company. As is well known, the depot of the Transit Company is located on a point across the mouth of the river from Greytown, and at this depot the Company has stores with supplies of all descriptions which are furnished to passengers going either way, thus completely monopolising this branch of trade, and cutting off the citizens of the town from all participation in its benefits. Numerous complaints have been made, which have been unheeded, until at last the citizens have become exasperated, and so strong has the feeling become, that unless the town is declared to be citizentown, open warfare is anticipated; indeed, cannon and ammunition had been purchased, and the determination was, to demolish the Company's buildings, unless the depot was removed.

Mr. Baldwin, agent of the Company, had been arrested and imprisoned for using threatening language against the peace of Greytown. He was, however, released on Messrs. T. L. Harper and H L Stevenson becoming security to stand trial.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE INAUGURAL.—The first remark we heard made upon it was by a prominent business man, on the street, who cares little for politics in any party sense. He thought it cut rather too many flourishes about glory, and flags, and that sort of thing, to indicate good hard sense. It does "*Asfalute*" pretty well, and no mistake.

We do not remember that any previous President has stept out of his way in an inaugural to proclaim the constitutional recognition of slavery. Perhaps it is intended only to fill out the message, but it looks a little ominous of a determination to give a pretty stiff lead to slavery extensionists.

The President seems to look upon himself as the principal feature of the government, to be "assisted by Congress."

On the whole, we are not inclined to criticise with severity. When a young political rooster finds himself perched upon so high a post, it is natural to flap his wings and crow a little—he should be, as we think there is in this case, a certain immaturity of voice, which everybody at once understands to indicate that he has not been accustomed to that sort of thing, all we have to do is to wait till he gets used to it, and hear him again.—*Ohio State Jour.*

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—Since our last, quite a respectable meeting of the citizens of Wellsville—together with a delegation from St. Clair township—was held during the past week, for the purpose of interchanging views on the subject of extending a railroad from this place to Knox Valley, via Darlington and the great Canonel Coal Banks. The meeting was very satisfactory, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to raise funds and contract with an engineer and survey the route immediately. The delegates from St. Clair, who seem to be deeply interested in the construction of this road, explained away every objection which had been urged against itself, and represented, that if the route was found practicable, of which they entertained no doubt whatever, that there would be no trouble in procuring rights of way, and raising the necessary means to construct said branch. In fact so zealous and ardently has this work been taken hold of by men of capital, enterprise and influence, that its survey, location and completion seems to be settled upon with unerring certainty. No project ever had warmer supporters, nor more flattering prospects to urge its construction.—*Wellsville Patriot.*

BOARD OF TRADE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, held yesterday, a report was made on the subject of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad and its importance to the interests of Baltimore. The report was unanimously adopted, together with a series of resolutions, one of which respectfully yet earnestly prays the City Council to aid the work by the grant of its credit to the amount of $1,000,000. We shall publish the report to-morrow.—*Balt. Amer., March* 8.

FIRST ACT UNDER THE CROW BAR BILL.—On Friday last the House of Representatives passed the crow bar bill. On Saturday, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. Barnum, the Locofoco member of the House from this city, was standing in front of the Clerk's desk conversing with another member, the Deputy Clerk was reading a bill to the House, the House was quiet and peaceable. At this moment M. H. Medary, the Clerk of the House, standing in his desk, took the crutch of old Mr. George and deliberately aimed a blow directly at the head of Mr. Barnum. The stroke came with power, and Barnum was knocked down, essentially. He was assisted by his friends to the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the huge wound on his head was attended to, and soon after Mr. Barnum, in company with another member took the cars and started for his home. After about an hour's silent reflection and the regular pursuit of business, Mr. Lytle moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms take possession of Mr. Medary, that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the transaction, and to report to the House what they shall do in the premises. This matter will attract some attention and we shall try to keep the public duly posted.—*Ohio State Jour.*

☞ NOTICE—M. MCGINLEY would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his choice stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO, from the old stand, No. 91 Water street, to the Room No. 1, under the Monongahela House, next door to the Firemens' Insurance Company, where he will endeavor, as heretofore, to keep one of the best stocks of Imported Cigars in the city. He flatters himself that the stock of Cigars and Tobacco he is in the habit of offering for sale, are sufficiently well known to need no other recommendation, to secure for him, at his new stand, a liberal share of custom, as he received at his former place of business. [fe26-1m

☞ See Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, countide page.

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & CO. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAPS, comprising: the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mbl

REMOVAL.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
WHOLESALE PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, FISH, &c.
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 25 WOOD STREET,
Twelve doors above Water street,
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mh5-dlm

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &C.,
No. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, which will be sold at the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. mh8

Spring and Summer Bonnets.
JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, would call the attention of Milliners and others, who buy to sell again, to his large assortment of BONNETS, of the newest styles for the coming seasons. Also, Fancy Bonnets, &c. mh8

JOHN T. LOGAN.....ROBT. S. KENNEDY.
PHILIP WIRGMAN.....EDWARD GREIG.
REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARES, CUTLERY, &c &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. felsy

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALDION, Erie County, Pa.,