PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 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 6 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 WOOSTER COMPLAINTS.—The last *Wooster Republican* has a long article in relation to the late indignation meeting, and in reply to the strictures of this paper. The Republican attributes our article to S. W. ROBERTS, Esq. That paper is mistaken. The praise or blame of our editorials belong to us exclusively. Mr. ROBERTS never saw or heard of the article until it was published. What we stated was what we believed to be the truth, ascertained after careful inquiry; and the Wooster paper has not changed our views, by its labored effort to show the contrary.

The great cause of complaint is, that Mr. Street, of Salem, one of the Directors of the road, purchases wheat in Wayne county, and that when there is a scarcity of cars he has the prior right, owing to the rule of the road, which is common to every railroad in the country, that freight for long distances shall have a preference over that for shorter distances. The Wooster indignationists have not been able to show that any preference has been given to Mr. Street over any other person, for freight going equal distances, or that he has not stood on the same ground precisely that the shippers of Wooster have occupied in reference to the transportation of freight. Their whole complaint against the road thus amounts to nothing, unless they can prove that the rule is wrong. This the Wooster paper does not undertake to show, although it manifests a disposition to do so, could it find an argument to sustain it. Speaking of the rule, that paper says:

"Supposing this to be a correct course, why not convey produce from Wooster to Massillon, and charge a rate that would enable the Company by so much less, and then they can make more and easier than the *Rail Road Director* can, by carrying through to Pittsburgh. Certainly the officers of the road will not pretend to say that it will be for the interest of the stockholders to carry wheat from Wooster to Pittsburgh for 8 cents in preference to Massillon for 5 cents."

This is very sage advice. If the Company should adopt it, we should soon have more indignation meetings, charging the Directors with discriminating against Massillon, and with some show of reason, which now they have not, for their conduct. If these excitable persons will wait a few days, the Company will have plenty of cars, for they are adding to their stock daily, and will soon be in a condition to supply all demands.

This, however, will not, we fear, remove the cause of the trouble, so long as "Mordecai sits at the Kings gate"—or in other words, so long as ZADOK STREET, Esq., buys wheat to ship to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Here is the secret of all this bubbery. It is amusing to hear these fellow talk about Cleveland being a better wheat market than Pittsburgh; and declaring they can make more money by shipping wheat to Cleveland than Mr. Street can to Philadelphia! What is that to the Railroad? Mr. Street doubtless knows what he is about, and does not buy wheat without knowing how he can turn an honest penny by it. It is his business, and nobody has a right to interfere with it. He pays the highest market price for it, or the shrewd farmers of Wayne would not sell to him, and he must buy largely, or the wheat buyers of Wooster would not hold a town meeting, with the Mayor solemnly presiding, to consider the awful crisis in affairs, caused by the enterprise of one shrewd Quaker! Really the whole affair is so ridiculous that we can scarcely control our risibles when writing about it. The next time our broad brim friend is seen there, we suppose the Court House bell will be rung, and there will be one pell mell rush to the sanctuary of justice to take measures to prevent the dreadful inroad of our peaceful Friend upon the prosperity of the place!

Mr. Street owns a large mill, and makes a most capital article of flour, and he ships wheat to the Pittsburg Mills, where we grind 6,000 bushels daily, and he also ships wheat to Philadelphia, and even to Liverpool,—as the British are like some of the fine white wheat of Wayne county, to mix with the inferior product of their own soil,—and it must be expected that he buys considerable of the staple production of old Wayne, and that he is a first rate customer of the Railroad, and that he ought to have all the privileges which the rules grant him, and nothing more; and nothing more we are assured has been asked by him, or granted to him. So much for the people of Wooster vs. Zadok Street; or competition in wheat buying.

We have received an anonymous communication on the same subject. If the writer had candad to us his name we would have taken his article into consideration. As he did not he is precluded by our rules.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We notice sundry of our country exchanges indulging in gloomy vaticinations about the failure of the wheat crop. The "fly," that everlasting depredator, is attacking the wheat, right and left, and the prospect is, so we are informed, that we are to have not above half a crop.

This attack of the "fly" is annual. It never fails. Every year that destroyer gets in among the wheat, and leaves but half a crop. If the complaints annually made at this season had proved reliable, we should not now have even half a crop to mourn over. The "fly" has been working at such a destructive rate, hitherto, according to report, that nothing should now be left for him. As there is a good deal left, we may safely conclude that there has been exaggeration, somewhere. The reports now prevailing, we have no doubt, are very materially exaggerated. It always has been and always will be the case that the harvest disappoints the prophecies of the grumbler.

In Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, and perhaps in Virginia, the wheat crop annually suffers from the attacks of the Hessian fly, as no means for the extirpation of that pest has yet been discovered; yet, in despite of this, with a favorable season, the yield of wheat in those sections is always tolerable. In the West the "fly" has not yet spread to any considerable extent. The complaints of his presence, now, are confined to a few localities in Ohio. In all other places throughout the broad West the report is that never was the promise so good for a full crop. Even if the reports now current be true to their fullest extent, the increased yield of the great West will more than compensate for all that the fly can destroy. There can be no fear, therefore, of a deficient wheat crop, although some particular localities may suffer.

The prevalence of these croaking complaints about the "fly," may lead some people to believe that scarcity and high prices are impending; but let them not be deceived. The past spring has been the most favorable one for Wheat that has been experienced for several years; and the newspapers of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and a part of Ohio say that the prospect for a great yield never was better. Even if the entire crop of one or two States should be obliterated by the "fly," the abundance of last year's stock yet on hand, and the vastly increased production of the Illimitable West, would more than suffice to make up the loss.

We make these remarks to prevent any one of our farming readers from being misled. We have no interests but theirs to subserve; and as we are in receipt of papers from all points of the compass, we speak advisedly when we say that the great mass of our exchanges speak in the most favorable terms of the growing Wheat crops; and that although injury may happen in particular localities, there is no reason for believing the injury to be general.

HISTORY OF BALLOONING.—We have received of an agent of the author, a very interesting work, the character of which will be best understood by its title, which is as follows: "*A System* of Aeronautics, comprehending its Earliest Investigations, and the modern practice of the art. Designed as a history for the common reader, and guide to the student of the art. In three parts. Containing an account of the various attempts in the Art of Flying by Artificial Means, from the earliest period down to the discovery of the Aeronautic Machine by the Montgolfiers, in 1782, and to a later period. With a brief History of the author's fifteen years' experience in Aerial Voyages. Also, full instructions in the art of making Balloons, Parachutes, etc., etc., as adopted to the practice of aerial navigation, and directions to prepare experimental balloons. By JOHN WISE, Aeronaut."

The work is beautifully printed, and is illustrated with several engravings, and is ornamented with a portrait of the author. The subject is one of much interest to the adventurous and inquiring mind, and we have seldom looked over the pages of a more entertaining book. As Mr. Wise intends to make one of his aerial voyages from this city, on the 4th of July next, many of our readers will be pleased to see his book. The work is published by Joseph A. Speel, Philadelphia, and is for sale by John M. Kinney, who is arranging for the balloon ascension from this city.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.—We have received from R. C. Walker, Esq., a "List of Premiums and regulations for the third Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held at Pittsburgh, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1853." This list will in a day or two be ready for general distribution, and we hope to see it widely circulated. Copies may be had on application to R. C. Walker, Secretary of the Society, at Pittsburgh. Every one of our enterprising farmers, out here in the West, ought to have a copy. We want to see the approaching Fair the best ever held in the State; and to make it so it is necessary to circulate widely the list of premiums and regulations. Send and get a copy.

Our correspondent, "A. D. C." requests us to say, that he will appear again, early this week, on the Common School Question, in resistance of the claims of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, when he will present "figures" which will make some folks stare.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators closed with the expiration of the late session of the Legislature:

17. Philadelphia city—Charles O'Neill.
2. Philadelphia county—*Thomas Forsyth.*
11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson.
13. Cumberland and Perry—*Joseph Baily.*
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. A. M'Murtrie.
16. Luzerne, Columbia and Montour—*C. R Buckalew.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming—*George Sanderson.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Jno. Hogs.*
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—Archibald Robertson.
22. Allegheny—James Carothers.
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Christian Myers.

Those in Roman are Whigs, and those in Italic Democrats.

The 1st., 11th, 15th, 21st, and 22d districts are decidedly Whig. The 25th, though a Democratic district was last represented by a Whig. The party preponderance in the Senate depends upon the result in the doubtful districts. The importance of holding a majority in one branch of the government, at least, should induce every Whig to feel a deep interest in the matter, and to do his duty at the next election.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico throw further light upon the internal policy of Santa Anna.—Hitherto the veteran cock fighter has occupied a position of moderate antagonism to the Church. That jealous body has regarded him with feelings very similar to those which the Abbot of Nottingham entertained for Robin Hood. He was not to be trusted within reach of the church revenues. There was no moment when the hoards of the clergy could be viewed as entirely secure, while the old insurgent had possession of undisputed authority, or enjoyed a half score of supporters in some daring pronunciamento. When, therefore, the recent recall was contemplated there were prophets to assure us that the affair would at best resemble the "Hundred Days" of another hero; that the hierarchy must certainly throw its whole weight against the exile; and that after a period of stormy buffeting with disaffection, incurreccion and poverty, the dictator must hobble back to exile, and Mexico rush post-haste to ruin and annexation.

But time and experience have changed all this. The son has made peace with the mother, and is received into full communion. His ministers are Archbishops and suffragans. Instead of nominating a financial commission from the laity, with a look towards ecclesiastical stores, he places a holy clerk in that responsible office, with a view, doubtless, to further extortion from the laity. No longer trusting to the secular arm, every military hero, whose talents or popularity were likely to prove inconvenient, is despatched upon a foreign mission. The Church is the rock upon which his authority is built. So long as he succeeds in maintaining himself with their countenance, and without their cash, he will do very well, always leaving a collision with the United States out of sight. But if, yielding to emergent temptation, he ventures to grasp a single money-bag of their Episcopal gains, the prophesy will be realised, and the President will be obliged to go the way of all his predecessors.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE AMERICAN MISSION TO SPAIN.—The London Times, noticing the diplomatic appointments of Gen. Pierce, excepts to Mr. Borland and Mr. Soule, and says of the latter:—

"Such a mission has the air of a provocative, rather than a pacific, errand; and it is impossible not to connect the menacing expressions contained in Gen. Pierce's inaugural address with the known character and opinions of the men whom he selects to carry his policy into execution. Meanwhile, the Spanish government itself is doing more than any foreign conspiracy can attempt or any foreign minister desire to weaken its hold on Cuba, and to prepare the world to view the overthrow of its authority in that Island without regret or displeasure; for that authority is every day more closely and directly identified with the prosecution of the slave trade in its most odious and execrable form. The violence and fraud by which whole tribes of native Africans are brutally kidnapped into slavery are encouraged and protected by the gross corruption of the government; and the price of blood dreiped from the colony is amassed among the unblessed wealth of the royal palace. Upon a nation guilty of such crimes by the hands of its rulers we know not when chastisement may fall; *but it is less difficult to foresee the quarter from which the blow will come, for the rapacity of the Southern States of North America, of which M. Soule is the acknowledged representative, is obviously the power by which the atrocities of the slave trade in Cuba will be avenged.*"

EMBEZZLEMENT OF $6,000 FROM THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—*Arrest of Edward H. Gregory.*—A young man by the name of Edward H. Gregory has been arrested by Chief Morgan, on the charge of embezzling $6,000 from the Commercial Bank of this city, the embezzlement being made in the year 1851, when he held a position as clerk in that bank.

It appears that the money had been abstracted by him at four different times, between the months of February and May of that year, and by an adroit alteration of the footings of the cash book, he escaped immediate detection. He shortly afterwards left the bank, and has since been residing in New York.

The officers of the bank, having satisfied themselves as to his guilt, advised with Chief Morgan some weeks since, who repaired to New York and made the arrest. For good reasons, Gregory was not at once brought to this city, but remained in custody there until yesterday, when he was brought up in the morning train, and on an examination before 'Squire Cole, in default of bail, fully committed on the charge. Gregory was engaged in a broker's office, in New York, and we understand has been living in fast style in that city. He is not quite 21 years of age.—*Albany Express.*

There are in the New York Custom House some seven hundred subordinates. For these places there are twenty seven thousand applicants at the present writing. The salaries attached to these officers are substantially as follows: One $3,000, two $2,500; three $2,200, five $2,000; seven of $1,800, thirty-six of $1,500, one of $1,400, and the remainder varying from $500 to $1,095.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1853.

In money affairs there continues to be little change. There is no want of money that cannot be supplied at six and seven per cent. per annum upon decent security, and as low as six per cent. has been accepted upon call. The amount of money to be had on call is large, which is an evidence that capitalists are not certain of the future, but the moment the danger of large shipments of gold ceases, then were will be an excess of money for all purposes at very cheap rates. The steamer yesterday took over seven hundred thousand dollars, but none came out of the bank vaults.

A great trotting match for $4,000, three miles and repeat; came off yesterday, on the Union course, on Long Island, attracting a crowd barely surpassed by the race between Boston and Fashion. The stakes were won by a horse called Remble Jackson, the son of a Gamon's sire, known as General Jackson, in 8 8 a 8 4, being the quickest time ever made by trotting horses in three mile heats. The betting was very heavy, and some of the Wall street gentry whose horses were in the race suffered severely.

The rush of emigrants for the week surpasses any thing ever known. No less than nine thousand reached our shores in a single day. They are chiefly from old Ireland, which for a despopulated country turns out an abundance of citizens.

Mr. Everett's oration before the New York Historical Society last night, has been the theme of conversation to-day, and he stands the undisputed bearer of the mantle of New England oratory, so nobly worn by Mr. Webster. It is as solid as were Mr. Webster's greatest efforts, and has, withal, a charm about it, such as Mr. Clay was wont to throw around his happiest efforts. Clay, Webster and Calhoun are no more, but we have an Everett, a Seward, and hosts of others around whom we shall be proud to rally and conquer.

The approach to the opening of the Glass Palace, has attracted many to the small sights hitherward. Such as the Aztecs, Ascension of Mont Blanc, Panorama of the Mississippi, all the relics of the Pharaohs, with two live Turks, who are to rehearse the entire doings of the Turkish Empire in proper costume. To accommodate the servant of Southern visitors, on Mondays, "respectable colored persons" are to be allowed to enter the Hippodrome.

City Reform Meetings are to be held throughout the city prior to the election, and the chances are more favorable for the amended charter. So great is the indignation against the present city government, that it is deemed good policy by the persons who hope to succeed them, to let the new charter be adopted, and trust to chance for stealing hereafter.

The arrivals of Southern travellers are more numerous than ever before, and our hotels and retail tradesmen are reaping a golden harvest. The watering place near the city are thronged, and at no period in the history of New York was she ever drawing more wealth to herself than now. She has saved the Union *at a thousand profit!*

C.

THE PRESBYTERIAN, N. S., GEN. ASSEMBLY.

Four subjects of more than ecclesiastical interest were brought before this important representative body at its recent Session at Buffalo —namely,

1. The evil and sin of Dancing;
2. The rightfulness of a marriage between an uncle and his niece;
3. Sabbath-breaking travel by professors, and
4. Abuses of the Slave-holding relation, by do.

On all these but the last, there was no demur or cavil as to jurisdiction or action. The Assembly decided, with little or no dissent, that dancing by Christians is wrong and sinful; that a man may not marry his niece, and that Church members must not travel on Sunday, except to and from Church, or on some errand of necessity.—Each of these decisions, doubtless, plunged some people's corns, but they hardly squirmed—at least, they never threatened secession. But the moment Slavery was touched, a fearful 'agitation' was evinced, solemnly threatening the integrity of the Union.' That our readers may see how meek, how cautious, how timid, was the action which caused all 'this great commotion,' we reprint the report of Dr. Thompson, from the Select Committee on this subject, which was after being once laid on the table, finally adopted by a majority of the Assembly as follows:

The Committee to which was referred the subject of Slavery reported that 12 memorials from different Synods and Presbyteries, had come into their hands. Of these memorials 11 are from the North, praying the Assembly for further action, and asking for particular information in regard to the nature of the practice of Slaveholding in the Presbyterian Church, and in regard also to certain alleged aggravations of it in the unchristian and cruel treatment of the Slaves.

One memorial is from the South, complaining of the injustice of Northern brethren in charging upon them the practices of which they are not guilty, and attributing to them motives which they abhor, and protesting against the continued agitation of the subject, as tending more to rivet than unloose the chains of the Slave and seriously to embarrass the memorialists in their Gospel work.

The Committee, after much patient and prayerful consideration of the whole subject in all its complicated and perplexing relations, are agreed in recommending to the Assembly the following action:

1. That this body shall reaffirm the doctrine of the second resolution adopted by the General Assembly, convened in Detroit in 1850; and,

2. That with an express disavowal of any intention to be impertinently inquisitorial, and for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth, so as to correct misapprehensions and allay all unkindly irritation, a Committee be appointed of one from each of the Synods of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, who shall be requested to report to the next General Assembly the following points:

1. The number of slaveholders in connection with the Churches, and the number of slaves held by them:

2. The extent to which slaves are held from an unavoidable necessity imposed by the laws of the States, the obligations of guardianship and the demands of humanity.

3. Whether the Southern Churches regard the sacredness of the Marriage relation as it exists among the slaves; whether Baptism is only administered to the children of the slaves professing Christianity; and in general, to what extent and in what manner provision is made for the religious well-being of the enslaved.

Your Committee recommend,

1. That this Assembly do earnestly exhort and beseech all those in our Church who are hereby relieved from any personal connection with the institution of Slavery, to exercise due patience and forbearance towards their brethren less fortunate than themselves, remembering the embarrassments of their peculiar position, and to cherish for them that fraternal confidence and love to which we Christians, as men, they are entitled, and which they the more need in consequence of the peculiar trials by which they are surrounded.

The following is the resolution adopted at Detroit, referred to in the above report:

Resolved, That the holding of our fellow men in the condition of Slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable by the laws of the State, or the obligations of guardianship or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term as used in the Book of Discipline, chapter I, sec. 3, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offences.

Here is no general foray on all Slaveholders as transgressors nor on Slaveholding as necessarily sinful. The inquiries proposed looked, not to the extinction of Slaveholding in the Church, but rather to the correction of alleged abuses and the conformation of its details to the acknowledged and undeniable principles of Christian morality and Christian duty. That Report is apologetic and soothing with regard to Christian Slaveholding, which is not, like Christian Sabbath-breaking and Christian Dancing, denounced without qualification or circumlocution as an evil, but rather indicated as tending to evil and proffering temptations to abuse. Surely, a Church which provides against the unmerited case of a man's marrying his niece has a right to inquire whether its members sell each other into the merciless clutches of Lewdness, and break their marriage unions as if they were the casual associations of cattle. And as this inquiry into Southern Presbyterian worship must necessarily be entrusted to those most interested in whitening the outside of the sepulcher, there could be no rational doubt that the Report would be as apologetic and varnishing as truth could possibly allow.

We cannot believe, then, that the Southern Presbyteries will be so malodrait as to plead guilty to this tender arraignment by seceding from the Assembly. They can do a great deal better, and far more to their own advantage, by acceding to the proposed inquiries and so conducting them that they will amount to nothing, or prove that the worse abuses of Slavery receive no countenance from and reflect no discredit upon the New School Presbyteries of the South. Anglicise, we presume, will be the course, on reflection, adopted.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE California trade of Philadelphia has, for a few months past, been unusually brisk, notwithstanding the general dullness of the trade at other ports. Within that period some fine clipper ships have cleared with cargoes for San Francisco, among which we may mention the White Squall, Pelican State, Kate Hayes, and Messenger. There are also two ships now up for the same port—the Valparaiso and Carlota.—*N. American.*

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad is said to be contracted for under a single contract to Governor Morris and several others.

STUBBS AGAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

The statement telegraphed by the agent of the associated press, to the effect that Wm. C Zantzinger, disbursing agent of the State Department, has been removed, is not correct. Mr. Stubbs, who is stated to have been appointed in his stead, is working like a Trojan to procure the dismissal of Zantzinger and his own promotion. Such special efforts of an individual to rob another of the means of a livelihood for the sake of putting money in his own pocket, are not more disreputable than the conduct which led to Mr. Stubbs' dismissal from the State Department some years ago. Mr. S. was the clerk who gave Charles Jared Ingersoll the information on which he founded his gross charges of corruption against Mr. Webster, in connection with the North eastern boundary treaty. These so called disclosures occasioned Mr. Webster's splendid defence of the treaty named, the annihilation of Charles Jared, (who has never been heard of since,) and the removal of Mr. Stubbs. President Pierce will hardly permit, nor Mr. Marcy suggest that Mr. Stubbs should be raked up again from the ignominy to which Mr. Webster consigned him. In company with his principal. The act would be more indecent from the fact that it would be, to a certain extent, a rejection of Mr. Stubbs' conduct, and an insult to Mr. Webster's memory, for it is upon the plea of persecution; and title to vindication, that S. puts in his claim. Mr. Zantzinger, too, is well known as one of Mr. Webster's personal friends, who was with him during the closing hours of his life, and is therefore a subject for the generous determination expressed by General Pierce to take care of the friends of the distinguished statesman.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Our readers are aware that on Walnut Hills excavations are being made, on the line of the new Short Line Railroad. The workmen, in excavating, passed through layers of crystalized limestone, and soap, or slate stone, alternately, in which very little water was found. A few days since, however, when they were about one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the earth, the flame of a candle or of a burning match accidentally came in contact with a liquid supposed to be pure water, that had gathered in one of the holes drilled in the rock.

Much to the surprise of all present, the apparent water instantly took fire, not after the manner of the inflamable gas—but sent up a strong, clear, and steady flame, as if it were composed of some kind of oil. On applying fire to the liquid which was in the other drill holes in the vicinity, it also burned in the same manner.—Since that time lamps and candles have been entirely dispensed with, in the subterranean apartment, the substance continuing to burn steadily, and emit an excellent light. Many persons whom curiosity is excited, visit the spot daily to witness the singular phenomenon. The liquid gives no unpleasant odor while burning.—*Cin. Sun, May 27th.*

WOOL ITEMS.—Wool is now selling in New Philadelphia for from 40 to 56 cents per lb. We understand that Mr. Seeman of Clay township, sold a very fine quality for 62½ cents.—*Tuscarawas Adv.*

THE *Wool Trade* has been very brisk for the past week, and continues so up to the present writing. Coupled with the wheat business, it keeps our streets full of teams from morning to night. We have no means to ascertain the quantity purchased but it is large. The price ranges from 40 to 52 cts per pound, and we have understood a few choice lots brought 56 cts. At the lowest figure the price is fair and ensures profitable returns to the farmer for his outlay.—*Wooster Rep.*

The clip of wool in this section, is now coming in, and the high prices paid for this important staple, is very encouraging to wool growers. We cannot give the present prices paid for wool, as we have not interested in it of consequence. Randall, Cook & Co., of this place, contracted a large amount last winter, for which the paid liberal prices, and we believe they are the most extensive wool dealers in this section.—*Chardon (O.) Dem.*

WOOL.—Not much coming in—holders ask more than buyers are willing to give. We were told of a sale at Mahoningtown at 59 cents, which is higher than any we have ever heard of in New Castle.—*Lawrence (Pa.) Jour.*

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.—*New York, June 3.*—The Crescent City with New Orleans and Havana dates arrived at 11 o'clock A. M. Among her passengers is Hon. Pierre Soule. She left Havana at noon on the 29th ult. At Havana it is reported that the Captain General has instructions from Madrid to consider in connection with the prominent slaveholders the question of emancipating the negroes and hiring them as apprentices, also to allow the introduction of emigrants, from Africa. Intelligence from Cardenas confirms the reports of finding revolutionary documents among the soldiers of the barracks. There was quite a row at the University on the 10th of May. On the anniversary of the landing of Lopez several students were arrested, four of whom were charged with collecting money for the Cuban Junta. They were dismissed.

The accounts of Ole Bull's retirement, at Oleona, Potter county, Pa., are of the most flattering kind. He is quite a patriarch among his people. It is said that, at daylight he mounts his favorite Norwegian horse and rider about to examine his lands. During the day he may be seen assisting the mechanics at their various occupations, or at work with others, improving the roads in every field of land that he executes, he inserts a clause prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on the premises, except for medicinal purposes.

BANK BILL VETOED.—The Governor of New York has vetoed the bill to enlarge the basis of banking in that State. The bill proposed to extend the basis of banking by admitting city stocks. This extension he says would induce a desire on the part of city corporations to create debts; and he thinks that at the present time, when banking profits were increasing so rapidly, a due regard for safety demanded that those profits should be limited, otherwise there must be a revulsion in the money market soon.

SALE OF THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—We learn from the Hagerstown News that the commissioners appointed for the purpose, on Wednesday sold the part of the Franklin railroad which lies in this State, being between five and six miles, for the sum of $5,000. The purchasers were the same that bought the part of the road which lies in Pennsylvania. The law authorising the sale requires that the road be re-laid within twelve months.—*Balt Sun.*

SOUTHERN COPPER MINES.—Wm. Albright Esq., who owned a copper mine in Chatham county, N. C., has sold it, together with 50 acres of ground attached, to a company, for $6,000, to be laid out in lots and sold. The Chatham Record says of this mine:

"Mr. Albright has been taking out, at a depth of thirteen feet, it is said, is estimated to yield 66 per cent in Polk county, Tenn., the Hiwassee copper company is reported to be securing much valuable ore.

The ship Evangeline, recently built at Liverpool, and now on her voyage to New Orleans, has iron masts, which are hollow cylinders.—Trap doors judiciously arranged cause an excellent ventilation throughout the cabins and holds, a consummation long desired. The masts themselves are far preferable to the ordinary solid shaft.

THE Ship Caroline Read, which arrived here Wednesday, from Calcutta, brought quite a large cargo of Indian produce, embracing 4094 bags linseed, 1566 bags saltpetre, 647 bales and 50 half bales gunny cloth, 87 cases lac dye, 17 cases of cutch, and a variety of other articles. She made the passage from Calcutta to Philadelphia in tolerably quick time. This is our first arrival from that port for about eighteen months.—*Phil. N. American.*

It is announced that Madam Sontag will retire to private life after the completion of her American tour, having realised about $60,000 since her arrival in the United States, and during the same time distributed $6,000 in private charities.

We learn from responsible persons from Knoxville, that the East Tennessee Bank, at that place, had not failed, as has been reported; that the Bank has passed from the Eastern stockholders to Mr. Chas. McGee, who is said to be responsible.—*Cin. Gaz*

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Tuesday night $10,000 were subscribed toward the building fund of the American Sunday School Union, and committees appointed to obtain additional subscriptions. New and extensive buildings for the use of the Union are to be erected in the vicinity of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

THE exports of sugar from Havana, during the first three months of the present year, amounted to 250,370 boxes, being an increase over the corresponding months of last year, of 18,868 boxes.

In St. Petersburgh there is an old and excellent custom requiring every person taken up drunk, male or female, to sweep the streets next day for a certain number of hours.

Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to visit the islands of the Pacific and Oregon.

Dr. Patterson has been appointed Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Pettit.

Late accounts from Madeira, where a famine was said to prevail, represent the citizens to be well supplied with provisions.

The bill for the Niagara ship canal has been defeated in the New York Assembly by the close vote of 50 to 48.

☞ 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. Cain, S. R. Johnson, George Fullmore, Moses F. Eaton, A. H. English & Co., John L. Russell, A. L. Russell, William Larimer Jr., David Hunt, John Meanskey, John F. Loy, Alexander Laughlin, John D. Warden, William C. Warden, R. G. Stockton, Francis G. Sailer, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree. ap14:3tde*

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as this great worm Vermifuge. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must, therefore, content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Jephet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child six years old, and it brought away 35 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 10 more, making 183 worms in about twelve hours.

Andrew Lowning, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 17 worms. Next morning, on a repetition of the dose, she passed 135 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Unity, Park county, Indiana, writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

But we must, for want of room, reserve further notices for a future notice.

This great Worm Specific may be purchased from all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also from the sole proprietors.

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

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which afflicts the human race. KIDD'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great interior, 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:

PEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kidd:—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. It could have sold some dozen more. We have found the oil very excellent in Pilot and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was very low with the latter. I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she was relieved immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Old Sores, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOLLOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
feb3 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony set 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!

ALDISON, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
April 25th, 1853.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES.—Dear Sirs: Two letters are totally received. I was essential to me, especially as regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. To-day I am one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last. The house I was living in being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My store was in the lower story of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was over 24 hours in the fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about $2,000. Every thing within 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 in, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to every one. Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

☞ 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. my7:3dtm

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

Third Annual Statement

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

As at the Company, May 1, '52 $329 019 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853 ..... 178,259 86
Interest rec'd on loans, ... 916 19
Stationery and Office Furniture 1,000 00 $346,183 25

Premiums cancelled ..... $ 5,799 24
Do. terminated 7,352 81
Loss'es, Expenses, Commissions Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c ..... 77,931 81 $ 87,584 56

Capital Stock, paid in and secured $258,218 70
Amount of resources liable for losses 100,000 00
$358,218 70

ASSETS:
Premium Notes $226,125 00
Bonds and Mortgages, 6 cases, and other securities 132,855 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents and to be remitted 17,250 81
Office Furniture and Stationery 1,000 00
$358,218 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due ..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
P. C. SKIDMORE, Harrisburg.
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia.
A. W. WILKINS, Harrisburg.
A. A. CARDELL,
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg.
A. J. MILLER, Secretary.
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in all parts of country, at lowest current rates with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses for three years, or for any term of years.

Office, corner of Forbes and Smithfield streets.
jy6:1 A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISES ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, | Wm. Larimer, Jr.
Wm. Eaghey, | S. M. Kier,
Samuel Ege, | Wm. Wareham,
Robert Dodds, Jr., | John S. Ellworth,
C. Halbaugh, | Francis Peters,
Edward Heyward, | Jno. Schoenberger,
Walter Bryant, | Wm. H. Hays,
Isaac M. Pennock. de22

JOHN FLAHING ..... DUCHESS 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

REMOVAL.

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

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON'S celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, &c., we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Factory prices. jan6:3dtm

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

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☜ ap6

JOHN T. LOGAN ..... ROBT. J. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON ..... EDWARD GREIG.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESAL