PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 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.

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 telegraph brings us news of another horrid and wholesale murder on a railroad, resulting, as usual, from carelessness. The heart sickens, in contemplating these things.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS WITH RELIGIOUS DESPOTISM.

A large body of the Clergy and a respectable number of the Lality of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, met at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of presenting to the exiled Archbishop of Bogota, a token of their sympathy and respect. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Thos. O'Conor, as Chairman, and Messrs. Edwin W. Tiers, Terrence Dannelly and D. Develin, as Secretaries. The Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Vicar General of the Diocese, then introduced the Archbishop of Bogota, to the meeting. The Archbishop having taken his seat by the side of the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Cummings read a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Clergy and Lality convened on the 15th of March last, when it was resolved that the present public expression of their feelings toward the Archbishop should be made.

A report, previously published, was then read by Dr. Cummings, after which Dr. Loughlin, the Vicar General, addressed the Archbishop. Leaving out some introductory remarks, the address was as follows:

"We have not been authorized, Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Father, nor are we disposed to enter into any discussion of the injustice, which, it seems to us, as citizens of a free republican country, has been done to your Grace in the matters which have furnished to the civil authorities of New Grenada, not a reason, but a pretext, for expulsion and forced separation from a flock, in whose spiritual and temporal interests your heart was bound up, and who necessarily loved you as devoted children love a devoted father.

But we are authorized to offer, and we are, even in our name, proud to be the medium of offering to your Grace the sentiments of reverence and of admiration which your prudence, your patience, your fortitude, and your courageous magnanimity under such trials, have ordained in our bosoms. We are further instructed to present to your Grace an Episcopal ring, as a memorial of our convictions and their feelings. The present, for its intrinsic value, is hardly worthy of your acceptance. But as a memorial of their admiration of your glorious bearing under such trials, we are instructed to hope and pray that you will accept it, and that it will be, through the coming years of your valued life, a memento which will entitle, in your charity, the Catholic Clergy and Laity of New York, a share in the Episcopal benediction of your afflicted heart."

The ring having been presented and accepted, the Archbishop replied at some length; we take two paragraphs:

"Convinced as I am, that faith, which is truth and love, cannot long last among the people, if it be not supported by the order established by the Church of God, I early comprehend that to subvert that order was but to pave the way to apostacy; and apostacy deprives the people of their treasures, their counsels, their doctrine, their glory; their baptism is lost; it destroys that worship which speaks to their hearts those imposing solemnities which lighten the weight of their evils, the hope that cheers, and the charity that nourishes them; thus darkness is substituted for light, and slavery for liberty. Evils cannot affect the Church without affecting society—their cause is inseparable. This I saw from the beginning, and I looked on my exile and on the hardships and afflictions that have come upon me, but as on a small sacrifice, offered on behalf of the Church and of society. For to defend the liberty of the Church, to toil in re-animating the ancient faith in the hearts of the faithful, is but to defend the Society itself, and to secure glory, freedom, and welfare to the people. Thus Liberty and Catholicism came to be so blended together in my mind, that I could not consider the one without the other; and indeed it is impossible for me to conceive how a Catholic nation can be socially free, if she be not allowed the free exercises of her religion. Happy are, in fact, the Catholics in your country, whose worship meets with no obstacle, and whose conscience soars free from the bonds of outward pressure.

Since the question was to secure this same liberty for a nation where all are Catholics, I could not waver as to the line of conduct that I should adopt. Conviction and faith lighted my path.—My course has been approved by the Vicar of Christ, whose voice the Catholic world has already heard, that blessed voice, so powerful over the hearts and minds of Catholics, which, rising to the pitch of the Holy Father himself, can draw a more persuasive and solemn accent out of its own paternal pangs,—that voice will sound harmoniously in the ears of my own beloved flock, and they, comforted by the words of the common Father of Christians, will, by preserving the Catholic unity of the Church of New Granada prepare for her days of exultation and glory, to come after those of tears and bitterness which are passing over the nation, at this epoch of trial and renovation that the God of justice has permitted to alight upon her."

Sympathy with suffering is a lovely trait in the human character; and sympathy with a suffering martyr for truth's sake is always commendable. We cannot disapprove of the Catholic Clergy and laity of New York expressing their admiration for an exiled Archbishop of their church, if they believe him to be an innocent sufferer for the cause of truth. This is right and praise-worthy. But what does this sympathy indicate? Does it mean that the Roman Catholics of New York approve of the course pursued by their Archbishop, and disapprove of the conduct of the Republican Government of New Grenada? No other inference can be drawn.

Now what were the causes which led to the exile of the Archbishop from his see. They were fully set forth in the Allocution of the Pope which we published a few days ago, and are summed up as follows:

The Pope complains that the government had established:

1. The abolition of tithes paid to the Priesthood.

2. Religious toleration granted to immigrants.

3. The expulsion of the Jesuits and the prohibition of religious societies or orders founded on passive obedience.

4. Permission of Monks and nuns to return to civil life.

5. Abolition of Ecclesiastical courts and their subjection of ecclesiastics prosecuted, civilly or criminally, to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of the country.

6. Conferring on the Parishes the right of choosing their own priests and fixing their salaries.

7. Limiting the emoluments of prelates and interfering with ecclesiastical rights of property in several ways of minor importance.

8. Establishing by the new Constitution of the Republic the right of free education, the liberty of the press, and religious tolerance.

For opposing these acts of the Government, the Archbishop of Bogota is now an exile from his flock; and the Romish Clergy of New York approve of his conduct, and sympathize with him in his refusal to yield to such changes.

What can we infer from this, but that these men disapprove of the religious liberty enjoyed in this country, or that they disapprove of it in every other country. It sounds very strange to our ears to hear these men boast of the liberty enjoyed here, and at the same time oppose the grant of the same liberty to others. The fact is, that if the Romish clergy of this country, and of all countries, could have their way, they would abolish all religious toleration—all free education—all liberty of speech—all liberty of the press. They would establish ecclesiastical courts, and the coercive payment of tithes to the clergy, and blot out the semblance of personal, civil, political and religious liberty from the earth. The genius, spirit and tenets of the church all lead to this. It constantly wars with freedom of thought and opinion it is the everlasting enemy of free inquiry and free discussion. There are many men of enlarged views and generous and liberal feelings in communion with the Church of Rome; but they are so in spite of the Church, not in accordance with it. They are at variance with its spirit they live in constant opposition to its teachings. Their life is a continual warfare, and they are constrained at last to throw off such hateful shackles altogether, or cease to struggle for a freedom to which the Church is a bitter and most determined foe.

It is because the Romish Church with the Pope at its head, is the foe of religious toleration, of freedom of thought and opinion; because it sinks the immortal mind into a mere passive machine to be played upon by the confessor and the priest; and because it is in its spirit, and in all its institutions, opposed to the genius of liberty as established in this country, that we oppose it. We wage war upon it, not as a religious institution, but as the foe of liberty, and as dangerous to the political and civil freedom of mankind. We look upon the Papacy, in all its ramifications, as the great conservative power, which represses all the attempts of the Liberals of Europe to shake off their oppressors; and as the chief prop and stay of those haughty Princes who grind the people under the heel of oppression. As the friend of man we can never cease such opposition until the cause for it is removed.

THE ANNEXATION BY GOV. LANE.—The extraordinary conduct of Gen. Lane, Governor of New Mexico, in annexing a large district of Chihuahua, one of the States of Mexico, to the New Mexican Territory, in defiance of the boundary line run by Mr. Commissioner Bartlett, and of the provisions of the Treaty existing between the two nations, has not yet been disavowed by the administration of Mr. Pierce, but it has received the disapprobation of nearly the whole press of the country, and the finishing stroke has been given to the meddling Governor by Mr. Bartlett, the Boundary Commissioner, who, in a letter to the Providence Journal shows conclusively that the United States had no title—not even a colorable title—to the region over which Gov. LANE claims jurisdiction. He shows that Chihuahua, which organized itself into a State in 1825, appointed Commissioners in 1838 to make a survey of the State, and that the northern limits of the State, as settled by this commission, were forty miles north of the line, which the Commissioners under the late treaty adopted—that the new Constitution of Chihuahua, of 1847, expressly designates this line as the northern limit of the State—that New Mexico never exercised or claimed jurisdiction over this territory—that Chihuahua was actually exercising jurisdiction over it in 1850 when the Commissioners met at El Paso for the purpose of fixing the boundary line between New Mexico and Chihuahua—that the whole territory in question, though nearly equal in extent to the State of New Jersey, numbered at that time but about seven hundred, of whom not twenty were Americans,—that this population though considerably increased since, is now made up chiefly of people from New Mexico and Texas, of Spanish descent, who, failing to receive protection from our authorities after the late war with Mexico, colonized this region and are now opposed to our rule,—and that no such rule had ever been attempted or contemplated until the late extraordinary act of Governor LANE. Mr. BARTLETT states that soon after his return from the survey in February last, he presented to the Department of the Interior a report of the principal facts of the case, accompanied by five maps, which document was called for by the Senate and ordered to be printed; and that when it is printed it will be found to put this whole matter beyond further dispute.

We hope our government will hasten to disavow the conduct of Gov. Lane, and faithfully observe our treaty stipulations.

THE PUBLIC EDUCATOR.—We have received the first number of this new periodical, which is published by A. Montgomery, New York. It is divided into the several departments of Language, Natural History, Mathematics, Physical Science, Industrial Sciences, Fine Arts, Political Science, Civilization and Miscellany—and in this number all the departments are well sustained. It must prove, we think, of very great benefit to the cause of Education. $1,50 per annum, or 12½ cents per number. Published monthly.

DR. JACOBUS, OF BISHOP O'CONNOR.—We find on our table a neat little book, in paper binding, containing 88 pages, entitled, "Popery against Common School Education, in Four Letters to Bishop O'Connor and Gov. Bigler; by M. W. Jacobus, D. D. Philadelphia: published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication." These letters were all published in our columns, but many of our readers will no doubt desire to have them in this neat and permanent form. Sold by Davison & Agnew, Market street.

The receipts of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. for the month of April, &c., are as follows:

For passengers,	$19,762 34
For freight, mail, &c,	19,687 82
Total	$39,350 16
RECEIPTS FOR APRIL, 1852.	
For passengers,	$14,794 62
For freight,	9,009 39
Total	$23,804 01
Increase	15,576 15

Norman A. Sacket, Sophia Gibbott, and Susan Baker, arrested for supposed knowledge of or connection with the murder of Mrs. Sigsby, were examined before Justice HEXEMHUELLER, at the Court House in Cleveland, on Wednesday, and discharged, no evidence sufficient to justify their commitment appearing against them.

We direct attention, with pleasure, to the card of Dr. Myers, late Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital. Dr. Myers will now devote his whole time to the duties of his profession, an arrangement highly acceptable to his numerous friends and patrons.

We are indebted to Senator Douglass for copies of his speeches in reply to Senators Clayton and Butler, on the "Clayton and Bulwer Treaty."

"A. D. C." Informs us that he will reply to the letter of Bishop O'Connor, early next week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS meets at Boston to day, but will merely organize and forthwith adjourn over for two weeks in order to allow this year's ever-during Legislature to do up the business which it has devoted the last few months to neglecting. This Convention is composed of between four and five hundred Members, each township having at least one, Boston 44, Lowell 8, Salem 6, Roxbury 6, New Bedford 5, Worcester 5, Cambridge 5, Nantucket 3, &c. &c. Among the eminent men elected are Rufus Cheath, Geo. N. Briggs, Julius Rockwell, Peleg Sprague, Geo. S. Hilliard, William Appleton, Charles W. Upham and P. E. Aldrich, (Whigs,) Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, D. W. Alvord, Edward L. Keyes, Charles Allen and Alex. De Witt, (Free Soilers) and B. F. Hallett, Whiting Griswold, Isaac G. Davis, Marcus Morton, N. P. Banks, Richard Frothingham, Jr., Henry W. Bishop, Eleazer French, and B. F. Butler, (Democrats.) The coalescing Democratic and Free Soil parties were a majority of nearly one hundred in the Convention, though either of them is outnumbered by the Whigs. It is not doubted, however, that they will act together in the organization, and on most questions that will come before the Convention.

The aggregate of talent and political experience in this body is unusually great, and its discussions will necessarily excite a very general interest. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of their drift and spirit.

The political complexion of the Convention foreshadows a very radical overhauling of the Constitution. Judges as well as Sheriffs and Councillors (if the Council nuisance be not wisely abated) will doubtless be hereafter chosen by the People, and the Senate chosen from equal single Districts by a plurality vote. We would like to feel assured that the same just and equal rule would prevail with regard to Members of the lower House.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ THE RAILROAD.—The contractors, Messrs. Caldwell & Arnold, and Ulam & Mechling, on the two sections nearest our Borough, have commenced operations with a considerable number of hands, which they intend increasing as fast as possible, so as to insure the completion of their jobs within contract time. We learn also that on the sections further down, contractors are entering upon the work with a spirit which will insure the speedy completion of the grading.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

AUSTRALIA IN A NEW LIGHT.

William Howitt, a very clever English poet, and husband of Mary Howitt, whose translations have made us so well acquainted with the novels of Miss Bremer, has emigrated to Australia, and communicates his first impressions of the golden land to the London Times.

It seems that John Bull as usual does not manifest the "go-ahead" qualities of his pet offspring, Brother Jonathan; for Mr. Howitt declares that he reached his journey's end after an arduous and eventful journey of "nearly two months, over only two hundred and fifty miles of ground." But then he exclaims, "such ground! Some folks insist that it is only one one hundred and fifty miles, others two hundred; but we know very well that in England it would measure two hundred and eighty."

After reaching the "diggings" the emigrant's first effort, of course, was to get a taste of the comforts he was accustomed to in the old country. He had his "tea," and immediately set forth in quest of the "Commissioner's tent," where he might "obtain letters from home."

The official residence of this personage "is on the other side of the creek"; two of these stately tents, in fact, lined with blue cloth, and with other tents in the rear, the whole enclosed with palings. * * * If you could see our pots, pans, pannikins; our tin dishes, some for making loaves and puddings in, others for washing in; our knives, forks, spoons, lying on our bags of sugar, rice, flour, &c., standing about our tea chest, our lantern, our tin teapot of capacious size, our tea-kettle in constant requisition, our American axes for chopping fire wood, our lantern at night suspended from a string in the tent; the interior of our tent, with the beds spread out broad over part of the floor, and covered with grey rugs; the tent hung round with pieces of dried salt beef, straw hats with veils around them, caps, and so on; our guns standing in a corner, with books, and writing cases, and portfolios, you would say it was a scene at once curious and comfortable looking."

This description of "roughing it on a beefsteak and a bottle of port" shows more attention to the decencies and luxuries of life in Australia than we have been accustomed to hear of in California. But there is a reverse of the medal which discloses a picture we did not expect to find in the modern Ophir, under the dominion of her Britannic Majesty.

On the day after his arrival Mr. Howitt sallied forth to witness the labors of the diggers and washers; and after recounting the marvels that broke upon his vision at every step, he gives us a specimen of Yorkshire jockeying in "claims" that would do honor to a certain race which Mr. Bull has been celebrating during the last half century for keenness and cunning:

"About noon we had a specimen of the way which the 'mare's nests' have been got up, which have humbugged England, the Continent, and even America. There was a great hurraking in the tent, and a man who knew me came running up to desire me to go and see a nugget, which had just been dug up, as large as his finger. As no nuggets have ever been found here, but only small gold, it appeared the more surprising. I hastened on, but before I could reach the spot I met a man who was saying, 'Well I've sold the nugget and my hole for a good round sum.' 'Where's the nugget?' I asked. 'Oh, the man who has bought it has gone off with it.'

"There was a nugget, no doubt, but it had been put in by this man, an old Bendigo miner, in order to sell his hole at a good profit. Many of the Munchausen holes, out of which 25,000 and 27,000 are said to have been shovelled up in a few days at Mount Alexander, were got up in the same way and for the same purpose."

"But this "laying of golden eggs to bait the trap" is unfortunately not the only misfortunes under which the emigrants suffer. We believed that Australia was one of the most salubrious regions of the South; but "*the season,*" says Mr. Howit, had been frightfully unhealthy, and the journey to the gold fields has been fatal to many.

"Thousands have been struck down by sickness; hundreds have already returned, cursing the parties who sent them such one-sided statements of gold fields and the climate; hundreds are still lying ill from the insidious influence of this fine, salubrious climate. In a letter just received from Melbourne I hear that scarcely a soul there but has been ill, and all up the country it is the same. Gentlemen who have been in India, China, and over the whole continents of Europe and America say that this is the worst climate they know. Without any apparent cause, people are every where attacked with dysentery, rheumatism, cramp and influenza.

All this ought to be fully and fairly stated.—The little black fly of Australia is a perfect devil. The grass seeds in summer, which pierce your legs like needles, and actually run through the sheepskins into the flesh of the sheep, and into their lungs and kill them, (but this is more particularly the case with the seed-spikes of a wild geranium, which act like cork-screws,) the dust winds, and the violent variations of the atmosphere—often of no less than one hundred degrees in a day—these are nuisances which ought to be well known. I do not deal in said about sending out young women to marry the men in the bush. God help such women as marry the greatnr portion of such fellows as the common class here. Their very language is perfectly mealed with obscenity, and the vilest oaths and the basest phraseology, and they drink all they can get. In short this is a country to come to, as people go to India, to make money; as to spending it here, that, under present circumstances, would require different tastes to those of most cultivated men and women."

We do not pretend to say that Mr. Howitt, the literary man, may view Australia with other eyes than Mr. Smith, the laboring man, who is content to "rough it in the bush," and sees some difference between dying in the parish workhouse in England and perishing by fever while grasping the "nuggets" of Australia. Yet we are inclined to think Mr. Howitt tells the truth. His writings are free from exaggeration and overstatement. Australia, after all, we fear, is not the promised land which novelists and speculators have hitherto presented in such seductive aspects to British and Irish emigrants.—*Baltimore American.*

MRS. STOWE IN GLASGOW.—In another column may be read a report of the grand ovation which Mrs. Stowe enjoyed at the City Hall, Glasgow. It will be remembered that the invitation for her to visit Europe came from that place. Upwards of two thousand persons were present, filling the hall entirely. From the description, it appears that the enthusiasm was of that character which only religious conviction can give, when a multitude moved by a common sacred spirit finds a common language for its utterances. The speeches on both sides are marked by good taste; Mrs. Stowe said nothing, but Professor Stowe made a speech. One sentence of his was a home thrust in England. "In this country, (England) is the great market for American cotton, and it is cotton that sustains American slavery. I do not say that you can do without it. It is cotton that makes the system profitable, and cotton makes the price of man £800 in the markets of the United States."

Mr. Charles Dickens in his *Household Words* said not long since in substance: "There are four millions of men, women, and children in England, depending for their daily subsistence on the cotton trade with America; and England cannot do without American slavery without condemning herself." Now, we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that the oligarchic character of the English Government which necessitates for its existence the subsidizing of the world—the conquest of India, the opium trade in China, the Turkish and Portuguese treaties, the porous-plaster attitude of the continent of Europe—the scattered population and the commercial convulsions of this country, necessitates too, the perpetuating of Slavery in this country. We believe that if the false policy of the United States did not impede or crush our native manufacturing industry in order to build up that of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, the South would bristle with Cotton Mills and Forges, and the slave would be on the high road to Emancipation, and that road one of progressive intelligence.

The history of mankind teaches us this lesson: Economy of means is necessary to the growth of liberty. Now nothing can be farther from economy than the persistence of the Southern States in a policy which requires them to send their raw material on voyages of seven thousand miles to be manufactured and returned to them, merely because England has contrived a monopoly which prevents the natural growth of our native manufactures, and forbids the putting of the Cotton Mill on the Cotton Plantation. We see not why the raw Cotton should not be sent to China with equally good reason.

It is sheer nonsense to separate any moral question from material involvements. Such logic may suit angels, but not men. Whatever transcendental views we would wish to inculcate, we must bear in mind the possible and practicable. Now, so long as American manufactures are checked in the South, so long will the abolition of slavery be postponed; so long, too, will slavebreeding, and the soul-wrenching scenes described by Mrs. Stowe, be likely to prevail. If "England cannot do without American cotton," on the terms which she asks it, namely, the monopoly of mills, then is England the chief conservator of the system against which the Sutherland House manifesto has been launched.—*N. Y. Trib.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the Pittsburg Horticultural Society convened as usual, in the rooms of the Board of Brokers, on Saturday morning, May 4th, at 10½ o'clock, H. Woods in the Chair.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to decide upon the time for holding the fall exhibition, reported in favor of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September. The report was adopted.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to procure Masonic Hall, and make other suitable arrangements for the next public Horticultural Exhibition, to take place in September next; The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: A. Hersperger, James Murdock, W. H. Williams, Jas. McKain and H. Woods.

On motion of Mr. McKnight, five hundred dollars were appropriated for premiums to be awarded at the exhibition, and the Committee of arrangements was authorized to increase the premiums on such articles as may be deemed insufficiently prized on the prepared list; but not to increase them so much that the whole amount of premiums awarded will exceed the sum specified above.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Chislett, Bigham, and John Murdock, jr., be appointed to revise the Constitution and By Laws previous to their publication.

On motion, the Committee on Books be authorized to correspond with Mr. Glover, of New York; in reference to the wax fruits which he prepares with great excellence, and learn from him the price at which various specimens might be obtained for our Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair as a committee, whose duty it would be to report to the Board monthly the kind of fruit most worthy of cultivation in this locality: James Wardrop, James Murdock, John Murdock, jr., George Lower and James McKain.

On motion of Mr. Hersperger, the Board proceeded to the election of judges to award premiums at the public exhibition. "A list of judges will be published along with the premium list in few days.

On motion of Mr. McKain, the Committee of Arrangements was instructed to have the Masonic Hall open for the reception of articles, to which premiums may be awarded, until 2 o'clock of September 7th, and ready for inspection by the Judges at 8; the Hall not to be open to the public until gas light.

The printing committee was authorized to procure circulars and stamps for the use of the Society.

On motion, a Collector was appointed to collect the dues from the members of the Society.

The Committee on Premiums, after an examination of the many articles presented for competition, award premiums as follows: For the best variety of plants and flowers, $1 to James McKain; for the best asparagus, $2 to A. Hersperger; for the best garden rhubarb, $1 to James McKain, and for the best salad, $1 to A. Hersperger. All specimens exhibited were of an excellent quality, and especially the asparagus, which was pronounced by the Committee as particularly fine.

On motion, the Secretary be requested to publish a few days before our next monthly meeting, in several of our city dailies, a notice that every person in this county, whether he be a member of the Society or not, may compete at our monthly meetings for the premiums, provided the articles exhibited be grown in this county.

On motion, adjourned.

PRINTERS' STRIKES.

A considerable portion of the Printers in New York and Boston are now on a strike for higher wages. Already many girls are employed in the large printing establishments; particularly for the book offices, in laying out sheets, folding, &c., and as compositors. The strikes will be likely to greatly increase the number of females employed in the printing business, for there is a portion of the labor that seems admirably adapted to female hands. Some of the daily papers in New York have commenced the employment of female compositors since the strike, and get along very well. In many of the New England newspaper offices the type have been set by girls for years past, and they make the best of compositors. The publisher of the Boston Olive Branch, a very neatly executed journal of extensive circulation, thus gives his experience:

"We have for sixteen years employed at least half females, not on the account of price only or principally, but because they were more to be depended upon than many journeymen. We always employ a first rate foreman, who is a good proof reader. Him we hire on a salary; also men to do heavy work, and the others have been females. They have never failed to do their work in season, and well. Not a single one has ever left us willingly, except on marriage, and no less than five have been married from our office, most of whom, in case of sickness of hands or other contingency, were ready occasionally to lend a few days or hours help, if needed afterwards, though the necessities of none compelled it.

Our rooms are all well carpetted, and the girls do not come in till 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season seldom making over seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn from $6 to $8 a week.—We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of $900. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days in the week, and we have offered her nearly $1,100 to engage herself two years more for the same service; but her health is so feeble that she will probably have to decline the onerous task of reading and correcting manuscript and examining exchanges, and will be able only to write editorials.

The publisher states that there is usually a piano and organ in the printing office, and that out of work hours the female assistants enjoy the recreation of music."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

RELIGION AND BLOODHOUNDS.

There is to be found by those who have the enterprise to make the necessary exploration, somewhere in that far off and-not-very-highly-civilized commonwealth known as West Tennessee, a slightly dilapidated city which rejoices in the name of Bolivar. And in this city, there is published a periodical, *weakly* in more respects than one, distinguished among its cotemporaries as the West Tennessee Democrat, a copy of which, of the date of March 9, having reached these benighted regions, has been kindly furnished to us by a friend. In this journal, we find a most slaughterous review of a work now largely before the public, known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The editor, who seems to have imagined his whole capital both of literature and indignation in the essay, seems bound not only to write down the work, but to destroy at once the character and fortunes of its author. It is charged with having the most mischievous tendencies, as being designed "to stink the social relations of the slave population of the South to a level with the uncared for and penniless white of the North," the pious editor at the same time, with all the faithfulness of a true son of the church, setting it down as "a fling at the Christian Religion in general, and Southern Methodism in particular."

We fear we should do injustice to that regard which the editor and those whose sentiments he expresses, feel for the Christian religion, if we did not place in juxtaposition with these highly spiritual views, and as an excellent practical commentary upon their fervency, the following advertisement, which we copy from another column of the same journal, leaving appropriate reflections to be added by our readers, according to their several degrees of growth in grace:

"BLOOD-HOUNDS.

I have two of the finest dogs for catching negroes, in the South-West. They can take the trail twelve hours after the negro has passed, and track him with ease. I live just four miles south-west of Bolivar, on the road leading from Bolivar to Whitesville. I am ready at all times to catch runaway negroes. DAVID TURNER.

March 2, 1858."

THE HATTERS OF MUNICH are in difficulty with the police. It seems that every kind of head dress that they invent is interdicted, as suggestive of demogoxy and disorder. For many innocent files have been seized lately, and nobody knows what he may wear, and what he must eschew. The hatters have addressed a petition to the municipal council, to know what shapes are contraband, and what are not. The municipal council replied, on the 8th of last month, that they really could not tell. The Paris *Charivari* advises the citizens to appear in the streets in their nightcaps, the most peaceable coiffure known. The style entitled *Calefeu* is forbidden, as seditious; the bulging crown is contraband, because it looks like a howitzer or small mortar; caps and visors are punished with a fine, because they are worn throughout Germany by the students, and all students are demagogues; pointed hats were once a rallying signal; broad-brimmed hats were worn by Bolivar, who was a revolutionist; brown hats, with long furs, were and still are the favorite covering of P. J. Proudhon. Evidently there is nothing left but the nightcap.

FAGET.—The Maysville *Eagle* says a sharp frost fell in that vicinity on Wednesdry night last, but trusts the foliage is so far advanced as to have protected the fruit from injury.

The Nashville Banner says a white frost was seen on Thursday morning last. A similar frost was experienced at Terre Haute, Ind., and fears are entertained of the fruit in that quarter.

Samuel J. Pickands, Esq., the Grand Scribe of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

The Chicago Democratic Press says, the number of the injured by the late railroad collision, is much larger than was first supposed. It is now ascertained that there are from 40 to 50 that are more or less injured.

☞ NOTICE.—The Rev. E. W. DICKINSON, Pastor elect of the Berean Regular Baptist Church, having arrived, will preach, morning and evening, in the Meeting House, Grant street, above Sixth, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. my7:1t

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:4tm

☞ The Rev. CHARLES W. QUICK will hold Divine Service and preach in Masonic Hall on every Sabbath morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and at half-past three in the afternoon. my7

JOHN FLEMING. COCHRAN FLEMING.

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☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c. my7

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Additional members during the months of February, March and April, 1853:

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O'Brien, J. A.	Pinney, J. P.	McAlpin, Nicolas
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Eldred, M. Jr.	Miltenberger, J. O.	Schaffner, Saml
my6:3t	Wallace, Rev.	Saml

FRANCIS S. MCNAMARA, Librarian.

☞ 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 two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in reply, 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 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and bricks—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 doing business, to spend no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c. In—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Rosen's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single four inch 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 cisterns, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, or frost.

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ap16:1m 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

☞ 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:

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MR. S. M. KIER—Sir: I have sold quite a lot of Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, for Mr. Bennett, working for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found Kier's Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time her sickness set in here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours she was free of the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary medicine for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and as far as I know have been cured of some of these ills. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BUSKIRK.

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my5 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

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Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of

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DRY GOODS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Domestic; GINGHAMS—Twenty, Scotch and American; LAWNS—DELAINES—BAMRIGE; BLEACH COTTONS—Four yard wide, very large stock; CLOTHS—Of all descriptions; CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large assortment; SATINETTS—All qualities; JEANS—TWEEDS—KENTUCKS—And a large variety of fine SUMMER WEARS; COTTON PANTALOONS—Of all leading makes, plain and fancy; LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—And many new styles Irish Goods, our own importation; RIBBONS—Large and handsome assortment; VESTINGS—SILKS—SATINS—CASSIMERES—CHECKS—COTTON TWEEDS—SHEETING LINENS, &c. &c. Every variety of brown SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS—Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASES; HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—And your full assortment of VARIOUS DRY GOODS, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. [ap12:3tdlm

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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. E. Harper & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of FORKS at Eastern prices. ap30:3m

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