PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 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.*

IS IT NOT TIME TO ACT!

This question was strongly suggested to our mind, when reading the following article, which we copy from the *National Intelligencer.*

"THE VOTE—A THRILLING SCENE—In the year ——— I was in company with a gentleman who had just returned from the city of L———, in New England. He said he put up at a hotel, and for a time took his seat in the bar room. The door opened suddenly, and a female stepped in. She was the very picture of agony—her hair dishevelled, her dress negligent, her eye unsteady, and her movements eccentric. She entered to hesitate at first, but at length, gathering courage, she moved up to the bar, and said, "Landlord, don't sell my poor husband any more rum. You have already ruined us! You know that before he began to come to your bar he was a sober man. He was respected in society. He was an kind a husband as any woman ever had. We had a good home, a good farm, and every comfort. But you sold him liquor until he had no more money to pay. Unbeknown to me, you got a mortgage on his farm; you sold it, and turned me and my helpless children out of doors! My husband has lost his health, his character, and his reputation. He became cross and abusive to me, whom he once tenderly loved. He turns me out of our wretched hovel into the cold and the storm! He comes home from your tavern infuriated like a demon. My once kind and amiable husband and the tender father is a madman before me. In his delirium he curses me and my children cruelly, and threatens to murder us!—Oh! don't give him any more liquor!" and the tears gushed from her eyes, while the landlord stood speechless.

In the midst of these entreaties, which should have broken a heart of adamant, a man stepped into the bar-room, and, with the vacant stare of an inebriate, moved toward the bar. Instantly the pleading wife threw herself between the man and the bar, and, with one hand against his breast, and the other stretched out imploringly to the landlord, she said, "Oh don't! my dear! don't drink! You'll break my heart." And, mingling with agony, she turned to the landlord, and said, "Oh, don't let him have it! don't, don't!" And while this scene was passing, heart-rending and awful beyond the power of description, the landlord walked deliberately out from behind the counter, and, taking the woman rudely by the arm, said, "This is no place for women;" and roughly tore her from her husband, and, pushing her out, shut the door against her. He then went behind the counter, and placed a bottle of liquor upon it. The wretched inebriate staggered up and drank his dram, placed a piece of money upon the counter, the landlord wiped it off complacently into the drawer, and the drunkard passed out, maddened with the draught, to renew his brutal attacks upon his defenceless wife and children.

Nobody defends such barbarous cruelty as this. No one apologizes for it. All agree to pronounce the landlord a brute. But there was one that deserving special attention. The whole transaction was the perfection of law! For the sale of every glass of that ruinous liquor, which reduced an honest man and a good citizen to the lowest degree of suffering and infamy, he could show a "*license*" from the officers of justice, under authority solemnly conveyed by the Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, signed by the Governor, and bearing the seal of the State!

There was no redress in law for this suffering lady. She had been robbed of her home, of her comfort, of her husband, and the blight of despair had been thrown over her whole family; but the law protected the destroyer, and left her to endure her anguish without the hope of relief!

The people of that State have changed the law on that subject since; so that the rum-seller cannot take away the home of the helpless and ruin a man with impunity. *Have they done right?*

Scenes such as the one above described, have often taken place in Pennsylvania, but they lacked the graphic pen to describe them. Other scenes equally distressing and harrowing to the best feelings of our nature, take place probably daily in private, where no eye but God's witnesses the brutality, and the sorrow, and the woe. If all the misery and sin and wretchedness caused by spirituous liquors in one week, were gathered together and presented to the public gaze in one view, so horrifying would be the terrible spectacle, that men would start back aghast, and resolve to banish the accursed cause of so much evil at once.

Is it not time to act? Is it not a good time, a most favorable time to act? A remarkable calmness has occurred in the political world,—Party ties are measurably weakened, and partially broken. Indifference and apathy has taken possession of the public mind, leaving it in a good position to take hold of, and settle such questions of morals and social happiness as that of the Maine Law.

We are utterly opposed to attaching the prohibitory liquor law question to the car of any of the existing political parties. That would be to sacrifice a good cause for political ends, and without any benefit to party politics. But if organized parties will not take up open and avowed friends of the Maine Law, then the friends of morality and temperance need not vote for them. There is now no question of political importance so pressing as to require any party man to adhere to his ticket to the sacrifice of a great social reform, such as that we are now considering.

As far as our State Legislature is concerned, it is of ten fold more importance to the people that a fast friend of the Maine Law should be chosen, than that a Whig or Democrat should receive a majority of their votes. The social question overrides the political.

We sincerely trust that both parties will nominate friends of the temperance reform; then the cause is safe, and politicians can follow their inclinations without danger to the present more important question. If they do not, then it will become the duty of the friends of reform to select a ticket of their own.

The Whig party will not make its nominations before August. In the meantime, let the friends of the Maine Law, in the party, look out for candidates for the Legislature whom they can safely trust with this interest—men who will not only merely pledge themselves to vote for it, but men who are temperance men in practice and in principle. Some men will promise to vote for reform whose drinking practices give the lie to their professions, and who will do all they can to stave off the question, to kill it in committee, or to strangle it in any other way; at the same time, if the question fairly comes up, they will redeem their pledge and vote for it. These are not the men we want. We want to elect men who will sincerely and earnestly labor for the cause from the commencement of the session to the end—persons who are temperance men in practice and habit, and in principle, abroad as well as at home. If such men are not nominated, and any better are nominated by any other party, or on an independent ticket, Whigs will not be reproached by us if they vote for such persons as they believe will best promote the cause which now demands their immediate attention as Christian men and good citizens.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND VALUED CITIZEN.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of an old and cherished friend, and most valuable citizen, ROBERT CAROTHERS, Esq., of Patton township, who died last Saturday morning, in the 68d year of his age. Mr. Carothers at one time filled the office of County Commissioner, and served two consecutive terms in the Legislature, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, in every relation of life. He had filled with great acceptability, for a number of years, the office of Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his loss will be greatly felt in the church, as well as among his neighbors and fellow citizens.

THE CROMWELL CASE.—This case has been very expeditiously and summarily disposed of. Judge Grier decided the equity question in favor of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants in the matter of the dower. We are much gratified at this result, as the case has been clearly decided on the principles of justice. It was evidently the intention of Cromwell to secure the Bank from loss, or to pay a just debt, by the relinquishment of the land in question on a mortgage. To make use of a technical or clerical error to recover the property, even if it were legal, would not be just. We are glad that law and justice harmonized in this case, which we fear is not always the result in legal decisions. We are also gratified that the case has been settled promptly. No law's delays were out the patience and exhausted the means of the defendants." It would be a happy thing for mankind if such results always followed legal investigations.

HON. A. PLUMER.—In speaking, on Monday, of the "Venango Railroad," and the connection therewith of Mr. Plumer, we were led to couple him, in some measure, with the "Franklin Canal Company." We are now assured, by one who knows all about it, that Mr. Plumer never was in any manner connected with that company. We were laboring under the impression conveyed in our notice of Monday, but accept, as unquestionable, the truthfulness of the assurance to the contrary. How we came to be led into such a mistake we cannot now explain; but the wrong done to Mr. Plumer was wholly unintentional.

We are also glad to learn that the "Venango Railroad" is a legitimate enterprise, having no concealed purpose. It will connect with the Allegheny Valley Road at some point on its route, and open up a much needed avenue between Franklin and Pittsburgh. Success to it!

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.—Two deaths, from the inhalation of chloroform, in both cases administered by medical men, have taken place within a few days—one in Trumbull county, Ohio, and one in this city. From the frequent deaths from this cause, it becomes a serious question whether its use ought not to be prohibited. When a person inhales cloroform, it is always a question of life or death. There is no certainty that death will not be the result. Is it right to use a remedy for the mitigation of pain, attended with such terrible uncertainty? Let those who are inclined to use this mysterious and dangerous agent, seriously consider the fearful risk, and reflect that Life is the gift of the Creator; and that man has no right to take it away—except when it is forfeited to God's laws, or in self-defence—either violently or by dangerous and uncertain experiments.

GAMBLING.—The efforts of the authorities of Cincinnati, to suppress gambling, were read by us with much gratification. A correspondent calls our attention to the evils in this place, which he says exists to an alarming extent. We trust the authorities here will imitate the noble example of those in Cincinnati. They may be assured of receiving the cordial approbation and hearty support of our citizens. The gambling laws in this State are very severe, and only need to be rigidly enforced to suppress an evil so destructive and dangerous. Let the gambling dens be suppressed without delay.

☞ WE are indebted to W. Schaus, print-seller and publisher, and importer of French, English, German, and Italian Engravings, No. 808, Broadway, New York, for a very beautiful engraved portrait of the present French Empress.

UTAH TERRITORY.—The Deseret News gives us some insight into the progress of the settlements in the Mormon region. From this source we learn that Palmyra contains one hundred families, the first house having been built in September last. It is surrounded by a fine farming region, and has good water facilities.—Springville has more than one hundred and thirty families, besides a grist mill and a saw mill, a brass band, and a school for teaching the French and German languages. Provo is a large town, and much crowded. Many new buildings are in progress; German and French schools are taught, and a dramatic association is in operation. A bridge across the stream at Provo, to replace one swept away by a spring flood, is in progress, besides a flouring mill; and a company is turning the Crown river into its old channel, to prevent overflows. The town of Cedar, in Iron county, contains 70 men, whose hall being embodied by the Deseret Iron company. This place has a dam and water course, several furnaces and a casting house. The town of Harmony, in the same county, has an iron foundry in rapid progress. Parodan, also in Iron county, is extensively engaged both in the lumber and iron trades. They have iron ore at there. Several other settlements in the iron region are named, all apparently quite flourishing.

The Government of Nova Scotia is decidedly opposed to repudiation, as appears by the following incident, related in the newspapers:

"A gentleman of Philadelphia, under date of February 22d, addressed a letter to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing to him an antiquated dissave of the province of Nova Scotia for forty shillings, which it borrowed of John Calibeck on the 10th of April, 1704, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and having three years' interest thereon paid, numbered 250, and signed by B. Green, Jr. The letter asked information of the Lieutenant Governor whether this ancient document was of any value. On the 5th instant the Philadelphia gentleman received an answer to his letter from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, informing him that the cash for his 'antiquated issue' stood to his credit in the office of the Receiver General; that he could draw for the same at his convenience; that Nova Scotia had always sustained her credit; and that he (the Secretary) hoped that the example might not be without its influence in Pennsylvania."

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some that gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked:

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably for ever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both bank and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have brought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

SALE OF THE LEBANON CANAL.—The President of the Board of Public Works has informed the Hamilton Telegraph that he has sold the Warren County Canal to L. D. Campbell, the terms not yet made known.

The Dayton Gazette is of opinion the Miami Canal would be sold for its original cost, and ought to be disposed of at that.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The London Journal of Commerce, points out the advantages which would arise, if the inhabitants of Australia would turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, and more particularly to the culture of cotton. English writers seem bent on advising the Colonists to cultivate cotton, and thus, as is frankly stated, render the English independent of the United States. At present this reliance for the main support of the manufacturing interest of Great Britain on a foreign country, is considered dangerous. It is thought that Australia, with its great advantages of soil and climate, is capable of supplying the world with cotton.

MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE.—The Duchess of Sutherland invited a large number of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at Stafford house on the 7th inst. After a short stay in London, it is said that she will go to France and Germany; and having visited Scotland once more, she has promised to be the guest of Major General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, in Dublin, previous to her return to her own country.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Rev. J. Whippo, of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, lately inhaled chloroform preparatory to submitting to a surgical operation on the face. After inhaling the chloroform ten or fifteen inspirations, his countenance changed, he straightened himself in his chair, drew several breaths and died.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The President has determined, it is said, to appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands of sufficient ability and wisdom, to effect the annexation of that country to the United States, should such a measure be requisite to prevent it from falling into the hands of France.

M. Oscar Lafayette, the grandson and representative of the family of the famous Gen. Lafayette, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the French Emperor, required from him as a captain of artillery, and has in consequence been deprived of his commission.

THE GARDINER TRIAL.—A gentleman from Washington informs us that the jury in the Gardiner case has agreed on a verdict of acquittal. —*Balt. Amer.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—Noticing by the Cincinnati papers, that the authorities of that city have lately with commendable spirit, suppressed the Gambling shops of that city, do could not something of that kind be done here, where the evil is greater, and the laws even more stringent, than in Cincinnati. I assure you, my dear sir, that young men are daily enticed, to these places, who otherwise, would be worthy citizens. Our authorities are fully aware of all the localities, of these dens of infamy, do nothing towards bringing the offenders to justice. The evil is indeed becoming very alarming, and you would greatly oblige all good citizens, by noticing it in your valuable paper. Yours, ANDREWS.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1853.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RAGGED SMALL NOTES.

Cannot the brokers of the city do something to relieve the community of the ragged small notes that infest the avenues of trade? At no period in our history have we noticed so much rotten trash about as that which disgusts us at the present time. It seems as if the Ohio and Indiana banks have selected Pittsburgh as the receptacle for their defaced currency. The good notes are all circulated at home. Here the mutilated ones pass from hand to hand until they will scarcely stick together. It is too bad.—These banks are growing fat on the simplicity of Pennsylvania. We are literally swamped with trash. A clerk must rush to the brokers with every dollar he receives, or the poor fellow is lost in doubt, and has no rest. He cannot trust his senses. It would require a gigantic intellect to keep posted on all the "Coal Creek" and "Hit him hard" banks that are springing up like Jonah's gourd, all around. Brokers of Pittsburgh, you have a *Board*; do something, for heaven's sake, to cleanse the market of the rotten small notes that now infest it, and you will receive the thanks of more than one

MERCHANT.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—DESTRUCTION OF THE BAVARIAN BREWERY.—An extensive fire, resulting in the loss of many thousand dollars, occurred on Saturday afternoon, last, about half 3 o'clock, on Main street, between Thirteenth street and the canal, originating in the tin shop of Mr. Kulgman, 465 Main street, and extending to the Bavarian Brewing establishment in the rear.

The fire, owing to the combustible nature of the latter buildings, soon included the entire block from Exchange alley on Main street to the office of the Brewery on twelfth street. The Bavarian Exchange and Fortman's Hall also caught fire, and suffered, including furniture to the amount of $7,600 or $8,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the workmen's furnace in the tin shop.

The papers of justice Rowekamp were saved with difficulty, but his furniture was destroyed.

Mr. Shoemaker, No. 463, saved most of the goods in his tailor's shop, though considerably damaged.

The tin ware in Mr. Kulgman's shop was mostly saved.

Lukner's coffee-house, corner of Main and Twelfth streets, lost most of his bar-room furniture and some bedding.

The German families in the upper rooms lost their all.

The large quantity of lager beer in the basement of the block, was saved by filling the cellar with water.

A fireman was covered with rubbish by the fall of a wall, and though somewhat bruised, manfully stuck by his work.

Myers was more severely injured from a similar cause, and removed to his home.

The buildings belonged to Mr. Fortman, and with the exception of the Exchange, were of little value. His loss is estimated at $20,000. Insured for $8,000 or $9,000.—*Cin. Gaz. of Monday.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter received by a commercial house in that city from James Gadsden, Esq., of Charleston, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico:

"You will probably be as much surprised as myself with my Mexican appointment. It took me by surprise, but, as a voluntary offering from the President, it is the higher appreciated. I have long felt a desire to visit the domains of Montezuma, and to do so under existing circumstances and opportunities is the more gratifying. My only anxiety is that I may justify the President in the high trust reposed, and fulfil the promises of a faithful representative.

"Will you be kind enough to collect for me among those engaged in the Mexican trade all the statistics which may be valuable and important. I desire to understand thoroughly our commercial relations with that country, and to see to what extent they may be encouraged and extended, and suggestions as to, under the broad banner of free and unrestricted trade.

"Free and uninterrupted intercourse *commercially* and *socially*, with Mexico, will accomplish more in harmonising the disturbing disagreements between the two countries than all the treaties and negotiations which diplomacy can accomplish. They are the great pacts of peace on earth and good will towards mankind for the foreshadowing of the christian millennium."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The fast steamship United States arrived at New Orleans on Friday, bringing advices from San Francisco to April 30th, the entire trip from California having occupied but about *twenty days*.

The grand jury in the case of the steamship Independence, recently wrecked in St. Simon's Bay, had rendered their decision, in which they give it as their opinion that the vessel was wholly unseaworthy at and before the time of the fatal disaster, and that much blame attaches to her owners, for allowing her to be employed in the transportation of passengers when they must have known that such was the case.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, though holders of flour had been enabled in some instances to obtain a slight advance. The stock on hand was large.

From the mines, so far as the produce of gold was concerned, the accounts continue of a cheering character, the miners on the principal streams, gulches, &c., being industriously and profitably employed.

The list of deaths, as given by the San Francisco papers, shows a considerable increase over previous reports.

The agricultural prospects throughout California for the ensuing year were very flattering, and a large yield was confidently anticipated.

The Sandwich Islands Legislature assembled on the 6th of April. A company had been formed for the construction of a line of steamers to ply between the Islands and San Francisco.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL.—We stated on Saturday, that a company is in course of formation in Baltimore, with a capital of a million of dollars, to establish a line of ocean steamers between that port and Liverpool. The Baltimore papers of Saturday furnish some further details relative to the project. A charter for the company is now before the Legislature of Maryland, and it provides for a capital of one million to begin with, which the company have the privilege of increasing to two millions if they desire to. The projectors intend building two steamers at first, of a burthen of 2000 tons each, and subsequently as the success of the company renders it necessary, to increase the number of vessels to four. The boats will be designed especially for freight and second class and steerage passengers. The Baltimore Patriot says that there will be no difficulty whatever in getting the stock taken and that the two first steamers will be put under contract as soon as preliminary arrangements can be completed. The expectation is to have the enterprise in a state of forwardness by the time the Memphis Southern Commercial Convention meets; in order to present it to that body and receive its endorsement.—*North Amer.*

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—This road is intended to connect the flourishing town of Gettysburg, Pa., and the surrounding rich and productive country with the city of Baltimore, by means of a junction at the town of Hanover, with the branch road extending from the latter town to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. A provision of the charter requires that there shall be a bona fide subscription of one hundred thousand dollars before the Company can be organized and commence operations. We learn that about seventy thousand dollars of this sum have been subscribed in Gettysburg and the neighboring country, and some of our citizens have also subscribed; but from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars are still necessary, and an appeal is now made to such of our citizens as have not subscribed, and who may desire the accomplishment of an object of importance to the trade of our city, to come forward and lend a helping hand. Those disposed to subscribe, will find a subscription list at the office of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—*Balt. Amer.*

MRS. STOWE AND UNCLE TOM.—The New York Sunday Mercury, which hates Mrs. Stowe and her book, owns up to the corn after this wise:—"Mischievous as the book is, and wholly mischievous and scandalous as we fear it was intended to be, it will live forever with Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Robinson Crusoe. And meagre all that may be said to the contrary, it will do more to destroy human slavery everywhere, than has heretofore been done by all the speeches of all the Wilberforces, or all the revenge of all the abolition societies that ever existed, or that are likely to exist.

"There is no use in blinking this matter.—No one is more opposed to abolitionism as abolitionism is advocated here in the north, in reference to the south, than we are."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES—OLD SCHOOL

SATURDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by the Moderator, after which the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The records of Synods were received, and committed to the several appropriate committees.

It was proposed that the committee on Theological Seminaries should be increased, and various plans were proposed.

The question was taken on a motion to add to the Committee on Theological Seminaries one member from each Synod, and it was agreed to.

Judge Fine, from the Buffalo Synod, withdrew from the Committee.

Upon his motion, a member of the Committee from the Synod of Pittsburgh (which Synod, with that of Buffalo, had two representatives therein) was stricken off.

The Hon. Walter Lowrie submitted the annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions, from which we were enabled to glean the following facts:

The report mentions the death, during the year, of Rev. John Byers, of the Shanghai Mission; Mr. Moses S. Coulter, of the Ningpo Mission, and Mr. Edward N. Donaldson, a member of the Board. The receipts of the year, including a balance of $686 68 from last year, have been $163,855 41; the expenditures $165,236 44—balance in the treasury, $618 97. The amount expended on missions in India was $55,755 99;—Siam, $2,558 28; China, $22,286 32; California, $3,192 09; Africa, $4,764 12; to the American Indians, $43,457 00; to the Romanists, $5 244; to the Jews, $2,211 46—total, $140,447 81. The remaining expenditures was for salaries of agents and officers, printing, stationary, &c.

It was referred to the proper Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of South Africa, and Rev. Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, were, on motion, invited to seats, and also to address the assembly.

Dr. Anderson spoke of his residence in Africa, and gave an interesting history of the spread of Christianity. He alluded to the participation of the slaves at the Cape of Good Hope, and the demands upon Christians by that event.—The natives attend the schools there, and friendly societies had been organized, and much good had been done. The Dr. said he had left Scotland for conscience sake, and considered the English Government opposed to the three principles of Christianity. He would prefer to have his lot cast among the people of this country.

Mr. Kalley also addressed the assembly.—He did not agree with the gentleman who preceded him in his remarks on the Government of Great Britain. He spoke highly of the institutions of this country—gave a caution against allowing the Pope to interfere with the Public Schools, and deprecated the existence of slavery, as, in his opinion being opposed to the law of God.

After the addresses the annual Report of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., was read. The Institution was represented as being in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Baird stated that the Reverend Mr. Revel, Moderator of the Waldensian Synod is in the city, and suggested that a public meeting in this Church be held on Tuesday night for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Revel

Mr. Baird moved that he be invited to visit the Assembly on Thursday morning. Agreed to.

A number of papers on Educational and other matters were referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION—THIRTY NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

ALBANY, May 20.

The Anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was commenced on Thursday morning, 19th inst., in the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y.

The President of the Union, Hon. G. W. Briggs, of Massachusetts, took the chair at ten o'clock, and after the usual devotional exercises, addressed the Society in a forcible eloquent speech.

Some twelve hundred delegates were in attendance, and the meeting is one of the largest that has ever been called together in this country. It excites great interest in the community, and all the preliminary meetings of the Board of Management, and of the affiliated societies have been densely thronged.

From the annual report presented, we abstract the following facts from the operations of the Society for the past year:

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts from all sources for the year ending March 31, were $134,112 17, and the expenditures $135,344 28. Of the receipts, $10,500 were from the American and Foreign Bible Society, $1,000 from the American Bible Union, $3,800 from the American Tract Society, $95 62 from the American Baptist Publication Society, and $6,000 from the United States Government. The expenditures exceed those of the preceding year by $10,786 19.

Publications.—The publications of the year were 2 000 copies of the 38th Annual Report, and one edition each of 5700 copies of the Missionary Magazine, and 26,500 of the Macedonian. Both periodicals have a larger circulation than in 1851, and defrayed from their receipts the expenses of their publication and distribution. The Memoir of Dr. Judson is so nearly finished, that it will be published the coming autumn.

Missionary Appointments.—Appointments have been given to the Rev. Jacob R Scott, late pastor of the First Baptist Church in Portland, Me., and to Messrs. Robert Telford, of the Senior Class in the Rochester Theological Seminary, Miles J. Knowlton, of the Senior Theological Class in the Madison University, and Abraham Snyder, of the Senior Class in Newton Theological Institution. Rev. Joseph G. Binney has been appointed He is expected to resume his place in the Maulmain Karen Mission, as teacher of the Theological Seminary; Mr. Scott is designated for France; the others, with the Rev. J. L. Douglass, appointed the preceding year, are expected to sail the present year, to missions in Asia not yet designated.

Membership of the Union.—The Union now embraces 4,182 members, constituted by the payment of $100 each.

The following is a summary of the Missions and of the results of the operations of the Society:

The number of missions prosecuted under direction of the Board, is 19, of which 11 are in Asia, 1 in Africa, 3 in Europe, and 4 among the American Indians—embracing 88 stations and 111 out stations, besides 850 places of stated preaching in Germany and France. Connected with the missions are 64 missionaries, of whom 60 are preachers; and there are 62 female assistants. 18 missionaries and 11 female assistants have joined the missions. The number of native preachers and assistants is 266; total of missionaries and assistants connected with the missions, 360. The missionaries are under appointment. There are 81 churches, having an estimated membership of 14,250, of which about 1200 were added by baptism the past year. The number of schools is 81, including 24 boarding schools, with 1930 pupils. The number of pages printed in two of the missions, Maulmain and Ningpo, was 4,404,800.

The morning session was occupied in receiving the reports of the Board, and an earnest discussion of the question whether any of the Missions of the Society should be relinquished in order to a concentration of effort upon Southern Burmah, the portion of territory recently annexed to the possessions of the East India Company.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Governor Briggs introduced to the Society Rev. Mr. Oncken, of Germany, who was cleverly lofated at the terrible Norwalk catastrophe. Mr. Oncken is the devoted missionary sustained by the Society in Germany, through whose influence some forty churches have been organized, and more than 4,000 members received into the Baptist churches.

The intolerance of several governments has affected these missions injuriously, but assurances have been given of a more liberal policy towards the churches in Prussia, which will have an influence favorable to those in other parts of Germany. The churches in Prussia, numbering fourteen, have 1695 members. 101 were baptized during the year. Individuals in Russia and Lithuania are believed to have been converted through influences from some of these churches. The church at Hamburgh has received fifty members; those in Bremen, and in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, are prosperous and efficient. In Elberfeld and its vicinity, and in Cologne, an interest is awakened which promises much for the advancement of truth.

The President extended to Mr. Oncken a warm greeting in behalf of the Union, to which Mr. O. briefly responded, expressing his gratitude for the former aid and present fellowship of the Society, and promising a fuller statement of the condition of the Union in Germany, at some future period of the meeting.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Boston last week, Earle E. Ryder obtained damages to the amount of $6,683, and Benjamin F. Williams damages to the amount of $7,000, against the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in consequence of an accident on that road on the 12th of September, 1851. The facts are, that on the day mentioned, a bridge about twenty-five feet wide had been taken up on the defendant's road for repairs, and the regular train from Portland to Boston, with about one hundred passengers on board, ran at great speed directly into the chasm. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and many of the passengers seriously injured. Among the latter were the plaintiffs. The disaster resulted from carelessness.

☞ A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CITIZENS' DEPOSITE BANK of Pittsburgh, will be held at the office of the Bank, MASONIC HALL Buildings, Fifth street, on MONDAY, May 30th, at 3 o'clock P.M., to take action on the acceptance of the Act of Incorporation, passed 20th day of April A. D. 1853. SAMUEL McCLURKAN, Secretary.

By Order of the Board, acting for the Stockholders. my24:2tdw

☞ FOR SALE—A superior BUGGY, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. my24:1w

☞ H. WILLIAMS has removed his Select School to that very eligible room of Mr. Bell's, at the corner of Ferry and Liberty streets—entrance on Ferry street. It will be the constant aim while imparting a Knowledge of the branches studied, to cultivate the heart and instil correct principles. We have long known Mr. Williams as a faithful, efficient and successful teacher.

Richard Bard, H. P. Oaks, S. S. Johnson, George F. Gilmore, Moses F. Eaton, A. H. English & Co., John L. Russell, A. L. Russell, William Larimer Jr., David Hunt, John Macaskey, John F. Loy, Alexander Laughlin, John B. Warden, William C. Warden; R. U. Stockton, Francis Bailey, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree. my16:3tdw

☞ 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. 140 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:3dm

☞ SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates, and orders received by the proprietors of this Medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

Messrs. J. KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen: I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Ely, and prescribed it in my practice, and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of Worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL REST.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

Yours, &c. COATES & DUNCAN.

For sale by all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also by the sole proprietors.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS,
my21 Successors to 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 validity of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, have not only been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, but 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 refer in reply to your Safe, to the Testimonial of Philo Probst. I stated the one I bought of you last fall on the occasion of the burning of John Mason's store, containing being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick, a large three story building. The safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where it was for a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

The books and papers were found in the safe, and amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was all saved. There was not a single paper missing. I believe I would advise any person who is doing business, to look to their safe, but buy a Burke & Barnes, and they will get one that is good. I can safely 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. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, and concocted in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimonial, given by a grateful parent:

FREMONT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1851.

Mr. S. M. KIER—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two years, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen more. Have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. Would say that the first time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fever and ague, pronounced by the Doctors to be past the second, and the Sun stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also very excellent for Sores and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the last complaints have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect,
JOHN F. LOGAN.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.
50 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

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

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg.
Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853.

Premiums received to May 1, 1853	$53,200 01
Interest on Loans, &c.	13,320 16
Capital stock	100,000 00
	$166,183 25
Returned premiums, Losses, Re-Insurance, Exp.	87,864 55
	$338,318 70

INVESTMENTS:

Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	$161,481 68
Premium Notes	109,019 52
Cash on hand	17,820 21
Total amt. of Resources. Liable for Losses	$338,318 70

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTTER, Dauphin county;
P. C. REDWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL SLOAN, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Esq., Pittsburgh;
A. C. CAMPBELL, "
JOHN R. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
S. P. JOHNSON, "
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils by the inland navigations, also, on merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates and on best terms with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. A. GARNIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

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 *Inland Navigation and Transportation.*

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

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices; comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. my24

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established room, fitted up with very superior side and sky lights, arranged with much skill that the operator can take the most accurate delineation of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in all weathers.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect satisfaction.

Children taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms free, and operating from 8 A.M. until 6 P.M. Entrance in the Diamond. my24:1y

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.