PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1853.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business man a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

GREAT MOVEMENTS.—There are two articles in our paper to-day, calculated to excite serious reflection. One is the Proclamation of the Chinese Rebels. This document bears the stamp of authenticity, and is so considered by those having the best opportunities of judging correctly. In it the great truths of Revelation are referred to, and treated as of Divine authenticity. This is a most remarkable and pregnant fact. It is most probably the prelude to the speedy extension of Christianity over that hitherto inaccessible and heathen nation. It betokens the breaking up and overthrow not only of the Partar Dynasty, but also of that spirit of exclusiveness and prejudice which has so long barred that immense people from the advantages of European intercourse and civilization, and from the blessings of Christianity. By the efforts of Missionaries, and the distribution of tracts and the Holy Scriptures, light has penetrated throughout that vast Empire, for the Chinese are a reading and inquisitive people, and has produced the effects we see in the proclamation of the insurgent Chiefs. The Chinese are also beginning to travel abroad, and to mix with Europeans, and returning they take home with them the knowledge they have obtained, which is speedily circulated by the art of printing, which has so long been known among them.

Our California possessions will have a direct and most decided effect upon all the nations on the eastern coast of Asia. All the old barriers will rapidly fall before the majestic and sublime march of Christianity and civilization *westward*. In half a decade, American and European civilization has swept across the American continent, and has established on the shores of the Pacific the broad foundation of a mighty Empire. Regions which five years ago were almost unknown, and were surrounded with a sort of mysterious awe, are now as familiar as the interior of Pennsylvania or Virginia. A traveller from that region a few years ago would have been viewed with a curious interest. Now almost every family has its representative in California, and men and families come and go, as from one part of the country to the other, considering it a matter of very trifling importance. If all this has been wrought in so short a time, what may we not look for in the next quarter of a century? In that time the world will advance faster in the great work of human brotherhood, in breaking down the barriers of caste, error and superstition, than in the two hundred years previous.

The other article we refer to, is the announcement that our Government has sent Gen. Garland into the disputed territory of Mesilla Valley, with a sufficient force to maintain and establish our claim to it. This, coupled with the fact that Santa Anna has also sent an armed force into the same territory, with orders to maintain the supremacy of Mexico, is ominous of serious difficulty between the two countries which may lead to another war.

We shall reserve all comment on the action of our Government, until we become better acquainted with the grounds upon which it is based. We hope it can be defended, as it always gives us pleasure to agree with the course of our Government on all questions, but especially on those of an international character. Our business now is with the effects of another contest.

If another war is waged between the United States and Mexico, the red of the latter power will be broken forever. Mexico will be blotted from the list of nations. It will become an integral part of the United States, or a dependency of this Government, and in either event, it will become Anglo-Saxonized. The immense emigration pouring into this country from Ireland, England and Germany, which is all worked up, so to speak, into one homogeneous mass by our common Schools and social institutions, enables us to spare the population to transform Mexico. The mongrel and feeble Indian-Spanish race of that country will gradually fade away before the firm tread of the American Anglo-Saxon, who will overturn all the ancient superstitions and absurd customs of that fertile and delightful country and transform it into one of the most delightful countries in the world.

What great events, then, may hang upon the information contained in two short articles copied into our columns to-day! Is it not true that they contain food for serious reflection?

We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune:

"The slaughter of Harper of *The Pittsburgh Post*, has created terrible times here, as he was (officially) killed by the hands of his own friends, the Buchanan men. For twenty years past Mr. Buchanan has managed to have a well conducted paper at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, the three important points (politically) of the State. Of late years Harper's has done best service in his cause, yet his friends have stricken him down. The consequence is a very violent quarrel, in which both sides have laid their budgets of vehement abuse before the President. Harper, knowing that he cannot have office now, has suddenly become a very emphatic Breckinridge-man, swearing eternal vengeance against his recent idol."

Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Pierce may rest easy. All the influence that Harper can bring against them here, where he is known, is not worth the snuff of a candle. When his defeat was announced here there was a universal shaking of hands and congratulations among Whigs and Democrats. Everybody felt that the city had been saved from unmerited disgrace.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD LETTING.—We invite the attention of railroad contractors to the advertisement of the President and Chief Engineer of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, inserted in another column. It will be seen that proposals for the graduation, masonry, &c., of the seventh and eighth divisions of the line, extending from Marietta to Zane's Island, opposite the city of Wheeling, will be received at the Engineer's Office, in Marietta, until the 12th of July; and also proposals for the constructing of about twenty miles of the road lying between Blanchester and Milford, fourteen miles out of Cincinnati, on the Little Miami Road. The two divisions now offered for letting embrace between eighty and ninety miles.

U. S. MINING JOURNAL.—This is a Journal devoted to the mining interests of the United States, recently established at New York by Rob't Lyon, who is also conductor of the Mercantile Journal and Financial Recorder. The Mining Journ al gives a weekly account of the sales of stocks, the prices of metals and other matters connected with mining enterprises which will prove of much benefit to those engaged in the business. See advertisement.

THE N. S. ASSEMBLY AT BUFFALO.—The Philadelphia Ledger is informed by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, of that city, who was a member of this body, that its action on slavery was of no ultra kind, and that the report of the probable secession of Southern members is without any foundation. Some of the Presbyteries from the South certainly *threatened* secession; but threats are sometimes made only to intimidate, not to be carried out.

We are informed that the Wheat in some portions of this State, has already begun to head out. This is considered remarkably early. The crops of Wheat and Grass are represented to be most luxuriant.—*Del. Ado.*

THE METHODIST E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Northern States, seems determined to rid herself of the responsibility of conniving at the wrong of slavery. Conference after Conference comes up to the mark. The following is the action of the Troy Conference, just closed.

REPORT ON SLAVERY.—The committee appointed to consider the subject of Slavery in its present relations to the M. E. Church beg leave to present the following report:

Whereas the voluntary or mercenary holding of, or traffic in, human beings as slaves, is admitted to be incompatible with true religion, and with the best interests of the M. E. Church; and

Whereas we have reason to believe that the Discipline of said Church, Part 3d, Chapter 7th, is construed and acted upon as sanctioning or tolerating slaveholding and slave trading, in the membership, without let or hindrance; and thus, in the absence of dissent and remonstrance, implicating and degrading the whole Church; and

Whereas we desire to stand before the world in our true position with regard to this "great evil," we would, therefore, deprecate all seeming toleration of an institution and practice which we heartily detest and abhor; and would, therefore, seek to free our Discipline from the revolting, but plausible construction, to which it is at present liable, and exonerate the Church of our choice and affection from the seeming connivance at, and toleration of, slaveholding within her pale: therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we will use our influence to eradicate from the Discipline whatever is capable of being plausibly construed to sanction slaveholding, either in the ministry or membership; and secure for this evil the same treatment which has been extended to the manufacture, sale, and use, of intoxicating liquors.

2d, That we are in favor of a discriminating rule, making voluntary or mercenary slaveholding and slave-trading a disqualification for Church-membership.

3d, That the general superintendents be requested to present to the several annual conferences for their approval, preparatory to the action of the General Conference, the following rule on slavery, viz:—

The buying or selling of human beings, except with a view to their emancipation, and the voluntary or mercenary holding of them in bondage.

4th, That a copy of this report be sent to the Christian Advocate and Journal, and the Zion's Herald, for publication.

BOOK NOTICES

"THE SENATOR'S SON: By Metta Victoria Fuller. Cleveland, published by Tooker & Gatchel." This is a novel intended to enforce the necessity of the Maine Law as the only means of salvation against the desolations of drunkenness. It is a powerful temperance tale, enlisting the attention of the reader from the start and keeping it up to the close. It has artistic faults, and lacks variety of incident; but it is a story which appeals powerfully to the every day experience of all, and portrays the horrors of intemperance in a masterly manner. For sale by the booksellers generally.

"SPIRIT RAPPING UNVEILED: By Rev. H. A. Mattison. New York: Mason Brothers, 1853." This is the title of a book of 192 pages, which goes thoroughly into the whole system of humbuggery current under the name of "Spirit Rapping," and makes a complete exposure of its charlatanism. It gives not only a full history of the imposture, but a thorough analysis of it, exposing its infidelity, its contradictions, its immorality, and the gross ignorance and impiety of its leading professors. No man with a love of the Christian religion at his heart can read the book without becoming convinced that "Spirit Rapping" is the basest as well as the wickedest humbug of these humbugging days.

On the 156th page will be found a history of the case of George Doughty—a case which excited interest, here, some time since.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The "Free Democratic" or Free Soil State Convention which met at Harrisburg, last week, nominated Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer, for the Supreme Court, Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, for Canal Commissioner, Neville B. Craig, of Allegheny, for Auditor General, and Lawrence E. Cerson, of Montgomery, for Surveyor General.

Personally, we know none of these nominees but Mr. Craig, and he is one of our oldest acquaintances and friends. If his political associates could elect him, he would make a most excellent Auditor General.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—Our townsman, J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Esq., has been appointed Director of the Mint, vice Judge Pettit, deceased. Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, was first appointed, but not being palatable to Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, the appointment was revoked, and conferred upon Mr. Snowden.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The following are the names of the Representatives elect to the next Congress from the State of Virginia. They are all Democrats, the districts having been so arranged as to deny the Whigs a single Representative:

1. Thomas H. Bayly,	8. Charles J. Kaulkner,
2. Wm. D. Roberts, jr.	9. John Letcher,
3. John S. Caskie,	10. Z. Kidwell,
4. Wm. O Goode,	11. C.S. Lewis,
5. Thomas S. Bocock	12. Henry A Edmonson,
6. Paulus Powell,	13. Fayette McMullen.
7. William Smith,	

From the National Intelligencer.

A SPECK OF WAR.—The annexed letter is of serious import. It is from the intelligent and generally well-informed correspondent of the Journal of Commerce; and we know that its statements are substantially correct so far as they relate to General Garland's departure for the Upper Rio Grande, and the strong force of all arms which will be there under his orders—Yet we entertain a hope that the writer is mistaken in supposing that the dispute which has arisen about the patch in the Mesilla valley is to be settled by an abrupt shock of arms:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1.

Gen. Garland, who has been here, by route for New Mexico, has left for his important command. He arrived here in much less time than was expected, after he had been summoned to this place. He has received his instructions, and I conjecture that they embrace both diplomatic and military powers. He is undoubtedly to proceed forthwith to New Mexico, and to march into the Mesilla valley with a force that will enable him to encounter Governor Trias, who is there before him, and who is prepared to expel him or any other American intruder. It may be that Governor Trias will retire before Gen. Garland, and that Santa Anna will suffer the United States to take and keep possession of that disputed territory. But such is not the apparent intention of the Mexicans.

Our Executive Government *have decided that the disputed territory belongs to us* under the treaty, and would be sure, supposing the boundary line to be run from "a point immediately north of El Paso" westward.

It is no use now to go into the merits of this controversy. I say again, that *our Executive has decided the question*, and it is to the results of that decision that we are to look. It is to be hoped that this dispute will be allowed to be settled in the manner contemplated in the treaty of Guadalupe, by running the line over again, or, in case of a final disagreement, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of some third party.—But arms are now introduced by both parties in the dispute, and both parties indicate a resolute intention to settle the question by arms. Gov. Trias may give way, but he has not occupied the Mesilla for the purpose of yielding it. He has not gone there with a force of three thousand men for the mere purpose of giving up the territory to Gen. Garland. With a smaller escort he could do that.

We have seen the first Mexican war, and know its immediate provocation. The circumstances of the present case are similar to those of the former. The advance on Corpus Christi and upon Matamoras, kindled the first war, and the second may be occasioned by the movement upon the Mesilla Valley.

JUNCTION RAILROAD—CONSOLIDATION.—Recent intelligence from New York renders it quite certain that the negotiations which have been for some time pending, for the consolidation of the Junction Railroad and the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad, will result in the completion of the proposed arrangement. The New York Tribune of Tuesday says that the preliminary arrangement is perfected, and that all that is needed to make it final is the confirmatory vote of the Board of Directors of the two Companies. We see it stated in the Express that a considerable portion of the Junction Railroad Stock has passed into the hands of stockholders in the Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad, and that this latter Company has been active in bringing about the consolidation.—*Sunday Register.*

A German Presbyterian church has recently been organized in Cincinnati. The persons who composed it had chiefly been Roman Catholics, and have been for some months past attending the preaching of Dr. Giustiani.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1853.

The suspension of the weekly line of steamers to California has been followed by the purchase by the Pacific M. S. Co. and the Nicaragua Transit Co. of the line of boats owned by Davis, Brooks & Co., thus putting out of existence a rival line troublesome to both the other routes. The Nicaragua route is now managed by Mr. Chas. Morgan, and is in even better hands than those of Commodore Vanderbilt, and can hardly fail to be more popular than ever.

Railroad people are much excited at the daily conversation relative to the July dividend upon Erie Railroad Stock, and the topic is one of great interest the whole country over. This road was built by a curious process, which has since grown into a custom, and a bad one it is. At a time when public confidence in the enterprise was at a low ebb, and the public indisposed to advance money for public works, a subscription for three millions was raised, upon condition that the subscribers should receive interest upon their stock until the road touched Lake Erie.—This new scheme of adding interest to the construction account instead of allowing the stock to wait until a dividend was earned, was successful in drawing the money to build the road.

The three millions of stock and many millions of bonds failing to complete the work, and it being indispensible to raise millions more, the directors did not stop paying dividends or interest when the road touched the lake, and their faith maintained, but continued the payments, thus giving an unfair impression of the value of the road, whereby they raised large sums with which to complete the road. The road, though worth hundreds of millions to New York, has cost its owners many millions on any reasonable estimate, and there is no reason to believe that a dividend has been fairly earned. For a long period the road has maintained itself by borrowing, and pay day approaches so near that in six months a half million of certificates of indebtedness, to be either paid or replaced by new bonds.

In this state of affairs, the question arises, whether it is not better policy to stop paying interest upon the stock, and devote the earnings of the Company to the liquidation of its debts which bear a large interest, and press heavily upon the prosperity of the concern. Should the Managers of the road pass the dividend or make it in stock, it would have an unfavorable influence upon the stock and upon railroads built upon credit everywhere. But as agents of thirty millions of capital, they are in honor bound to do that which will soonest put the road upon a sound footing, diminishing the stockholder's profits now, to make them large and permanent in all future time.

A large amount of gold in ingots has been taken by the steamer to-day, but it has all been furnished outside the banks, who seem indifferent to the present movement of the precious metals. Money is very abundant, and upon call considerable sums have been placed at five percent; six and seven per cent, however, is nearer the rate. Good paper is rather scarce, and first class names go at seven per cent.

The importations continue large, and in the face of large payments from the Sub-Treasury the balance there keeps hard up to seven millions of dollars. The number of ships arriving is beyond our former experience, and the united commerce of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore would not crowd our port more than it is at present. The talk now is, that we are to have at least fifty propellers between Baltimore and New York before 1854 goes out, in which case the Ohio Railroad must sweep all northern lines of the profitable early spring freight. C.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—This company is now organized, and we hope and believe will immediately proceed to urge on the work. An election was held on the 31st ult., for a President and twelve managers. A full representation of the stock subscribed was present, and quite an active feeling was manifested during the voting, which resulted in the unanimous election of Charles C. Sullivan, Esq., of Butler, as President, and in our judgment an excellent selection. Mr. Sullivan has devoted a great deal of time and attention to this project since it was first suggested—he feels a great interest in the prosecution of the work—he is energetic and untiring in his undertakings, and will, we feel assured, give ample satisfaction to those thus reposing confidence in him. The managers are: *Lawrence County*—Alexander Crawford, David Sankey, B. W. Cunningham, James D. Clark. *Butler County*—L. M. Lane, A. N. Meylert, Jno. N. Purviance, John M. Sullivan, John Graham, and S. S. Purviance. *Armstrong County*—John Leech. *Indiana County*—Dr. John W. McFarland.

On this, Wednesday morning, the Managers met, in Butler, and organized the Board, when James G Campbell, Esq., was elected Treasurer, A. N. Meylert, Esq., Secretary, and Edward Warner, Esq., Engineer, by acclamation.

This is an important branch of improvement, and under an efficient President, and harmonious board of Managers will, we entertain no doubt, be pushed to a speedy completion, as money is every thing, after the money, and each section feeling an equal interest in the road, we entertain not the least fear for the result.

It is an improvement by which we, the people, expect to be benefitted, allowing nothing sectional to enter into the consideration, and to this end, the stockholders, as well as the people will expect the managers to direct the work.

The best ground upon which to construct a railroad is but imperfectly understood by the people generally, and the safest and best plan is to submit the selection of the ground and the location to a competent Engineer, who will always feel bound to work for the best interest of his employers, having no personal interest to subserve; the interest of the Company is always safe in his hands. Such an engineer we understand Mr. *Warner*, the gentleman employed on this road, to be, and under his experienced guidance we think either the ends or the middle of the road have anything to fear. Under this view we look forward to a harmonious prosecution of the work and a speedy completion of the road, when those now isolated points along the contemplated route will be brought into immediate neighborship, by the unfiring strength and inimitable speed of the iron horse.—*Butler Dem.*

SAD ACCIDENT—SEVEN MEN DROWNED.—During the trip of the B. H. Winslow from New Orleans to this port seven of her crew were unfortunately drowned. They were foreigners, and three of them had shipped at New Orleans, and the other three at Cincinnati. The accident occurred while the boat was about to take a wood boat in tow, in American Bend, in the Mississippi river. A large drift log had lodged in the water wheel, and the men had entered the wheel house, a common occurrence, to dislodge it.—The engines were stopped, and the water wheel stationary at the time. The men jumped on the wheel to "break it down" with their weight, and after being in that position a short time they suddenly stepped off on to the "foot board," a plank stationed in the wheel house, when one and gave way, and the eight men were instantaneously precipitated into the river, all of whom were drowned but one.

Jas. Walters, the third engineer, was the only one saved. The other seven, strange as it may appear, sunk at once, and nothing was seen of them afterwards. Their hats were picked up in the river, and it is supposed that they clung to each other as they fell into the water, and by that means all were drowned together. The engineer who escaped had the bosom of his shirt torn off, which was evidently done by the grasp of one of the drowning men. Capt. McGill and his officers made every effort to save them, but failed, though at the spot on the instant. The names of two of the unfortunate men were Stephen Jordan and Philip Troco. The occurrence was one of those unforseen events that could not be averted. Three of the men had families.—*Lou. Courier.*

THE leading characteristic of Wall street and the trading circles is the great and pervading abundance of money. Broker, merchant, banker, all now seem to have surplus balances. The rate of money is fast gravitating down to six per cent. The Banks find themselves in the difficulty of being unable to place out conveniently their increasing receipts. Desirable paper is scarce. Long dated paper is not what they want, or at all prudent for them to take; and yet it is the only security offering to their acceptance.

The shipment of ingots of gold continuately limits bank fluctuations; as their receipts of coin are diminished, while they are not called upon for it, at the time of a demand for specie to ship. The rates of Exchange on Europe for yesterday's steamer have declined about ¼ per cent. Prime sterling banking bills sold at 109½ per cent, and the market was well supplied. This decline limits the shipment of ingots anticipated this week; but as the French importers want gold ingots to remit to Paris, the decline in sterling bills does not prevent them altogether.

The prospects of the money Market are brightening daily, and as the English Money Market, though momentarily active at higher rates, is confidently expected to show a reaction very speedily, a similar result as a necessary consequence, is expected here. Money is coming in from the West freely; and deposits are increasing, both on Western and Southern account.

Borrowers for mining, railroad, and land improving purposes, continue to increase; and large calls for investments in these undertakings are made with success. Gold and copper companies are multiplying at the rate of two or three per day, and all alike have the best mines, the most productive, and yielding the greatest per cent. of ore. All claiming to be the best, it is difficult to discriminate; and so it is the custom of speculators to take ventures in all.

Copper speculations seem the most brazen now a-days.—*N. Y. Merc. Jour.*

Father Gavazzi commenced his lectures at Toronto on Tuesday evening. The St. Lawrence Hall, a large room, was crowded. He was to give another lecture on Wednesday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES—OLD SCHOOL.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coe, the minutes were read and approved

The first business was the reading of a report from the special committee appointed at the last General Assembly to take into consideration some means for securing the right of conscience, of religious matters, to American citizens in foreign countries.

The resolutions under which the committee was created were as follows:

1. Resolved. That in the judgement of this Assembly, while the increasing intimacy of intercourse between the several nations of the earth should be a cause of rejoicing to all Christian people, and should be by them promoted by all proper means, as tending to advance the cause of universal peace; yet, at the same time, this increasing intimacy demands special attention to the terms of intercourse between citizens of various nations.

2. Resolved, That freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, and freedom of religious worship, being essential and inherent rights of American citizens, and being extended by the American people to the citizens of all nations, without restraint, it is but just and equal that this privilege should be extended to our citizens by all nations between whom and our country treaties of amity and commerce exist.

3. Resolved, That this Assembly, in the name of that portion of the American people whose religious opinions they represent, express the opinion that, in all treaties with foreign nations, there should be, if possible, provision made for securing to the American citizen travelling or residing in foreign countries, the right to profess his faith, and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

4. Resolved, That the stated Clerk of the Assembly be directed to transmit to the President of the United States a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The following named gentlemen were appointed by the Assembly of 1852, a committee under the above resolutions:—Wm. S Plume, D. D.; S. B Jones, D. D; Alexander T. McGill, D. D.; Hon. R. C. Grier, and H. H. Leavitt.

The report was quite voluminous, and contained a history of the efforts which have been made during the year to accomplish the object of the resolutions. In the treaty made during that period, between the government of the United States and that of Uruguay, the rights of conscience were expressly secured.

A series of resolutions were reported by the committee. They, in effect, endorse the spirit of the resolutions of the last Assembly, urge the agitation of the subject, and appeal strongly in favor of the rights of American citizens abroad, and applaud the action of the American Government in the treaty with the Oriental Republic of Uraguay.

Dr. Baird moved the reception of the report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Chancellor Johns was opposed to the resolutions; he thought it a dangerous interference with the affairs of the government—he was opposed to any thing like a coupling together of the Church and State. As private citizens, petition and remonstrance in such matters are proper, but in a church capacity he was utterly opposed to any action having reference to civil affairs.

Mr. Montgomery was also opposed to interfering in civil matters, but he considered this a different question—it involved rights of conscience and partook of a religious character.

Dr. Murray was in favor of the report and the resolutions, and thought American citizens had a right to ask for the same protection abroad as is accorded to foreigners in this country.

Dr. Junkin made an earnest appeal in favor of the report and resolutions, and of the principles involved in them.

The question was further debated by Drs. Magie and Neill, and other gentlemen. A motion to postpone the matter until the next Assembly was lost.

A debate arose upon the propriety of publishing the report of the committee in full in the appendix to the minutes. The report and resolutions were finally adopted, and the publishers of religious newspapers were requested to publish the document.

Directors for the Theological Seminaries were nominated and elected.

A resolution offered by the Board of Foreign Missions relative to the conversion of the Jews was then taken up. After some debate upon the principles involved, and upon the propriety of establishing important points in the manner proposed, Dr. R. J. Breckenridge offered a modified resolution as a substitute, which was adopted, and the report and resolutions were then adopted as a whole.

Dr. Murray offered a series of resolutions having for their principal object the filling of vacancies in the professional chairs in the Theological Seminaries during the time that the General Assembly is not in session.

Dr. McDowell opposed the resolutions on the ground that they conflicted with existing laws. Mr. Walter offered a substitute, which referred the consideration of the subject and maturing a plan for accomplishing the desired object to a committee.

The whole subject was finally laid on the table

Mr. Smythe offered a resolution respecting the publication of a new book of Psalmody, and recommended the appointment of a committee from each Synod, to which the matter should be referred.

The matter was finally referred tho the next Assembly.

Dr. Murray offered a series of resolutions relative to a system of moral training in the public schools, and opposing any diversion of the school fund to the use of any particular sect, as tending to destroy the national character of the schools. The duty of ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes was also made the subject of a resolution. After some discussion, the resolutions were withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Farr, of S. C., the thanks of the General Assembly were returned to the citizens of Philadelphia for the kindness and hospitality extended toward the delegates, and to the pastors of churches for the use of their houses of worship.

After reading the minutes of the morning term, the present session of the General Assembly was, on motion of Dr. McDowell, declar d dissolved, and a new General Assembly was directed to meet in the city of Buffalo, in May next.

After singing the 451st Hymn, and the Doxology, the Assembly was dismissed with a fervent and eloquent prayer and a benediction by the Moderator.

The late Session has been very protracted—having continued fourteen days; but a number of important measures have been considered and consummated during its continuance.

WOOL.—The receipts are increasing. Sales of the week amount to between 10,000 and 12,000 lbs at the following prices: Unwashed 25@27c; tub washed 36@38c; pulled 35@38c, and fine fleece 40 to 50c ⅌ lb., as to quality. Although a trifle higher rates have been paid for some lots, this has been more the result of speculation than of an actual advance. Prices now paid at the East do not seem to indicate that higher figures than the above can be maintained. There is a fair amount of new clip coming in.—*Baltimore American.*

WOOL.—On Saturday, the first fleece wool of the season made its appearance. We did not learn the amount received, though it was not very large. The price paid was 87½c. This week the season will commence, and quite large receipts may be looked for, if the present fine weather continues. Our advices from other points are not very full this week.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WOOL.—The indications are favorable to the realization of prices; notwithstanding the efforts to decry the market in some interested quarters. Quotations are likely to be fully maintained with a probability of some advance rather than a decline.—*Sandusky Register.*

THE NEW STEAMBOAT JACOB STRADER.—We yesterday morning stepped aboard of this "wonder of the west." She is, truly, a magnificent steamer. Her entire length is 247 feet. The "Jacob Strader" is a "low pressure" with engines, whose cylinders are sixty inches in diameter, and ten feet stroke. From the trial trip made a few days since, it is confidently anticipated that she will run with great speed. The saloon is perhaps, the largest in the world, the length of it, including the Ladies' Cabin, being 306 feet, the width 18, with a suitable height. This boat is elegantly, and even gorgeously fitted up.—*Cin Gazette.*

The New School General Assembly, which has been in session at Buffalo for about two weeks, adjourned on Tuesday evening. The Buffalo Courier remarks that the session has been a harmonious and fraternal one, although matters have been discussed upon which there was a conflict of opinion and of feeling. The slavery question received more attention than any other, and was disposed of in rather a harmless way. There was a strong conservative influence in the body—nearly all its best and most able men deprecating further action as unnecessary and injudicious.

WARREN AND PINE GROVE RAILROAD.—Over 1700 shares of this stock were taken in a few hours after the opening of the books of the company on the 25th inst. Two thousand shares is the whole authorized amount of stock, and one thousand the amount required for organizing the Company. It will be seen that our citizens are promptly in earnest in this enterprise.—*Warren (Pa.) Mail.*

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Bulletin says that two hundred miles of this road, from Erie, eastward, have been put under contract, and that the road will be immediately constructed. Messrs. Sennett, Brown, Caldwell & Co., have contracted to make one hundred miles, and Messrs. Gamble, Rockafellow & Co., another hundred.

☞ 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.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child six years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about twelve hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 117 worms. Next morning, on a repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West union, Park county, Ia., 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 instances 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.

jel

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which she is heir to. KISER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it has been, 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. Kiser—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. I could have sold some double this time. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was very low with the Fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOOLEY.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

feb [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly HAND TIGHT. (Tests) The one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June, the day the Warehouse and Contents of Messrs. Reynolds, Sherrill & Co. were burned, was in the midst of wood and brick—nearly the entire store building, Mr. Reynolds' Dwelling, &c., &c., was in a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire. It was at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot place.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to look no time, but buy a Safe in Burke & Barnes' Patent, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and President of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. may7d3m

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

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!
R. G. LOONIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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Lewis Ogden,	Firm of Ogden, Hoffman & Co.
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	SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.

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R. C. LOOMIS,
(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jel-3m

Third Annual Statement
OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg
ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52	$29 016 67	
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	153,520 40	
Interest rec'd on Loans	916 19	
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00	
		$184,182 26
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,792 94	
Losses terminated	7,164 85	
Loss ex. Expenses. Commissions Re-insurance. Returned premiums. Stationery, Printing, &c	77,901 81	
		$ 87,859 56
Capital Stock paid in and secured		$258,318 70
		100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses		$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$256,715 00
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and Loans on Real Estate	182,885 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds	11,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00
	$358,318 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due $ 8,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county.
P. C. SHUMAN, Harrisburg.
S. RAUGH, JONES, Philadelphia.
A. WILK