PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 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-Slavery 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 Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

March 7, 1853.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening last the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, passed the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to report an ordinance authorizing the subscription by the City of five thousand shares to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—provided the Railroad Company have Legislative authority to pay the interest on the bonds issued: Provided further, that the city of Baltimore subscribe one million of dollars, and the County of Allegheny seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the stock of said Railroad Company: and provided further, that the City of Allegheny have and enjoy the same privilege and authority to vote for Directors of said Railroad Company as are possessed by said city in the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The province in the above resolution will all be met. The legislation required is already obtained. The city of Baltimore will most assuredly subscribe the million required, as it has been unanimously recommended by her Board of Trade, and is warmly advocated by her citizens generally. The Commissioners of this county are duly considering the subject of a subscription, and we have not the least doubt that they will very soon carry out the unanimous wish of the people, as well as that of their own also, by subscribing at least the sum required by the above proviso. All these subscriptions made, the situation of the Company in regard to funds, will stand about as follows:

City of Pittsburgh,	$500,000
City of Allegheny,	250,000
County of Allegheny,	750,000
County of Fayette,	250,000
County of Somerset,	250,000
City of Baltimore,	1,000,000
Private subscriptions,	500,000
	$3,500,000

This last sum, that of private subscriptions, is probably placed too low. There is some prospect also of a subscription of $200,000 from Allegheny county, Maryland, and a promise of some heavy private subscriptions in that region, where the stock is highly appreciated. We have made no calculations for any private subscriptions in Baltimore, where it is probable considerable amounts may be obtained. Good and safe contractors will take at least 15 to 20 per cent. of their contracts in stock, so that we may safely calculate that the Connellsville road will be contructed without going into market with a single company bond, a rather remarkable event in Railroad making.

It is estimated that the road will cost, including engineering, right of way, stations and rolling stock, as well as interest on subscriptions while it is constructing, about $4,500,000.—When the subscription is filled, it will amount, we think, to $3,750,000. To this add $750,000 of stock taken by contractors, and we have the road finished and stocked, and out of debt.

We should not be surprised to find capitalists taking stock in this road as a safe and profitable investment. As soon as the stock is paid in it bears an interest of 6 per cent. payable in *cash*. When the road is finished its business will be so heavy, and its profits so large, that the stock will command a premium. This is no visionary speculation. It is sound reasoning from safe premises. If any road connecting the East and the West will pay, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville most assuredly will; and who can doubt, when he looks over the mighty West, marching forward with herculean strides, that all these great thoroughfares will prove remunerating investments?

The last *Washington Reporter* devotes considerable space to the abuse of Pittsburgh and its citizens. The course of our people in looking out for their own interests is denounced as *dishonest* and *unrighteous*, "narrow, selfish, and discreditable," "dishonoring," "reprehensible," "injudicious," "flagrantly unjust," "ungenerous," and, to cap the climax, "senseless." As a fitting commentary upon this outpouring of adjectives, we have to announce that the citizens of Pittsburgh have subscribed within a fraction of $50,000 to secure the charter of the Pittsburgh and Washington Railroad—a road in every way as important to Washington as to us. While the editor of the Reporter was deluging his columns with disparaging reflections upon Pittsburgh, our citizens were quietly doing for Washington and Washington county, what that town and county were unable to do for themselves!

The editor of the *Reporter* is a candidate for Director in the Chartiers Valley Railroad. As two-thirds of the stock in that road is owned by Pittsburghers, his election can only be accomplished by their aid. We feel curious to know under which of the adjectives applied by this candidate to our city and its citizens he would have his election set down. Would it be "dishonest" or "discreditable!" "injudicious" or "senseless?" We await an answer.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, WASHINGTON'S ROUTE.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette, being called upon on Thursday night, by a vote of the Common Council of Allegheny City, to address them on the subject of the Connellsville road, stated among other things, some interesting facts in connection with the early history of this road that are entirely new.

He stated that many years ago when engaged in preparing a report in Congress on the subject, Gen. John Mann, of Georgetown, successor of Gen. Washington, as President of the Potomac and Ohio Company, put into his possession a box of Gen. Washington's papers, in his own proper hand writing, from which it appeared that immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, was impressed with the importance of opening communications with the western country, which he said was "the best if not the only cement" that could bind the East and West together. He accordingly mounted his horse and personally explored all the great lines of communications between the Atlantic and the West—the present New York route; the Philadelphia route; the routes from Washington City, and Baltimore; and the James River and Kanawha route. The result was a report (accompanied by a map of his own drawing) in which he pronounced the contemplated route by the Potomac and the Youghiogeny decidedly the *shortest, best,* and *cheapest* connexion between the East and the West. He afterwards procured an act of the Virginia Legislature incorporating a Company for this purpose, and went in person to Annapolis to obtain the concurrent action of the legislature of Maryland. His plan was to improve the Potomac and Youghiogeny as high up as practicable, and then unite them by a road. He was elected President of this Company, and continued to pursue this favorite object with zeal and actively till the day of his death. Hence the route has not only been well called "NATURE'S BOUND," the Potomac and Youghiogeny having cut down and removed all the mountains East and West of the Savage Ridge, but is also well called "WASHINGTON'S BOUND," his sagacious and unerring mind, having, after a careful and laborious examination of the whole subject, pronounced the Connellsville route, by the Potomac and Youghiogeny river, to be decidedly the nearest and best route to connect the Atlantic and Western country, and his judgment has been confirmed by all subsequent examinations. A new evidence of the wonderful sagacity of this wonderful man.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—There are generally two sides to a story, and those persons who take pains to present only the side that suits their own views, are certainly not entitled to any claims they may set up for candor disinterestedness. Had you invited a statement of the facts and circumstances, which induced an application to the Legislature to open three of the main avenues extending eastward from this city, I am sure your sense of justice and liberality would have prompted you to withhold the expression of hostility towards that measure, recently manifested. The facts are these:

A desire to extend the boundaries of Pittsburgh over a portion of Pitt township, so as to have streets regularly laid out in conformity with a general plan, caused an application to be made to the Legislature, and a law passed appointing commissioners to make a survey of the District. This was done, and a special tax was imposed on the citizens of that portion surveyed, of Pitt township, to pay the expenses, &c., amounting to $5,000, which went into the County Treasury. Then the survey and tax were unpopular in the district, but the people had to submit. The act provided that the new street should be opened as roads are opened in the county. In process of time population increased and portions of the district were taken in as new Wards of the city. Our thrifty enterprising mechanics bought lots and erected substantial buildings on what they believed were or would be public streets. The question of damages arose; and an act was passed, through the agency of the County Commissioners (the same officials whose conduct in the *script* defalcation is now under investigation,) which took from the county the cost of opening the streets, as originally contemplated. This was not all. Individuals finding no remedy for the transfer of their property to the public, obtained the passage of an act authorizing the Court of Common Pleas to vacate such streets on the application of interested parties. And such vacations were made, and though partially beneficial, they prove exceedingly injurious to the general public. To remedy this state of things an application was again made to the Legislature, and has met with favor in the House of Representatives, the reasonableness and justice of the measure being admitted; and the increased advance of property, promising a proximate and certain remuneration to the county, in the way of taxes, for the inconsiderable outlay necessary to the opening of the streets.

The streets asked to be opened are Wylie, Webster, and Bedford, from Fulton street eastward. A glance at McGowan's map will satisfy the most scrupulous economists of their necessity and benefit to the city and county; and the most inveterate opponent of that bug bear, the "New Wards," that nothing is sought for inconsistent with public justice. Damages are asked for a very little of the property taken; indeed it is only where all a man has on is required that damages will be conceded. Most of the citizens propose to give their half of the street, where their lots run at right angles, with without other compensation than accruing benefits. Nothing is prayed for but the re-enactment of the law which originally provided for opening those avenues. And surely public liberality is stretched to its utmost tension, to secure railroads and open other facilities to commerce, it comes from an ill grace from their advocates to strain at a very small matter, while they swallow gigantic projects without a single contortion of countenance. The citizens of the Sixth and Seventh Wards and Pitt township ask only justice. If $5,000 of a survey tax had not been imposed on them in the first place, and paid into the County Treasury, there might be some grounds for gentlemen of microscopic generosity and public spirit, to put on their spectacles and exclaim against the monstrous outrage contemplated by the "New Wards." A CITIZEN.

We publish the above communication from our love of fair play. We have no earthly interest in the matter, other than that which is felt by every citizen, that strict justice should be meted out to all, as far as possible, in the assessment of taxes. If there is equity in the demand made for the payment of damages for opening certain streets, out of the county treasury, we are in favor of it; but we have failed heretofore to see it, and our correspondent has not convinced us. A good deal is said about a certain $5000, which was expended for a survey. This survey was, as we understand it, for the whole district, and not for the certain streets now prayed for. The benefits of that survey are now enjoyed by the inhabitants and property holders in that region. If there is any unexpended surplus of that $5000 in the county treasury, it ought to be expended for the benefit of those who paid it; but if it was all spent in making the survey for the benefit of the city, the same reasoning would seem to give any equitable claim for the payment of damages out of the county treasury. It should also be recollected, that a special privilege is now enjoyed by the new Wards not granted to any other incorporated city or borough in the county—that of having 25 per cent. of all damages for opening streets paid out of the county treasury.

That is a poor fling of our correspondent in regard to Railroad subscriptions, and exhibits a weak cause, or a weak advocate. Railroad subscriptions are for the general benefit. It is the most equitable and republican mode of bringing every man to bear his portion of responsibility, while he enjoys his share of the benefits. Railroad subscription are not taxes. They are merely a loan of credit, by which a public good can be accomplished, without any detriment to the general welfare. When well invested they are a double benefit. They become good paying stocks, affording safe investments for spare capital, and they double the value of the property in the cities where they terminate.

We published, yesterday, an article from a New York paper relative to Dr. Tyng and Spiritual Rappings. The following communication, published in the N. Y. Express, would seem to be an authorized contradiction of the report as published by us yesterday:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Must our ministers of religion come down from the high office of preaching eternal truth, and combating deadly errors, to vindicate themselves from imputed opinions which they never held, and alleged remarks they never made?

Cannot a christian pastor collect the communicants of his flock together *privitely by invitation*, before the monthly communion, without the intrusion of an emissary of that spirit who thrust himself among the "sons of God" in the time of Job, and for the same apparent evil purpose?

The Rector of St. George's (Dr. Tyng) will not, we are sure, abandon his important duties to refute charges like those made in the report you allude to, so utterly at variance with his public teachings for thirty years, and of that divine word upon which his instructions are founded. What the Rector did teach on the occasion referred to, can be easily shown, but that would exceed the limits of your paper, and we will therefore only furnish a short catalogue of things he did not teach, as charged in the report contained in the Spiritual Telegraph.

1. *He did not* contend for the "spiritual origin of the manifestations," *nor did he* "admit the facts, and repudiate the idea of their being some new developments of magnetic or electric force."

2. *He did not* "announce the fact that there were mediums among the *communicants* in his Church."

3. *He did not* say "he had personally wrestled with this, adversary almost incessantly, for three weeks past.

4. He did not say "that if the annoyance continued to increase he should be obliged to relinquish his ministry."

We rather suppose that if the Rector should find there alleged spirits as numerous as the "flies on the house," that like Luther, when on his way to trial, he would boldly travel on in the way of his duty.

That he looks upon the whole system of alleged spiritual communication as a fraud and a delusion, as anti-scriptural—as likely to be ruinous to the minds and bodies of those who fatally pursue it, is known to all who regularly attend upon his ministry, and this lecture contained nothing contrary to his well known sentiments in this respect. What christian pastor can do less than warn his own flock against errors so dangerous? What man of humanity can see our lunatic asylums crowded with wretched victims to this delusion, and trace its baneful effects in unsettling the foundations of truth, and disorganizing the framework of social and domestic life, without his sympathies being fully aroused, and his best efforts being enlisted in its suppression.

WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—Previous to the close of the recent term of the U. S. Supreme Court, a motion was filed by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and the counsel of the State, asking for an order to the Marshal to execute the decree of the Court in relation to the Wheeling bridge, declaring it to be an illegal structure, and also for an attachment against the officers, managers, and stockholders for not complying with the decree of the Court. No action was taken by the Court on the motion, previous to its adjournment, and so the argument on the question goes over to the term which commences in May next. The argument of this motion will bring up the question as to the effect of the act of Congress, declaring the Bridge a Post road.—*Bell. Pat.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHO INTRODUCED SLAVERY!

It is the constant plea or excuse of pro-slaverymen that slavery was introduced into this country by the English against the wishes of the people on this side of the Atlantic. We can readily understand that the government of England might cause slaves to be brought here in defiance of the wishes of the colonies; but surely that government could not compel, and certainly never did attempt to compel the colonists to buy those slaves after they were introduced. Now, if the colonists had firmly refused to buy the slaves, we may readily conclude that the slave trade would be very soon abandoned, and we may presume, even without any further information on the subject, that the importation of slaves would not have been continued for a long series, unless there were eager purchasers here, as well as active and ready sellers. This would be the natural and inevitable conclusion of every intelligent mind, upon the mere statement that there were in this country a large number of human beings imported from a foreign country, against their own wishes, and held here in strict bondage, and compelled to labor through life for no better compensation than is given to the oxen and horses who labor with them.

But what is the history of this matter?

We are not to look to pro-slavery speculations for the true history, because they will tell us, as before stated, that the colonists remonstrated against the introduction of slaves.

Mr. Graham the author of an excellent and impartial history of the United States, gives the following notice of the remonstrances of the colonists. After a considerable number of the slaves had been introduced, and the prominent slave holders had been well supplied they began to think that it would be good policy to prevent the introduction of any more slaves. If the importation of Negroes could be stopped or reduced, and therefore *they* began to remonstrate, but the slave traders found the business profitable, and the smaller planters who had not yet been supplied eagerly seized the opportunity to purchase as fast as they could spare the means. This is the substance of Mr. Graham's account of the matter, and this account is corroborated by Bancroft in his admirable history, which certainly displays no hostility to the slave holders. At page 407, volume 3, he says: "In 1727 the vast importation of negroes was a subject of complaint in South Carolina." The grounds of their complaints are explained at page 410 of the same volume. They are as follows: "Maryland, Virginia, even Carolina—alarmed at the *excessive production* and the consequent *low prices* of their staples, at the heavy debts incurred by the purchase of slaves *on credit*, and at the *dangerous increase* of the colored population, showed an anxious preference for the introduction of white men."

Here it appears it was not an objection to the original introduction, but to the "dangerous increase" which influenced them. It was not any disapproval of slavery itself, but of the "excessive production" by their labor, and the consequent low price of their staples." Some of the less wealthy planters had begun to buy slaves *on credit*, and were likely to increase greatly by the "excessive production," and reduce still lower the low prices. Those who had been supplied, and had as many slaves as *they* wanted, began to think that more would be *dangerous*.

Our readers will recollect that it was in 1727 that South Carolina complained of the "vast introduction of negroes." Five years later, in 1732, the adjoining State of Georgia was settled; one of the rules prescribed by the trustees prohibited slavery. This was the policy of the brave and benevolent founder, Gen. Oglethorpe.

But, says Bancroft, "He could not mould the future, and his legislation did not outlive his power."

The introduction of ardent spirits was also prohibited. Bancroft proceeds to say: "But after a little more than two years, several "of the better sort of people in Savannah" addressed a petition to the trustees "for the use of negroes." The words of the petition of the people in Savannah," and "for the use of negroes," are quoted from Failfax, not Mr. Bancroft's own. "The better sort," no doubt, meant those most able to buy slaves, not the more virtuous, or more intelligent. "It was necessary," said a traveller, in 1733, "not to permit slavery, because slaves murder poor laborers." "The better sort" for the poor laborers! About as much as your present slave holders care for the poor white folks.

In 1738 Oglethorpe again visited Georgia. Requests were then made in favor of the allowance of slaves, which he sternly rejected, declaring that if negroes were introduced, he "would have no further concern with the colony."

In less than three years, however, "the importation of rum was no longer prohibited" and "slaves from Carolina were hired by the planters," ("the better sort" no doubt,) first for a short period, then for life, or a hundred years. "Slaves from Africa sailed directly to Savannah, and the laws against them were not rigidly enforced, nor generally, and now Georgia from a few hundred thousand slaves; and a superabundance of ardent spirits." It is true that the British Government is alone to blame for the introduction of slaves against the wishes of the colonists; but we do not understand that the introduction of ardent spirits into Georgia is charged on that same government. Yet both stand upon precisely the same ground. Had there been no persons in Georgia or the other Southern States anxious to buy slaves or strong liquors, they would all have been free and temperance States. Abolitionists and advocates of the Maine Liquor Law would have nothing to do and nothing to fear south of Mason and Dixon's Line. Our notice of this matter of the opposition of the Southern States to the prohibition of the introduction of slaves is not yet done. So late as 1787, when the Constitution was adopted, there was an earnest desire in the Northern and Middle States to prohibit *immediately* the introduction of slaves; but South Carolina and Georgia objected most strenuously, and declared they would not accept the new Constitution with such a prohibition; and finally, to gratify them, there was a provision introduced that "the importation of slaves should not be prohibited until 1808." Still the advocates of slavery tell us that England is to blame for the introduction of slaves.

We are also told that a large portion of the slave ships were owned in the North. That is true, but would there have been many slaves imported, if there had not been a market for them?

If Oglethrope had not been overruled, or if S. Carolina and Georgia had not insisted upon having the glorious privilege of importing slaves for twenty years, the infamous slave traders would have found other employment. So that it is impudent and absurd to throw all the blame on the importer of slaves or on England.

C.

THE WAR ON OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Atlas of yesterday had a full account of a meeting held in the 4th Ward on Monday night, by some perambulating Catholics of the Thirteenth Ward, to make a demonstration in favor of the division of the public school fund among the various religious sects. The proceedings of the meeting were of a bigoted character, betraying a settled determination to destroy our common school system, and make the State the supporter of Catholic schools, rather than a desire to get rid of evils which they honestly believed they are suffering. Boisterous and insincere declamation was a fit instrument for the accomplishment of such a purpose, and it was very freely used by the persons most conspicuous at the meeting.

The Catholics seem to have deliberately resolved to make this the great question, which all their political action is to turn. In every portion of the country they have simultaneously attacked our public schools, denouncing them as tyrannical and despotic, but so far as we have been able to discover, assigning no reason for a change in their organization or conduct, except that they are not permitted to teach in them the peculiar doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

Were our schools now under the control of Catholic teachers, and were the doctrines of the Catholic Church now taught in them, things would present quite a different aspect, and instead of long harangues about the tyrannical character of our present school system, we would be favored by our Catholic friends with the most violent denunciations of such as dared to propose the division of the funds now insisted on by them. It is very evident that the Catholics have nothing to complain of in our common school system, but the fact that they do not aid in building up their Church, but tend rather to lessen the hold of the priest on his parishioner, thereby weakening the church, and placing it, so far as political influence is concerned, on the same footing as other churches. This is an effect naturally flowing from the intercourse of the children of our common schools. This effect contributes to make our population homogeneous, and is therefore wholesome and worthy of protection, and no declamatory appeals of political demagogues or clerical schemers should induce our citizens to give up a portion of the school funds for the propagation of Catholic ideas. Sound argument would certainly induce them to make any change that would make our schools better; but nothing, we trust, will ever induce them to favor a plan so certain to injure them fatally, and contribute to the spread of ideas so repugnant to our republican institutions, and dangerous to our liberties.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We were shown the other day a couple of gold watches, recently rescued from the wrek of the old steamer Tennessee, which was sunk nearly thirty years ago. They were found on her deck under nearly fifteen feet of water, where they had remained all that long time with an amount of water and dirt flowing over them sufficient to have made another State. The gold casings were not at all injured. The steel work was very much rusted, and the crystals broken. The painting on the face, however, was as fresh as originally.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1853.

Another day of excitement. A cargo of nominations was discharged upon the Senate from which I extract nothing of first rate importance. It is said that John Randolph Clay, was confirmed minister to Peru. He is a Democrat who lived through the Whig administration in a fat place, and turns up now in the sunshine, a very vigorous and healthy gallinipper. This is a restoration or rather a continuation of an inveterate Bourbon. Mr. Kidder Meade and a number of other fire-eating politicians of the school that first failed in kicking up a bedlam in 1850, in and out of Congress, are latensely disgusted. They looked upon the mission to Peru as made expressly for them, and declare themselves "sold" accordingly. A sort of gentleman about town by the name of Carr, and an ex-hero of the Mexican war, is reported to have been nominated *Charge* to Naples. That would be something like making Isaish Rynders a chaplain in the Navy—but it may have been done. The times are a little promiscuous just now, and Mr. Marcy is pressed by such "troops of friends" that it would not be surprising if his eye failed to detect a mangy sheep among his bleating flock.

The Boston appointments were all made today. Peaslee, ex-member from New Hampshire, goes into the Collector's office, and Greene, editor of the Boston Post, is made naval officer. That Peaslee who is not rich should want office is natural enough, but it argues an intense love of place when a man whose business gives ten or twelve thousand a year, voluntarily abandons it to assume a paltry post within the dingy walls of a Custom House. It is a low ambition. Benjamin F. Hallett, whom the Post used to denominate the soldier of fortune, has been nominated a soldier of fortune, now steps in beside its editor as a servitor of the government in the capacity of district attorney. Hallett was chairman of the late national democratic committee, that called the convention, and though formerly a very bitter abolitionist, anti-mason, and so forth, has been for six or eight years past a raging pro-slavery democrat of the South Carolina type.

Three Commissioners of private land claims in California were named in place of the excellent Whigs already acting as such. There is no objection, that I know of, to the men appointed to supersede them, but it is a pity that party proscription should be carried so far as to reach men holding judicial station. The new Commissioners are

Ex-Senator Felch, of Michigan;
Hon. G. W. Thompson, of Virginia;
Hon. Thompson Campbell, of Illinois.

One of these is an Old Fogy, and the others are Young Americans. There has been a desperate struggle going for two months between the factions designated by those names respectively, for the Norfolk post office. To-day the Fogies triumphed I do not recollect the name of the lucky representative of the fogy interest, but he triumphed, and the Young Americans will hang their harps upon the willows for three years to come.

Col. Black is in a fair way to get the governorship of Washington; General Lane will be restored to that of Oregon. The democracy of both these gentlemen has been undoubted from their cradles, and they will do credit to their bringing up.

A long list of registers and receivers of land offices was embraced in the communication from the Secretary of the Interior.

The treaty creating a joint American and British Commission for the settlement of claims against the government of each country by the citizens of the other, was confirmed after a brief discussion. Mr. Everett explained its necessity, showed that the claims were small in amount, that the commission would give places to but two office holders, and that most of the claims were by American citizens. The treaty then passed against a negative vote of only seven.

Nothing was said of adjournment to-day, and we cannot tell when the Senate will get away, but hope it will not tarry more than another week.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1853.

What has been accomplished to-day in the task of establishing the government for the ensuing olympiad may be held on the point of a bodkin. The Senate has continued the wrangle over the Central American question; and Old and Young America have carried forward the dispute about the Hise and Squier treaties and the true interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer Convention. The business of explaining and settling these matters seems to be a labor somewhat like that of Sysiphus. The stone which is placed on the top of the mound in the evening is found regularly in the gutter in the morning. Perhaps the last Interlocution between Senators Clayton and Douglas has placed men and things in their true lights; but we must wait the revelations of another day to determine that.

In the meantime, the Administration, though preserving a most amiable exterior, is obviously vexed at the persistency of the Senate. Why does it not adjourn? The President has nothing for it to do, which he would not rather postpone until December next. If the question of peace or war with Great Britain be not so urgent, the belligerent discussions of that body are very little calculated to bring it to an amicable issue; and if war should unfortunately be the result of existing difficulties, it is not to be carried on by learned dissertations upon the expansion of empire, which the members daily give to the world.

A short executive session was held to-day, at which many important nominations were acted upon. A vote was taken upon the nomination of Capt. Gardiner, of the dragoons, who has been for the third time promoted to the majority which Lieut. Schaumburg, who had the late unfortunate difficulty with Mr. Fuller, claims as his due. The nomination was laid upon the table. It will probably be withdrawn, and that of Lieutenant Schaumburg substituted.

Mr. H. A. Wise, of Tylerian memory, has turned up again. He wants the mission to France, but it is presumed he cannot get it. Wise is somewhat like the wolf which the Tartar caught. He can't be held forever by the ears, and he won't let the Tartar release him. The Democracy has caught Wise, and what to do with him they don't know; but they do know that if they turn him loose, he may rend or carry off many innocent members of the flock, and even some of the shepherds would not be safe from his fangs. That he will be sent out of the country is nearly certain, a fixed fact, as his friend and former ally, Caleb Cushing, would say.

A batch of western nominations were acted upon to day, mostly favorably, which you will get through the telegraph.

An effort will be made to induce the Senate to act upon the resolution in behalf of the Tehuantepec Company, offered by Mason in open session, as long ago as last summer. It is quite useless. The Senate have had enough of that affair. Santa Anna is by this time re-installed in power. It will be hardly possible for him to restore to Mexico law, order, and well regulated freedom, but he will put his foot upon the Tehuantepec swindle, and leave the speculators to find their remedy before the courts of Mexico, or in a fair arbitration. That they are entitled to something by way of damages for the failure of their schemes is probable, for some of the former fleeting administrations of the country have been more or less involved in them.

Gen. Lane was confirmed by the Senate today, as Governor of Oregon. The salary is $2,500 per annum, and the pay of Indian Agent, which is an appurtenance of the office, is $1,500 additional. The per diem and mileage of delegate is about $7000 per annum. The General is either a disinterested politician, or he doubted his re-election.

Honorable Edmund Burke, the saturnine Ex-Commissioner of Patents, arrived to-night.—He is not invited by the President, and is understood to be more popular in New Hampshire than in Washington. JUNIUS.

As an evidence of the excitement in the Thirteenth Ward, instigated by the Catholic opposition to the Free Schools, we note that at a nominating meeting of the Democrats, last night, of that Ward, Messrs. Platt and Reilig were nominated for councilmen—the former had 275, the latter 215 votes. Mr. Baggot, supported by Protestants, 60 votes. Dr. George Doherty, a Catholic, was named for School Visitor.—*Cin. Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF MEXICAN NEWS.—The Southern papers publish the details of the news from the city of Mexico to the 22d ult., from which we learn that nearly all the States that had cast a vote for President were in favor of Santa Anna.

The friends of Santa Anna state that he was more inclined to a union with the liberal party than with any other.

Senor Terrel and Senor Castillo Lanzza have been named plenipotentiaries on the part of Mexico to treat with Judge Conkling for settlement of terms of neutrality on the treaty of Tehuantepec

A special commission was formed on the 17th ult., for the purpose of opening an inter-oceanic communication between Acapulco and Vera Cruz.

Gen. Lombardine was re-organizing the army.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Zagas, has been superseded by the Marquis of Rivero.

Gen. Canales had arrived in the city of Mexico, as had also Gen Woll.

The Guatamala aggression on the South, and the violent proceedings against Mexican citizens in California, are the subject of violent comment in the Mexican papers.

A company of French and Mexican citizens and been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Franco. Vernauld & Co. represent the French, and Clorte & Payno the Mexican interests.

Intelligence from the Rio Grande confirmed the reported disbandment of Caravajal's forces. Affairs had become remarkably quiet at Monterey.

IMMENSE SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST.—The largest semi-monthly shipment of gold dust ever made from this port was manifested for the steamer California. Though the risk was judiciously divided by shipping a large amount by the Panama, it still properly belongs to the regular semi-monthly steamer.

The following is the list, in addition to which $900,000 by the Brother Jonathan, stated to have been shipped, may be counted—making the aggregate for the middle of February, 1853, upwards of two millions, seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars:

Page, Bacon & Co.,	$1,000,000
Adams & Co.,	620,000
B. Davidson,	322,800
Burgoyne & Co.,	340,000
Drexel, Sather & Church,	90,000
Tallant & Wilde,	38,000
J. B. Thomas,	58,000
S. J. Meyer & Co.,	30,300
Wells, Fargo & Co.,	73,448
F. Argenti & Co.,	30,000
Collins, Cushman & Co.,	31,200
Stephens & Bancroft,	24,380
Bolton, Barron & Co.,	17,400
G. B. Benjamin,	16,000
Wyckoff & Co.,	16,416
Hussey, Bond & Hale,	30,048
D. L. Ross & Co.,	19,200
Rising, Caselli & Co.,	10,000
Other shippers,	214,364
Total,	$2,890,558
By the Brother Jonathan,	900,000
Grand total,	$3,790,558

The largest previous shipment was made by the Panama, on the 30th of November last, which was a few dollars over $2,082,000. The Tennessee took out, on the 1st inst., $2,430,000, which, added to the present shipment, will make the aggregate for this month, $5,220,558.—*Alta California, Feb. 16.*

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The prospects of this road are highly flattering; the subscriptions of stock are rapidly augmenting, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the whole work will be put under contract in a few weeks. Judge Hanna, the President, and Mr. Strenghan, Principal Engineer, are now at Chicago making arrangements for the necessary depot grounds, &c., in that city.

On their way to Chicago, these gentlemen held meetings in the different counties through which they passed, which were well attended, and the most lively interest for the success of the enterprise manifested. At Columbia, Whitley Co., $7,500 were subscribed, making $30,000 now taken in that county. At Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., $15,000 were subscribed, and an assurance given that at least $50,000 would be taken in that county; in addition to which the citizens of Leesburgh offer to raise enough to build a branch to that place. In Marshall county $40,000 have have been subscribed. In Porter and Lake offers of land to a large amount are made, and all along the line, individuals are ready to take contracts, and take a large proportion of stock in payment.

Besides this, many inquiries have been made by distant capitalists, between Boston and Buffalo, as to the certainty of its being a safe and highly profitable investment, are desirous of taking stock to large amount. In Chicago it is anticipated that $400,000 will be taken; the citizens of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and the Penn's and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have also signified their intention of taking a liberal share. Should these anticipations be realized, the work will be put under contract early in April, and pushed forward to completion with the utmost energy and dispatch. It is hoped to have it completed, and the iron horse running from Fort Wayne to Chicago by April, 1854.

A meeting of the Directors will be held at Fort Wayne on the 1st day of April, at which two Directors residing in Chicago will be elected. All persons having subscription books are desired to report at this meeting the amount of subscription received; and if the amount will justify the step (of which there can scarcely be a doubt) arrangements will be made for an immediate letting.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ PITTSBURGH MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Mining Company of Michigan will be held, at the Room over the Mayor's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general Mining Law of Michigan. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board:

mh18:td A. WILKINS, Secretary.

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,

PITTSBURGH,

mh18: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 Manufactures, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at factory prices; comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.

mh9 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, French Flowers, &c.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. Your oil has sold some down more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in half an hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for cuts and inflamed Eyes. Cuts, bruises, and inflammation and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, JOHN DUNLOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ Please advertising Petroleum please copy.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, HATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, HOPS, FORKS, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

JOHN T. LOGAN..... ROBT. T. KENNEDY.

PHILIP WILSON..... EDWARD GREGG.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, 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. feb17

☞ 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 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.,

November 12, 1852.

MESSRS BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 15th ; June last—my store building being burned to ashes. I was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which, you know, I took out of the Safe, and found them good. I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, for I have got one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

feb21

☞ WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as *imported*, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JAMES WEAVER, Jr., feb9 Market and Front streets.

☞ 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. mh1

☞ NOTICE.—M. McGINLEY would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his choice stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO, from his old stand, 114 Water street, to the Room No. 123 under the Monongahela House, next door to