GAZETTE,
WHITE & CO.
URGH.
NG, APRIL 21, 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 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, published to-day, is an interesting number for those who prefer solid and useful information to silly tales and trashy nothings. Among its contents are letters of our excellent Washington correspondent; a Lecture of Father Gavazzi, on Monks and Nuns; a long Review of the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, containing a prototype of George Harris and of Uncle Tom; an account of a great meeting at Baltimore on the School Question, containing speeches of Dr. Johns, Dr. Plummer, and others; Revolutionary movements in Europe; Letter from Dr. Cheever on the Lectures of Father Gavazzi and Common Schools; an interesting letter from a California Emigrant, giving an account of the Mormons; Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in the State of Maryland; Letters from New York; Editorials on various subjects; News Items, Telegraphic reports, a complete Weekly Review of the Markets, &c., &c., comprising altogether a mass of interesting intelligence seldom collected together in the same space. For sale at the counter. Price 5 cents.

ERROR DREADS DISCUSSION—ROMANISM AND SLAVERY.—The lectures of Father Gavazzi and the almost simultaneous appearance of the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," have deeply excited the fears of those who dread the effects likely to result from a full and faithful exposition of the errors and tyranny of Catholicism, and the inhumanity of Slavery. The *New York Tribune* leads off in deprecation of the crusade proclaimed by Gavazzi against Romanism, although it is thorough enough in its attacks upon Slavery: and it is followed by the staid, conservative, heavy, lumbering, progress-hating *Courier and Enquirer*, which echoes the language of the Tribune towards Gavazzi, but goes further, and lugs in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe into the same category. Gavazzi and Stowe—these are the agitators dreaded by the Courier and Enquirer, who are "turning the world upside down," and making it uncomfortable for an agitation-hater to live.

"What good have they done?" asks the *Tribune*, in reference to Gavazzi and his lectures: "what good are they likely to do? Have they alienated one Catholic from Rome? Have they rendered any appreciable number of Catholics more favorable to Protestant Ideas? Did Protestants need them? Have Catholics been edified by them?" And to all this the *Courier and Enquirer* responds with solemn emphasis, "No!"—and then proceeds to belabor Mrs. Stowe's efforts with the same catechism. "What good have they done? What good are they likely to do? Have they alienated one slaveholder from his 'domestic institution,'? Have they rendered any appreciable number of slaveholders more favorable to abolition or colonization? Did Northerners need them? Have Southerners been edified by them?"

The answer to these queries, as well as those of the Tribune, is easy. "What good have they done?" An untold, an untellable amount of good. Discussion, and the dissemination of facts, *always* do good. Truth courts discussion, instead of shunning it: it is only error, and devotion to those old-time wrongs which have grown to be a part of society, which fears discussion. Those timid conservatives who are always throwing themselves out as anchors, to keep society from moving an inch in any direction, are always afraid of exciting discussion, and the development of ugly facts which tend to stir up agitation: but those who have faith in the ultimate triumph of the right, and who look upon free and full discussion as necessary to the progress of society, have no fears of any bad results from the excitements put in motion by Father Gavazzi and Mrs. Stowe.

It may be that Father Gavazzi's lectures have not alienated one Catholic from Rome, and have not rendered any appreciable number of Catholics favorable to Protestant Ideas; that *may* all be; but it is too soon to determine yet. It is impossible to ascertain, now, whether this is or is not the case: time will tell. The seed has been sown; we must wait patiently for the harvest season, to learn what are the fruits. But when Mr. Greely asks, "Did *Protestants* need them?" we are ready to answer: yes. Protestants *did* need them. At a time when the Catholic Church, through its prelates and their instruments, are laboring to subvert the very basis of our institutions, and endeavoring to lay the foundation, here, of the order of things which now exists in Europe, it was necessary that some potent voice should waken Americans to a sense of their danger, and arouse them to a proper appreciation of what is going on in their midst. Grant that his elocution was fiery, and his language exciting in the highest degree: it needed all the fire of eloquence and all the excitement of language to bring the Protestants of America to a full sense of their responsibilities in the present condition of things.

So also with regard to Mrs. Stowe. The *Courier and Enquirer* is sceptical as to the good effects of her labors. It cries out, in the words of the Tribune, "What good have they done? Have they alienated one slaveholder from the domestic institution? Have they rendered any appreciable number of slaveholders more favorable to Abolition or Colonization? Did Northerners need them? Have Southerners been edified by them?"

Now, we do not pretend to answer the queries, as well as those of the Tribune, in the affirmative. We do not pretend that the agitation of the question of Slavery, the duty of defending it, and becoming its docile servitors. Without that book, and the excitement and discussion it has caused, the Americans would have become a nation of slave-hunters and slavery-defenders. The North deeply needed Mrs. Stowe's labors: and she may be content to wait, in confidence, for their ultimate good effect upon the South.

There never was a reform accomplished in the world without discussion and excitement, and a conflict in society. Luther was assailed, in his day, just as Gavazzi and Mrs. Stowe are now: fearful souls cried out "What good will it do?" and begged him to desist. There was a fearful convulsion, then, much to the dismay of those conservatives who would rather keep things as they are than undertake to amend them; but the world was all the better of that convulsion, as it has been and will be of all succeeding ones with similar aims. It will be a terrible convulsion which will rid Europe of its present oppressors: but as nothing else will do it, that brood of convulsion will be welcome, whenever it comes.

In our country, where all things have to pass the ordeal of public opinion alone, whatever change, or reforms are accomplished, are begun and ended peaceably. Excitements always attend the discussion of great public questions; but they never do any harm. They may end in still farther estranging many who could never, in any event, be reconciled; and they may end, too, as they sometimes do, in the temporary triumph of the wrong; but the cause of truth is always benefited by them. Let discussion have free course, then. Let Gavazzi and Mrs. Stowe be answered—if they can be: but let us have no choking off. Catholicism and Slavery are arraigned at the bar of the public; they have got to endure the light, and a searching scrutiny: no squirming, no terrible forebodings of consequences, no appeals to the sloth of those who do not want to be disturbed, can prevent a faithful inquiry and verdict. For ourselves we have no fears as to the result.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1853.

There is a good deal said in the newspapers about the conditions on which Mr. Buchanan accepted the mission to England. It is affirmed by his personal adherents that he first stipulated on behalf of his friends that his appointment should not be set down upon the debit side of the Pennsylvania account. This is likely enough, for such a covenant would save appearances wonderfully between Mr. Buchanan and his partizans, and it would not have the weight of a feather with Pierce or his Cabinet. The doctrine of the inaugural on this was that no man nor locality had any claims for office. Consequently the appointment of the leader of one faction of the Pennsylvania Democracy neither adds to nor diminishes the share of patronage assigned to it. Another condition insisted upon by Mr. B. is said to have been that he should return as soon as he had concluded the negotiations on pending difference between the two countries. This is not at all unlikely *per se*, for Mr. Buchanan has before shown himself like St. Peter,

"rather an impetuous Saint,"

in the matter of terminating his diplomacy before the value of his services had outran the amount of his *per annum* and mileage. Thus, I believe it was no longer ago than 1831 or '32, that the Pennsylvania Leviathan was despatched by Gen. Jackson to the Russian capital. He remained about a year and returned, having received in salary, outfit and inft $21,000 or thereabout. Besides, if Mr. B. was particularly anxious to return, I take it he could resign, and set out upon his homeward voyage without waiting for the answer. It may be assumed as a fixed fact that Mr. Buchanan will not neglect his political interests, and if in 1855 he finds that he stands any chance for the Presidency, he will be careful to open the canvass in person. Thirdly, the Minister to England, made it a *sine qua non* that he should have the entire management of the negotiations upon the fisheries and the matter of the Mosquitoes and their relatives, the Nicaraguans. Perhaps this little arrangement may be precluded by the retention of the business on this side of the water, and that I think the most probable course.

The press and politicians are also much exercized by the appointment of Soule as Minister to Spain. Will he be received, is the question. In view of our unceremonious dismissal of Poussin and Marcolletta, it is not improbable that the old Castillian pride may seek a momentary gratification in the rejection of Mr. Soule. But it would be a very hazardous and impolitic experiment upon the pacific intentions of the present administration and the feelings of the people. I do not think it the part of patriotism to suggest, as I see several journals have done, that the refusal to receive Mr. Soule would be deemed a justifiable act by our government and the public sentiment of the country. It would be promptly and warmly resented, and would produce a suspension of diplomatic intercourse which in all reasonable probability would terminate in a state of decided hostilities. I condemn the reckless disregard of national feeling which dictated this appointment, but I trust that Spain will take counsel rather of her interests than her passions, and will receive the Minister sent to her.

Yesterday, the President and Cabinet devoted their august energies to the appointment of Marshals and Attornies for districts which have not heretofore enjoyed that attention at the hands of the Executive. The results of the incubation will reach you by telegraph. Mr. Vattier, brother-in-law to Mr. Disney, the member, has been agreed upon as the Postmaster of Cincinnati, undoubtedly the best federal office in the State of Ohio. The appointment will abstract ten thousand votes from Mr. Medill, the regular candidate for Governor. I would give you a history of the local feuds in Cincinnati, which, like the quarrel between the sofas and hards of New York and Missouri, materially affect the politics of the State, but *cui bono?* Are there not nice little family jars among the Pittsburgh democracy, which would better amuse your readers? Behold, are they not written in the Post, even in the columns thereof, are they not found?

Upon the whole, the Democracy are getting stirred up. The "cussin'" and the "discussin'" of the acts of Pierce and his advisers at the hotels about preponderate. Senator Clemens has gone home to Alabama boiling with rage, and prepared to raise that standard of democratic opposition which is destined to supply the want of a national and patriotic Whig party at the South. Capt. Rhynders makes unsavory comparisons, and publishes his contempt for Frank Pierce among the b'hoys. In New York the Barnburners have turned the tables on their late oppressors and are evidently resolved to grind them to powder. The late reunion of the party there is a rope of sand, which will fall to pieces at the next election. JUNIUS.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

YUSEF; or the journey of the Frangi, a Crusade in the East. By J. Ross Browne, with illustrations.

Books of travel on the East are numerous, and here comes another; but unless you have gormandized on the subject until you can digest no more, you will have to finish out for the present on Yusef. It will not put you to sleep while reading it, we can assure you. If you once get into it you will not get out only at the other end. Price $1,25.

THE MOTHER AND HER OFFSPRING. By Stephen Tracy, M. D.

Here is a book for mothers, on a very important subject, the birth and rearing of their offspring. It is, to some extent, a medical treatise, yet written in the popular style, avoiding, as much as possible, scientific terms. The author thinks his position, during sixteen years, has given him advantages not generally enjoyed by his brethren, and the result you have in this volume. Price $1,00.

The above works are from Harper's, and for sale by J. L. Read, 78 Fourth street.

THE HEMPFIELD ROAD AND MR. STRONG.—A few days since the Philadelphia *North American* stated that the surveys of the Hempfield road were all completed: the estimates all made, and every thing ready to put the road under contract. Upon the heels of this announcement, we find the following in the *Monongahela Republican*, of the 16th:

'THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—Engineer Smith has *commenced* the survey of the routes of the Hempfield between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers.'

Mr. Strong, in his late letter upon this road, asserted that no survey of the road had ever been made, and that the Councils of Philadelphia, if they subscribed the amount asked of them for it, would do so in utter ignorance of its probable cost. Mr. Strong was met with a loud outcry of denial, and the announcement of the *North American*, to which we have alluded, was made to silence all doubts likely to arise from a perusal of Mr. Strong's letter. The result is known. Mr. Strong's warnings were unheeded; and the Councils blinded by the positive assurance that all was right, went on and made the subscription. And now, the Councils and all the world are coolly informed that the surveys are *not* completed; but that a very important portion of them were to be *commenced*, AFTER the Philadelphians had acted on an assurance to the contrary.

The card of a new commercial house, Messrs. A. & A. McBARE, will be found in our advertising columns. Both of these gentlemen are from Wellsville, have had considerable experience in business, and have the confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances. As one of the firm was once an editor, we take some pleasure in introducing him to the commercial community.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—The shock was first felt on the 10th of December at Banda Noira, and lasted five minutes, in undulating motions. At the first shock nearly every house was prostrated. Shortly after, there was a terrible disturbance of the sea, which rose and fell with fearful rapidity, and sending great seas upon the land, washing away every thing in its course. Many ships and lives were lost. These terrible phenomena lasted for a succession of days, from the 16th to the 22d of December, during all the time the earth heaving with convulsions. We take the following extracts from the accounts:

The accounts from the Islands Rosengein and Ai were even more tragical, and the destruction there not less great. The spice parks Kelie and Noorweegen on Great Banda, the last which remained standing, also at length fell, and at present there are not more than two habitable houses in Neira. The residency house has suffered much. Rocks and earth slips from the Papenberg occurred there for a length of time

The same disastrous accounts had been received from Ceram. An earth and seaquake had also occurred there on the 26th of November, and caused great damage. The heavy rollers of the sea had swept away the houses on the beach, and thrown more than a hundred prahus on shore, of which a number had been destroyed, while many persons fell victims to this terrible commotion of nature.

From Amboyna we also learn that on the morning of the 20th of November, about half past 8, the earthquake was felt in a direction from N. E. to W. S. W. with a duration of about five minutes. This was preceded on the 10th by some slight shocks. The disturbance of the sea also took place, but not to such a destructive and heavy extent as at Banda, although on the same day. Very little damage was caused. The accounts from the islands near Amboyna are not so favorable. Nearly all experienced the extraordinary commotion both of sea and land. The houses at Saparua, and many native boats were seriously injured, and very heavy loss has been caused.

At Ternate, as well as Bachian, two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the last place they were repeated for some days afterwards, but without doing any damage at either place. The weather was generally calm, and although the mountain of Ternate did not give out more smoke than usual, a subterranean noise was heard in it, but not very loud.

The earthquake which occurred at Batavia and Buitenzorg, on the night of the 20th of December, was also felt in the residences of Krawang, Magelang, Bantam Banyumas, Tagal, and Pekalongan, and in the Lampoug districts. Cholera also had broken out at Padang, and a number of persons had died.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns, in relation to the new Periodical, *The Popular Educator*, the first number of which is to be issued on the First day of May. Such a Periodical is imperatively demanded by the American people. As every man is his own instructor to a great extent, he should be furnished with the facilities for it—This, The Popular Educator proposes to do. In England, a Magazine on this basis of two or three years' standing has reached the enormous circulation of over 130,000 copies monthly.—We have no doubt that The Popular Educator will be cordially received by our whole people.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Yesterday morning a flat boat of coal, while attempting to drop to the canal, struck the Huron, and instantly sunk. The crew were saved.—*Louisville Courier.*

Surely something should be done to prevent these continued losses at the miserable apology for a Canal around the Falls. A rival work at Jeffersonville is desirable; while that is undoubtedly the more favorable location.

THE CUYAHOGA FALLS MURDER.—The supposed murderer, JAMES PARKS, has been arrested at Buffalo, and is to be brought to Cleveland to await his trial. We select the following facts from the *Cleveland Herald*:

From Cook's tavern to where the road passes under the railroad bridge the footsteps of the two men were distinctly traced. There a pool of blood was found, probably shed during the death struggle.

From this spot to the river bank were the footsteps of only one person. About the middle of the bridge over the river a plank was torn up, and here the body was cast into the stream. Between these two points were found brains, a vest button corresponding with those upon a vest afterwards found in the canal some distance above, hair afterward identified as corresponding in color with that of the deceased; and, upon a stump near by, a cap which the murdered man gave the murderer, when upon the Pittsburgh train he lost his hat. Investigation showed that he arrived in Ohio City about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon and made inquiries for the residence of an Englishman residing in Ohio City.

The officers visited this man who said he had seen no such person. They arrested him, and fearing confinement, he acknowledged that from the description, the man must be James Parks.

It was found that on Thursday night Parks returned to Cleveland and slept at a grocery on River street, kept by one Riley. On Friday morning he left, and it is believed returned and slept there that night.

On Saturday night, a man answering perfectly the description of the murderer, stepped from the track upon the cars, as they left the Willoughby station. He paid fare to Buffalo, and inquired of the conductor how soon he could leave Buffalo for New York.

The name of the murdered man was Wm. Beatson.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.—The line of roads from Buffalo to Albany has been consolidated by Act of the Legislature, much to their improvement so far as the traveling public is concerned. The Committee appointed by the several railroad companies have agreed upon the terms of consolidation, and the following are the figures named as to value of the stocks:

Albany and Schenectady,	117
Utica and Schenectady,	155
Syracuse and Utica,	150
Mohawk Valley,	155
Rochester and Syracuse,	130
Niagara Falls,	125
Buffalo and Rochester,	140

The consolidation movement had a favorable effect on the stocks of the line. Utica and Schenectady was quoted on Wednesday at 155, Syracuse and Utica 150, Rochester and Buffalo 141, and Albany and Schenectady 121.

MAHONING.—We were informed in the forepart of last week that there were about 800 rafts ready for market, in Mahoning creek, above and below Punxsutawney. It is said that it is of a superior quality of timber to any that has been taken down that stream for years. We are pleased to hear these facts; and also, that there is a great demand for timber at liberal prices. No class of men deserve better remuneration for their labor than the hard fisted lumbermen, on account of hard work, and their frequent loss from floods.—*Jefferson Star.*

SAD RESULT OF SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—It is stated that a lady of Northampton, Mass., a lady, too, of beauty, loveliness, and intelligence, the mother of six children, the youngest of which is an infant, has become a raving maniac, through the influence upon her mind of the spiritual manifestations. She was conveyed to the Brattleboro' Insane hospital on Wednesday, in such a state of excitement, that it took two attendants to hold her.

CATHOLIC DECREES.—The decrees of the first Roman Catholic Council in Canada, which was convened in Quebec, have been approved by the Pope; in consequence of which they were publicly read from the pulpit, and have become virtually the ecclesiastical law of the land. One of these decrees prohibits secret societies. Catholics who have anything to do with them cannot obtain absolution for their sins. Another decree refers to the "mixed schools," which are pronounced "altogether dangerous." All the Catholics are bound to raise unceasing opposition against them. A Catholic Normal School is declared to be highly desirable, etc.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.—The steamer Washington, with a cargo of 300 or 400 tons of German goods, with a considerable quantity of French goods, and 169 passengers, arrived at New York on Friday night from Bremen and Southampton.—Owing to the severity of the frost in Germany the Weser was *frozen in*, and the cargo of the Washington had to be conveyed by land carriage from Bremen to the docks at Bremerhaven in order that the landing of the cargo might be completed.

The fine steamer Magnolia came near burning up, on her last trip from New Orleans. Shortly after leaving Vicksburg, on the 2d inst., at night, a fire was discovered in one of the state rooms in the ladies' cabin, and for some time it was thought the entire boat would burn. By prompt and great exertions of the officers and crew, assisted by a number of the passengers, the flames were checked without doing material damage to the boat. There was a large number of lady passengers on board, and the fire breaking out at the dead of night, the greatest consternation ensued, but lasted but a very short time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, April 5, 1853.

Lord John Russell has introduced his educational measure, which has been received with much fairness, inasmuch as it involves no broad view of the question, and is in fact especially framed to avoid the secular system—the only one that has ever been found to answer perfectly. It will, however, greatly extend and improve the existing means of popular instruction, by giving power to municipal corporations to levy educational rates, whenever a majority of two thirds can be obtained, and by simplifying the processes under which the numerous cases of abuse and malappropriation of the funds of ancient endowments can be remedied. His lordship also stated the views entertained by the Government with regard to university reform; intimating, however, at the same time, that the introduction of any measure for that purpose would be postponed, a hope being meanwhile entertained that the university authorities will have the wisdom to initiate for themselves the various alterations that are deemed desirable.—These announcements were received without any eagerness of assent or opposition, and the speech in which they were conveyed was formal and devoid of warmth or eloquence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to state his financial plans in a fortnight from this time. The nature of the revenue for the official year ending to day has just been made known, and it appears that the net increase on the preceding year is about £500,000, the chief items that have experienced an augmentation being the excise, stamps and property tax. The customs duties have also been wonderfully productive, looking at the reductions that have taken place.

The address of the city merchants lately presented to Louis Napoleon by a deputation, continues to be visited with ridicule and something worse. In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice, called attention to the violation of all international custom in private individuals of one country assuming a political function, and presenting to a foreign ruler an address purporting to speak the sentiment of their nation without the authority of the presence of their own ambassador.

The arrival of the Great Britain from Australia has been regarded with much satisfaction, although she has brought rather less gold than was anticipated, the amount being about £520,000 on freight and £80,000 in private hands. It appears that her long voyage from Melbourne of eighty-six days, was occasioned solely by delays in coaling, and the insufficiency of the quantities obtainable, the latter circumstance having prevented her from having more than four of her six boilers in use. Reckoning her detentions, however, at the Cape of Good Hope and other places, her actual time at sea was only seventy-two days. She brought about 260 passengers, all of whom seem to be extremely well satisfied, and the trip must have yielded a handsome profit. It is announced that her owners will in a short time again despatch her to Australia.

One or two other vessels have arrived within the last day or two, with various amounts of gold, so that the total received during the week has not been much short of £1,000,000. The chief part of this sum will find its way to the Bank of England, and as the dividends on several of the English stocks become payable on the 8th inst., any alteration in the money market is expected to be in the direction of greater ease. Lotterly the rate has been extremely steady, 3 per cent being the common charge, while in occasional instances the best paper has been negotiated at 2½.

There is not much alteration in the complexion of the foreign intelligence, with the exception of a rather important announcement alleged to have been received at Paris, that Austria contemplates substituting the civil for the military power throughout Lombardy; that all the emigrants are to be amnestied, and that Radetzky is to be succeeded by the Emperor's brother, the Archduke William. The cause of this sudden determination is not stated, and it harmonises so little with the animus lately shown by Austria, not only in all her dealings with Italy and Hungary, but also in relation to Switzerland, as to excite the idea either that the news must be untrue, or that some new diplomatic perplexity must have presented themselves, against which the only safeguard will be the cultivation of a less dangerous feeling among her subjects. France, it is understood, has shown a disposition to support both Switzerland and Piedmont in their recent protests against the pretensions of Austria, and probably a sense of the power that she possesses of causing a revolt in Hungary or Italy, at any instant, has at length awakened alarm in the Cabinet of Vienna, since so long as that power exists they must be virtually at her mercy.

That the feeling of confidence between France and Austria is not increasing, is evidenced by a variety of circumstances. According to the last rumors, the Pope has refused to visit Paris for the coronation, and the rumored reason for this course is the countenance given by the Emperor to the recent representations of Switzerland and Sardinia on the refugee question; the occupation of the former country having, to a certain extent, been arranged by Austria and Prussia, and only defeated by the position of England and France. It appears also that Henry V. has addressed a protest to the Pope against the coronation of the Emperor; and, as he is known to act in concert with whatever movement may be going on at Vienna and Rome, this will be regarded at Paris as another proof of the growing hostility of those courts.

It seems that the recent execution of five citizens, on the arrest and imprisonment of three hundred others, in Sicily, was provoked by the assassination, at Palermo, of a Swiss soldier, who was found poignarded, with the words "Mazzini's re enge" affixed to the handle of the weapon.

The English funds at the last date were quoted at 100¼. They have since touched 99¾, but have advanced this afternoon to 100¼. The cause of the improvement is an anticipation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends on Friday next to propose some new and highly important arrangements in connexion with the national debt, with a view of effecting a reduction in the rate of interest; and as whatever he proposes must, in order to insure acceptance, be something that the public will prefer to bring paid off at 100, it is natural that the statement should cause the price to ascend beyond that point. An impression which has become very general, is that he intends to offer in substitution of the existing 3 per cent. consols, transferable debentures at twenty years' date, bearing 2½ per cent, the convenience of this form of security, and the protection against any further reduction during the period specified, with the option then of claiming to be paid off at 100, being considered likely to be accepted by a large number of persons, as a compensation for the reduction in the rate of interest. Should this be successful it will cause a great annual saving to the country.

Lady Franklin's steamship, the Isabel, left Gravesend on Thursday evening, 31st ult., in tow of a Government steam-tug, which would accompany her as far as Scilly, whence she would make her way direct to Sherlinge's inlet.

We regret to notice an extract from a letter written a few days since by T. B. Macaulay, in which he says, "The state of my health is such that I shall probably be under the necessity of passing the next winter in a milder climate."

A schooner about 140 tons was run down and lost, with all on board, by the Liverpool steamer Minerva, a few miles north of the Isle of Man, on the night of the 29th ult. The accident is attributed to the culpable negligence of the steamer.

Another appalling casualty took place on the afternoon of the 1st, in the wreck of the fine iron steamship Duke of Sutherland, trading between London and Aberdeen. On Friday afternoon the Duke, after a rapid run from London, arrived off the entrance to Aberdeen Harbor, where a freshet in the River Dee, meeting the sea-tide and wind ashore, caused a heavy swell which drove the steamer on the rocks at the end of the breakwater, and in a short time the vessel broke up. The wreck was so close to the shore that with the smallest exertion on the part of those on board, all on board might have been saved, but from the grossest stupidity, fifteen or twenty persons were suffered to drown in presence of hundreds of lookers on. Capt. Howling, of the steamer, behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and was afterwards drowned in attempting to save a female passenger. Nearly an hour after the steamship struck, it occurred to some one that Dennett's rockets and life-lines were kept at the lighthouse, a few hundred yards from the scene of the wreck, but on going there, the *key of the apartment where they were kept could not be found!* Some time was lost in looking for the key, before one man more enterprising than the rest, proposed to break open the door. The lines were then conveyed to the shore before it was discovered that the shot was useless and would not fit the gun. It appears there was no powder either, for the local paper says, "a man was sent to the nearest shop, half a mile off, *for a penny worth of powder!*" The pennyworth of powder having been procured, no one knew how to fire a rocket! shd had it not been for the professional skill of a man-of-war's man who arrived at that juncture, every soul would have perished. This gentleman (officer of the ship-of-war Archer) sent a line over the wreck, by which a hawser was conveyed on board, and those who were saved were conveyed ashore in slings. The life boat was equally ill managed, and six men who the report says "rashly" put off in a boat, succeeded in taking off two passengers, but in returning were drowned.

GERMANY.—The Berlin papers publish a semi-official note stating that among the documents seized in the late domiciliary visits were proclamations of a German Republic. A dispatch adds that a hygienic association—name not stated—numbering 10,000 members, has been dissolved by the Government. The New Prussian Gazette says that the conspiracy was widely developed and that the stores of arms and ammunition were extensive. The conspiracy was to have broken out between the 3d and 6th of the present month. The movement appears to have had ramifications throughout Germany. At Rostock, Mecklenburg, some arrests had been made and ammunition found. Traces of connection with the affair had also been discovered in Hildesberg, Konigsburg and Bremen.

A treaty for mutual extradition of criminals is announced between Prussia and the United States.

The question, who owns Lake Michigan? has sprung up in the Illinois courts. The persons owning land along the shore of the Lake, claim to own to the middle of the Lake, while a railroad company that wishes to run a road along the shore, claim that all outside of high-water mark belongs to the State.

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beaver's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single four inch course of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for ages, and even plastered on clay walls, in successive courses, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least affected. This Cement should be used for all underground underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
apt:dtim 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying, the Worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of Medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these Worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found.—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other Worm Medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors,
apl J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your iron safe we received safely. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the case I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my house 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 was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is contemplating building, no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can cordially recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. STARR'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:

FLEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1851.

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. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil a valuable medicine in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was thought to be in a fit, with the flux. Gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave her another, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Burns and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, Rheumatism, and for the relief some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOLLOWAY.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.
f9 (Pasters advertising Petroleum please copy.)

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

☞ WINES, &c—Persons wishing to purchase Foreign Wines and Liquors of all descriptions, *pure as imported*, can obtain them at the Wine Store of
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Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of
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OF RECENT PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION, which they offer for sale
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST OR SHORT CREDIT.
PRINTS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Domestic.
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Every variety of Staple Dry Goods—DRILLINGS—Unbleached SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS;
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Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. [apl2:3im

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. [ja18

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POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
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HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES, GUN BARRELS,
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&c. &c. &c.
Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy. Attention to the survey of the Ohio River, the patent celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, &c., we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at factory prices. [apdtdim

JAMES P. TANNER,
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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, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, all of which I offer satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.
ap22

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Office 85 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.☜
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Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
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OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.
☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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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. fb10:r

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JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHER.
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