PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 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.*

A REPLY TO BISHOP O'CONNOR'S LETTER ON THE COMMON SCHOOL QUESTION.—The necessity of replying off hand; to the argument of an antagonist who can take his own time to prepare, will be a sufficient apology to the reader for any want of finish in the rejoinder, or continuity in the argument. As editor is compelled to write on the spur of the occasion, and must draw upon such resources as occur to him at the moment, or are accidentally at hand. He has no time for deliberate preparation, and for an examination of authorities. It may seem, then, presumptuous in us, to attempt to wield a lance on a most important question of public concern, with an antagonist as confessedly learned, able, and ingenious as Bishop O'Connor. It may also be considered a species of unjustifiable temerity, for us to lay before our numerous readers the arguments of a gentleman holding an official position so high, and wielding a pen not to be despised, accompanied only with our poor efforts at rejoinder, especially when the Catholic organs, the *Chronicle* and the *Pittsburg Catholic*, carefully exclude our comments, while spreading the Bishop's Letters before their readers.

It is not temerity, but faith in the justice and soundness of the cause we plead, that dictates our course. If there is anything in the Bishop's arguments which can and ought to weaken the attachment of our citizens to our common school system, he is welcome to all the benefit which may accrue therefrom. We desire the public to look the question fully in the face, and if after all the advantage the Bishop has had in his superior learning and ability, and in the extensive circulation of his letters, he makes no impression upon the public mind, we may conclude that the school system is too deeply rooted in the esteem of the people to be moved by any argument which can be brought against it.

In order to have a definite understanding of the position of the argument, we will go back and give a brief history of it.

In our reply to the first letter addressed to us by the Bishop, we remarked, that the opposition of the Catholic Church to the public schools, was a humiliating confession of weakness, that their faith, although fortified by the teachings of the pastor and the priest, and by daily precept and example of the parent and family circle, could not stand the *light* of the common school, where nothing was taught but the rudiments of education, and where no religious precepts were inculcated, except those common to all Christians, and the mere recognition of the Bible as the Word of God.

In his next letter, the Bishop most emphatically denied that any such confession of weakness was made, and used the following strong language:

"We have denied it over and over, and though the contrary is every day asserted, it is not, therefore more true. The common sense of mankind are not what you here describe them; but even if they were, they would labor under a very serious evil, and our complaint ought to be fairly stated. Is it not by the *light* of the Common Schools" that we consider the faith of our children endangered; it is by their darkness. Darkness, you know, is but the exclusion of light, and as we consider religion as necessary in true education as light is in the functions of life, we deem its exclusion from the same an evil analogous to the removal of light from the physical world. To admit an inadequate amount of this is almost as bad as to admit none at all, and such we believe to be what you designate by the name of the precepts 'common to all Christians,' even though we were not aware of what many of our friends include in that beautiful phrase."

After stating his position, the Bishop proceeded in a long argument, fortified by numerous quotations, to show that it was the *absence* of religious training that he complained of—not the *light*, but the *darkness*, that he feared. He said, in one place, that "the question of education *without* religion *is the question* on which this battle is now being fought every where between religion and infidelity;" and in another, he asks the question, "can such a system stand as a State institution, which the principal religious bodies of the State declare *subversive of religion?*"

In our reply to this letter, our effort was to show, that the Bishop was mistaken in relation to the darkness of the common schools, as regards religion—that the light of education was favorable to the spread of true religion, and that the past and present state of the schools did not justify the Bishop's declaration of "darkness" against them. In this connection we said:

"The only churches which have reason to fear the effects of a free and sound literary education—will the Bishop mark our words—are those which depend for their power, and light, and influence of Divine Truth. Any church which depends for its success solely or mainly upon drilling into a child the peculiar ceremonies or tenets of its own faith, and with instilling into his mind at the same time an inveterate hatred and suspicion of all other denominations, has reason to fear the Common Schools. Those churches, on the other hand, which rely mainly if not solely for their success, upon the Power of Divine Truth, as it is presented to the hearts and consciences of men, when read in the Bible, or plainly and earnestly presented from the Pulpit, find in the common schools a sure defence against that sectarian policy which has always been a great hindrance to the spread of a vital Christianity. If the impartation of a literary and scientific education to the minds of children, in schools where not a syllable is uttered by a teacher in derogation of the Bible, but where it is always spoken of with respect, and treated as the basis of all religion, and as a Divine Revelation, can destroy the influence of religion on the heart of the child, in despite of parental influence and example, and the teaching of the church, then we question the power and vitality of such religion. It has no inherent power, and cannot take care of itself. Thank God, such is not the religion of the Bible. The words of Christ are Spirit and Life, and his religion is a living principle, which glories and flourishes in the light, and which can always guard its own great interests."

In a subsequent article, noticing the report of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church to the General Assembly, we remarked, in relation to the Bishop's letter, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the Bishop's disclaimer, we let divest ourself of the impression that it *light* of the schools which Catholic prelates ests are afraid of, and not their *darkness*, Bishop avers. The enfranchisement of from old superstitions, from absurd d vain traditions of men, and from n of a semi-pagan Christianity is ed. The fear is, that the child will immortal being, he has the right nent in matters of faith—and teaching, but as a spontaneous from the teaching of the sim- and history, and from free ung American Sovereign, mense importance attach- free American citizen."

ced the Bishop's letter in which he reverses His opposition is st a "*false light*, mission into the "*false light*," he *anism* argu- nation of an gues that to the diffe- and his is

is to teach the rudiments of education He holds no discussions, he wars upon no public errors. His duty is simply to convey to the minds of the child the rudiments of letters and science. All the child learns of *differences of opinion* in regard to morals and religion, is derived from the books used, and not from the teachers, who seldom has any leisure to deliver oral lectures to the school on any subject, and such are rarely given. We speak of course of the Common School.

An editor's vocation is different. He commences where the teacher leaves off. His duty is examination, discussion, and reasoning. His business is not merely with facts and rudiments, but with the philosophy, effects, and reasons of things. He exposes and rebukes error, defends justice, and inquires into the value of any proposition advanced for the public acceptance. The Bishop has no more right to found an argument against the Common Schools, on our conduct as an editor, than we would have to prefer an objection against Catholic parochial shools, as dangerous to the lives and liberties of Protestants, founded on the course of the Catholic editor of the "Shepherd of the Valley," who boldly avows, that if the Catholics ever gain the numerical majority in this country, *religious liberty is at an end!*

We leave this portion of the Bishop's argument as not worthy of farther notice, and while we deny that the Common Schools in this country are sectarian in their character, or that their general influence is such as to cause any system of religion founded on the truth of God's Word, to fear them, yet we admit they do dispense a *light* which is exceedingly dangerous to religious error; and this *light*, we candidly admit, is inimical to the superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church. We go further, and say, that if we believed as Bishop O'Connor does, in the doctrines, superstitions, and infallibility of the Church of Rome, we should dread as he does, the light of the American Common School. We know all the advantage which this admission gives the Bishop in the argument, but we have no wish to blink the question, but are willing to meet it boldly, and to stand or fall by its real merits, and its true facts. The Common Schools *are*, we admit, dangerous to the prosperity and permanency of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

It is not, however, because they are "godless," or because of their "darkness," as the Bishop argued in his previous letter. Religion loses nothing by not being taught in the Common School. We should be sorry, much as we desire to see our children religiously educated, to submit them to the religious instructions of common school teachers, or to have their minds filled with the dogmatic and routine teaching of catechetical instruction usual in public schools where religion is taught. We seek a higher religious education than this. All we ask of the common school to perform for our children, is to teach them the rudiments of education, and to place such reading books in their hands as will not contradict the divinity of the Holy Scriptures, or corrupt their morals, or teach them a sectarian creed. We will care for their further religious instruction ourselves. It is too sacred a trust to be confided to any person who might be appointed a teacher, and whose time is fully employed in other duties. Were there but one religious creed in the country, this might be productive of a less amount of evil, but in the exact circumstances of the case, more evil than good would arise from it.

The attempt to mingle religion and secular instruction together has been the source of immense trouble in all the efforts to establish public schools in Europe, and the happy effect of the American system is attracting attention in some of the more enlightened governments. In the last number of the *Westminster Review*, in an article on the "Educational Institutions of the United States," reviewing a work now passing through the press, by Dr. P. A. SILLISTRON, a Swedish gentleman who was sent to this country by his government, to examine our system of public education, the subject of religious instruction in schools is examined, and the American system spoken of with favor. Mr. Sillstrom is a foreigner who has been all his life accustomed to schools in which catechetical instruction is a part of the scholastic routine, and he appears to set a high value on religious education, and yet he gives it as his decided opinion, that a *beneficial influence* on "Christian religious culture," is produced by separating religious from secular instruction. The following remarks from his work, are so appropriate to the case in hand, that we lay them with pleasure before our readers.

"It stated above that a truly religious spirit may reign in a school, notwithstanding that religion is excluded as a subject of positive instruction; but, may we not go further, and assert that in reality religion suffers from being made a subject of instruction in the daily schools? As religious instruction in the common schools must alternate with the temporal studies, is it not probable that in the minds of the pupils it will be placed on a level with the other subjects? Is it not probable that even the teachers will treat the one subject in exactly the same manner as the other, that is to say, they will treat it as an intellectual exercise, and nothing more?—And can we suppose that all this will not contribute to degrade and profane religion in the thoughts of the young? At least as far as my experience goes, it tells me that thus it is.—Observe the tone which generally rules in schools where, nevertheless, religion is daily taught. If there be an hour of schooltime from which it is thought absence will be of no consequence, it is the hour of prayer. And who, that has ever frequented a school, has not as many bitter or disagreeable recollections connected with the religious teaching as with any other lessons? Who has not witnessed daily ebullitions of temper in teacher as well as pupils, and found these as often called forth by the religious exercises as by any other? And is it not most desirable that everything of this kind should be avoided in connexion with such a subject as religion?"

This may suffice as to the "darkness" of the Common School. We now come to the "light," of which the Bishop complains. Our article, however, is sufficiently long for one day, and we reserve our comments on this more important topic until to-morrow.

The Morgantown (Va.) papers publish a complete list of the names of those business men in this city who subscribed to the extension of the slackwater improvement from Brownsville to Morgantown, and add that the citizens of that region intend to regard it as an advertising card, and patronize no one in this city whose names are not on it or soon added to it. Those of our merchants therefore, who have customers up there, and have not subscribed to the Extension fund, will see the necessity of giving their assistance to it as soon as possible.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—In the Wheeling Senatorial district, STANTON is elected; he received almost the entire vote of Wheeling and Ohio county; Edgington, his opponent, received almost the entire vote of Brooke and Hancock counties. Gally and Campbell are elected to the House from Ohio county; Dr. Smith is re-elected in Brooke, and Price in Marshall.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATION.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, which adjourned on Wednesday evening, refused to give the credit of the State to the amount of two millions of dollars in aid of the projected building of a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain, for the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. A bill for the purpose passed the House by a considerable majority, but it was rejected in the Senate.

The action of the Legislature upon the liquor law of last year has been somewhat anomalous. The House refused by a large majority to repeal the law, and yet also refused to pass a supplementary bill, which it is conceded upon all sides is necessary to give efficacy to the provisions of the law, and to remedy its defects. An attempt to effect some legislation upon the subject in the Senate finally failed on the last night of the session.

A resolve appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of a Statue to DANIEL WEBSTER in the State House, under the supervision of an honorary commission, passed two contested votes in the House, but was finally defeated by a majority of two votes.

An act has passed for the enlargement of the State House, which will furnish much needed additional accommodations for the State library and public offices.

The bank capital of the Commonwealth has been largely increased by special charters, although not to the extent petitioned for.

Some of the papers are pretty severe on Mrs. Stowe for receiving donations of money at different places during her trip to Great Britian. It must be remembered that Mrs. Stowe has pre-appropriated all money received in this way, to the establishment of an institution for the education of colored youth.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—INDIANATION MEETING.—On the 7th of May, a town meeting took place at Marsillon, to consider the policy and general management of the Board of Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad." Hon. D. K. Cartter presided, and S. H. Folger, acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to inquire into various matters alleged to exist injurious to the interests of the Stockholders, and to the town of Massillon and the Ohio Canal in particular. As this Committee is yet to report, it is unnecessary to state the grievances which are the object of inquiry, as they may prove to have originated in prejudice or in an excited imagination.

On the 28th of May, an indignation meeting was held at the Court House in Wooster, at which the Mayor presided, and at which the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the citizens were originally and still are, friendly to the road, but have been disappointed in their expectations by the mal-administration and selfishness of the present Board of Directors.

First, In the wasteful expenditure of money, in the construction of the road;

Second, The personal speculation of individuals of said board to the injury of the road;

Third, Refusal to transport the property of individuals whose business competes with that of the Directors;

Fourth, Resolved, That we will appoint a committee to co-operate with other towns in endeavoring to have the present Board removed, provided, these grievances are not remedied.

Resolved, That the tendency of the course of the officers of the Ohio & Pa. R. R. Co., is to compel the producers and dealers in produce in Wayne County to seek an inferior market, to the exclusion of a higher and every way superior market, at Cleveland, by giving preferences in the conveyance of produce, to buyers who transport through the entire length of the road.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the O. & P. R. R. Co., in giving ZADOK STREET, a Director of said Road, the monopoly of trade at Wooster, almost to the exclusion of the wheat buyers of this place; by which means the price of wheat is so much reduced here, as to warrant the farmers of our county to take their wheat by teams to Massillon and Fulton, is unfair to the wheat buyers of our Town; and unfair and unjust to the citizens of this county who grew of their means to build the road, and justly merits their deep reprobation and indignation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town, the papers of Mansfield, Massillon, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Pa.

Our readers will naturally inquire what this is all about. We will try and enlighten them as far as in our power.

The first complaint is, "the wasteful expenditure of money in the construction of the road." It is very easy for any one to find fault, but it might be rather difficult for him to give a reason for his opinion. We know the Directors and officers of the Company to be able and prudent men, and withal honest men. They may have made mistakes, for aught we know, but as they have laboured most earnestly to secure this great work, and under a mountain of difficulties, and without pecuniary profit, we think they should receive the gratitude of the people, instead of becoming the butt of prejudiced fault finders.—There has been no wilful waste of money in the construction of the road, and it would be rather difficult for these complainants to convince any body that they could have done any better.

The second charge is, the personal speculation of individuals of the board to the injury of the road. Here is another charge without proof, and we dismiss it as unworthy of the meeting which made it, and unworthy of further notice. If any of the gentlemen of character who took part in the proceedings of the meeting, are ready to back the statement, and to produce evidence, let them come forward. Every honest man will despise such assaults in the dark.

The third complaint is, a refusal to transport the property of individuals whose business competes with that of the Directors. Here is another naked, unsubstantiated charge, to which we give a most emphatic denial, on the authority of those officers having the charge of the transportation department.

The causes of all this indignation and unjust crimination, are pretty clearly hinted at in the next resolution, which states that the Company gives preference to freight passing through the "entire length of the road." This we will not dispute. Such preference is given, and so far from its being wrong, it is so eminently just to the stockholders, and altogether so reasonable, that we wonder any man of sense could complain of it.

The next resolution reveals the secret of all the spleen which has put the towns of Wooster and Massillon into such a flurry, and which has caused some clever men there to render themselves most supremely ridiculous. Zadok Street, one of the Directors, buys wheat and ships it to Pittsburgh, and under the rule which gives preference to long distances over short ones, he obtains a prior right to cars when there is a scarcity. This is insufferable, and must not be endured, and hence the indignation meetings.

The real state of the case is about this. The company, with all its efforts, has not been able to obtain a full equipment of cars and motive power. Cases do occur, when more freight is offered than the company can move as quickly as the owners desire. As a means of just protection to the stockholders, a rule was made by the Superintendent that through freight, and freight for long distances, should have preference over freight for short distances; or in other words, that freight offered at Mansfield, Loudonville, or Wooster, for Pittsburgh, should have the preference over freight from the same points for Massillon; at the same time the officers used all diligence to accommodate all; and a special freight train has been run between Wooster and Massillon, to accommodate that trade.

Nearly all the wheat in that country had previously been wagoned to Wooster and Massillon, and shipped from there to Cleveland. The merchants of those two towns were the factors, and were able to turn a handsome penny by the wheat passing through their hands. When the Railroad was opened they expected a continuation of their old business with increased facilities, and were determined that the Railroad should be worked for their benefit and aggrandisement. They scouted the idea of any produce coming to Pittsburgh. Cleveland was their market, and they were the factors through whose hands the wheat must pass on its way.

To their amazement, during the past winter, they found purchasers from Pittsburgh, all over their "diggins," interfering with their "prescriptive rights," and among these poachers on their territory, was our shrewd Quaker friend, Zadok Street, of Salem, who is a merchant as well as Railroad Director. Zadok, as well as others, was buying wheat, and paying for it the highest market prices, in good hard cash, and shipping it to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. When the people of Wooster and Massillon found that car loads of wheat were passing through without paying their toll, their indignation burst all bounds, and the result is the meetings mentioned above, in which, feeling rather ashamed of their selfishness, and the weakness of their cause, they have dragged in other issues.

Now, we have the best feelings in the people of Massillon and Wooster, and wish them any amount of prosperity. We have but discharged a simple duty in exposing the secret of their wrath. They know the company did right in the establishment of the rule giving preference to freight for long distances. They know that the Company did all it could to accommodate them, and they know moreover, that they have been very unreasonable in their requisitions. They know that Zadok Street has as good a right to buy wheat as they have, and a perfect right to avail himself of the rule established by the superintendent for the transfer of all freight; and they know that they have acted very ridiculously. Now we advise them to avail themselves of the decided advantages of their position, and go on in their career of prosperity, keeping in view that Railroads are great levellers, commercially as well as physically, and that they must accommodate themselves to their altered position; and especially we advise them not to attempt to frighten us with anything so absurd as to talk of the price of wheat being lowered by competition, and waggoning wheat from Wooster to Massillon at an expense of *eight* cents, when the company carries for *three* cents! It will be a long time before the wheat *grower* holds an indignation meeting to complain of increased facilities, and of the competition among buyers!

John Shaffer, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners of Washington county, Md., died on Wednesday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York May 28, 1853.

The Steamer Baltic went to sea at noon, with near two hundred and fifty passengers, chiefly pleasure travelers, eager to spend the fortune so easily acquired in the numerous speculations that mark the present era of business. Only $200,000 in gold went by the steamer, that being nearly the supply of ingots in the city. In the course of next week a full million will go unless exchange declines, and there is as little chance of that as there is of the sun failing to rise. The week closes in a rather unsatisfactory state, so far as money is concerned. There is a great abundance, but few borrowers, and as for stocks they are perfectly quiet. An attempt has been made to galvanise a few kinds, but the attempt fails and lower prices must rule throughout the warm season.

According to the Spirits, this evening, at Hope Chapel, the Shades of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun will re-visit the earth, and through the mouth of the Rev. R. P. Wilson, deliver an address upon the "true principles of government," a collection at the door. This may be called the sublimity of impudence; the ridiculous phase was exhibited last night by the editor of a Spiritual paper appearing on the stage with Prof. Anderson and attempts to rap on his magicians table without success.

The destitution of a part of our population in regard to religious instruction is noted by some of the lay editors with much pains. In the first ward, with a population of 16,000, we have but one church, and in the six lower wards containing 117,000 population, the churches are insufficient to hold a quarter of the people. There are few churches here where the poor can have the Gospel preached to them, and it is a melancholy fact that all our religious organisations, like Mrs. Jellaby, have their eye upon the heathen, while hundreds of thousands of our population are as negligent of Sabbath observances as the various savages in Africa and India.

At three o'clock this afternoon business among the leading merchants out of South and West streets (the region of docks) closed, and the clerks are allowed the remainder of the day.—This new and excellent custom is to be carried out four months, by which time its merits will make it perpetual. The scheme was first put in foot by Lottimer, Lage, Ellery & Co., an English firm who have rapidly made fortunes, and who are now spending them as liberally as they were won, by properly using at the same time their position to release from the trammels of trade the laborers who aid them in their business.

A new California Exchange has been established here in the area of the Astor House in the glass bar room there erected. A register of Californians in town, those departing and their destination is kept, and between two and three a social gathering is held, when in true Gallifornian fashion, liquid pleasure can be attended to over a glass of toddy. In the golden State nothing is done without rum. The present location smells of California and much business is done.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Pursuant to previous notice given the friends of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and especially that portion of them whose wish and interest it is that the road should take the Elizabeth route, assembled in large numbers at the School House in the Borough of Elizabeth, on the 24th inst. The meeting was organized by Samuel Frew, Esq., acting as President, and John E. Shaffer, as Secretary. Mr. Frew explained the object of the meeting, and then at considerable length discussed and explained the various routes proposed—comparing their distances and merits. He stated that by the surveyed route along the Youghiogeny river, the distance was laid down at fifty-seven miles, and that from the most reliable authority he could show the road ordinarily traveled from Connellsville to Birmingham, was only 39 miles, thus making a difference of 16 miles in the two routes. The speaker was of opinion that when this latter distance might be considerably shortened by a survey; and that its practicability, independent of any other consideration, was as great as the route by the Youghiogeny. He clearly and forcibly elucidated many other points, but time forbids detailing them. After Mr. Frew concluded his remarks, the meeting appointed various committees. One to attend and facilitate the corps of engineers when they make their experimental survey on this route. One to ascertain what amount of stock could be obtained, provided the road comes through Elizabeth township; and one to attend the stockholders' meeting to be held at Pittsburgh on June 8th. It was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Pittsburgh, with a request that they be published also in Baltimore.

JOHN E. SHAFFER, Secretary.

Of the various dignitaries in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, it is worthy of remark that the priests, bishops, and archbishops are almost wholly of Irish, Italian, or French origin. There are thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of German Catholics in America, but there is no such thing as a German bishop or archbishop.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR—Knowing that you have only the love of truth in view in your notices of the "Roman Catholic Church in the United States," I would beg to correct the above statement, which I cut from your paper of to-day. Not to speak of the priests, Bishops, and Archbishops in the United States, who are *not* almost wholly of Irish, Italian, or French origin, I will refer merely to the Rt. Rev. John N. Neiman, Bishop of Philadelphia, who is a German, and who is beloved and venerated, not only by the Germans, but by all who have the happiness of his acquaintance. I would further remark, that I don't, at this present time, know of any Bishop or Archbishop who is of Italian origin. J. B.

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal sent to market from Cumberland this week (as we learn from the Miner's Journal,) was 10,153 tons, of which 5,034 tons went by the railroad, and 5,149 by the canal, showing a falling off, as compared with the business of the previous week, of 944 tons. The falling off was occasioned by the sinking of a canal boat at the mouth of the locks at Cumberland, and by a slight break in the canal near Hancock. These obstacles being removed, there is every reason to believe that the trade will go on prosperously hereafter. The canal continues in fine boating order, with an abundant supply of water.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.—On the 10th of July, 1851, Lord Palmerston wrote as follows, in reference to the conduct of the Captain General:—"The Spanish Government will do well to consider that, if such a course of proceeding shall continue, the people of this country, instead of looking with displeasure at attempts which may be made to sever Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, may be led to view with satisfaction the accomplishment of an event which, in consequence of the conduct of the Spanish colonial authorities, will have become the only means of putting an end to it."

Cherries without stone have been produced in France, by the following method.—In the Spring, before the circulation of the sap, a young swelling cherry tree is split from the upper extremity down to the fork of its roots; then, by means of a piece of wood in form of a spatula, the pith is carefully removed from the tree in such a manner as to avoid any excoriation, or other injury; a knife is used only for commencing the split. Afterwards, the two sections are brought together, and tied with woollen, care being taken to close hermetically with clay, the whole length of the cleft. The sap soon reunites the separated portions of the tree, and, two years afterwards, cherries are produced of the usual appearance, but, instead of stones, there will only be small soft pellicles.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—HIGH COPPER MINE.—We have seen in the hands of one of the lessees of the Albright Copper mine, in Chatham county, some specimens of ore much richer than those first obtained, and learn from him that at the depth of thirteen feet a solid body of pure copper, eleven inches thick, had been found. Its extent, in width and length, has not yet been ascertained.—*N. C. Observer.*

Dr. KANE, of the Arctic expedition, has recently received a gratifying evidence of the general interest taken in his undertaking, in an autograph letter from the King of Denmark. The letter directs the authorities of Greenland to afford all possible assistance to the expedition. This is the more gratifying because it was entirely unasked and unexpected.—*New York Times.*

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☞ NOTICE—At the request of a number of Clergymen and others, the Rev. J. P. REVEL, the Moderator of the WAHRENAH SYNOD, will make a STATEMENT as to the Condition of that Interesting People of time-honored memory. The friends of Religion, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. The Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pittsburgh, at ½ o'clock. my31:1t

☞ H. WILLIAMS has removed his Select School to that very eligible room of Mr. Ball'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 instill correct principles. We have long known Mr. Williams as a faithful, efficient and successful teacher.

Richard Bard, H. P. Cain, 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 S. Warden, William C. Warden, R. C. Stockton, Francis G. Bailey, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree.

my31:d3w

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The great and increasing demand for these Pills is the surest evidence of their excellence. People try them and recommend them to their neighbors. No one who has ever suffered from the Liver Complaint, or from any of the diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ, has yet failed in obtaining relief if he tried Dr. M'Lane's Pills; and thus they have worked their own way into popularity by the astonishing cures which they are every day performing. Read the following:

"FREEPORT, April 2, 1850.

"*Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.*—Gentlemen: You will please send us one gross of your Pills, prepared by Dr. M'Lane. They are in great demand. Please forward them direct.

"KELLER & HAMILL."

"S. CHARLESTON, Clark Co., O., April 15, 1850.

Your Medicines are universally liked in this section of the country. We have constant calls for them. the Pills especially. Yours, respectfully,

For sale by all druggists and merchants, in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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. my14:3m

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "COMPANY INVIGORATING CORDIAL" to be found upon the fourth page.

☞ 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 indisputable 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 favor of the 1st inst. I have duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly fireproof. I tested the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was burned to ashes. It was built of wood, and was only 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 coal. It was a very hot fire.

My books 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 lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and not one that is good. I can highly 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. ELY'S PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL, seems to be it there, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Ely—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, now two months past, and find I am still looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some down more, if I had had it. It has given very excellent in Rheumatism and Dysentery. My daughter, at the age of twelve years, was afflicted with spinal curvature, for which I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fever stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also very valuable for burns, for sores and inflamed eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for Bed Ticks, some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BARLOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
feb9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853	$209,016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	124,256 33
Interest on Loans, &c.	1,915 19
Capital stock	100,000 00
	$435,188 33
Returned premiums, Losses, Re-insurance, Expenses, &c.	97,354 63
	$338,318 70

INVESTMENTS:

Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	$161,481 98
Premium Notes	172,019 41
Cash on hand	17,820 21
Total amt. of Resources. Liable for Losses	$338,318 70

DIRECTORS:
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county
F. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh.
A. A. CARRIER,
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
R. E. JONES,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of the lakes and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwellings houses and other property, for a term of years.

Office in Second street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.
my24:3m

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, Pres't.
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.

☞ *Have to against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:
H. D. King, Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Darragh, Wm. Kingham,
Samuel Rea, John D. Scott,
Robert Dunlap, Jr., Joshua Rhoads,
R. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers,
Oliver Ormsby, Wm. Robertson,
Walter Forward, Wm. B. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock. d423

REMOVAL.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,
SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS,
SLEDGES, MATTOCKS,
&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. They take the agency for the sale of Messrs. R. Hunter & Co.'s celebrated HOE AND MAUL FACES. They are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks on the same prices. [feb26:3m

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. V. KENNEDY,
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GRAHAM.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb16:r

JOHN FLEMING.....CHRAN FLEMING

Fleming Brothers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH.

Office 95 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. feb24

CHARLES R. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. jal5

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,
NO. 55 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 actual factory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. m30

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like pictures at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Slide and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the variegation of animated life, or AS WEATHER.

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

The operator is not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 8 P. M. Entrance in Diamond. feb26:d&w1yr

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate,