PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 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 Acts of the last Assembly, of especial interest in this region, will be found on our first page, to-day.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the communication of "A. D. C."

THE BIBLE IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—We have no desire for a controversy on this subject. We believe the good sense and the strong reverence felt for the Scriptures by the American people, will forever prevent any legal enactment to banish the Bible from the public school; at the same time we have no wish to see an enactment which will compel it to be used as a school book.—What we wish is, that it may be left to the wishes of the parents and the teachers and Directors, who will not go far astray in a country where the Bible is placed in nearly every family. We felt it to be our duty to dissent from the positions taken by our neighbors of the *Dispatch*, believing them to be fraught with evil, and dangerous in their consequences, should they exercise any influence. This gave rise to our previous article, which the *Dispatch* has replied to, but has failed to convince us of the correctness of its opinions.

The objections urged by the *Dispatch*, against the use of the Bible in schools, are—1. That it was never designed to teach man aught but theology, and that it has no claims as a reading book on the ground of being useful in any other point of view. 2. That its style renders it unfit for schools. And 3. That our public schools are not the proper places to teach theology. Let us look at these positions.

1. The Bible is a revelation of the will of God to Man—the law of the Creator to the creature. It is intended as a Rule of Life for the present world, as well as an object of Faith in regard to matters concerning a Future State. Nearly every Law of our Social Relations is derived from its sacred precepts. The Marriage Relations; the Family Relations, Responsibilities and Duties; all the Social Relations of Life, the law of all moral actions as relating to society, are drawn from the Bible. It is the foundation of all civil and criminal jurisprudence, and as such is recognized in all courts of justice in Christendom, and its sanctions are considered of the most binding character. Is it not, then, useful, and has it no claims as a reading book, in any other point of view, except as a theological work,—by which we understand the *Dispatch* to mean the doctrines of religion as objects of faith?

But we contend that the Bible, as a *literary work*, has the highest claims as a reading book, and that its utility in that respect is incomparable. In that aspect, it comprises history, philosophy, jurisprudence, morals, poetry, and prophecy, and is of inexhaustible interest to the inquisitive mind, as well as to the most profound philosopher. In the touching simplicity of its narratives, the sublimity of its poetry, the grandeur of its conceptions and descriptions, no other book can compare with it. The loftiest descriptions of the most glowing imaginations of ancient or modern times, are tame, compared with the sublime imagery of the Bible. It is also the highest source of historical knowledge, a clue to all other history. It contains not merely the only authentic, but the only consistent account of the remote ages of the world. In the language of a celebrated writer, "leaving the question of inspiration out of view, the Sacred Historians, in point of grandeur and sublimity of conception, of the power of discrimination, of unaffected simplicity, of unbending integrity, of successful execution, are unrivalled by any in ancient or modern times." Sir Wm. Jones, the eminent poet, scholar, and lawyer, who was acquainted more or less, with twenty-eight languages, and whose learning was immense, makes use of the following remarkable words, when speaking of the Bible:—"I have carefully and regularly perused the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that the volume, *independently of its divine origin*, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, *than can be collected from all other books*, in whatever language they may have been written."

This is the book which the *Dispatch* says has no claims as a reading book, apart from its theology. This might be said of the Shasta, the Koran, or the Book of Mormon, but never of the Bible.

2. The style of the English translation does not please the Dispatch. We shall not waste words on this point. This is the first time we ever heard that objection made. Our neighbor asks why we do not use that style in our editorials. That is a silly question. The style of the translation partakes of the oriental style of the originals. It is at once a standard translation of the original, and an excellent standard of the English language. The translation was far ahead of the language at the time it was made. A writer remarks, that the translators were enabled to *raise up* the language to the dignity of the subject, so that it remains to the present, with but slight exceptions, the best standard of the English language extant. For our part we hope it will ever remain the standard, that we may be saved the calamity of being overwhelmed with the transcendental nonsense and puerilities of modern times.

3. "Are our public schools the proper place to teach theology?" The Dispatch presses this question with a pertinacity which shows that it considers that it must be answered in the negative. There are several points to be considered, before we are prepared to answer. What does our neighbor mean by theology? There is *natural* theology, and *revealed* theology. Does he mean that the knowledge of God from his works, as deduced by the light of reason, shall not be taught in schools? We infer, however, that his opposition is levelled wholly against *revealed* theology, the theology of the Bible. But this is divided into two or three kinds. "Moral theology teaches us," Webster says, "the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties." Is this the theology that the Dispatch wishes to banish?

We will answer the question of our neighbor, however. We are opposed to the teaching of all *sectarian* theology in schools; but that moral theology which is revealed and enforced in the Bible, and which is held alike by all Christians, and which is recognized by our constitution, laws, usages, and jurisprudence, ought to be taught. The theology of the Bible is the *truth*. Let the Bible be *read*, not *interpreted*, as the *Word of God*, and let its divine truths be left to work their effects upon the hearts of the children. They will learn the peculiar doctrines of faith at home, and at the church, and by the Spirit of God.

The safety of the Republic, the sanctities of home, the preservation of public morals, all demand the recognition of the Bible, as a Divine Revelation in those national nurseries, the Public Schools.

We have a few words more to say, in reply to the last article of the Dispatch, but must defer it to our next.

TWO POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.—Smith and Kennedy, the two police officers arrested in New York some time since, on the charge of burglary, were tried on Thursday, and found guilty.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1853.

The rate of interest has fallen materially within the week, and there is no trouble in borrowing money on good security at six per cent, or seven per cent. for paper of the usual business character. A very rampant speculation has sprung up in stocks, and the whole street, which a few weeks ago were in haste to sell out at any price, are as eager now to buy with as little discretion. All the sound stocks are dealt in freely, and so great is the furore, that quite a resurrection has been accomplished in the most worthless trash ever dignified by the name of "stocks". A good many new adventures, frightened into quietness by the panic of March, are about to be tried again, as some speculators will find to their cost.

Hotel lodgers all had their breakfast in order yesterday, in spite of the determination of "Pat" and "Coffy" to strike for eighteen dollars a month, "in consequence of the high price of food." Some of the hotels let their servants leave, but the greater part were kept by giving a few the advance, and claiming the right to discriminate between good and poor men. Hotel keepers have also determined to hire no waiters without a character from their last place, and the gentlemen of the white jacket, who can only be quickened into civility by very frequent "quarters and halves" will find that they are not so superior a race of men after all.

All the "professions" that have struck here formed relief associations, fancying in their greatness that the small weekly contribution they have agreed to make will keep them when sick or out of employ. A greater mistake could not exist, nor could they find a deeper pit into which to drop their shillings than a society fund. They have adopted as a general thing, the scale of dues used by Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, a scale which the experience of those societies has shown to be completely rotten. They have commenced life and health insurance without the least experience, and without the commonest medical examination. Their contributions will all be swallowed in rent, clerk hire, and by the greedy and lazy few, who will in the infancy of the society, eat what age looks to receive. These mutual societies in their financial management are the absolute fallacies and no prudent man should put his money in them. As a means of social amelioration and an inducement to men to cultivate the fraternal ties which each should recognise in all, too much cannot be said of them, but let the money feature be kept in the back ground.

The real estate mania has been sensibly checked, and some of the largest builders, whose undertakings are told by hundreds of houses, have been brought to a stand. Whole rows of houses in Brooklyn of the best description will lack tenants this year, and some houses that have been idle two years, must still be vacant.

The extortionate price of eatables in our markets is now the hobby of people who a few days ago were busy hunting Aldermen. It is asserted that the difference in the cost of fifteen pounds of beef bought at Troy, was enough to pay the purchasers' fare upon the Hudson River Railroad from Troy to New York, or one dollar and a half. Beef here is sixteen pence (16½ cents) the pound and not over fourteen ounces to the pound at that.

In the way of horrible local news, the week has been prolific. Thus far three men have been convicted of murder of the most revolting character, and four more have been found dead in the city prison, having been placed there drunk over night. But no one cares for this. An examination has been made of the air said to sell where the corpses died, and the air ascertained to be so fully charged with carbonic acid as to ignite a chemical composition subjected to its action. The *morale* of the youth that live in our lower regions may be gathered from the conversation of these little fellows who should have been at school. Says one, "Bill, let's go out and I play fighting, and Tom will be policeman." Poor fellows, they innocently rehearse under the walls of a prison, the crimes for which in later years the prison will reward them. C.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The accounts received by recent steamers show that preparations in Ireland for emigration to this country are going on to such an immense extent as to attract an unusual degree of attention. The Irish papers are filled with accounts of the preparation for removal or of the passage of throngs seeking the nearest shipping port. The Dublin Daily Express, of the 5th instant, says that almost all who possess the means of leaving the country are about doing so. All the vessels offering for passengers are filled up without delay.—The Wexford Guardian says that the exodus in that locality has "assumed a steady, increasing current, and emigration is the frequent topic of conversation in most parts of the country."—But the following extract from the Limerick Chronicle, of the 5th instant, presents the most striking picture:

"From the railway stations from Limerick to Clonmel, from Limerick and Galway to Dublin, and elsewhere throughout the country, the people are flying in crowds to the ports of Waterford and Liverpool, to take shipping for the New World; whilst in Limerick we believe we are correct in stating that the ships already announced for sailing are filled, and other ships are eagerly looked for by applicants every day. The rural districts and the smaller towns are the destination of remittances to an almost incredible amount from America; and those remittances are sent to enable those to bear their voyage expenses to whom they are directed. We have been informed by a respectable clergyman within the last few days, that such is the scarcity of men in his extensive parishes, that he is obliged to send to a neighboring town for laborers to till his fields. Another clergyman informs us that he is daily receiving remittances from persons in America to pay passages for their relatives in his parish. It is apprehended in the neighborhoods of the slate quarries, that the enterprising proprietor will be compelled to curtail the works or to abandon them to some extent, such is the rage for emigration among the laborers he has been employing for some years. Altogether the exodus is alarming."

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for May, presents a very interesting table of contents, and judging from this, the first the publishers have sent us, we should consider it one of the very best of the American monthlies. It is in reality an American work, consisting entirely of *original* articles by eminent American writers, and therefore deserves the encouragement of all who wish to sustain and encourage a literature which shall be truly American. Putnam deserves the thanks of the American public for his enterprise, and if he is able to sustain its present character, it must have an immense circulation, and be of lasting value to American literature. We commend it to our readers. For sale by H. Bosworth & Co., Market street.

The storm on Friday, of last week, was very severe in some parts of the country. At Buffalo the lightning entered the Morse telegraph office, destroying three instruments and melting the gas pipes, and set the office on fire. The fire was fortunately confined to the office, as Oliver Lee's Bank and several exchange brokers' offices were also situated in the building. From Philadelphia we learn that the line to Lancaster was broken. The storm was severe; "hail fell as large as musket balls," and much glass was broken.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—The reported attempt of Governor Lane to annex to New Mexico the Valley of Mesilla, situated a few leagues southwest of Doña Ana, may receive some light from the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in that Territory to a friend in this city. It is dated Santa Fe, February 28. **The writer says:**

"Governor Lane is understood to intend to take possession of that part of New Mexico which lies below the line fixed by Commissioner Bartlett and above the line eight miles above El Paso. There are some two or three thousand people in the disputed territory, and, most of them anxious to be included within this Territory. The Governor does this upon his own responsibility, deeming it proper, inasmuch as the State of Chihuahua has revolted and thrown off the authority of the Central Government. It is hardly possible that circumstances may induce him to change this determination."

If the accounts published yesterday are correct, the writer of the above would seem to be mistaken in supposing that most of the people of the "disputed territory" are "anxious" to become subjects of Governor Lane's annexation.—*Nat. Intel.*

PASSAGE OF RAILROAD BILLS.—The so called air-line railroad bill, for making a railroad through Worcester county, in Maryland, to form a connexion in a new line from the north to the south, passed the House of Delegates of Maryland on Friday by a vote of 39 yeas to 16 nays. The Metropolitan Railroad bill also passed the same body—38 to 15. It authorizes the making of a road through Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties to the District of Columbia, from some point in proximity with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This latter bill had previously passed the Senate, but, having been amended in the House by the imposition of a capitation tax, will have to go back to the Senate for further consideration.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Arkansas Whig states that large numbers of cattle are being driven from that State to California.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BISHOP O'CONNOR AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The plea of conscience is one which cannot be handled too tenderly; nor have I a disposition to carry on a partizan warfare with any portion of the community; but the question of free education is of such importance, that it is well worth while to examine the grounds of the recent hostility to it; manifested by the Roman Catholic prelates, ere we consent to abandon our Common School system. This simultaneous opposition, extending through so many different States, forms a problem which it is difficult to solve.

May it not be intended as an *argumentum in terrorum*, that if the community does not concede to these dignitaries what they demand, they will make it feel their power at the ballot box? The ballot box has been tried, and the people in tones of thunder have announced that they are not prepared to submit to Jesuitical dictation.

The Chicago Tablet—a Romish paper—declares that this move originated in Rome. Rome anathematizes the system—but will all the earth tremble? The Public Schools have been called "dens of hell"—"nurseries of licentiousness"—but surely they will bear a comparison with any thing that the Papacy can produce. The school system of Pennsylvania is based upon the principle that education is essential to promote the public good.

In a former communication I asserted that Catholics are in debt to the community, in the way of pecuniary aid; to prove this, I here give the statistics of some of the wards and boroughs, as an example of what is probably the state of things in all, if properly investigated.

The Poor Tax and School Rate here detailed, will enable the public to judge for themselves, of the extent of *the robbery* committed against the Papacy, by carrying out the system adverted to.

Poor and School Tax of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh.

Catholic Poor Tax,	$83 27
School Rate,	155 20
Total,	$238 47

The whole School Tax in this ward is $7000 00
Of which the Catholic proportion is 155 20

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward has 1600 taxable inhabitants of whom 450 are Catholics. Catholic School Tax, $225; Poor Rate, $112 50; Total, 337.50. In this ward the School Directors have erected a building that would do honor to any community, with a corps of teachers who are every way competent to meet their high responsibilities.—Now, in intellectual and moral point of view, the institution is any thing but a nursery of ignorance, infidel principles, or licentiousness. The probable value of the lot and buildings, is $40,000; and the teachers' salaries more than $4,000; of all this expenditure, *the Catholic share is* $225!!

One fact connected with this ward, is worthy of notice—it contains large amount of property held by the Catholics, for which they pay no tax—the Cathedral, Bishop's school, Asylum, &c. This relieving ecclesiastical property from taxation, is liable to great abuses. Were the property of all religious bodies taxed alike, none would have cause for complaint.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward has assessed as school tax the sum of $1,892 93. Of this the Catholic share is $141.14. Poor rate, $70.38; total $211.52.

Children in School, 220; of whom 65 are Catholics.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

School tax,	$3,485 52
Catholic school tax,	118 96

Poor fund assessed, $462 86; of which Catholics pay $17 29.

LAWRENCEVILLE

School tax, $1,668; Catholic proportion, $225. Catholic tax payers, 54; Catholic children attending school 60; which makes the average rate of tuition, 40 cents per month.

The poor tax amounts to $456 66; Catholic share, $85; total paid by Catholics $280.

From these data the following results are drawn:

School tax paid by Protestants in above wards and boroughs,	$23,187 48
School tax paid by Catholics in same,	866 10

The Poor Tax is $26,046 00; of this sum the Catholics in 2d, 3d and 7th wards pay $266 15. This great disproportion is here asserted to, that the public attention may be directed to another point—the preponderance of Catholics over Protestants in that class who receive relief. Of the truth of this assertion the following are *proofs*: In Pittsburgh, 1852, during two months—which may be considered a sample of the same time at any other period—there were relieved of all other denominations, 45; of Catholics 62—nearly two-thirds of the whole number! This will account for the expenditure of part of the twenty-five thousand dollars!

In the winter of 1852 and 1853, the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh sustained 113 families; of these 45 were known to be Catholics; 22 were colored people; of the remaining, 19 were Protestants, and 27 of religious sentiments unknown. *Not one dollar was subscribed by Catholics to this association!*

But there is another view of the expense paid by the county on account of Catholics. The riot on Sabbath, about the dead body of a supposed Catholic, taken from a colored family of the name of Ray, in whose house the man had died, cost the county, $587 63

The conviction of the Chartier's Creek Railroad men cost, 105 98

These two cases cost the county, $693 91

Nor are these solitary instances, as the charge upon the county at the Court of Quarter Sessions in which Catholics are implicated, is immense. This evil is well named Legion!

What is the testimony from other places as to the pecuniary aspect of the question? We are told upon the authority of the Mayor of Cincinnati, that of the paupers of Hamilton county, the unfortunate Irish, who are only one-ninth of the population, get forty-five per cent. of the poor tax. With such a fact staring Archbishop Purcell in the face, what name shall we give to a statement like the following, from that prelate? "If they now demand their share of the school fund, in proportion to the number of their children, or the amount of their tax, they exercise but the right of every freeman." Not so fast your reverence!—a right minded freeman would not claim any thing he had not paid for. But a threat is uttered—"If parties value their support (that is, of the Catholics) and desire to receive it, they will pledge themselves to redress the grievances of which they so justly complain."

Again, the Cincinnati Gazette makes a statement with respect to Auburn, New York; the facts were brought to light by the Board of Education of Auburn. The amount of tax in that town in 1852, for the support of common schools was $2,729 73; of this the Catholics paid $53 50. During that year $1000 were expended for the poor; of this sum, the Overseer of the Poor states that $2,670 were distributed among the Roman Catholic signers of the petition for relief from the grievious oppression and persecution they have suffered in being taxed to support the public schools.

The Report of the Governor of the Almshouse, New York city, from Jan. 1st, 1852, to Dec. 31, gives us the number relieved-2783; of whom 650 were Americans, 114 Germans, 65 English, 59 Scotch, 1710 *Irish*, and 85 of other countries. Is it wrong to suppose that of the large number of Irish, the majority were Catholics? And that the Germans were also mostly of that denomination? Neither Presbyterian Irish nor Protestant Germans, to any extent, seek refuge in a public almshouse; but can this be said of those who have withered under the blight of popery? Will Bishop O'Connor tell us why it is that so marked a difference exists in the condition of the people of the Northern and Southern portions of the same island?

But it is objected, that, admitting that very many of the Catholics suffer under the heavy hand of poverty; is this to be accounted their reproach or crime? Far from it. There is no contest with the people who make institutions our benevolent citizens have ever sympathized; and our kind feelings for them are never better shown than when exposing the false pretences of that Romish hierarchy, who would destroy our noble system of free education, because it corrupts not with their exclusiveness.

What opinion can the priesthood have of Protestants, if they believe that we are blind to the selfish and sectarian nature of their movements? We never hear of Catholics doing much for Protestant institutions; though it is notorious that Protestant funds are demanded to assist in building the Popish Asylums, Cathedrals, Hospitals, &c.

But what has produced the poverty of hundreds of Catholic Irish? Let priestly exactions, that wring the money from the hireling, and extort their monthly contributions from the necessitous, answer this question.

With all the light which facts shed on the subject, the community cannot abandon the Public School system. It must not be, that 9,699 schools should be closed, and 492,679 children deprived of education, because the religious teachers of one portion of our population would withhold from their young people the Scriptures of truth.

A. D. C.

COPPER.—It is said that discoveries of copper ore have been made on the lands of the Montvue Mining and Manufacturing Company, in Allegheny co., Md.—owned by ex-Gov. Francis Thomas and M. P. O'Hern, Esq.

Vice President King, it is said, owned an estate of 2,000 acres of rich land in Dallas county, Ala., with 150 slaves. It is also stated that he has left the bulk of his property to the poorest of his relations, though all are comfortably provided for.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD MEETING AT ELIZABETH.

A meeting of the friends of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, was held at Elizabeth on Thursday the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Samuel Frew, Esq., was appointed President, Dr. James Power and J. W. Edgar were appointed Vice Presidents, and Dr. John E. Shafer Secretary.

Mr. Frew arose and stated the object of the meeting, and in his remarks explained the nature of the old charter of the Railroad, and also the changes which had been made by legislation, and discussed at length the comparative distance of the various routes proposed.

On motion, a committee consisting of Robert Walker, John E. Shafer, Robert McKinney, Bennett Lake, and Ephraim Davis was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

The committee retired, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The original charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company provided the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers as a route to be followed in locating and making said Railroad; and whereas, a supplement to said charter is understood to have lately been passed by the legislature authorizing the said Company to make their road from Pittsburgh to near Connellsville, by the *nearest and most practicable route*: Therefore,

Resolved, That the route from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, via Elizabeth, as proposed by Samuel Frew, Esq., in the Pittsburgh Railroad Convention, of 1838, is much shorter than by the valleys of the aforesaid, and that while the survey from Pittsburgh to Connellsville by the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogheny shows a distance of *fifty-seven* miles, the commonly travelled road through Elizabeth from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, is known to be only *forty miles*.

Resolved, That the making and speedy completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is highly important to the people of Western Pennsylvania, as a means of opening up one of the richest sections of the State, and that the route most desirable to this meeting embraces probably the richest mines of bituminous coal and iron ore between Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at this place on the 2d Tuesday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that a Committee of three be appointed to make a public call of the same, and to invite the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and citizens of Pittsburgh and Connellsville, to be present on the occasion.

The Chair then appointed Robert C. Walker, James Irwin, and Col. James A. Ekin, said Committee.

The meeting then appointed the following Committee of Invitation:—Samuel Frew, Dr. J. S. Penny, and Frederick Haughton.

On motion of C. F. Shugert, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Pittsburgh.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN E. SHAFFER, Sec'y.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune gathers the following intelligence from Vera Cruz papers to the 8th:

The news of Gen. Santa Anna's arrival at Vera Cruz was received in the City of Mexico by telegraph on the 1st instant, and was celebrated by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. At Vera Cruz he was entertained with a banquet on the 3rd instant by the Municipality, at which he was toasted and extolled in the most extravagant manner. Gen. Woll capped the climax by classing him with Alcibiades and Cincinnatus. Santa Anna gave but one toast, as follows:

"Under the shadow of the Mexican flag, may there be but one cry: Independence or death."

The *Eco del Commercio* of the 5th states that he was to leave next day. The triumphal arch erected in his honor bore the following inscription: "Liberty, peace, and order. Independence, authority, concord."

The Mexican papers are already beginning to construct cabinets for Santa Anna, and show almost as much facility in this matter as our own papers did a short time since. The latest, as given by the *Libertador* of Puebla, is as follows: Don José Maria Tornel, Foreign Affairs; Jose Ramon Pacheco, Justice; Antonio de Haro y Tamariz, Treasury; Gen. Lombardini, War.—The Marquis of Rivera, the new Spanish Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the same steamer with Santa Anna.

The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note of thanks on the 30th ultimo, to Senores Torrente and Castillo Lanzas, for the tact and ability they had displayed in arranging the neutrality treaty with Judge Conkling, and adviding them that the same had been ratified by the President.

The new plan for the organization of the army is said to be completed.

Mr. Falconet had been arrested under the accusation of bribery and malfeasance in remitting the fragments received by him from the treasury for account of the English creditors. The creditors now demand the $600,000 which he says he paid as bribes. The charge of bribery is now said to be well founded, but that it was not deputies that were purchased, but his own friends.

Letters from Mazatlan of the 21st of March confirm the rumor of a projected invasion of Sonora by the Count Raousset, who is said to have raised a body of more than one thousand men. Senor Traconis has been named by the Governor of Sonora to take command of the troops in Sonora to meet him.

The Indians are stated to be giving much trouble in the States of Nueva Leon, Sonora, and Durango.

☞ In the Wellsburg (Va.) Herald.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, copies the secession resolutions of a recent date, from this paper, and appends the following remarks. It is a misapprehension however, to think that the denial of a charter to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad company was the cause of the movement. That outlaws but one of a series of aggravations continued almost until patience had ceased to be a virtue. It needed but a spark to inflame the discontent that had been gathering and glowing in the minds of the people, and if ever there was a movement of the people, this was one. However, as one of the resolutions sets forth, we have faith in the *unbiassed* judgment, and *intelligent* sense of the Legislature, and hope that the next may be a more considerate and magnanimous body than the last. To it we will look for justice.

☞ DISCOVERY IN THE PAN HANDLE.—All accounts represent the people of the Pan Handle of Virginia as deeply indignant at the rejection by our Legislature of the right of way for the Pittsburg and Steubenville Rail Road. The subjoined proceedings and accompanying slip from Wellsburg Herald, only confirm these accounts. We hope the people of Brooke and Hancock will exercise still further patience, and trust still longer to the justice of our common Commonwealth."

CUBA.—Mr. Erastus Brooks, one of the editors of the Express, writes from Havana that:—"There are a record of vessels still pouring in here for freight, and in consequence of the large supply of shipping, the prices of sugar are steady. The planters of Cuba under the warehousing system of the port, which enables them to stow sugar for due vial a month, and which system also to obtain money upon certificates of storage, have a more independent position now than ever before, and with their factors, control the market. They have been resolute, therefore, in their demands. There are now 70 American vessels in port. Some which came in ballast will go away empty.—Others will leave empty if they had not cargoes, which subjects them to heavy port dues.—While, therefore, the product market is stiff, the freights are very low. Enormous fortunes are made here in the cultivation of the cane. Some of our own countrymen are interested in sugar estates which have yielded $120,000 clear profit per annum."

PATAGONIA.—It may not be generally known that Prince Paul, of Wurtemburgh, who has heretofore made several scientific expeditions through our Western territories, has gone to Patagonia, for the purpose, if possible, of thoroughly exploring that almost unknown country. He provides himself with everything necessary in any emergency arising either from want of food or the ferocity of the natives, and intends to make such researches as will lead to the discovery of the precious metals, if any, and also to ascertain the feasibility of German emigration to that *terra incognita*. The Prince is a man of courage and indomitable perseverance, and, unless his life is sacrificed, we shall expect some interesting revelations on his return.

It is not only possible, but probable that gold will be found among the Patagonian mountains. At any rate, we may expect an accurate account of the inhabitant's, their manners and customs, and the region in which they dwell.

The necessary facilities for the receipt and transhipment of freight, of all kinds, at this place have recently been afforded by the construction of the Company's Warehouse at the Depot, and the double track extending back to the station, since the completion of which a very considerable business is almost constantly doing. We are informed there still remains a very large amount of freight deposited in the different warehouses awaiting shipment eastward, which will hereafter be made with but little delay. The company we are informed until the completion of these very necessary fixtures here, declined consigning freight or merchandize to this place from Baltimore, and hence a large increase of business is now a matter of almost absolute certainty.—*Grave Creek Advocate.*

The Baltimore, one of the Union line boats, on its upward trip, arrived at this place on Friday morning and landed its passengers at the new wharf just in time to take the morning train for Baltimore.—*Grave Creek Advocate.*

☞ MASONIC HALL.—Mr. ALFRED BUNN, [illegible] the stage, before and behind the Curtain," "The Enchantress," and numerous other works, will deliver a LECTURE, on TUESDAY Afternoon next, April 26th. Subject—"*The Genius and Power of Boucicault.*"

☞ Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture to commence at half past 8. (ap26

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of BOSWORTH'S HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of a superior 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 years, and even plastered on clay walls, in succession, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, as solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, and to the water in the heart affected. This Cement should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and on fire walls, boiling walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structures exposed to water, damp, or frost.

BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
ap26tfdw 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many medical treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying, the Worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any top 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 speculations 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 superceded 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,

J. RIDD & 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 they stand the test for regular and ordinary sales, and cold 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 two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your first, I could not ask it more PROOF. I taste fire one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 16th it was in the middle of my store building burned to ashes. It was built of wood and was but a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fall, and fell into the cellar. It must have a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and Book-accounts were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured, and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to do no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. Yours, &c., &c.,

ALBION JOHN CLARKE.

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

PENNSBURY VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have used 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 very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Burns; and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAIC BUSLOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

ap9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & CO. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAP, comprising the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, Rose Brown Windsor, White and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mh1

☞ 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 JACOB WEYMAN & CO.,
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GEO. P. SMITH & CO.,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
OF RECENT PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
PRINTS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Domestic; GINGHAMS—French, Scotch and American; LAWNS—DELAINES—BAREGES, DRESS GOODS—A very large stock; CLOTHS—Of all descriptions; CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large stock of newest patterns, for ready sale; SATINETTS—All colors and qualities; FANCY TWEEDS—All Cassimere patterns; SATINS—A large variety of fine SUMMER WEARS; COTTON PANTALOONETS—All leading makes, plain and fancy; LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—and every other variety of Irish Goods, our own importation; RIBBANDS—large and handsome assortment; VESTINGS—LININGS—CAMBRICS—SEWES—CHECKS—COTTON TWEEDS—SHIRTING PRINTS, &c., &c. Every variety of brown SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS—bleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS; HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—All descriptions of VARIETY GOODS, &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1853. ap23:dim

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Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. M. Hunt & Son's celebrated HAY AND STALK FORKS too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at factory prices. [ap26]dlw

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IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,
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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, and I do sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. ap23

A. & H. HOLMES & BRO.,
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PITTSBURGH.
Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. mh25

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